

# Lillooet-English Dictionary

Jan P. van Eijk

First Nations University of Canada

*The University of British Columbia Occasional Papers in Linguistics  
Volume 2*

**July 2013**

UBCOPL is published by the graduate students of the University of British Columbia, and is a division of UBCWPL (The University of British Columbia Working Papers in Linguistics). The publication of UBCOPL volumes elsewhere is not precluded. All rights remain with the author(s).

If you have any comments or suggestions, or would like to place orders, please contact :

UBCOPL Editors  
Department of Linguistics  
Totem Field Studios  
2613 West Mall  
V6T 1Z4  
Tel: 604 822 0415  
Fax 604 822 9687  
E-mail: <ubcwpl@gmail.com>

The cover illustration is by Marie Joseph Abraham of Mount Currie, and shows her mother Rosie (Dan) Joseph (1928-1996) in her dancing regalia.

In Marie's words, "Our Mom was an excellent storyteller in both languages, St'át'imcets and Sám7ats. She loved to sing and dance, all of her ten children knew this, she was a fun Mom to us and to lots of people."

The back cover map is reprinted with permission of the Publisher from *The Lillooet Language* by Jan P. van Eijk © University of British Columbia Press 1997. All rights reserved by the Publisher.

Dedicated to the Memory of  
Aert Kuipers  
Dale Kinkade  
and  
Simon Dik

Compilation of this dictionary was made possible by Research  
Grant 410-85-0062 from the Social Sciences and Humanities  
Council of Canada

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	vii
1 Summary and outline.....	vii
2 Affiliation, dialects, homeland, culture, name.....	viii
3 Previous and ongoing work on Lillooet.....	xi
4 Grammatical Structure of Lillooet.....	xii
4.1 Phonology and morphophonemics.....	xiii
4.2 Morphology.....	xv
4.3 Syntax.....	xxi
5 Problems in collecting lexical material.....	xxii
6 Acknowledgements.....	xxiii
Organization of the dictionary.....	xxvii
Roots and derivations.....	1
p.....	3
p̣.....	28
m.....	35
t.....	49
ṭ.....	64
c/ç.....	64
č.....	81
s/ş.....	102
n.....	121
ŋ.....	133

ɤ	153
l/ɫ	168
k	179
ḳ	195
k <sup>w</sup>	209
ḳ <sup>w</sup>	223
x	231
x <sup>w</sup>	238
ɣ	251
q	253
q̣	269
q <sup>w</sup>	283
q̣ <sup>w</sup>	295
š	304
š <sup>w</sup>	317
ʃ	326
ʃ <sup>w</sup>	333
h	337
w	342
y	354
z	356
ʔ	375
Reinforcing enclitic	407
Prefixes	409
Interfixes	413
Suffixes	415
<b>References</b>	<b>449</b>

# Introduction

The work presented here comprises a dictionary of most lexical material (roots plus derivations, prefixes, interfixes and suffixes) collected on the Lillooet language during various stays in Lillooet-speaking communities from 1972 until the 1990s. The dictionary proper is accompanied by an introductory section on various aspects of Lillooet grammatical structure, previous work on Lillooet, and problems in collecting Lillooet lexical data. The organization of the dictionary is explained in a separate section.

## **1 Summary and Outline**

This dictionary contains most of the lexical material collected on the Lillooet language by the author between 1972 and 1984, with additional material collected during short field trips in the 1980s and 90s. An earlier version of this dictionary was completed as a typescript in 1987, and the present dictionary follows the format and order in that earlier effort, with a number of corrections and additions to the original material. In particular, I have added Salish etymologies from Kuipers 2002 (here abbreviated as ‘K,’ so that, for example, ‘K97’ reads as ‘Kuipers 2002:97’). Another important improvement consists of the correct identification of plant species and birds, as detailed in section 5 below.

In what follows, section 2 presents basic information on the linguistic affiliation and dialects of Lillooet, on the Lillooet homeland and culture, and on the origin of the name “Lillooet.” Section 3 provides an overview of previous and ongoing work on Lillooet, section 4 on the grammatical structure of Lillooet, section 5 on problems inherent in collecting lexical data on Lillooet (and other hitherto undescribed or underdescribed languages), while section 6 consists of acknowledgements.

## 2 Affiliation, dialects, homeland, culture, name

Lillooet belongs to the Northern Interior branch of the Salish (or Salishan) language family, which is comprised of the following divisions, branches and individual members (\* marking extinct languages): (1) Bella Coola division: Bella Coola; (2) Coast division: (2a) Central branch: Comox, \*Pentlatch, Sechelt, Squamish, Halkomelem, Nooksack, Northern Straits, Klallam, Lushootseed, Twana; (2b) Oregon branch: \*Tillamook-Siletz; (3) Tsamosan division: (3a) Inland branch: Upper Chehalis, Cowlitz; (3b) Maritime branch: Lower Chehalis, Quinault; (4) Interior division: (4a) Northern branch: Lillooet, Shuswap, Thompson; (4b) Southern branch: Colville-Okanagan, Columbian, Kalispel-Spokane-Flathead, Coeur d'Alene. Full tables of the Salish language family, including alternate names, are given in, among others, Czaykowska-Higgins 1998, and Van Eijk 2008 (with dialects included in the latter source). Excellent general introductions (with maps) to the family include Thompson 1979 and Czaykowska-Higgins and Kinkade 1998.

Lillooet falls into two major dialects, one spoken in and around Mount Currie (approximately 160 kilometers north by northeast from Vancouver), the other spoken in and around Fountain (approximately 300 kilometers north by northeast from Vancouver). These dialects (marked M and F respectively in this dictionary) are almost completely mutually intelligible, the main differences being lexical (e.g., *smúʔac* and *hániʔ* for respectively 'woman' and 'humpback salmon' in F, but respectively *syáqcaʔ* and *hóləz* in M). There are also sub-dialects and intermediate dialects, but intermarriage and improved travel conditions have basically leveled the various dialect differences in that speakers of one dialect will know lexical terms in the other dialects. In addition, there are minor phonological and syntactic differences between F and M, for which I refer to section 4.

As is said above, the Lillooet homeland lies north by northeast from Vancouver, and it covers an area that is described in detail, also with reference to its ecology, by Davis as section 4 (pp. 27-29) in Davis and Van Eijk 2012. A map of the Lillooet homeland is given on the back cover.

Economically and culturally, the Lillooet relied and still rely on their environment for food, clothing, utensils, building materials, and religious

objects and ceremonies. The traditional four major sources of food are fish (mostly salmon, but also other species), game (mostly deer), berries, and bulbs. Hides from deer provided buckskin for clothing and moccasins. Wood from a variety of trees was (and often still is) used as material for buildings, baskets, bows, arrows, snowshoes, canoes, etc. The boughs of the western red cedar and the Douglas fir are used for religious and ceremonial purposes, while a number of plants continue to be used as physical and spiritual healing agents.

The traditional religion centers around the maintenance of a good relationship with Nature, and of healthy relations within the community. Game-animals and other sources of food or non-alimentary materials were treated with great respect. (For instance, a special ceremony surrounded the catching and preparing of the first salmon of the season.) Guardian spirits could be obtained through vision quests. Pubescents, especially pubescent women, had to undergo elaborate rites in order to prepare them for the social and religious duties of adulthood.

The usual winter-dwelling was the semi-subterranean house (sʔístkən), described in Teit (1906:212-213). In summer, temporary shelters, such as lean-to's, were used.

The Lillooet language did not only serve to facilitate social interaction, but it was (and is) also the receptacle of a tremendously rich oral history: countless myths and legends (sptak<sup>w4</sup>), which are populated with a host of colourful characters such as Coyote, Owl, or Chickadee, were handed down from one generation to the next. In addition, there are jokes, speeches, and the telling of more or less contemporary stories (sq<sup>w</sup>áq<sup>w</sup>əl). Gentle teasing (always much funnier in Lillooet than in English) is also an important part of Lillooet oral culture and testifies to the Lillooet sense of humour that has helped them through so many difficult times.

The above overview (as abstracted from Van Eijk 1997) gives, of course, only a very superficial description of the traditional Lillooet culture. For fuller accounts see Hill-Tout 1905(1978), and Teit 1906(1975). Excellent descriptions of plants and their various uses by the Lillooet are given in Turner 1987. (Since this source is still unpublished, readers may also wish to consult Turner 1978 and 1979.)

The arrival of the white man on the scene in the nineteenth century had a profound impact on the old culture. Forced acculturation, especially through the notorious residential school system, led to the disappearance of a large number of ancient customs and it forced the Lillooet language into disuse

among younger generations. (Nowadays, only a few persons under the age of forty are fluent in the language.) In recent years, the Lillooet have taken a renewed pride in their rich heritage, and a number of customs are regaining their former use, while interest in and use of the Lillooet language is also increasing. It is my hope that this dictionary will contribute to this process of cultural and linguistic revival.

For a discussion of the white man's impact on British Columbia's Native cultures and languages see Duff 1964. For a discussion of the suppression of the Native languages in residential schools see Levine and Cooper 1976.

The name "Lillooet" is derived from *lílwat*, the name of an old settlement partially coinciding with the present-day settlement of Mount Currie. In its anglicized version it became the name of the town of Lillooet (called *sał̓* in the Lillooet language), and the name of the Lillooet people. Traditionally, the Lillooet people refer to themselves by the name of each settlement in the Lillooet culture and language area, combined with the suffix *-məx/-əmx* 'person' (as in *lílwat-əmx* 'person from *lílwat* (Mount Currie)'). The name *lílwat* is unanalyzable: the explanation 'wild onion' given by Boas in Teit 1906:292 is spurious and almost certainly results from a confusion of *lílwat* with the word *q̓<sup>w</sup>l̓ə<l>wa?* 'little onion' (diminutive of *q̓<sup>w</sup>l̓awa?*, originally 'nodding onion,' but now also referring to the common garden onion). The correct background of "Lillooet" is also given in Akrigg and Akrigg 1986.

Although the Lillooet in pre-contact times do not seem to have had a common name for themselves, the term *sł̓áł̓y̓əmx* (often pronounced *sł̓áł̓imx*), which originally seemed to cover only the the bands from Seton up to the Lillooet-Fountain area, is now also used fairly regularly for the entire nation. The terms Upper and Lower Lillooet, which are also used in the literature, basically coincide with the Fountain and Mount Currie dialects respectively, with the boundary (such as it is) falling around D'Arcy. Paralleling the increased use of *sł̓áł̓y̓əmx* (*sł̓áł̓imx*) to refer to the entire Lillooet nation, the term *sł̓áł̓y̓əmx-əc* (*sł̓áł̓imx-əc*), with the suffix *-c* 'mouth, to speak,' is used with increased frequency to refer to the Lillooet language, while many speakers also use *ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup>-c*, literally 'to speak Indian (*ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup>*),' or 'to speak the language of the people.'

### 3 Previous and ongoing work on Lillooet

This is the first more or less complete dictionary of Lillooet. Of course, it is impossible to achieve an exhaustive listing of all Lillooet lexical material, and every return to the field will yield another crop of new roots and derivations. However, the roots listed in this dictionary contain all those that I have been able to collect (except for a number of personal names that are not generally known except to the owner, and that I do not wish to publish without the owner's explicit permission), and the derivations listed represent the majority of possible derivations from these roots. There are other collections of Lillooet lexical material available, but these collections are either of poor phonetic quality or limited in scope or not readily available. In 1905, Hill-Tout published a word list as part of a grammatical sketch in an ethnographical description of the Lillooet (Hill-Tout 1905:156-176, 206-218). However, Hill-Tout's phonetic transcriptions lack the astuteness of his ethnographic observations, and the collected material must be used with great caution. Still, Hill-Tout is to be saluted for his pioneer efforts, and his word list still proved useful to me more than half a century later when I used it to collect words and phrases from my consultants. (As one of my consultants remarked about the list when I was going through it: "Whoever made that list did a damn good job.") In 1974 and 1975, Bouchard compiled two large word lists of Lillooet, one of the northern, the other of the southern dialect, both in a practical orthography (substituting, for example, **k** for **q** to indicate the uvular stop, and **lh** for **ɬ** to indicate the lateral fricative). However, both lists remain unpublished. Other lists were collected by various students as part of their field work training, but these materials are either very difficult to obtain or not available at all.

My other contributions to Lillooet studies, besides this dictionary, consist of my doctoral dissertation (*The Lillooet Language: Phonology, Morphology, Syntax*, University of Amsterdam, 1985, published in 1997 by UBC Press), contributions to a number of the International Conferences on Salish and Neighbouring Languages (held annually in various locations), various articles, and chapters in books. Also, from 1975 through 1984 I was curriculum developer/linguistics consultant at the Mount Currie Community School. In this capacity I published a number of materials in and about Lillooet in a practical orthography, together with Native speakers of Lillooet (see Van Eijk and Williams 1981, Van Eijk, Joseph Abraham, Williams and Turner 1981, Williams, Van Eijk and Turner 1979, Joseph, Van Eijk, Turner and

Williams 1979).

In recent years my linguistic work on Lillooet has been continued in a most admirable fashion by Henry Davis and Lisa Matthewson and their students at the UBC Department of Linguistics, plus many others, while the development of curriculum materials (to which Davis and Matthewson have also made important contributions) continues in both Lillooet and Mount Currie. A full listing of Lillooet linguistic (and some curriculum) materials up to 2008 is given in Van Eijk 2008. For a list of curriculum materials produced by the Upper St'át'imc Language, Culture and Education Society I refer to that organization's website (<http://www.USLCES.org>).

Any dictionary of a living language is of course a work in progress, and students of Lillooet who use this dictionary are encouraged not to use it as the final word on Lillooet lexicography, but as a basis for further research and to implement additions and corrections wherever applicable. In a number of cases further emendations may no longer be possible, because the last speaker to know a particular word may have passed on. Also, a word that is categorically rejected by one speaker may be freely used by another speaker, or there may be dialectal or idiolectal variants of the same lexical item, as noted above, with regard to *smúʔac/syáqcaʔ* or *hániʔ/háləz*, or as noted in 4.1 below, with regard to the various pronunciations of *púnʔ(ə)p* and *skʷíst(ə)qʷam*, or as noted in 5, with regard to the various meanings of *ʔkat*. Legitimate variants like these should be treated separately from slips of the tongue or misrecordings which, once detected, should be deleted from the corpus (or kept, and in that case clearly marked as incorrect variants, to serve as either a warning to other students or as the basis of phonological or psycholinguistic studies of speech errors).

An English-Lillooet dictionary is planned for the future.

#### **4 Grammatical Structure of Lillooet**

The following notes are in order on the grammatical structure of Lillooet. For a much fuller description I refer to Van Eijk 1997. We discuss in turn phonology and morphophonemics (4.1), morphology (4.2) and syntax (4.3).

## 4.1 Phonology and morphophonemics

The Lillooet phoneme inventory contains the following consonants: (1) plain (non-glottalized) plosives and affricates: p, t, c, ɕ, k, k<sup>w</sup>, q, q<sup>w</sup>; (2) glottalized plosives and affricates (i.e., ejectives): p̥, t̥, ɕ̥, k̥, k̥<sup>w</sup>, q̥, q̥<sup>w</sup>; (3) fricatives (all voiceless): s, ʃ, ɬ, x, x<sup>w</sup>, ɣ̥, ɣ̥<sup>w</sup>; (4) non-glottalized resonants: m, n, l, l̥, ʎ, ʎ̥, ʎ̥<sup>w</sup>, w, y, z; (5) glottalized (laryngealized) resonants: m̥, n̥, l̥, l̥̥, ʎ̥, ʎ̥̥, ʎ̥̥<sup>w</sup>, w̥, y̥, z̥; (6) laryngeals (classed with the resonants in Van Eijk 1997): h, ʔ. The phonemes c and ɕ are alveopalatal [č] and [č̥] respectively (while ɕ̥ and ɕ̥̥ are dental), and z and z̥ are very lax dental or interdental fricatives, but classed together with ʎ̥ ʎ̥̥ ʎ̥̥<sup>w</sup> ʎ̥̥̥<sup>w</sup> under the resonants, because they are voiced and oppose plain and glottalized members (unlike the true fricatives). Symbols with a subscript dot indicate retracted (i.e., velarized and tensed) phonemes. There are two borrowed phonemes, ɬ̥ and the diphthong ɬ̥u, which occur in only a few words.

Vowels (which also oppose plain and retracted members) are the following: ə [ə], ə [ʌ], a [ɛ~æ], ɔ [a], i [i~e], i [ɛ~é], u [u~o], u [ɔ]. (Note that a and i overlap in their [ɛ] variants.) In general, phonemes that are susceptible to retraction have to agree for that feature within roots, and within combinations of roots and stem-forming (derivational) suffixes, as in ʔáma ‘good’ > ʔama-wíłx ‘to get better’ (-wíłx inchoative suffix), vs. qəł ‘bad’ > qəł-wíłx ‘to get spoiled, break down.’ In M, the oppositions a~ɔ and u~ə are neutralized before z z̥, and only the variants characteristic of ɔ u are pronounced there, as in ɬlaž ‘canoe:’ [ɬlɛž] in F, [ɬlaž] in M. (In x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz ‘not, no,’ both dialects have ɔ.)

In words of more than one vowel, one of these vowels receives dynamic stress. Stress is phonemic, as in, for example, máqaʔ ‘snow’ vs. maqáʔ ‘Death Camas’ (“poison onion”), ɬámin ‘fur’ vs. ɬámín F ‘axe.’ On the other hand, and in spite of a number of exceptions, stress is predictable in many cases in that (a) it tends to fall on the first vowel that is not ə or ɔ, as in zánuc ‘driftwood,’ zúmak ‘spring salmon,’ məxál ‘to write, intr.’, but on the first ə or ɔ if these are the only vowels in the word, as in məcən ‘to write s.t. down, tr.’; (b) it moves by two syllables as suffixes are added, as long as it does not fall on the last syllable, as in cúɬuń ‘to point at s.o., tr.’ cuɬuńtúmuɬas ‘(s)he points at us,’ cuɬuńtumuɬkálap ‘you folks point at us.’

Roots (marked √) are overwhelmingly of the shape C<sub>1</sub>VC<sub>2</sub>, with C<sub>1</sub>VC<sub>2</sub>C<sub>3</sub> being the next most common shape.

Lillooet morphophonemics are relatively simple, especially in

comparison with Shuswap and Thompson, which have a high degree of reduction and merging in the unstressed portion of a word. Aside from retraction harmony and movement of the stress (see above), we have the following rules:

(a) the vowels ə and ɐ (which may occur as stressed root vowels in, for example, təʃ ‘bitter’ and qəʃ ‘bad’) are often deleted or inserted when outside the stress, according to a set of interacting rules, as in pəq ‘white’ > pəq-us ‘bald eagle’ (-us ‘face’), pun ‘to find s.t.’ > púpəh ‘to find s.t. by accident’ (with consonant reduplication, see 4.2, and accompanying resonant glottalization, see (f) below); in addition, the presence or location of unstressed ə ɐ is often a matter of idiolect or pronunciation speed, as in the words for ‘Rocky Mountain Juniper’ and ‘waterfall,’ pronounced as punʔp and sk<sup>w</sup>ístq<sup>w</sup>ʔam by Sam Mitchell (aged 78 when I first met him in 1972), púnʔəp and sk<sup>w</sup>ístq<sup>w</sup>ʔam by Martina LaRoche (66 in 1972), and púnʔəp and sk<sup>w</sup>ístəq<sup>w</sup>ʔam by Marie Leo (50 in 1975); a word like ‘dangerous’ is pronounced kíŋkənt or kíŋkŋət depending on idiolect, while ‘one log (stick, cylindrical object)’ is pálʔəlq<sup>w</sup> or pálʔələq<sup>w</sup> depending on pronunciation speed;

(b) before ʔ, the vowel a is dropped or inserted under the same circumstances as those under which ə ɐ are dropped or inserted, as in spzuʔ ‘wild animal’ > spzúzaʔ ‘bird,’ ti<sub>u</sub>spzúzʔ<sub>u</sub>a ‘the bird’ (see 4.2 for the underloop .);

(c) the vowel a alternates with h under the same conditions under which ə is dropped or inserted, as in ʔáma ‘good’ > ʔámh-us ‘pretty’ (final a in ʔáma behaves as if it were əh);

(d) h is inserted between i and a following vowel, and between a and u and a following vowel if a and u are stressed, as in tmíx<sup>w</sup>-i ‘their (-i) land (tmíx<sup>w</sup>)’ > ti<sub>u</sub>tmíx<sup>w</sup>-ih<sub>u</sub>a ‘their land’ (with the ‘present/known article ti<sub>u</sub> which obligatorily combines with the reinforcing enclitic <sub>u</sub>a), ʔəŋkaya ‘cast-iron pot’ > ti<sub>u</sub>ʔəŋkayáh<sub>u</sub>a ‘the cast-iron pot,’ ltʔú ‘there’ > ltʔúh-as ‘let it be there;’

(e) the suffix -su ‘your (sing.)’ is -sw before a vowel, as in tmíx<sup>w</sup>-su ‘your land’ > ti<sub>u</sub>tmíx<sup>w</sup>-sw<sub>u</sub>a;

(f) resonants are often glottalized as a result of consonant reduplication or interior glottalization (for which see 4.2), as in twít ‘good hunter’ > twíwt ‘boy,’ ʔkaw ‘far, away’ > káʔəw ‘to go far away on land;’ in addition, certain suffixes glottalize a resonant in the root or in a following suffix, as in ʒzum ‘big’ > ʒzum<sup>w</sup>-q<sup>w</sup> ‘big animal,’ and the suffixes -tumx ‘me,’ -tumih ‘you (object)’ and -tum ‘we (transitive subject)’ have m glottalized after stems with

the transitivizer *-s* and the stress falling on the last syllable before *-s*, as in *ł́iq-s-turńx-as* ‘(s)he (-as) brought me’ (*ł́iq* ‘to arrive’), *ptak=ək-ʔúl-s-turńx-as* ‘he sent me right by it’ (*ptak* ‘to pass by,’ =ək VC (continuative) reduplication, *-ʔúl* ‘real, original, *par excellence*’), vs. *qamńt-s-turńx-as* ‘(s)he hit me’ (*qamńt* ‘to get hit,’ which counts as bisyllabic for Lillooet stress purposes); similarly, the transitivizer *-min* is regularly *-miń* after stems with the stress on the last syllable before *-min*, as in *ł́iq-miń* ‘to arrive here for s.o., s.t.’;

(g) sequences of identical or similar consonants may be reduced to one, depending on their derivational position in the word, with the dropped consonant indicated by [..], as in *cúʔxit* ‘to point s.t. out to s.o.’ > *cuʔxi[t]-túmuʔ-as* ‘(s)he points it out to us,’ *cúʔxi[t]-c-as* ‘(s)he points it out to me (-c);’

(h) the transitivizer *s* is *c* after *ʔ* or *s*, but is dropped between *ʔ* or *s* and a following *t*, as in *√xiʔ* ‘to be done in a certain way’ > *xiʔ-c* ‘to do it in a certain way, tr.,’ *xiʔ[-s]-twitas* ‘they do it’ (cf. *ł́ak* ‘to go’ > *ł́ak-s* ‘to take along, tr.,’ *ł́ak-s-twitas* ‘they take s.o. or s.t. along’); similarly, *-su* ‘your (singular)’ is *-cu* after *ʔ* or *s*, and *-cw* between *ʔ* or *s* and a following vowel, as in *ti.páq<sup>w</sup>uʔ-cw<sub>a</sub>* ‘your cache;’

(i) the consonants *z* *ż* are often pronounced *y* *ý* before a coronal (dental, alveopalatal or lateral) consonant, e.g. *huż* ‘to be about to do s.t.’ > *húý-ʔkan* ‘I am about to do s.t.,’ *húý<sub>ti</sub>?* ‘that one is about to do s.t.,’ although this rule is not ironclad and the replacement of *z* *ż* with *y* *ý* here is partially a matter of idiolect and pronunciation speed;

(j) there are also some irregular changes which are marked as such in the dictionary.

## 4.2 Morphology

Lillooet words fall into full words and clitics, the latter divided into proclitics and enclitics and linked with the underloop (.) to respectively a following or preceding full word, as in *ti.tmíx<sup>w</sup>-ih<sub>a</sub>* ‘their land’ (for which see also 4.1).

Full words are either variable (i.e., allowing bound morphology) or invariable (i.e., not allowing such morphology), although there is a sliding scale between strictly invariable and richly variable words. Morphological operations are: prefixation, suffixation, interior glottalization (a type of

infixation), various types of reduplication, compounding, and ablaut.

Prefixes are marked with a following period when part of a word, but with a following hyphen when quoted in isolation, as in *n.s.ʔíʔən F* ‘my (n-) food (*s.ʔíʔən*)’ (*ʔíʔən F* ‘to eat,’ *s-* nominalizer). Semantically, prefixes fall into (a) the first singular possessive marker *n-*, and (b) stem-forming (derivational) markers, of which the nominalizer *s-* is the most prominent (see the preceding example for both prefixes). Other stem-forming prefixes include *n-* (homophonous with *n-* first singular possessive) ‘referent of stem is situated in a larger setting, and *s-* (homophonous with the nominalizer *s-*) ‘stative aspect.’

Suffixes (which vastly outnumber prefixes) are marked with a preceding hyphen, both when part of a word and when quoted in isolation, as in *čaw-ús-ən-c-as* ‘(s)he (-as) washes (*√čaw*) my face (-us)’ (*-ən* transitivizer, *-c* ‘me’). Semantically, suffixes fall into aspectual, lexical, abstract, intransitivizing/transitivizing, object/reflexive/reciprocal, and possessive/subject suffixes (mostly in this order, with slashes separating suffixes that are in mutually exclusive slots). Aspectual suffixes include inchoative *-p* (for which see below) and *-əm* and *-t*, the function of which is rather elusive, although both probably refer to a continued state, with *-əm* mostly occurring after roots *Cə/əC* with *CVC* reduplication (for which see below), e.g., *xáʔ:xʔ-əm* ‘brisk, lively,’ and *-t* mostly after roots *CAC* (where *A* is any vowel other than *ə ə*) with *CVC* reduplication, e.g., *q<sup>w</sup>ən:q<sup>w</sup>án-t* ‘poor, destitute.’ Lexical suffixes are the largest group, with more than 125 members. Semantically they indicate body parts and a wide range of other objects: see *čaw-ús-ən-c-as* above (where *-us* is a lexical suffix) for an example. Abstract suffixes indicate various notions that do not fall into the aspectual or lexical categories, such as *-úʔ* (1) ‘always,’ (2) ‘step(-relative),’ or *-ʔúl* ‘real, *par excellence*, too much,’ as in *ʔilal-úʔ* ‘always crying (*ʔilal*),’ *s.kix-əzʔ-úʔ* ‘stepmother’ (*s.kix-zaʔ* ‘mother’), *ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>-ʔúl* ‘real Indian (*ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>*).’ Intransitivizers and transitivizers fall into a number of types indicating (in the case of the transitivizers) the level of control of the agent over the action or the degree of directness or obliqueness between agent and patient, as in *ʔiq* ‘to arrive (here)’ > *ʔiq-xal* ‘to bring things, people, intr.,’ *ʔiq-s* ‘to bring s.o., s.t. here, tr.,’ *ʔiq-miñ* ‘to arrive here for s.o., s.t., tr.,’ *ʔiq-xit* ‘to bring s.o., s.t. here, tr.,’ *ʔiq-miñ-xit* ‘to arrive here for s.o.’s possessions, tr.’ Only verbs that are marked as transitive (with a transitivizer) may take an object, reflexive or reciprocal suffix. Object and subject suffixes, and possessive affixes, distinguish three persons in singular and plural. Lillooet makes no tense distinctions, but it

distinguishes an indicative and a subjunctive mood, in addition to a factual paradigm, for which see also 4.3(c). Subject and object suffixes show a wide variety in subtypes, depending on the mood of the verb, and/or the other subject or object suffixes in the same word, as detailed in the suffix section of this dictionary. The reflexive suffix (identical for all persons) is -cút ‘oneself,’ and the reciprocal suffix is -twal ‘each other.’

Interior glottalization is the insertion of ʔ after the vowel of roots CAC. It signals the inchoative aspect and as such seems to overlap in function with -wílx, 4.1. It is indicated with swing brackets {..}, as in √yip ‘to grow’ > yi{ʔ}p ‘to grow up,’ √nuq<sup>w</sup> ‘warm’ > nu{ʔ}q<sup>w</sup> ‘to warm up,’ √mak<sup>w</sup> F ‘dull’ > ma{ʔ}k<sup>w</sup> ‘to get dull,’ √kaw ‘far, away’ > ká{ʔ}áw ‘to go far away on land’ (with insertion of ə, and resonant glottalization, as mentioned in 4.1). Interestingly, the inchoative marker on roots Cə/əC is -p, as in √nəq<sup>w</sup> ‘warm’ (apparently a free variant of √nuq<sup>w</sup>) > nəq<sup>w</sup>-p ‘to warm up,’ √k<sup>w</sup>əM M ‘dull’ k<sup>w</sup>əM-p ‘to get dull.’ For the possible shared origin of {ʔ} and -p see Van Eijk 1987b.

Reduplication falls into three major types, with a number of subtypes. In the first place there is CVC (or “total”) reduplication which in most cases signals the augmentive (plural/collectivity on nouns, and repetition/intensity in verbs) and targets the first CVC of the root. Stress falls on either the targeted stem or on the CVC augment, according to a number of largely predictable rules, as detailed in Van Eijk 1997, with the unstressed CVC almost always reduced to CəC. The CVC augment is indicated with a following colon (:), as in s.ɣap ‘tree’ > s.ɣəp:ɣap ‘trees,’ s.múʔac F ‘woman’ > s.məʔ:múʔac ‘women,’ s.q<sup>w</sup>əM ‘mountain’ > s.q<sup>w</sup>əM:q<sup>w</sup>əM ‘mountains,’ məc-xál ‘to write’ (-xal intransitivizer) > məc:məc-xál ‘to write a lot,’ cíq-íñ ‘to stab s.o.’ (-íñ transitivizer) > cəq:cíq-íñ ‘to stab s.o. all over.’ When combined with ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> ‘Indian’ or sámaʔ ‘white person,’ CVC reduplication indicates ‘to act like X, to do it the X way,’ as in ʔəx<sup>w</sup>:ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> ‘to act like an Indian, to do s.t. the Indian way.’ When combined with the designation of a place or area, CVC reduplication indicates ‘to go along the X,’ as in n.kərn-c ‘edge of body of water’ > n.kərn:kərn-əc ‘to walk along the edge of the water.’ In a number of words, CVC reduplication is lexicalized, as in cíx<sup>w</sup>:cəx<sup>w</sup> (no simplex, and also pronounced cíx<sup>w</sup>:cíx<sup>w</sup>) ‘osprey,’ kəx:kəx ‘older sister’ (cf. s.kíx-zaʔ ‘mother’) In a few cases we have double CVC reduplication, e.g., ʔ<sup>w</sup>əl:ʔ<sup>w</sup>əl:ʔ<sup>w</sup>əl-ən ‘to walk all over (the land)’ (metaphorical extension of ʔ<sup>w</sup>əl-ən ‘to burn it, tr.’), ka.mul:mul:múl\_a ‘to stay in the water’ (múl-un ‘to put s.t. in

the water, tr.’). For a comparative-historical survey of CVC reduplication in Salish see Van Eijk 1998.

There is also the unproductive process of CV reduplication which repeats the first consonant of the root, with V copying the root vowel in some cases, but being prespecified for a different vowel in other cases. Functions vary, as shown by (with the colon again following the augment): *pála?* ‘one’ > *pi:pála?* ‘one at a time,’ *kláx<sup>w</sup>* ‘muskrat’ > *kə:kláx<sup>w</sup>* ‘muskrat, muskrats.’

C reduplication (i.e., consonant reduplication or interior reduplication) copies the consonant before the stressed vowel and then places the copy of that vowel after the stressed vowel. It generally indicates the diminutive, and it often triggers glottalization of a reduplicated resonant or of a resonant later in the word. In a number of cases the stressed vowel is reduced to ə. The post-vocalic copy is indicated with angular brackets <.>. Examples are: *s.pzu?* ‘wild animal’ > *s.pzú<za>?* ‘bird’ (see 4.1 for the insertion of a), *twit* ‘good hunter’ > *twi<w>t* ‘boy,’ *sáma?* ‘white person’ > *sé<s>ma?* ‘white child,’ *s.qław* ‘beaver,’ *s.qlá<lə>w* ‘little beaver,’ *naḫ<sup>w</sup>ít* ‘snake’ > *naḫ<sup>w</sup>é<x̣<sup>w</sup>>t* ‘worm.’ Note also *pála?* ‘one’ > *pá<p>la?* ‘one person,’ *pé<p>la?* ‘one animal.’ Since this type of reduplication targets the stressed vowel rather than the root, the copied consonant is placed in a suffix when that has the stress, as in *pal?-á<?>qə?* ‘one-year old buck’ (from underlying but never unreduplicated \**pal?-áqa?*, with *-aqa?* ‘spike,’ referring to the single spike on the antler of a one-year old buck). A number of words show double C reduplication, e.g. *twi<w>t* ‘boy’ > *twé<w><w>t* ‘(little) boy,’ *√qil* ‘weak’ > *qí<qə>í* ‘weak,’ *qé<q><qə>í* ‘rather weak.’

VC reduplication (or “final” reduplication) repeats the stressed vowel and following consonant as unstressed əC (with ə deleted when required by Lillooet morphophonemics). Since this type (which indicates an ongoing process) targets the stressed vowel it may be applied to a root or a suffix. It is indicated with the equal-sign (=) when the reduplicated consonant is the final one in a stem, but with the equal sign between angular brackets <=> when morpheme-internal. Examples are: *√pu†* ‘to boil, get boiled’ > *pú†=ə†* ‘to be boiling,’ *√ḫ<sup>w</sup>us* ‘to foam’ > *ḫ<sup>w</sup>ús=əs* ‘to be foaming,’ *pála?* ‘one’ > *pá<k=>la?* ‘to come together,’ *ḷq<sup>w</sup>-áw<=w>s* ‘to get together’ (cf. *s.ḷq<sup>w</sup>-aẉs* ‘to be together,’ with the stative prefix *s-*, homophonous with the nominalizer *s-*). In a number of cases we have double VC reduplication (with stress on the final VC), as in *p̣líḫ<sup>w</sup>=iḫ<sup>w</sup>=íḫ<sup>w</sup>* ‘to keep boiling over’ (cf. *p̣líḫ<sup>w</sup>=əḫ<sup>w</sup>* ‘to overflow, boil over’). A few words have irregular reduplication of the final consonant where

that does not follow a stressed vowel, viz., qə́! ‘bad’ > qə́!:q!|=ə́! (with CVC reduplication) ‘getting cranky, fussy (e.g., a baby, or a drunk),’ ʔə́ʔkʷ-án ‘to bump s.o. off a job, tr.’ > ʔə́ʔkʷ=ə́kʷ ‘to get bumped off a job,’ xʷəl-p ‘to spin around’ > xʷəl-əp=ap=ə́p ‘to whirl around,’ √qə́!xʷ (bound root) > qə́!<=!ə>xʷ=ə́xʷ=ə́xʷ ‘rushing to get s.t. done, rushing to get s.t. ready’ (with both single and double VC reduplication). A few cases have unproductive C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>=VC<sub>2</sub>, e.g., √qʷu! ‘big digit’ > s.qʷ!|=ú!-aʔxən ‘hoof (horse, cow).’ For a comparative-historical survey of VC reduplication in Salish see Van Eijk 1990.

VC reduplication also signals a lack of control in formations like zəwát-ən ‘to know (√zəwát) s.t., tr.’ vs. zəwát=ət-s ‘to have learned s.t.,’ with the ‘control’ causative -ən vs. the ‘non-control’ causative -s in the second form, reflecting that the effort of learning something indicates less control than just knowing something.

The various types of reduplication may combine with each other, and with interior glottalization, according to some occasionally complex patterns. In addition to qə́!:q!|=ə́! (see above) we have, for example, pə́ʔ:púʔ=ə́ʔ ‘rapids’ (púʔ=ə́ʔ ‘to boil’), √ʔəl (bound simplex) > ʔəl:ʔəl ‘strong,’ ʔə́<ʔə>!:ʔə́! ‘a little bit strong,’ and qí<qə>! ‘weak’ > qí<q><=qə>! ‘getting weaker’ (cf. qə́<q><qə>! ‘rather weak’ above). With interior glottalization we have, for example, ká(ʔə)w̄ ‘to go far away on land’ > kə́<k>(ʔə)w̄ ‘to go a bit farther,’ and (with the opposite rule ordering) ʔiʷ ‘raw’ > ʔí{ʔ}<ʔə>w̄ ‘raw, uncooked (s.t. that really should be cooked)’ (via underlying but unrecorded \*ʔí<ʔə>w̄). For locus and ordering of these operations see also Van Eijk 2004. A set of special cases is presented by xʷʔə́ʔz-aʔ ‘good for nothing’ (xʷʔə́ʔ ‘not, no’) and ʔúʔc-aʔ *id.* (ʔuc ‘to be not the case, to be not so-and-so’) where the ʔ after the stressed vowel is interpreted as resulting from a merger between <ʔ> and {ʔ} and we write xʷʔə́<ʔ>>z-aʔ and ʔú<ʔ>>c-aʔ.

Where CVC reduplication targets a form with C reduplication the C copy in the target is not read off by CVC but the original C<sub>2</sub> is, as in s.qáʔxaʔ ‘dog’ > s.qə́<q>ʔxaʔ ‘pup,’ s.qə́ʔ:qə́<q>ʔxaʔ ‘pups.’ However, when CVC reduplication targets a form with interior reduplication, the ʔ is read off as if it were the original C<sub>2</sub>, as in nu(ʔ)qʷ ‘to get warmer’ > núʔ:ən(ʔu)qʷ ‘starting to get warmed up (person)’ (via \*núʔ:nu(ʔ)qʷ). The explanation for these two different treatments lies in the fact that both CVC reduplication and interior glottalization are root-based, while C reduplication is stress-based and as such on a different tier from CVC reduplication and interior glottalization, as explained in Van Eijk 1993.

Compounding links two stems, usually with the interfix **+aɬ+**, as in **ləp̄+aɬ+k̄<sup>w</sup>úna?** ‘salmon roe (**k̄<sup>w</sup>úna?**) that has been cured by burying (**√ləp̄**) it in the ground for a period of time,’ **ḡəc+aɬ+ləqəm** ‘first snow which knocks down (**√ḡəc**) the grass (**√ləqəm**).’ In a few cases **+aɬ+** is absent, as in **č+qáǰa?** ‘horse’ (**č < či?** ‘deer,’ **s.qáǰa?** ‘dog’). There is a second interfix, **+a+**, as in **xa?+a+k̄<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>>pəý** ‘God, the Lord,’ which results from a contraction of **k̄<sup>w</sup>u\_xá?\_a k̄<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>>pəý**. The interfixes should not be confused with so-called connectives which combine with a following suffix into a complex with a new meaning, as in **-aka?** ‘hand’ > **-l-aka?** ‘instrument.’

Apophony is rare, the most salient set being **√ɣəp** ‘upright’ ~ **√ɣap** ‘tree’ ~ **√ɣip** ‘to grow.’ I do not use a particular typographical device to indicate apophony, but apophony-variant roots are cross-referenced in the dictionary.

Invariable words comprise adverbs and conjunctions, e.g., **múta?** ‘and, again,’ **ǰit** ‘also,’ the majority of so-called sentence-equivalents (e.g., **x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz** ‘it is not the case that ...’), greetings, exclamations and interjections, and personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adverbs.

Enclitics and proclitics are also adverbs and conjunctions, e.g., **ɬ\_** ‘if, when,’ **ḡa** ‘apparently, evidently.’ The difference between the full word adverbs and conjunctions and the clitical ones is that the clitics fall within one stress-contour with the word they precede or follow (as in **wá?\_ḡa k̄<sup>w</sup>zúsəm** ‘he must be working (**k̄<sup>w</sup>zúsəm**)’ vs. **p̄ańt múta? ʔúx̄<sup>w</sup>al** ‘he returned (**p̄ańt**) home (**ʔúx̄<sup>w</sup>al**) again).

A special class of proclitics is formed by articles, which identify an entity according to whether or not that entity is known to the speaker, whether it is present or absent in the situation of speech, and whether it is singular or plural. Within the category ‘present/known’ there is also a special collective article **ki\_** which is generally used where English uses the plural without article, as **ki\_məxáǰ\_a** ‘huckleberries.’ The relationships between the articles are discussed in detail in Van Eijk 1997:192-198. Most articles also require a ‘reinforcing’ enclitic **\_a** (see **ki\_məxáǰ\_a** above).

Another group of proclitics is formed by the prepositions **l\_** ‘in, at, on,’ **kəŋ\_** ‘around, via,’ **ʔə\_** (A) ‘toward,’ (B) ‘by’ (with agents in passive constructions), **ɬə\_** (A) ‘from, out of,’ (B) ‘than’ (in comparisons).

Details on functional and semantic aspects of Lillooet morphology, such as word classes (including noun, intransitive verb, transitive verb), derivation and inflection, aspectual or mood categories, control (in transitive

verbs), and pronominal and deictic categories (including visible/non-visible, known/unknown, pivoting/non-pivoting and various degrees of distance from the speaker), are given in Van Eijk 1997.

### 4.3 Syntax

The following brief comments are in order on Lillooet syntax:

(a) The word order in a Lillooet sentence is generally PS or PO (P = predicate, S = subject complement, O = object complement). Where a subject complement and an object complement are combined in a sentence, the order is relatively free, although PSO is the preferred order in M, while POS is more common in F, as discussed in Van Eijk 1995 and 2001b. (At any rate, sentences with both a subject and an object complement are relatively rare in Lillooet and other Salish languages, see also Thompson 1979:740-741.)

(b) Nouns and verbs can both occur as the nucleus of a predicate and as the nucleus of a complement. With nouns and verbs in predicates we have *n.kýap-kan* ‘I (-kan) am a coyote (*n.kýap*, noun)’ and *łák-kan* ‘I go (*łák*, verb).’ Examples of nouns and verbs as the nucleus of both a predicate and a complement are: *łák ti.n.kýáp\_a* ‘the coyote goes,’ *n.kýap ti.łák\_a* ‘the one who goes is a coyote,’ *núkʷ?-an-c-as ti.s.qáyxʷ\_a* ‘the man (*s.qáyxʷ*) helped (*núkʷ?-an*) me (-c),’ *s.qáyxʷ ti.núkʷ?-an-c-ás\_a* ‘the one who helped me is a man.’ It follows that Lillooet (and Salish in general) does not make a syntactic distinction between nouns and verbs. There is, however, a morphosyntactic one, in that only nouns may take possessive affixes, as in *ʔíł-əm* ‘to sing’ > *s.ʔíł-əm* ‘song,’ *n.s.ʔíł-əm* ‘my (n-) song,’ while *\*n.ʔíł-əm* is not allowed. (See Van Eijk and Hess 1986 for details on nouns and verbs in Salish.)

(c) Subordinate clauses are either formed by factivals (i.e., verbal forms combined with the nominalizer *s-*), or introduced by the conjunctions *ɬ\_* ‘if, when’ or *ʔi\_* ‘when’ (*ɬ\_* and *ʔi\_* both require subjunctive subject suffixes in the predicate). An example with *ɬ\_* is: *ɬ\_xʷʔáz-as\_ka kʷ\_s.ʔúýt-su, lán\_ka\_tu? wa? ǰzum ʔi.n.kʷł-ús-təń-sw\_a* ‘if (*ɬ\_*) you would not (*xʷʔáz*) have slept (*ʔúýt*), your (-sw) eyes (*n.kʷł-ús-təń*) would have been big (*ǰzum*) already (*lán*)’ (-as 3S intransitive subjunctive; -su 2S possessive suffix expressing subject in an intransitive factual construction; *kʷ* introducing factual constructions after *xʷʔáz* ‘it is not the case that...’ (*kʷ\_* is probably related to the ‘absent/unknown’ article *kʷ\_u\_*); *\_ka* enclitic adverb expressing ‘would,

should;  $\text{tu}?$  ‘perfective aspect’ indicator;  $-\text{sw}$  variant of  $-\text{su}$  before vowels, see 4.1;  $\text{ʔi}$  article ‘present/known/plural’).

(d) A number of intransitive verbs function as auxiliaries in a predicate, e.g.,  $\text{wa}?$  ‘to be busy with/involved in’ which forms constructions that correspond to the English progressive tense. Where a predication has an overt subject suffix, this generally follows the auxiliary, as in  $\text{wá}?\text{-}\mathbf{4}\text{kan } \text{m}\mathbf{\acute{e}}\text{-}\text{x}\mathbf{á}\text{l}$  ‘I am writing ( $\text{m}\mathbf{\acute{e}}\text{-}\text{x}\mathbf{á}\text{l}$ ).’ In the Mount Currie dialect, we may omit  $\text{wa}?$  from such a construction, but the subject suffix (which now becomes a full word) keeps its place and still precedes the main predicate, as in  $\text{kan } \text{m}\mathbf{\acute{e}}\text{-}\text{x}\mathbf{á}\text{l}$  ‘I am writing.’ The Fountain dialect does not use this construction. The element  $\mathbf{4}$  in  $\text{-}\mathbf{4}\text{kan}$  is present after resonants, vowels and  $\text{h } \text{ʔ}$ , generally absent elsewhere, although occasionally also used after obstruents, as in  $\text{ł}\mathbf{í}\mathbf{q}\text{-}\mathbf{4}\text{kan}$  or  $\text{ł}\mathbf{í}\mathbf{q}\text{-}\text{kan}$  ‘I arrived.’

## 5 Problems in collecting lexical material

There are various problems one encounters when collecting material about a hitherto undescribed or only partially described language. Aside from correctly identifying and transcribing the sounds of the studied language (no mean task in a phonetically complex language like Lillooet), there are idiolectal variants (such as the various pronunciations of ‘juniper’ and ‘waterfall’ as discussed in 4.1) and different meanings ascribed to certain words (with, for example, Sam Mitchell using  $\mathbf{4}\text{kat}$  as ‘to kill a wounded animal,’ and Martina LaRochelle using this same word as ‘to take a corpse or dead animal out of the water’). In the dictionary, most phonetic and semantic variants are given as encountered, but it is a limitless task to list them all, and the reader must be prepared to find additional variants in the field.

Most challenging, however, for a dictionary project like this, are the correct identifications of many plant and animal species. As Kimball 1990 points out, relying on English terms can be misleading and result in incorrect identifications. For example, the bird that is commonly called “bluejay” is in fact the Steller’s Jay, and the term “bulrush” is used for four different plants, of which two ( $\text{m}\mathbf{\acute{e}}\text{l}\mathbf{k}^{\text{w}}\text{-}\mathbf{\acute{a}}\text{l}\mathbf{t}\mathbf{x}^{\text{w}}$  (M) =  $\text{ł}\mathbf{n}\text{-}\mathbf{\acute{a}}\text{l}\mathbf{t}\mathbf{x}^{\text{w}}$  (F), and  $\text{n}\mathbf{\acute{e}}\text{x}\text{:n}\mathbf{í}\text{x}\text{-}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{z}^{\text{w}}$  (M) =  $\text{l}\mathbf{\acute{e}}\text{x}\text{-}\mathbf{\acute{a}}\mathbf{z}^{\text{w}}$  (F)) are true bulrushes, while one of the two others ( $\text{m}\mathbf{ú}\text{x}^{\text{w}}\text{an}$ ) covers various species of scouring rushes or horsetails, while the other ( $\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{t}\text{-}\mathbf{\acute{a}}\text{l}\mathbf{t}\mathbf{x}^{\text{w}}$ ) is the common cat-tail. (The fact that  $\text{n}\mathbf{\acute{e}}\text{x}\text{:n}\mathbf{í}\text{x}\text{-}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{z}^{\text{w}}/\text{l}\mathbf{\acute{e}}\text{x}\text{-}\mathbf{\acute{a}}\mathbf{z}^{\text{w}}$  are also often labeled “swamp grass” or “swamp hay,” terms that also refer to yet another plant,

ᑭᓄᓂᑦ ‘Reed Canary Grass,’ only adds to the confusion.) In this dictionary, correct plant identifications, with their Latin names, are from Turner 1987, and correct bird identifications, with their Latin names and a number of comments on the distribution of individual species, are from Henry Davis, as contributed by him to Davis and Van Eijk 2012. For other plant and animal species, the common English terms are used, because in these cases I did not have access to experienced biologists like Turner or Davis. In most of these cases the Latin names are not essential to identification (one does not need to know that the coyote is the *canis latrans* (“howling/roaring dog”) to be aware of its not exactly Pavarotti-like vocal emissions), while in other cases, especially where insects or reptiles are concerned, I am not sure of the correct identification myself, and guessing the correct Latin label would be a violation of established scholarly standards, so that the English label or a tentative identification must do for now.

An additional problem is the listing of culturally or socially sensitive material. With that in mind I do not list traditional names, because of their spiritual significance, unless I have explicit permission from the owner of a name or unless the name is commonly recognized as belonging to a certain individual. Also, the dictionary contains a number of example sentences describing the deleterious effects of alcohol consumption. I should point out that these examples were volunteered and not elicited and that they should not be taken as continuing the dreadful tradition of using example sentences (such as are found in a number of early grammars of First Nations languages) that only serve to strengthen an odious stereotype that is even more insufferable because it refers to habits that were introduced and are not part of traditional First Nations cultures. Instead, these sentences should be interpreted as wise advice (advice that I certainly should have heeded more in my wild and crazy student days).

## **6 Acknowledgements**

Completion of this dictionary would not have been possible without the assistance of a large number of persons and institutions. In the first place, I wish to thank the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research (N.W.O., formerly Z.W.O.), Simon Fraser University, the Mount Currie Band Council, the Mount Currie Community School, and Capilano University (formerly Capilano College) for their logistic and financial support

at various stages of my research on Lillooet. I also gratefully acknowledge the hospitality of the University of Victoria, with which I was affiliated as a visiting scholar at the Department of Linguistics during the compilation of the original version of this dictionary (1985-1987). The assistance, advice and stimulating criticism of my colleagues at the Department of Linguistics made my affiliation a productive and pleasurable one. I also wish to thank the McPherson Library at the University of Victoria for hiring me as a library assistant from 1986 to 1989, thereby allowing me to keep myself and my family financially afloat.

First Nations University of Canada, where I have been employed since 1989, deserves a nod for providing the job security, technical support, and daily congress with resourceful colleagues that were necessary for the successful completion of the current version of the dictionary.

The vital support of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), which made completion of this dictionary possible through research grant #410-85-0062, is also very much worthy of mention.

Salishanist colleagues who over the years have made vital contributions, directly or indirectly, to my Lillooet and general Salish studies (including this dictionary) are too numerous to thank individually, but Brent Galloway, Henry Davis, Lisa Matthewson, and the late Thom Hess do need to be acknowledged by name.

The editorial assistance of John Lyon in the final lay-out and publication of this dictionary has been invaluable and deserves my highest praise.

My greatest debt of gratitude I owe to my Lillooet consultants. Of the many Lillooet speakers who shared their knowledge with me and who have now sadly passed on I wish to thank in particular Mr. Sam Mitchell of Fountain, Mrs. Martina LaRochelle of Lillooet, Mr. Bill Edwards of Pavilion, and Mrs. Marie Leo, Mrs. Margaret Lester, Mrs. Rosie Joseph, Mrs. Adelina Williams, Mrs. Nellie Peters, Mr. Joe Joseph, Mr. Alec Peters, Mr. Baptiste Ritchie, and Mr. Charles Mack Seymour (Charlie Mack), all of Mount Currie. Their kind assistance in my efforts, and their profound knowledge of their beautiful language are fondly remembered and gratefully acknowledged. Dr. Lorna Williams, a member of the younger generation of Lillooet speakers, has made important contributions to this book not only as a consultant, but also as a fellow-linguist. Recently I have also corresponded with Marie Abraham and Lois Joseph on Lillooet lexical data, and their insights are highly valued. There

have been many others who have contributed to this book, and I hereby thank them collectively.

A special word of thanks is in order for my wife, Sonja, and my sons, Jesse and Mark. It takes a particularly strong kind of courage to be the spouse of someone who was foolhardy enough to be a humanist in the eighties, when academic jobs had basically dried up and prospects for linguists were few and far between. I am more than fortunate that my wife has that kind of courage, and it is in no small part due to her support that this project has come to fruition, both in its original form and in its current published version. To my sons, whose zany antics saw me through some of my bleakest moments of despair when I was still struggling in my career, I owe a larger debt of gratitude than I can put into words. (That my sons have now exchanged their pranks for the responsibilities that come with being, respectively, an officer in the Canadian Armed Forces and a Special Needs educator is yet another reason for thankfulness.)

It is with profound respect and deep gratitude that I dedicate this dictionary to the memory of Aert Kuipers, my first teacher in Salish linguistics, and to the memory of Dale Kinkade and Simon Dik, who both supervised my dissertation after Aert Kuipers' retirement. I will feel amply rewarded if this book reflects, if only in part, the wisdom of their teachings and the strength of their example.



# Organization of the dictionary

The dictionary is divided into the following parts: Roots and derivations (pp. 1-406), Reinforcing enclitic (p. 407), Prefixes (pp. 409-411), Interfixes (p. 413), and Suffixes (pp. 415-446). The Roots and Derivations section lists both clitics and the roots of full words, except for the reinforcing enclitic *ə* which is given its own section, because it is the only Lillooet word that consists only of a vowel, all other words (including all other enclitics and proclitics) containing at least one consonant.

The alphabetical order used here largely follows that for Shuswap in Kuipers 1974, and it is based on place and manner of articulation, going from labials to the glottal stop *ʔ*, with plosives preceding fricatives, and these preceding resonants within each place of articulation, viz., *p, p̚, m, t, t̚, c/ç, č, s/š, n, ɬ, l/l̚, k, k̚, kʷ, k̚ʷ, x, xʷ, ɣ, q, q̚, qʷ, q̚ʷ, ɣ̥, ɣ̥ʷ, h, w, y, z, ʔ*. (The resonants *w* and *y* are listed with the laryngeals, because they can be interpreted as the rounded or palatalized variants of *h*, and *z* follows *y* because it results from a historical shift out of *y*.) Vowels are ignored for alphabetizing purposes, except in the relatively few cases where they create minimal sets, in which case the order is *ə, ə̚, a, a̚, i, i̚, u, u̚*, so that, for example, *pət-ən* ‘to cover s.t., tr.’, *√pat* ‘to add, extend, inherit,’ and *put* ‘sufficient, just right, exact(ly)’ are given in this order. (See below for when a root is listed as such, or with *√*, or in a derivation, as the first entry.) The two roots with the borrowed phoneme *əu* (*təun* (A) ‘town,’ (B) ‘to go to the store,’ and *pləun* ‘brown’) are listed after *√tən* ‘fathom’ and *plan* ‘old, bygone, already’ respectively. The suffixes *-a* (1), *-a* (2) and *-i* are listed (in this order) after all the other suffixes, all of which contain at least one consonant.

The difference between retracted consonants and their non-retracted equivalents is ignored as well, again because of the very low functional yield of this opposition (retracted phonemes being relatively rare), and because *c s* and *l* are retracted in suffixes after retracted roots, as detailed in 4.1 of the Introduction. However, where there is an opposition, the forms with non-

retracted variants precede the retracted ones, as in  $\sqrt{\text{pal}}$  ‘to spread out berries to dry’ before  $\sqrt{\text{pəl}}$  (root of  $\text{pəl:pəl-ət}$  ‘stubborn’).

Glottalized resonants pose a special problem in that (a) like vowels and retracted vs. non-retracted phonemes, they create few minimal pairs, (b) the opposition between glottalized (i.e., laryngealized) resonants and their plain counterparts is harder to hear than between glottalized obstruents (i.e., ejectives) and their plain counterparts, which means that I obviously missed a number of glottalized resonants and transcribed them as plain, and (c) plain resonants may become glottalized as a result of various morphological operations, as detailed in 4.1 of the Introduction. Therefore I list the glottalized resonants with the plain ones, except where they create a minimal pair with a morpheme with a non-glottalized resonant, in which case the morpheme with the non-glottalized member precedes the root with the glottalized one, so that, for example,  $-\text{almən}$  ‘to be about to do s.t.’ precedes  $-\text{ǎlmən}$  ‘to want to do s.t.’

Summing up the alphabetizing rules given so far, the order of a maximally differentiated set of morphemes  $\text{C(V)C}$  would be:  $\text{pl p}^{\text{h}}\text{l p}^{\text{h}}\text{l p}^{\text{h}}\text{l p}^{\text{h}}\text{l p}^{\text{h}}\text{l}$   $\text{pəl p}^{\text{h}}\text{ə}^{\text{h}}\text{l p}^{\text{h}}\text{ə}^{\text{h}}\text{l p}^{\text{h}}\text{ə}^{\text{h}}\text{l p}^{\text{h}}\text{ə}^{\text{h}}\text{l p}^{\text{h}}\text{il p}^{\text{h}}\text{il}^{\text{h}}\text{l p}^{\text{h}}\text{il}^{\text{h}}\text{l p}^{\text{h}}\text{il}^{\text{h}}\text{l}$   $\text{pul pul}^{\text{h}}\text{l pul}^{\text{h}}\text{l pul}^{\text{h}}\text{l pul}^{\text{h}}\text{l}$ .

In the Roots and derivations section, the derivations are listed under their roots and are indicated with the m-dash (—). Where a root occurs as such a free form, this root is listed as the first entry (e.g.,  $\text{pálaʔ}$  ‘one’). Where a root does not occur as a free form, but is available in a derivation with the nominalizer  $s-$ , the locative prefix  $n-$ , or with an intransitivizer or transitivity marker, this derivation is listed as the first entry, e.g.,  $s.\text{qayx}^w$  ‘man.’ Where a root is attested only in derivations other than with  $s-$ ,  $n-$  or an (in)transitivizer, the root is listed as such under the symbol  $\sqrt{\text{}}$ , and is followed by its definition and a derivation, as in:  $\sqrt{\text{čik}}^w\text{aʔ}$  ‘left side:’  $n.\text{čik}^w\text{ʔ-aq}$  ‘left leg.’ However, where the most simple derivation of a root is one with an aspectual suffix or with any type of reduplication, the definition is omitted after the root, and the derived form is given right away, as in:  $\sqrt{\text{pəl}}$  :  $\text{pəl-p}$  ‘to be lost;’ or  $\sqrt{\text{čul}}$  :  $\text{čəl:čul}^{\text{h}}$  ‘sour, bitter (esp., berries).’ Where a suffix regularly co-occurs with a prefix to form a circumfix (or ambifix), the root is indicated with two periods between parentheses, as in:  $n.(.)\text{-tən}$  ‘setting, location, container, implement in which s.t. is done.’

Homophonous morphemes with clearly different meanings are listed separately with an Arabic number, e.g.,  $\sqrt{p\dot{a}t}$  (1) ‘to get squished, squashed;’  $\sqrt{p\dot{a}t}$  (2) ‘to make a bubbling, gurgling noise.’ Cases of polysemy are indicated with capital Roman letters following a single listing, e.g., **put** (A) ‘sufficient, just right, exact(ly);’ (B) ‘at all (in negative constructions);’ (C) ‘really, very.’ Where the meaning of a root is not entirely clear from its derivations, this is indicated with the question mark (?), as in  $\sqrt{pap}$  (?): **s.páp-za?** F ‘grandfather’ (with **-za?** ‘relative’). Co-occurrence of a suffix with a prefix (to form a circumfix) is ignored for numbering purposes, as in: **-aʷs** (1) ‘middle;’ **-aʷs** (2) ‘collective;’ **n(..)-aʷs** (3) ‘trail, road;’ **-aʷs** (4) ‘to work during the ...’

The asterisk (\*) indicates an obsolescent item, as in **máq<sup>w</sup>am** (\*) ‘large swamp, swampy area.’ (Unfortunately, future students of Lillooet may find it necessary to mark more items with \* than I have done, as the number of speakers who still know the “old words” (or “fading words,” as Alec Peters would accurately and poetically call them) keeps shrinking.) For example, and most poignantly, **məkīl-ú!ya?** and **s.kiŋ<sup>w</sup>** (as listed in the dictionary) are two words that are practically dying before one’s eyes.

Most recorded derivations are listed in the dictionary. However, a choice has been made in the case of morphemes that show an almost limitless productivity. For example, the dictionary does not list every derivation with the suffixes **-alq<sup>w</sup>** ‘cylindrical object,’ or **-ul-wiʔ** ‘container, conveyance,’ which combine with all numerals and with many other stems as well. Similarly, not all derivations are given that involve somatic suffixes, which combine with just about every root that expresses a bodily activity. However, the roots **pála?** ‘one,’ **q<sup>w</sup>al/q<sup>w</sup>al** ‘to speak,’ and  $\sqrt{sup}$  ‘to scratch (to relieve an itch)’ are given with all their recorded derivations, to give the reader an idea of the power of the Lillooet derivational apparatus.

As is mentioned in sections 4.1 and 5 of the Introduction, phonological variants are numerous, e.g., **pun-ʔp** and **pún-ʔəp** for ‘Rocky Mountain Juniper,’ or **pəlʔ-alq<sup>w</sup>** and **pálʔ-aləq<sup>w</sup>** for ‘one stick, log.’ In addition to cases like these, speakers are prone to dropping the nominalizer *s-*, or to reducing unstressed full root vowels into ə, as in **s.ɣəp-ʔúl/s.ɣəp-ʔúl** ‘Douglas Fir.’ Most recorded variants are given in the dictionary, but, as said, in section 5, the reader must be prepared to encounter additional variants in the field.

The pipe || indicates etymological or other formal and/or semantic information, with the etymological information taken from Kuipers 2002 (here abbreviated as ‘K,’ as mentioned in the Introduction). Abbreviations used in that source are: PS = Proto-Salish, PCS = Proto-Coast Salish, PIS = Proto-Interior Salish, NIS = Northern Interior Salish, SIS = Southern Interior Salish, CeS = Central Salish, CSLT = local Coast Salish Lillooet Thompson elements. The reconstructed forms are preceded with \*, which here has a different function than when it marks obsolescent items. Thus máq<sup>w</sup>am (\*) as given above is derived from PCS \*maq<sup>w</sup>am ‘swamp’ (K145). The Proto-Coast Salish and Central Salish forms, as provided by Kuipers, are relevant for Lillooet, as this language has rather extensively borrowed from Coast Salish and Central Salish. In most cases there is no reason to question Kuipers’ reconstructions or their relationship to the Lillooet forms, but where there is (at least according to me) I have made additions or suggested corrections. (In most of these cases, Kuipers probably did not have access yet to the Lillooet forms when he composed his dictionary, and at any rate my emendations detract nothing from the value of Kuipers’ richly detailed and impeccably researched contribution to Salish historical-comparative lexicography.)

Lexical items that Lillooet shares with neighbouring languages but that cannot be reconstructed for Proto-(Interior)Salish are given as encountered, although an exhaustive search for all such items must at the moment remain a task for the future. Borrowings from French and English are also listed, with most if not all French loans having come by way of Chinook Jargon.

Where I quote language examples other than Lillooet I do so with the morpheme-markers of the source, without adjusting them to the morpheme-markers employed for Lillooet in this dictionary. (For example, if a source uses a hyphen rather than a period to indicate a prefix, I do so too for the word in question.) I also mostly leave the symbols of the original examples unchanged, except in a few cases where symbols are out of date with what is now the general practice. (For example, I rewrite Squamish sǰ<sup>o</sup>íʔʂn ‘deer’ (Kuipers 1967:298) as sǰ<sup>w</sup>íʔʂn.)

Abbreviations used in this dictionary (other than PS, etc.) are: 1, 2, 3, = 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> person; S = singular, P = plural; intr. = intransitive, tr. = transitive; s.o. = someone, s.t. = something.

The slash (/) in bibliographical references indicates a section, rather than pages, as in Van Eijk 1997/18.6.1 = section 18.6.1 of Van Eijk 1997. As per tradition, page numbers are indicated with the colon, as in Kuipers 1974:14 = page 14 of Kuipers 1974.



# Lillooet-English Dictionary

ROOTS AND DERIVATIONS



## p

√pap (?): s.páp-za? F ‘grandfather.’ || PIS \*papa? ‘grandfather’ (K176).

pípa ‘paper.’ || Borrowing from English.

papt ‘always:’ papt-kán\_ǎu? wa? ?uq<sup>w</sup>?-álmən ‘I am always thirsty;’ wa?  
l.c?á-wna ti\_k<sup>w</sup>é<k<sup>w</sup>>?\_a, papt wa? ?álk<sup>w</sup>-i† ‘there was this  
grandmother who was always babysitting.’ || Possibly a reduplicated  
form, from a putative root √pat. Cf. also √pat ‘to add, extend,  
inherit.’

pipánčək ‘summer; July.’ || Cf. PS \*pan I ‘time, period’ (K74).

— ?i\_pipánčək-as ‘last summer.’

pipýǎýǎa? (?) (Recorded only in pipýǎýǎa?\_qa?, an expression referring to  
a person who is worth nothing with his hands, considered to be a slang  
expression.) || Morphological make-up unclear; probably derived from  
√pyVǎ, with either initial reduplication pi or CVC reduplication pəy  
(> pi in the surface form), and interior (diminutive) reduplication.

√pəm : pəm-p ‘(to go) fast, (to be) quick:’ pəm-p\_tu? ká.ti? ni\_kárm<sup>w</sup>-  
yǎqs\_a ‘the car went by fast;’ pəm-p ti\_wa?\_ǎí†il ‘he is running  
fast.’

— pəm-p\_sút ‘to go too fast, not able to stop (e.g., a train loosing its  
breaks, a horse on the run).’

— pǎm<sup>†</sup>-p-c-tən ‘mouth harp.’

— pm-†|x, pm-†<m>†ǎx ‘to hurry:’ pm-†<m>†ǎx-ká†\_ǎu? sána? ‘we hurried  
(but still we were not on time).’

√pum (Sound-imitating word?): pum-áka? (A) ‘to drum:’ s.ʔənc  
ti\_wa?\_pum-áka? ‘I am the drummer;’ s.ni† ti\_wa?\_pum-áka? ‘he is  
the drummer;’ (B) ‘a drum.’ || Cf. √pul.

— pum-ák?-am ‘to drum:’ húy-†kan pum-ák?-am ‘I am going to drum.’

— pum-ák?-am-s ‘to make s.o. drum, tr.’

√pt (?): pt-ánk-tən, n.pt-ánk-tən F (A) ‘fat around stomach, on waist;’ (B)  
‘spleen.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.)  
|| Cf. pát-ən.

- pát-ən ‘to cover s.t., tr.; to spread out a cover over s.t., tr.:’ pát-ən ʔá.tiʔ  
k<sup>w</sup>u.s.láp ‘put a blanket over it!’
- pát-mən ‘cover, cloth for covering s.t. (e.g., a table cloth):’ pát-ən  
ʔá.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>u.pát-mən ‘put a cover over it!’
  - n.pət-c-án ‘to cover a (door-)opening with a rag, tr.’
  - n.pát-c-tən, n.pát-əc-tən ‘rag used as door cover.’ || The absence of  
glottalization on the n of -tən (normally required by -c ‘mouth,  
opening’) may be due to a misrecording.
  - pt-ús-ən ‘to draw the curtains (over a window), tr.:’ pt-ús-ən ti.n.k<sup>w</sup>añ-  
ús-tñ\_a ‘draw the curtains over the window!’
  - pt-ús-tən ‘curtain.’
  - n.pt-án?-an ‘to cover s.t., tr.’ (largely synonymous with pt-áik-án): n.pt-  
án?-an-ʔkan ‘I put a blanket over it.’
  - n.pt-ána?-tən ‘cover of any kind’ (largely synonymous with pát-mən  
and pt-áik-tən).
  - pt-áik-án ‘to cover s.t., with a blanket or canvas, tr.:’ pt-áik-án-ʔkan ‘I  
put a cover over it.’ pt-áik-án\_ʔiʔ ‘cover these things!’
  - pt-áik-tən ‘cover of some sort’ (largely synonymous with pát-mən).
  - pt-álq<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to cover s.t., (e.g., dog, table, oneself), tr.’ (largely  
synonymous with pt-áik-án and n.pt-án?-an).
  - pt-álq<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘cover made of cloth (e.g., tablecloth, bedspread)’ (largely  
synonymous with pát-mən, pt-áik-tən and n.pt-ána?-tən).
- √pət (1): ka.pət\_a ‘to get squished, squashed:’ wáʔ\_maʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ  
ka.pət\_a ‘you get all squashed now!’ (said by a woman who has  
grabbed a rotten potato, thinking it is a mouse that she has  
caught).
- √pət (2): pət=ət=ət ‘to make a bubbling, gurgling noise (e.g., a coffee  
percolator).’ || PS \*pət ‘to boil, bubble’ (K75).
- √pat ‘to add, extend, inherit:’ pát-án ‘to make s.t. bigger, add to it, put an  
addition to it, extend it, tr.’ (The meaning ‘to inherit from s.o.,  
tr.’ was also recorded, as in waʔ pát-án-as ni\_čá<č>paʔ-s\_a ‘he  
inherited from his grandfather,’ but this meaning (and the example  
sentence) were rejected by most consultants.) || Cf. papt. PS \*pat  
‘to arrange, line up, splice, spread’ (K75).

- **pát-an** *id.* as **pát-añ**. || Possibly a misrecording.
  - **pát-xal** ‘to be like one’s parents:’ **s.tǎx<sup>w</sup> ǰu?** **pát-xal** ‘he is really like his parents.’
  - **pát-ən** ‘to look like s.o., to inherit s.o.’s looks, tr.:’ **pát-n-as ti.s.qác-za7-s\_a** ‘he looks like his father, he inherited his father’s looks.’  
|| Both the form **pát-ən** and the example sentence were rejected by a number of consultants in favour of **pát-us-ən** (see below) and the example given there.)
  - **pát-us-əm, pát-us-ən** ‘to look like one’s (grand)parent, intr., tr.:’ **pát-us-n-as ti.s.qác-za7-s\_a** ‘he looks like his father, he inherited his father’s looks.’
  - **pát-alq<sup>w</sup>-ən** ‘to look like s.o. (in over-all appearance, whole body), to inherit s.o.’s appearance, tr.:’ **pát-alq<sup>w</sup>-ən-c-as** ‘he looks like me;’ **pát-alq<sup>w</sup>-n-as ti.s.qác-za7-s\_a** ‘he looks like his father, he has inherited his father’s appearance.’
  - **pát-ləx** ‘to go further, pass the point you got to before.’
  - **pat-anís-əm** ‘to make one’s land a little bigger.’
- put** (A) ‘sufficient, just right, exact(ly):’ **pút\_ǰu?** **l.c7a n.s.ćúw-q\_a** ‘right here on my hip;’ **pút-kax<sup>w</sup> ǰu?** **pañ-acín** ‘you are just in time for a meal;’ **pút\_ka\_ǰu?** **ǰíq-almən ti?ti.s.qáyx<sup>w</sup>\_a** ‘that man was just about to get here;’ **lá.ti?** **pút\_ǰu?** **huž ʔí4ən ʔi\_wa?\_k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm** ‘the workers were just about to eat;’ (B) ‘at all (in negative constructions):’ **x<sup>w</sup>ʔǰz\_ka\_wi?** **put k<sup>w</sup>\_s.kə:káw-s k<sup>w</sup>u\_tmíx<sup>w</sup>-s** ‘it seems that her land was not far away at all;’ (C) ‘really, very:’ **pút\_ǰu?** **ǰa(?)s ti.s.ptínus-əm-s\_a** ‘his feelings are really hurt;’ see also **ʔux<sup>w</sup>n-áka?** (under **ʔúx<sup>w</sup>ən**) for an example. || PS \*put ‘right, sufficient, exact, very’ (K76).
- **put-s** ‘to have s.t. (esp., clothing) fitting, tr.:’ **pút-s-kan\_ǰu?** ‘it fits me (I have it fitting).’
- pátna** ‘partner.’ || Borrowing from English. See **q<sup>w</sup>z-ilx** for an example.
- ptínus-əm** ‘to think, worry, ponder, plan:’ **wá?\_4kan ptínus-əm** ‘I am thinking.’ || Possibly **pt-ínus-əm**, with **-inus** a residual variant of **-anwas** ‘heart, inside, mind.’ PS \*pit ‘to notice, think’ (K76).
- **ptínus-əm-s** ‘to make s.o. think, tr.’

- **ptinus-əm-sút** ‘to worry by oneself.’
- **ptínus-min** ‘to plan s.t., tr.; to worry about s.t., tr.:’ **x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz**  
**k<sup>w</sup>asu.ptínus-min k<sup>w</sup>u.s.ʔíʔən** ‘don’t worry about food (whether you will be fed).’
- **s.ptínus-əm** ‘thought, mind, feelings:’ **n.cúwaʔ qə!** **s.ptínus-əm** ‘my bad thoughts;’ see also **put (C)** for an example.

**pə̀tənmaskípt** (Name of a game where a button is dropped into the cupped hands of one of the players; another player must then guess who has the button.) || Probably from English “Partner must keep it.” Also recorded **pə̀tnaskípt**, in which case the origin might be “Button must keep it.” The variant **pə̀tənmaskípt** is probably more correct.

**pə̀tnaskípt** : See **pə̀tənmaskípt**.

**ptélaʔ** ‘blood (when inside body).’

**ptak** ‘to pass by:’ **ptak ti.s.ka.n.ʔəp\_a** ‘afternoon.’

- **pták-ən** ‘to pass by s.t., tr.:’ **ptak-ən-cí-ʔkan** ‘I passed you;’ **pták-ən-ʔkax<sup>w</sup> ti.cəq<sup>w</sup>:cíq<sup>w</sup>\_a ʔayʔ, nák-ən-ʔkax<sup>w</sup> mútaʔ ti.ʔán-sw\_a** ‘you went past the red, change your yarn!’
- **ptak-s** ‘to let s.t. go, let it pass, tr.’ (Recorded only in the expression **pták-s\_máʔ** ‘forget it!,’ said to s.o. one is angry with.)
- **ka.pták-s\_a** ‘to go beyond s.t. by accident, to overshoot it:’ **ka.pták-s-kan\_a** ‘I went beyond it.’
- **ptak=ək-ʔúl** ‘to pass right by s.t., go too far:’ **ptak=ək-ʔúl ʔi\_waʔ\_zəwat-n-ít-as** ‘they know too much now.’
- **ptak=ək-ʔúl-s** ‘to send s.o. right by s.t., tr.:’ **ptak=ək-ʔúl-s-tuḥx-as** ‘he sent me right by it.’

— **ptak-íws** ‘Monday.’

**pə̀tək** ‘potato.’ || Borrowing from French.

**pə̀tk<sup>w</sup>** ‘to break open (esp., pus from an infection):’ **pə̀tk<sup>w</sup> ʔayʔ ʔi\_máçuʔ\_a** ‘the pus broke open.’ || PS **\*pə̀lk<sup>w</sup>/pə̀tk<sup>w</sup>** ‘to pierce’ (K73, who also lists Lillooet **pátk<sup>w</sup>a** ‘needle’ under this root).

— **n.pə̀tk<sup>w</sup>-ánaʔ** ‘pus breaks in ear.’

**pátk<sup>w</sup>a** ‘needle:’ **pə̀!-p-s.kán\_tuʔ nəʔ\_ən.pátk<sup>w</sup>h\_a** ‘I lost my needles.’ || See **pə̀tk<sup>w</sup>** for etymological information.

**ptak<sup>w</sup>ʔ** ‘to tell a legend:’ **húy-ʔkan ptak<sup>w</sup>ʔ** ‘I am going to tell a legend.’

- || PIS \*ptak<sup>w</sup>l ‘to tell a mythical or legendary story’ (K177).
- pták<sup>w</sup>4-min ‘to tell a legend about s.o., tr.:’ húy-4kan ptak<sup>w</sup>4, pták<sup>w</sup>4-min l.c7a ta\_s.má<ṁ>4ac\_a ‘I am going to tell a legend about this girl.’
  - pták<sup>w</sup>4-ən ‘to tell a legend to s.o., tr.:’ húy-4kan pták<sup>w</sup>4-ən-cin ‘I am going to tell you a legend;’ ptak<sup>w</sup>4-ən-tán-i-4kan ‘I told them a legend.’
  - s.ptak<sup>w</sup>4 ‘legend:’ nkýáp\_tí? múta? c7á-wna k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.pták<sup>w</sup>4 ‘this is another legend about that coyote.’
- √pətq (1): pətq ‘to go through s.t. (through a crowd, bush, etc.)’ || Cf. n.pátq-əc (√pətq (2)) below.
- ka.ptəq\_a ‘to manage to get through:’ ka.ptəq-kan\_a ‘I managed to get through.’
  - pətq-ílx *id.* as pətq.
- √pətq (2) (?): n.pátq-əc ‘edge of forest:’ ka.4əḥ<sup>w</sup>-ka4\_a ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>u? n.pátq-c\_a ‘we managed to get there to the edge of the forest.’ || Cf. pətq ‘to get through’ (√pətq (1)).
- √ptiḥ<sup>w</sup> ‘spit:’ ptiḥ<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to spit, intr.:’ ptiḥ<sup>w</sup>-ən-4kan ‘I spat;’ ʔá.ti? q<sup>w</sup>íḥ<sup>w</sup>-lap\_a 4\_ptiḥ<sup>w</sup>-n-as ‘he spat on the floor.’ || Cf. √p̄ciq<sup>w</sup>. PS \*pə(tə)ḥ<sup>w</sup> ‘to spit’ (K76).
- ptiḥ<sup>w</sup>-ən-s ‘to spit s.t. out, tr.:’ ptiḥ<sup>w</sup>-ən-s-kan ti\_s.záq\_a ‘I spat out the bread.’
  - s.ptiḥ<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘spittle.’
  - ptiḥ<sup>w</sup>-us-ən ‘to spit s.o. in the face, tr.’
- √puc (1): pu{?}c (\*) ‘to get soaked, to get soft in water.’ || Cf. pus. CSLT \*puc ‘to soak’ (K226).
- pú?:pu{?}c-xən ‘to have wet feet:’ pu?:pu{?}c-xən-4kán ‘my feet are wet.’
- √puc (2) (?): púc-q<sup>w</sup>-am̄ ‘to put down-feathers on one’s head (as part of spiritual training or religious ceremony).’ || Cf. pú<p>c-qəṅ (√puc (3)).
- √puc (3) (?): pú<p>c-qəṅ ‘Pacific Anemone’ (literally “woolly head”), *Anemone multifida*. || Possibly related to √puc (2).
- pəck4 ‘leaf:’ ka.hálh\_a ʔi.pəck4\_a ‘April’ (literally, “the leaves have

appeared”). || PS \*packl ‘leaf’ (K72).

— pác:pçəkʈ, pác:pæckʈ ‘leaves, foliage.’

√pæck<sup>w</sup> (1) ‘to strain.’ ka.n.pçák<sup>w</sup>-k<sub>u</sub> F ‘to strain one’s back.’ || Cf.

√pæck<sup>w</sup> (2).

√pæck<sup>w</sup> (2) ‘to break off (?):’ páck<sup>w</sup>-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘to break off a fish’s head.’ || Cf.

pæck<sup>w</sup> (1).

pácaʔ ‘digging stick.’ || PS \*paci/aʔ ‘digging stick’ (K72).

— pácʔ-až ‘Oceanspray’ (the wood of which is used for making digging sticks, “ironwood”), *Holodiscus discolor*. || See also wá<w>t-až.

√pəs (?): pəs-q ‘to fart (noiselessly).’ || PIS \*pəs ‘to break wind’ (K177), CSLT \*pəs ‘to air’ (K226).

— s.pəs-q ‘a fart.’

√pəʃ (?): n.pəʃ:pəʃ-ʈníwʈ (\*) ‘soft spot on side of body, between lowest rib and hip.’ řa{ʔ}s ti.n.pəʃ:pəʃ-ʈníwʈ<sub>a</sub>, kə:káw ti.n.s.đíʈil<sub>a</sub> ‘my side is hurting, (because) I have run far.’

√pas (1): pa{ʔ}s ‘swelling goes down.’

— pás-alkzaʔ (Unidentified little green bush, used against swollen spots on body.)

— pás-alex<sup>w</sup>caʈ (Unidentified plant, possibly the same as pás-alkzaʔ; the leaves of pás-alex<sup>w</sup>caʈ can be blown up like a balloon; the leaves are rubbed together and then put on a swollen spot.)

√pas (2): s.pas (\*) ‘draw in mountain, bigger than s.ʈuk<sup>w</sup>.’ || Possibly English ‘pass.’ My Mount Currie consultants did not know this word well and remarked “hardly anybody uses that.” Alec Peters used to hear it a long time ago and remarked that it meant something like ‘coming into a clearing’ or ‘draw in a mountain.’

pus ‘wet.’ || Cf. √puc (1).

— pús-xal, pús-uñ ‘to wet st., intr., tr.’

— pús-lumx<sup>w</sup> ‘wet land, wet ground.’

pʊʃpʌl ‘baseball.’ || Borrowing from English.

pasít M ‘butterfly.’ (Also used to refer to white butterflies, in contrast to naḵ<sup>w</sup>ú! ‘(coloured) butterfly.’)

pʃʊʃ ‘Wild Cherry, Bitter Cherry,’ *Prunus emarginata*. || Also recorded ʃ.pʃʊʃ (with the nominalizer), but this form is rejected by most

consultants.

— **psúš-ǰž** ‘Bitter Cherry tree.’

**psnúʔtən** ‘Giant Wild Rye Grass’ (“Rye grass”), *Elymus cinereus*.

|| Possibly contains the suffix **-tən** ‘implement, instrument.’

**psil** ‘daylight:’ **suq<sup>w</sup>-əm-wít<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>u?** **ʔayʔ lá.ti?**, **pála?** **s.ǰit**, **put**, **ʃap**, **psil múta?** **ta<sub>n</sub>úk<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> s.ǰit** ‘they were skinning one whole day and evening (right into the evening), and the next day from daybreak on.’

— **psil<sup>1</sup>-almən** ‘dawn.’

— **s.psíl-tən** ‘East.’ || The combination of the nominalizer **s** and the suffix **-tən** ‘implement’ or ‘setting’ is unusual, since **-tən** itself is already nominalizing; cf. **s.ʃáp-tən**, **s.ʃél:ʃəl-tən** and **s.yáǰ-tən** for the same combination.

— **psil<sup>1</sup>-nux<sup>w</sup>** ‘to get somewhere when it is already daylight.’

**psáx-əm** ‘to gather firewood, to get firewood from the woods’ (in contrast to **k<sup>w</sup>ám-sləp** ‘to get firewood from the woodpile.’) || Cf.

**n.psáxaka**. Some speakers make a distinction between **psáx-əm** and **ʔilǰəp**, in that **psáx-əm** is used to refer to gathering small branches which can be tied together, while **ʔilǰəp** refers to larger pieces of wood. Other speakers consider **psáx-əm** to be the F variant of **ʔilǰəp**, which is then considered M.

**n.psáxaka** (Unidentified tree that grows around the timberline; recorded in M only.) || The form **n.psáxaka** is possibly a misrecording for **\*n.psáx-aka?**, with **-aka?** ‘hand, arm, limb.’

**psǰíxnəm** ‘Chilcotin.’ || Borrowing from Shuswap **pə-sǰiǰnm**, Kuipers 1974:253.

**ʃpəñ** ‘to sew (?)’ **pəñ-xən** ‘to make moccasins.’ Cf. **s.pəñ:pǰáqs** (**ʃpǰáqs**).

**ʃpañ** ‘to share (?)’ || Found only in combinations with suffixes referring to ‘food.’ Cf. also **ʃpəlʔ-**.

**pañ-c** ‘to have a meal with others, get a meal from others:’ **cíx<sup>w</sup>-kaʔ**

**pañ-c** ‘we went to have a meal with other people (i.e., other people shared their meal with us);’ **símaʔ<sub>m</sub>maʔ pañ-c** ‘come and have a meal (with us/me)!’

— **pañ-c-min** ‘to eat with others, get a meal from others, tr.:’ **pañ-c-mín-**

c-as ‘he had a meal with me (got a meal from me);’ pañ-c-mín-  
 4kan k<sup>w</sup>.s.Bill ‘I got a meal from Bill.’ || Normally, -c glottalizes  
 the n in -mín; the presence of -mín, rather than -miñ, in páñ-c-  
 mín might therefore be a misrecording.

— pañ-c-s ‘to share a meal with s.o., tr.:’ pañ-c-stán-əm-wit ‘we shared a  
 meal with them (gave them a meal).’

— pañ-acín ‘to be just in time for a meal:’ pañ-acín-4kax<sup>w</sup> ‘you are just  
 in time for a meal;’ pút-kax<sup>w</sup> ʔu? pañ-acín *id.*

√pun (1): pun (A) ‘to be found:’ pún-wit ‘they were found;’ pún-4ka4  
 ʔay4 wa? lə<sup>w</sup>-ílx ‘we, who were hiding, were found;’ (B) ‘to find  
 s.o., s.t., tr.; to find s.t. out, tr.:’ pún-4kan ‘I found it (after  
 looking for it);’ pún-tan-əm-wit ‘we found them, they were found;’  
 pun-tan-í-4kan ‘I found them;’ l.c?a 4.pún-an ‘this is where I  
 found it;’ húy-4kan<sub>ti</sub>? pun, 4.s.wát-as k<sup>w</sup>a.ʔíq-miñ-c-as 4əs\_sítst  
 ‘I am going to find out who that is, who comes to me at night.’

|| pun (B) presents a rare case where the n-transitivizer is merged  
 with the root, see Van Eijk 1997/18.1.6). For pun (A,B) cf. also  
 páñən below. PS \*pu/an ‘to find, get’ (K74).

— pun-sút-ən ‘to find s.t. by accident, tr. (e.g., to find keys that one had  
 lost, without looking for them, or even knowing that one had lost  
 them):’ pun-sút-ən-4kan ‘I found it by accident.’

— pú<pa>ñ ‘to find s.t. by accident, to find s.t. one is not looking for,  
 intr.:’ pú<pa>ñ ti\_s.tañ-as\_á\_ka ‘he found s.t. (whatever it is);’  
 pú<pa>ñ-4kan ki\_x<sup>w</sup>ʔít\_a s.qla<sup>w</sup> ‘I found a lot of money;’  
 pú<pa>ñ-4kan ki\_x<sup>w</sup>ʔít\_a s.ǵ<sup>w</sup>əl ‘I found many berries;’ pú<pa>ñ-  
 4kan ti\_s.yálməc\_a ‘I found a ring;’ tay, pú<pa>ñ-4kan l.k<sup>w</sup>?a  
 ʔi\_s.ʔp-álwas\_a ‘say, I found a pair of long underpants here.’

— s.pú<pa>ñ ‘s.t. found:’ s.tañ-as\_ka ti\_s.pú<pa>ñ-s\_a ‘he found s.t. (but I  
 don’t know what he found).’

√pun (2) (?): pún-4p, pun-4p ‘Rocky Mountain Juniper,’ *Juniperus*  
*scopulorum*. || PIS \*pun-4p ‘juniper’ (K177).

pint-án ‘to paint s.t., tr.:’ pint-án-as ti\_ʔláy-s\_a ‘he painted his canoe.’

|| Borrowing from English.

pánən ‘to catch s.o. in the act:’ pánən-4kan ʔi\_wa?\_náǵ<sup>w</sup>-c-am ‘I caught

(in the act) the ones who were stealing food.’ || Cf. **pun** (1).

The word **pánən** might contain the transitivizer **-ən**, or it might be a final reduplication of a root **\*pan**. More examples are needed to show whether or not the element **ən** is the transitivizer **-ən**.

**pank<sup>w</sup>úpa** ‘Vancouver.’ || Borrowing from English.

— **pank<sup>w</sup>úph-amx** ‘person from Vancouver, Vancouverite.’

**√pńąqs** ‘packsack (?):’ **s.pəń:pńąqs** ‘packsack for on horse, attached to pack saddle.’ || Cf. **√pəń**.

**pənhán** (\*) (Meaning unclear, only recorded in the expression **x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy.ǰu?** **pənhán** ‘don’t you dare!’ where, according to my consultant, the meaning of **pənhán** is *not* ‘to dare.’) || It is unclear whether **an** is a part of the root or the transitivizer **-an**.

**pana?** ‘milt.’

**√paǰ** : **ka.páǰ\_a** F (\*) ‘to get bruised, abraded.’

**√pəʔ** ‘thick:’ **pəʔ:pə-əm** ‘to have a “thick” feeling’ (meaning hard to explain, according to my consultants). || Cf. **pʔuʔ**. PS **\*pəʔ**, **\*pʔ-u/aʔ** ‘thick (layer)’ (K74).

— **pəʔ:pə-əc** ‘to have a “thick” feeling in one’s mouth, after eating tart berries.’

— **pʔ-ánis** ‘thick board.’

**púʔ-xal**, **púʔ-uń** ‘to boil s.t., intr., tr.:’ **púʔ-xal k<sup>w</sup>u\_q<sup>w</sup>ú?** ‘to boil some water;’ **húy-ʔkan púʔ-uń ti\_q<sup>w</sup>ú?\_a** ‘I am going to boil the water:’ **wá?\_maʔ púʔ-uń** ‘you’d better boil it!’ || PIS **\*puʔ** ‘to splash, froth’ (K177).

— **púʔ=əʔ** ‘to boil, be boiling:’ **plan wa?** **púʔ=əʔ** ‘it is already boiling.’

— **puʔ=əʔ-ʔúl** ‘overboiled.’

— **puʔ=ʔ-átq<sup>w</sup>a?** ‘boiling water (on river, when rough; when boiling due to heating).’

— **pəʔ:púʔ=əʔ** ‘rapids.’

— **s.puʔ** ‘boiled.’

— **s.púʔ-xal** ‘s.t. boiled, s.t. to be boiled:’ **s.púʔ-xal ti?** **k<sup>w</sup>u\_cíkən** ‘that is a boiling chicken.’

**pʔuʔ** ‘thick (layer or cloth).’ || Cf. **√pəʔ**.

— **pʔuʔ-al-íca?** ‘thick bark.’

- pʰúʰ-ílʰap ‘thick pants, pants made of thick material.’
- √pəl (1): pəl-ən ‘to pull s.t. in with a stick or hook (e.g., s.t. floating in the water), tr.’
- √pəl (2) ‘genital/abdominal area.’ || See the two derivations below for etymological information.
  - s.pl-ʌp ‘buttocks, rump.’ (also ‘hip,’ according to some consultants.)  
|| PIS \*s-pl-ʌp ‘buttocks’ (K177).
  - s.pəl-q ‘penis.’ || PS \*s-pəlq ‘penis’ (K73).
- √pəl (3): unique variant of √pəl in pəl=l-əp.
- √pəl : pəl-p ‘to be lost, get lost.’ pəl-p-kán ‘I am lost,’ plán-at\_ʌn wa? pəl-p ‘it looks like we are lost already;’ plán-ʰkaʰ wa? pəl-p ‘we are lost already.’
  - pəl-p-s ‘to lose s.t., tr.:’ pəl-p-s-kán\_tu? ni\_n.kapúh\_ʌ ‘I lost my coat.’
  - n.pəl-p-ánwas ‘not feeling good, e.g., when a close relative dies.’
  - n.pəl-p-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘to lose one’s head.’
  - pəl-p+s.qáʰa? ‘to lose a horse.’
  - pəl=l-əp ‘to get sold.’ plán\_tu? pəl=l-əp ni\_ʰc+qáʰ?\_ʌ wa? huʰ ʔáy-n-ʌn ‘the horse that I was going to buy has already been sold;’ pəl=l-əp\_tu? ‘it got sold out.’ || The deglottalization of ʰ to l accompanying the final reduplication, is unique to pəl=l-əp. According to Bill Edwards, pəl=l-əp is the M variant of the F form ʰəʰ=s-əp.
  - pəl=l-əp-s ‘to sell s.t., tr.:’ pəl=l-əp-s-ás\_tu? ni\_kapúh\_ʌ s.ʔúm-n-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘he sold the coat you gave him.;’ pəl=l-əp-s-kán\_tu? tákəm nəʰ\_ən.s.táw-m\_ʌ ‘I sold everything I was selling.’
  - n.pəl-c-án ‘to reject advice, to not take s.o.’s word, tr.:’ n.pəl-c-án-c-as ‘he rejected my advice.’
  - pəl+aʰ+cítx<sup>w</sup> ‘newcomer, stranger.’ níʰ\_ʔiʰ kəla? ʰlít-n-as, ʔizá-wna ʔi\_s.ʔix<sup>w</sup>ʰ-úlṁəx<sup>w</sup>\_ʌ, cún-əm wi\_s.nímuʰ “pəl+aʰ+cítx<sup>w</sup>” ‘those were the first ones he invited, those strangers; we call them “pəl+aʰ+cítx<sup>w</sup>.”’
- pəl-xal, pəl-ʌn ‘to spread out berries to dry.’ nás-kan pəl-xal ‘I am going to dry some berries;’ nás\_maʰ ʔizá pəl-ʌn ‘go and spread these out!’ || See also k<sup>w</sup>úz-xal, k<sup>w</sup>úz-un. PS \*pi/al ‘to scatter, smudge’ (K72).

- √pəl (?): pəl:pəl-t, pəl:pəl-ət ‘stubborn.’ || According to Joe Joseph, this term is used mostly for children.
- pil-xal, pil-ín ‘to widen s.t. (esp., a horse-shoe), intr., tr.’ || Cf. √piŋ<sup>w</sup>.
- √pul (Sound-imitating word ?): pul-áka? (A) ‘to drum;’ (B) ‘a drum.’  
|| Cf. √pum.
- pul-ák?-am ‘to drum.’
- √puí (1): n.pəl:púi, pəl:púi ‘to fall overboard, to drown after falling overboard.’ tqí4-kan\_tu? n.pəl:púi ‘I nearly drowned;’ n.pəl:púi\_tu? ni\_n.s.qác-əz?\_a ‘my father drowned (after falling overboard.’  
|| Also recorded n.pəl:púi. PS \*pul ‘to tip over’ (K73).
- √puí (2) ‘to stash away:’ s.pəl:púi ‘stash made by an animal (esp., nuts stashed away by squirrel).’ || Cf. púla.
- pul:pí-átx<sup>w</sup> ‘area where squirrel stashes nuts.’
- púl-h-am ‘to look for nuts stashed away by squirrel:’ cíx<sup>w</sup>-ka4 púl-h-am ‘we went to look for nuts;’ wa? púl-h-am-wit ‘they are looking for nuts.’ || Underlying form: púl-a-am.
- púla ‘maggots when still in their eggs (e.g., maggots in egg on dried salmon).’ || Possibly related to √puí (2) through a common meaning ‘(collection of) seed-like objects.’
- pulh-án-əm ‘to be infested with maggots.’
- s.páləm ‘prairie, flat land.’ || Possibly related to pəl-xal, pəl-an through a common meaning ‘spread out.’ PS \*pal ‘thin, flat’ (K72).
- n.pálm-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘flat mountain top.’
- s.pálmən F ‘calf of leg.’ || Possibly contains the suffix -mən ‘instrument, implement.’ PS \*s-pəl-mn ‘calf of leg’ (K73).
- pilút-am, pilút?-am ‘to play baseball.’ || Borrowing from French *pelote* (possibly via English/Spanish ‘pelota’).
- n.plís-atq<sup>w</sup>a? ‘Holy Water.’ || The root is borrowed from English ‘bless.’
- plísmən ‘policeman.’ See saw-ín-ən and k<sup>w</sup>-z-ilx for examples. || Borrowing from English.
- plan (A) ‘old, bygone, past:’ nə4\_plán\_a n.q<sup>w</sup>al-út-tən ‘old-time words, old-time language;’ ni\_plán\_a\_tu? wa? ptak ‘the past;’ plán-wit\_tu? ‘they are gone;’ ?i\_plán-as ‘a long time ago’ (synonymous with ?i\_xín-as); (B) ‘already’ (when used as an auxiliary): plán-4kan

wa? tayt ‘I am hungry already;’ plán-ʔkan wa? cuk<sup>w</sup> ‘I am finished already;’ plán<sub>ni</sub>?tu? wa? ptak ‘that is past, that is an old story (so don’t refer to it);’ plán-ʔkax<sup>w</sup>ha wa? mays-an-cút ‘have you made yourself up already?;’ plán-ʔkan ʔáp-ən ʔ<sub>in</sub>wat-án<sub>tu</sub>? ‘I already forgot what I said.’ || Also recorded as lan, a result of aphaeresis (see Van Eijk 1997/7.1).

pləun ‘brown.’ || Borrowing from English.

s.plənt, ʂ.plənt ‘skunk.’ || PS \*s-pəlan ‘skunk.’

plənsmən ‘Frenchman:’ ʔák<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>u? ká.ti?, pút<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>u? ʔ<sub>u</sub>? cíx<sup>w</sup>-almən k<sup>w</sup>hú<sub>z</sub>-i ʔí<sub>ə</sub>n lá.ti? ʔi<sub>w</sub>a? ʔ<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>zús-əm l.cʔa l<sub>ta</sub>sám<sub>ʔ</sub>a, ta<sub>pl</sub>ənsəm<sub>n</sub>a ‘she was going by there when they were just about to eat, the people who worked with this white man, this Frenchman.’ || Borrowing from English.

pláni? ‘then, at that time:’ pláni? ʔi<sub>nu</sub>k<sup>w</sup>?-an-tán-ih-an ‘it is then that I helped them.’ || Generally rejected in favour of pináni?, and indeed possibly a contamination between lá.ni? and plan.

√pəlk<sup>w</sup> : pə́l<=lə>k<sup>w</sup> ‘dust rises.’ || Cf. plúk<sup>w</sup>.

— s.pə́l<=lə>k<sup>w</sup> ‘dust.’

— s.pə́l<sup>w</sup>-ú<sub>m</sub>-tən ‘column of dust going way up, signalling that people are coming.’ (Also the name of a mountain.)

— pə́l<sup>w</sup>-í<k<sup>w</sup>>ləx ‘to whirl up dust (grouse, chicken, horse).’

plúk<sup>w</sup> ‘to smoke (like smoke coming from a fire):’ wá<sub>ʔ</sub>u? wa? plúk<sup>w</sup> ‘it keeps smoking’ || Cf. √pəlk<sup>w</sup>.

— plúk<sup>w</sup>-sút ‘to smoke by itself, without fire.’

— n.plú<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>-tən ‘stove pipe.’

s.pə́l<sup>w</sup>áp (\*) ‘pink pitch from Bull Pine (s.ʔáp<sub>ʔ</sub>q<sup>w</sup>az).’

s.pə́l<sup>w</sup>áqs (\*) ‘bald eagle.’ || Possibly borrowed from Shuswap s.plí<sup>w</sup>-eqs *id.* (Kuipers 1974:141). The more common Lillooet term is pq-us.

pə́lx<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to stick s.t. out (from s.t.), tr.:’ pə́lx<sup>w</sup>-án ti<sub>s</sub>.k<sup>w</sup>-ákst<sub>a</sub> ‘stick out your hand! (e.g., from a tent).’ || PS \*pə́lx<sup>w</sup> ‘pierce, pop out’ (K73).

— s.pə́lx<sup>w</sup> ‘sticking out from s.t. (e.g., from a pocket or a house):’ wa? s.pə́lx<sup>w</sup> ‘it is sticking out.’

— s.pə́<p>ləx<sup>w</sup> ‘to stick out a little bit.’

- ka.pləx<sup>w</sup> a ‘to pop out (e.g., potatoes from the ground).’
- pəlx<sup>w</sup>-ánis ‘just showing (edge of s.t., e.g., an underskirt).’
- √pəl?- (?): pəl?-acín ‘to be on time to get a meal at s.o.’s place.’ || This form, and pəl?-acín-min ‘to get a meal from s.o., tr.,’ are probably based on an incorrect mixture of pəl?-acín ‘to eat by oneself’ (see pála?) and pañ-acín ‘to be just in time for a meal’ (√pañ).
- pála? ‘one (object):’ ta.pál? a s.ǵit, ti.pál? a s.ná:natx<sup>w</sup> ʔáćǵ-n-əm, plan wa? n.kətx<sup>w</sup>-ús ‘one day, one morning he was found (literally, “seen”) with his head cut off;’ s.ʔistkn a lá.k<sup>w</sup> uʔ, wa? lá.k<sup>w</sup> uʔ pala? k<sup>w</sup> úʔ.ǵuʔ ʔiz<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup> u.ʔúx<sup>w</sup> almix<sup>w</sup> ‘there was this one group of people living together in an underground house over there;’ pála? ǵuʔ ʔiz<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup> u.ʔúx<sup>w</sup> almix<sup>w</sup> lá.k<sup>w</sup> uʔ k<sup>w</sup> a.ʔəs.cítx<sup>w</sup> lá.k<sup>w</sup> uʔ s.ʔistkn a ‘this one group of people was living in an underground house over there.’  
|| CeS \*palaʔ, borrowed into Lillooet and Thompson (K217).
- s.pála? ‘one time,’ only recorded with the third person possessive suffix -s in the expression na.s.pála?-s a ‘once:’ húy-4kan núk<sup>w</sup>?-an-ci-n, ni4 t.s.núk<sup>w</sup>?-an-c-ax<sup>w</sup> a.túʔ a na.s.pála?-s a ‘I will help you, because you helped me once.’
- pəl?-áñ ‘one row (e.g., of potatoes).’
- pəl?-ac ‘to eat by oneself.’ || Rejected by some speakers in favour of pəl?-acín (see below).
- pəl?-ac-miñ ‘to eat s.t. by oneself, tr.:’ pəl?-ac-miñ-as.túʔ.ǵuʔ ‘he ate it all by himself;’ plán.ǵuʔ wa? ʔáma k<sup>w</sup>.s.pəl?-ac-miñ-as.ǵúʔ.tiʔ, ćaǵ<sup>w</sup>-añ-ás.ǵuʔ s.ni4 ‘it is o.k., already that he eats it all by himself, let him eat it.’ || Rejected by some speakers in favour of pəl?-acín-min (see below). However, the fact that the second example sentence with pəl?-ac-miñ above is from a story told by Bill Edwards vouches for its correctness.
- pəl?-acín ‘to eat by oneself.’
- pəl?-acín-min ‘to eat s.t. by oneself, tr.:’ pəl?-acín-min-ás.tuʔ.ǵuʔ nə4 s.ćǵ-áp a ‘he ate the mashed berries by himself.’
- n.pəl?-us ‘single, one single thing:’ wáʔ.ǵuʔ n.pəl?-us ti.s.ǵp-íwən-s a ‘he’s only got a shirt on.’
- pəl?-us-əm ‘one group of people (family, tribe, etc.):’ pəl?-us-

- əm ʔiʔ ʔu? k<sup>w</sup>u ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> ‘they are from the same family.’
- palʔ-ásqət ‘one day.’
  - palʔ-aszánux<sup>w</sup> ‘one year, one year old:’ ni<sub>ti</sub>palʔ-aszánux<sup>w</sup>a ‘one year before (the last year), two years ago.’ || Cf. ʔi<sub>ti</sub>zánux<sup>w</sup>-m-as.
  - palʔ-aszəčz>nux<sup>w</sup> ‘one year old animal.’
  - pálʔ-usaʔ ‘one piece of fruit, potato, dollar.’
  - palʔ-aʔq<sup>w</sup>áwt ‘one group of people (e.g., people walking together, or relatives):’ palʔ-aʔq<sup>w</sup>awt-kálap ‘you folks are one group.’
  - pálʔ-iʔaž ‘one tree bush, plant.’
  - palʔ-úlməx<sup>w</sup> ‘one spot:’ q<sup>w</sup>acác<sub>ti</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u? mútaʔ píxəm, ʔúʔ<=l>us-n-as ʔi<sub>ti</sub>číʔ<sub>a</sub> l<sub>ti</sub>ti<sub>ti</sub>palʔ-úlməx<sup>w</sup>a, niʔ s.zúq<sup>w</sup>-s-as tákəm ‘he went out hunting again, he gathered the deer in one spot, and he killed them all.’
  - pálʔ-alc-əm, pálʔ-alc-ən ‘to visit people, intr., tr.:’ cíx<sup>w</sup>-kax<sup>w</sup>ha pálʔ-alc-əm ‘did you go for a visit?’
  - pálʔ-alc-əmx-min ‘to visit s.o., tr.’ See sáy:səž (√saž) for an example.
  - palʔ-alíkst ‘one sheet (of paper).’
  - pálʔ-alq<sup>w</sup> ‘one cylindrical object (tree, log, stick):’ pálʔ-alq<sup>w</sup> lá.tiʔ ti<sub>s</sub>.yáp<sub>a</sub> ‘that tree is standing by itself;’ pálʔ-alq<sup>w</sup> lá.tiʔ ti<sub>ti</sub>calis-áz<sub>a</sub> ‘that cherry tree is standing by itself.’
  - pálʔ-ul-wiʔ ‘one container, conveyance (bottle, canoe, car, etc.):’ palʔ-ul-wiʔ ʔuʔ ti<sub>n</sub>.slam-álh<sub>a</sub> ‘I have just one bottle;’ palʔ-ul-wiʔ ʔuʔ ti<sub>n</sub>.wákn<sub>a</sub> ‘I have just one wagon.’ See s.ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ for an additional example.
  - palaʔ-qín ‘one year old buck.’ || See also next item.
  - palʔ-á<?>qaʔ *id.* as palaʔ-qín (preceding item).
  - palʔ+aʔ+cítx<sup>w</sup> ‘next-door neighbour:’ húy-ʔkaʔ lá.tiʔ qaʔ, níʔ ʔuʔ s.wáz-am-s ti<sub>s</sub>.qəčq>xʔ<sub>a</sub> lá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ, cúwaʔ-s ʔi<sub>ti</sub>palʔ+aʔ+cítx<sup>w</sup>a ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ s.ǵ<sup>w</sup>út-kaʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘we were just about to eat when the pup of our next-door neighbours barked.’ || Rejected by some speakers as a possible confusion with pəlʔ+aʔ+cítx<sup>w</sup> ‘stranger.’ However, the form palʔ+aʔ+cítx<sup>w</sup> (cítx<sup>w</sup> ‘house’) makes perfect morpho-semantic sense, and it was also recorded in a story by Rosie Joseph, whose knowledge of her language was beyond suspicion.

- pá<p>la? ‘one person:’ ʔi\_xíñ-as, wáʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ta\_pá<pə>lʔ\_a s.qayx<sup>w</sup>,  
ta\_s.əmʔám-s\_a, n.kə:kaʔás ʔi\_s.cm-áít-s\_a, l.k<sup>w</sup>ʔú-na n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>ís-tñ\_a ‘a  
long time ago, there was this one man, his wife, (and) his three  
children, over there at n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>ís-tən (Bridge River).’
- pa<p>la?-sút ‘to be all by oneself.’
- pá<p>la? ‘one animal:’ pút\_ha\_kʔ tákəm-ʔkaʔ nəs s.zaxən-s-táli  
k<sup>w</sup>u\_pə<p>laʔ\_ǰu? číʔ ‘do we really all have to go to pack one  
deer?’
- n.pə<pə>lʔ-aq<sup>w</sup> ‘one egg.’ || Also one of the author’s nicknames, based  
on the phonetic similarity between ‘one egg’ and ‘Van Eijk.’
- pá<=>la? ‘to come together, to get together (e.g., people, or two rivers  
at a confluence):’ pá<=>laʔ ʔi\_ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘the people got  
together.’
- pi:pála? ‘(to do) one thing at a time:’ pi:pálaʔ\_ǰu? k<sup>w</sup>ən\_cíx<sup>w</sup> ‘I go  
once in a while.’
- pi:pálʔ-usa? ‘(to take, eat, etc.) one piece of fruit at a time.’
- pi:pálʔ-alq<sup>w</sup> ‘(to handle) one stick, log, etc., at a time.’
- pi:pá<p>la? ‘one by one, one at a time (people).’ || See q<sup>w</sup>nuǰ<sup>w</sup> for  
an example.
- pállʔ-upst M ‘eight.’ || For the derivation of ‘eight’ from ‘one’ see also  
Shuswap, as discussed in Kuipers 1974:56.
- pá<pə>lʔ-upst M ‘eight animals.’
- n.pál:pəlʔ-upst M ‘eight persons.’
- pəlʔ-ú<?>pst F (A) ‘eight (objects);’ (B) ‘eight animals.’
- n.pəl:pəlʔ-ú<?>pst F ‘eight persons.’
- √pílaʔ : pə:pílaʔ ‘to swing (children’s game).’
- pə:pílaʔ-tən ‘a swing.’
- √pək (1): pək-ən ‘to partially flatten a convex surface, tr.’ || Cf. √pəq.
- s.pək ‘partially flattened.’
- ka.pək\_a ‘(convex surface) gets partially flattened, is made less  
convex:’ ka.pək\_a ʔayʔ ‘it got flattened.’
- s.pk-úl-wiʔ ‘flat bottle, mickey.’
- s.pək:pk-úl-wiʔ ‘square bottle.’
- n.pək-l-əqs F ‘to have a flat nose.’ || The M variant is n.píʔ-l-əqs.

√pæk (2): s.pæk ‘stone club.’

píkca ‘picture, photograph.’ || Borrowing from English.

— píkch-an ‘to take a picture of s.t., tr.:’ píkch-án-čkan ti<sub>u</sub>caláŋ<sub>u</sub> ‘I took a picture of the lake;’ píkch-án-čkax<sup>w</sup> ti<sub>u</sub>tmíx<sup>w</sup><sub>u</sub> kála? ʔəŋ<sub>u</sub>k<sup>w</sup>-s.nás-cu ʔúx<sup>w</sup>al ‘take a picture of the land before you go home!’

— píkca-tən ‘camera.’

s.pukaní ‘mouse-coloured horse (possibly dun horse).’

pák<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to spill s.t. (esp., solids, but also liquids), tr.:’ pák<sup>w</sup>-ən ti<sub>u</sub>q<sup>w</sup>ú<sub>u</sub> ‘spill the water!’ || See also √pik<sup>w</sup>. PS \*pæk<sup>w</sup>/q<sup>w</sup> ‘to spill, pour’ (K72).

— n.pæk<sup>w</sup>-xál, n.pák<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to put solids in another container (e.g., to empty a small berry basket into a big one, to empty a pail of spuds into a wagon):’ n.pák<sup>w</sup>-ən ʔá.ti? ti<sub>u</sub>lasák<sub>u</sub> ‘empty the sack there!’

— ka.pák<sup>w</sup>-s<sub>u</sub> ‘to spill s.t. by accident, tr.:’ ka.pák<sup>w</sup>-s-kan<sub>u</sub> ‘I spilled it by accident.’

— n.pæk<sup>w</sup>-c-ám ‘to put s.t. (e.g., sugar, snuff) into one’s mouth, intr.’

|| Apparently used less often than n.púk<sup>w</sup>-c-ám.

— n.pk<sup>w</sup>-álnaq ‘to spill berries (from basket worn on back).’

— pk<sup>w</sup>-um (\*) (Unidentified game with three dice.)

— pák<sup>w</sup>:pæk<sup>w</sup> ‘to keep spilling:’ wa? pák<sup>w</sup>:pæk<sup>w</sup> ti<sub>u</sub>q<sup>w</sup>ú<sub>u</sub> ‘the water keeps spilling.’

√pak<sup>w</sup> (1): pák<sup>w</sup>-xal, pák<sup>w</sup>-an ‘to slice s.t., to split s.t. (e.g., cedar roots), intr., tr.’ || Cf. √pak<sup>w</sup> (2).

— s.pá:pak<sup>w</sup> ‘strip of salmon, sliced salmon.’

— pá:pak<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘to make a few s.pá:pak<sup>w</sup>, to slice s.t. (meat, etc.), intr.’

— pak<sup>w</sup>-áz ‘strips of cedar wood (from cedar sticks).’ || Cf. pk<sup>w</sup>-az.

— pak<sup>w</sup>-áz-am ‘to make pak<sup>w</sup>-áz, intr.’ || Cf. pəčp>q<sup>w</sup>-əm.

— pk<sup>w</sup>-az ‘split cedar roots.’ || Cf. pak<sup>w</sup>-áz.

— pæk<sup>w</sup>-wíltən, pæk<sup>w</sup>-wíltən, pk<sup>w</sup>-íltən ‘flesh on a salmon’s backbone; good strips of of flesh on a dried salmon (cut off when part of the salmon is spoiled); part of fish cut away when fish is fresh, to prevent fish from spoiling.’ (This word probably refers to one way of butchering salmon, which consists of cutting away the back-bone together with the attached flesh, but leaving it connected to the fish at the base.)

|| Pronunciations vary, although one variant is probably the canonical one.

√pak<sup>w</sup> (2): ka.pák<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘away one goes.’ ka.pák<sup>w</sup>-kan\_a ʔay+ ‘away I went.’  
ka.pak<sup>w</sup>-wit\_á\_tu? ‘away they went.’ || Possibly a metaphorical use  
of √pak<sup>w</sup> (1), similar to ‘to slice’ as a golfing term.

√pik<sup>w</sup> : s.pí{?}k<sup>w</sup> ‘crumb, s.t. broken off.’ ʔi\_s.pí{?}k<sup>w</sup>-s\_a ta\_s.máñx\_a ‘the  
crumbs of tobacco.’ || √pik<sup>w</sup> is possibly a variant of √pæk<sup>w</sup> (see  
pák<sup>w</sup>-ən), required by interior glottalization (see Van Eijk  
1997/13.1.1).

— pí{?}k<sup>w</sup>-əc ‘to spill crumbs when eating dry food (e.g., crackers or  
biscuits).’

— s.pí{?}k<sup>w</sup>-əc ‘spilled crumb of dry food (crackers or biscuits).’

puk<sup>w</sup> ‘book.’ || Borrowing from English.

pəxən ‘to snort (horses, deer, cats, when angry), intr.:’ wa? pəxən ‘it is  
snorting.’

páxlaq<sup>w</sup> ‘Yellow Cedar,’ *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*. || CSLT \*paxəlaq<sup>w</sup>  
‘yellow cedar’ (K226).

√pəx<sup>w</sup> (1): pəx<sup>w</sup>-p ‘gassy, to have gas on the stomach.’ || Cf. √pəx<sup>w</sup> (2)  
and n.pa{?}x<sup>w</sup> (√pax<sup>w</sup> (2)).

— pəx<sup>w</sup>-p-áʔməx ‘to have gas on the stomach.’

√pəx<sup>w</sup> (2): ‘to blow.’ pəx<sup>w</sup>-qs ‘no-see-um fly.’ (Comment by consultants:  
“You sneeze them out all the time.”) || Variant of √pux<sup>w</sup> (see  
púx<sup>w</sup>-xal). Cf. also √pəx<sup>w</sup> (1) and √ph.

√pax<sup>w</sup> (1): pa{?}x<sup>w</sup> ‘to give up, be fed up.’ pa{?}x<sup>w</sup>-kán k<sup>w</sup>ənswa\_k<sup>w</sup>zús-  
əm ‘I quit working, I got fed up with working.’ || PS \*pəx<sup>w</sup>  
‘faded, stale’ (K77).

— pa{?}x<sup>w</sup>-mín ‘to get fed up with s.t., s.o., to get tired of s.t., s.o., tr.:’  
pa{?}x<sup>w</sup>-mín-ʔkan ti\_n.kapúh\_a ‘I got tired of my coat.’ s.təx<sup>w</sup>-  
kán\_ʔu? wa? pa{?}x<sup>w</sup>-mín ʔi\_s.ćúq<sup>w</sup>až\_a ‘I am really fed up with  
fish (tired of eating fish);’ pa{?}x<sup>w</sup>-min-twáí-wit ‘they got tired of  
each other.’

— pa{?}x<sup>w</sup>-s ‘to quit s.t., tr.:’ pa{?}x<sup>w</sup>-s-kán ta\_ns.záy-tn\_a ‘I quit my job.’

— pa{?}x<sup>w</sup>-úlməx<sup>w</sup> ‘to get tired of the land.’

— pa{?}x<sup>w</sup>-lác ‘to get tired of sexual intercourse.’

- √pax<sup>w</sup> (2): n.pa{?}x<sup>w</sup> ‘gassed (in the stomach), gassy.’ || Not recognized by all consultants, who interpret this form as an incorrect variant of pa{?}x<sup>w</sup> ‘to give up, be fed up.’
- púx<sup>w</sup>-xal, púx<sup>w</sup>-uñ ‘to blow (on s.t.), intr., tr.:’ púx<sup>w</sup>-xal-ʔkan ‘I blew;’  
 púx<sup>w</sup>-uñ-ʔkan ti\_q<sup>w</sup>ú?\_a ‘I blew on the water (e.g., to cool it off):’ púx<sup>w</sup>-uñ-ʔkan ti\_ká|n\_a ‘I blew the candle out.’ || Cf. √pəx<sup>w</sup> (2), paw.
- n.púx<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘sail.’
- pux<sup>w</sup>-tn-ála ‘mast.’
- pəq ‘white.’ || Cf. √paq (1, 2). PS \*pəq ‘white’ (K75).
- pq-am ‘white, whiter:’ q<sup>w</sup>íć-ən-ʔkan, níʔ\_ǵu? s.ka.pq-ám-s\_a ‘I washed (laundered) it, so it got whiter.’
- pq-álus ‘almost white, off-white:’ pq-álus ti\_qmút-s\_a ‘his hat is almost white.’
- pí{?}<p>q-aʔʔ ‘really white.’
- s.pəq-míx F ‘Swan.’ Likely the Trumpeter Swan, *Cygnus buccinator*, which is a regular passage migrant on lakes in Lillooet territory. || Shuswap s-pəq-míx ‘swan’ (Kuipers 1974:142). See also qəp-míx (√pəq (2)).
- pq-us ‘Bald Eagle,’ *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. || Cf. Squamish s-páq<sup>w</sup>-us ‘Bald Eagle’ (with labialization probably secondary, cf. pǎq ‘white’), Cowichan pǎqǎs id. (Kuipers 1969:56). For a semantic parallel cf. Shuswap (Enderby dialect) pəq-qín ‘Bald Eagle’ (-qín ‘head’), Kuipers 1989:151 (who also lists t-pəq-qín (Enderby dialect) ‘seagull (?)’), with probable parallels in other Salish languages.
- n.pq-úlməx<sup>w</sup>, pq-úlməx<sup>w</sup> ‘white clay.’
- pq-álc ‘limestone; any white rock.’
- s.pq-áz-álc ‘(white) quartz.’
- pq-á<q>tk<sup>w</sup>a? ‘White Lake’ (close to Pavilion).
- pq-as ‘white meat, esp. in spawning salmon (particularly spring salmon).’
- n-pəq-q ‘to have a white behind (like deer).’
- n.pəq-qin-úpa? ‘white-tailed:’ n.pəq-qin-úpa? ti?\_ta\_ć+s.qáx?\_a ‘that

horse has a white tail.’

— pəq-q<sup>w</sup> (A) ‘white animal;’ (B) ‘to have white hair:’ plan wa? ka.pəq-q<sup>w</sup>a ‘he already got white hair.’

— pəq-q<sup>w</sup>-ám ‘to get white or grey hair.’

— s.pəq:pəq ‘“White” Saskatoon Berry’ (a variety of s.cáq<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘Saskatoon Berry,’ see there).

√paq (1): pa{?}q ‘red-hot:’ pa{?}q ti\_n.páms-tñ\_a ‘the stove is red-hot.’

|| Probably better translated as ‘white-hot,’ and in that case related to pəq and √paq (2).

— pa{?}q-álc ‘stove is red-hot.’

— pa{?}q-ánwas ‘to have heartburn.’

√paq (2): ‘white, light of colour:’ pəq:páq ‘light of colour (a little lighter than ǎəq:ǎíq). || Cf. pəq and √paq (1).

— pəq:páq ‘light of colour (a little lighter than ǎəq:ǎíq).’

— páq-əm ‘mouldy.’

— páq-m̄-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘to have white or grey hair.’

√paq (3): paq ‘to get one’s lesson:’ páq-kan ‘I learned my lesson (I won’t do it again).’ || PIS \*paq ‘to “learn one’s lesson,” tr.: punish, take revenge on’ (K177).

— paq-s ‘to teach s.o. a lesson, to straighten s.o. out, tr.’

— páq-c-añ ‘to teach s.o. a lesson, to make s.o. feel sorry, tr.:’ wa? kəns.paq-c-añ-it-as ti\_s.kix-əz?-íh\_a, pápt-s\_a\_ǎu? wa? ʔ<sup>w</sup>uyt ‘they wanted to make their mother feel sorry, because she slept always.’

s.pəqxán (\*) ‘dishpan.’

pəq<sup>w</sup>-xál, pəq<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to split s.t., intr., tr.:’ wa? pəq<sup>w</sup>-n-ás ‘he is splitting it.’ || Generally, pəq<sup>w</sup>-xál, pəq<sup>w</sup>-ən refer to splitting material other than firewood. For the latter, one uses sícs>q-əñ (√səq).

— pəq<sup>w</sup>:pq<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to split into several pieces, tr.’

— pəc>p>q<sup>w</sup>-əñ (A) F ‘to make shakes, to work with froe;’ (B) M to make pak<sup>w</sup>-áz’ (synonymous with pak<sup>w</sup>-áz-am).

— pəc>p>q<sup>w</sup>-mən ‘froe.’

paq<sup>w</sup> ‘to have a look:’ páq<sup>w</sup>-kan ‘I had a look;’ nás-kan paq<sup>w</sup> ki\_wa?\_c̣w-ú<w>sa? ‘I am going to have a look at the soccer match.’

- páq<sup>w</sup>-ən-s ‘to have a look at s.t. going on or at s.t. interesting (e.g., a brand new car, or a house that s.o. just bought), tr.:’ páq<sup>w</sup>-ən-s ti\_píph\_a ‘to have a look at the paper.’
- s.paq<sup>w</sup>-s ‘to be looking at s.t., watch s.t., tr.:’ plan wa? ʔí<ʔə>ʒ k<sup>w</sup>asu\_s.páq<sup>w</sup>-s-tur<sup>m</sup>uʔ ‘you have been looking at us enough.’
- paq<sup>w</sup>-alíkst ‘to read.’
- pəq<sup>w</sup>:pə<p>q<sup>w</sup> ‘just looking around, doing nothing.’
- páq<sup>w</sup>u? ‘to be afraid.’ || CSLT \*paq<sup>w</sup>u, \*páq<sup>w</sup>u ‘to be scared, afraid’ (K220).
- páq<sup>w</sup>uʔ-xal, páq<sup>w</sup>ʔ-an ‘to scare people, intr., tr.:’ paq<sup>w</sup>ʔ-án-c-as ‘he scared me;’ paq<sup>w</sup>ʔ-án-as ʔi\_n.s.k<sup>w</sup>əm:k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>mít\_a ‘he scared my children.’
- páq<sup>w</sup>uʔ-min ‘to be afraid of s.t., s.o., tr.:’ wáʔ-ʔkan páq<sup>w</sup>uʔ-min ti\_s.qáǎʔ\_a ‘I am afraid of the dog;’ wa? paq<sup>w</sup>uʔ-mín-as ta\_n.sə<s>q<sup>w</sup>ʒ\_a ʔi\_s.ká<k>yət\_a ‘my younger sister is afraid of spiders.’
- pəq<sup>w</sup>:páq<sup>w</sup>uʔ-xal ‘trying to scare people.’ wa? pəq<sup>w</sup>:páq<sup>w</sup>uʔ-xal ‘he is trying to be scary.’
- pəq<sup>w</sup>:pəq<sup>w</sup>ʔ-ú<ʔ>ʔ ‘afraid of everything.’
- pəǎ-ən ‘to put s.t. in between s.t., tr.’
- ka.pəǎ\_a ‘to get stuck between things (after falling or slipping through);’ ka.pəǎ-xən-ʔkán\_a ‘my foot got stuck (as I was walking along).’
- páǎ-xal, páǎ-añ ‘to scrape s.t. (e.g., s.ʔiwx<sup>w</sup> ‘cherry bark’), to scrape off hair (e.g., from a pigskin) or bark, intr., tr.’ || PIS \*paǎ ‘to plane, whittle, scrape, scratch’ (K178).
- páǎ-əlq<sup>w</sup>, páǎ-əlq<sup>w</sup>-əm, páǎ-əlq<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to scrape a stick, to take the rough surface off, intr., tr.’
- páǎ-mən ‘any scraping implement.’
- pá<p>ǎ-usaʔ, pa<p>ǎ-usáʔ-ən ‘to peel fruit., intr., tr.’
- ka.páǎ\_a ‘to get scraped (off)’ (more or less synonymous with ka.ʔíǎ<sup>w</sup>\_a):’ ka.pəǎ-xən-ʔkán\_a ‘my foot (or leg) got scraped with s.t. sharp (e.g., a knife).’
- pəǎ:pəǎ:páǎ ‘to keep peeling.’

s.piĥ ‘bedrock; hardpan (under paydirt).’

— piĥ-mən F ‘bedrock.’

piĥəm ‘to hunt.’ nās-kan piĥəm k<sup>w</sup>u.míĥa𐆑 ‘I am going to hunt bear;’  
pápt.k<sup>w</sup>u? wa? ʔi?wa? 𐆑s.piĥəm ʔi.ksáytkən-s<sub>u</sub>a ‘he always came  
along when his friends went out hunting;’ ʔál:ʔəl k<sup>w</sup>u.s.qáyx<sup>w</sup>,  
ʔá<?>ĥa? k<sup>w</sup>a.piĥəm ‘a strong man, good at hunting.’ || The  
sequence əm̄ may be a variant of the intransitivizer -əm. PIS \*piĥ  
‘to hunt’ (K178).

pəĥ<sup>w</sup>-xál, pəĥ<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to squirt s.t. out (on s.t.), intr., tr. (with particular  
reference to Indian doctor squirting water on a patient):’ pəĥ<sup>w</sup>-n-  
əm ‘he was squirted on (by the Indian doctor).’

— ka.pəĥ<sup>w</sup>-s<sub>u</sub>a ‘to squirt out by accident, tr.’ See cúwa? for an example.

— pəĥ<sup>w</sup>-p ‘to splash (water, when split by a speedboat, or when running  
in a rapid stream and hitting a stick or rock).’

— n.pəĥ<sup>w</sup>-p-ána? ‘enveloped by splash or spray of water; to splash like  
water bomb dropped from helicopter.’

— ka.n.pəĥ<sup>w</sup>-l-əqs<sub>u</sub>a ‘to have a (sudden) nosebleed.’

— n.pĥ<sup>w</sup>-ulqs ‘to have a (continuous) nosebleed.’ || Some consultants  
reject the prefix n- in this word.

— s.pĥ<sup>w</sup>-íca?, s.tə.pĥ<sup>w</sup>-íca? ‘appaloosa.’ (So named because its skin is  
splashed with different colours.)

pəĥ<sup>w</sup>t ‘pubic hair.’

pəĥ<sup>w</sup>ác-əm (\*) ‘to have a snack, or a cup of tea.’

√pəʔ : pəʔ-p ‘pale, faded.’ || Cf. √paʔ. PIS \*paʔ ‘faded, grey’ (K178).

— pəʔ-p-álus ‘fading (of colour).’

— pəʔ:pʔ-əm ‘grey, greyish, light (of colour).’ (Largely synonymous with  
pəʔ:páʔ below.)

— pəʔ:pəʔ-mínst ‘almost white.’

— pəʔ:pʔ-álus ‘kind of light, almost white.’

— pəʔ-p-ús ‘pale in the face.’

— pəʔ-p-álq<sup>w</sup> ‘faded tree (dried out after bark has come off).’

— pəʔ-l-áka? ‘limbs (on tree) turn white.’

√paʔ : pəʔ:páʔ ‘grey, greyish; fading, faded.’ || Cf. √pəʔ and in particular  
pəʔ:pʔ-əm.

- pá(ʔə)ǵ ‘pale, fading, faded.’
- s.t.páſ-altəx<sup>w</sup> ‘grey horse.’
- pəſ<sup>w</sup>-xál, pəſ<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to bump, knock (on s.t.), to peck at s.t. (like woodpecker), intr., tr.:’ pəſ<sup>w</sup>-n-ít-as ti\_latám\_a ‘they knocked on the table.’ || PS \*pəſ<sup>w</sup>/w ‘to prod, knock, drum’ (K78).
- n.pəſ<sup>w</sup>-c-ám ‘to knock on the door, intr.:’ n.pəſ<sup>w</sup>-c-ám lá.k<sup>w</sup>?a ‘there is someone knocking at the door.’
- ka.pəſ<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to get knocked, bumped.’ (Only recorded with somatic suffixes, eg., ka.pəſ<sup>w</sup>-us-kán\_a ‘I bumped my face;’ ka.pəſ<sup>w</sup>-q<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘he bumped his head;’ ka.pəſ<sup>w</sup>-aká?\_a ‘he bumped his hand, finger.’
- píſ<sup>w</sup>-xal, píſ<sup>w</sup>-in ‘to spread s.t. out, to make an opening wider, intr., tr.:’ píſ<sup>w</sup>-in-ʔkan ‘I spread it out, made it wider.’ || Cf. pi!-xal, pi!-in.
- píſ<sup>w</sup>-c-añ ‘to open a bag, hold open a bag.’
- n.píſ<sup>w</sup>-q (A) ‘little groundhog’ (as opposed to s.q<sup>w</sup>í<q<sup>w</sup>ə>nt ‘big groundhog’); (B) ‘little s.q<sup>w</sup>í<q<sup>w</sup>ə>nt.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.) || The word n.píſ<sup>w</sup>-q (literally, ‘to have one’s bum open’) refers to the squatting posture of this type of groundhog.
- n.píſ<sup>w</sup>-q-ám ‘to open one’s bum:’ xíʔ-c-kax<sup>w</sup> ?ə.c?á ?i\_s.k<sup>w</sup>-ákst-sw\_a, n.píſ<sup>w</sup>-q-ám-ʔkax<sup>w</sup>, níʔ\_kʔ\_ʔu? s.x<sup>w</sup>?ay-s k<sup>w</sup>\_s.kəʔ-p-aka?-mín-ax<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>\_s.cə<cə>w̄-qíñ-kst ‘hold your hands like this, open your bum, so you won’t miss the cub!’ (said to Grizzly, who is tricked by the Black Bear couple into catching a black bear cub, but by opening her bum wide and planting herself firmly on the ground is attacked by ants and eaten from the inside by them); xíləm\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ?ayʔ ?á.ti?, n.píſ<sup>w</sup>-q-ám\_k<sup>w</sup>u?, xíʔ-c-as\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ?ə.c?á ?i\_s.k<sup>w</sup>-ákst-s\_a ‘that is what she did, she opened her bum wide, and she held up her hands the way she had been told to do.’
- √paſ<sup>w</sup>t ‘frozen (?):’ paſ<sup>w</sup>t-úlməx<sup>w</sup> (\*) ‘frozen ground.’ || Allegedly a borrowing from Thompson, cf. Thompson and Thompson 1996:228.
- √ph ‘wind, to blow:’ ph-áls-əm, phál-s-ən ‘to winnow beans, berries, etc., intr., tr.’ || Cf. √pəx<sup>w</sup> (2), and púx<sup>w</sup>-xal, púx<sup>w</sup>-uñ.

√pəw̄ ‘to swell (?)’ s.pəw̄:pəw̄ F ‘lungs.’ || Cf. paw. The M gloss for ‘lungs’ is q̄<sup>w</sup>əp:q̄<sup>w</sup>úp.

paw ‘to swell, be swollen.’ paw ti<sub>u</sub>n.s.k<sup>w</sup>-ákst<sub>a</sub> ‘my hand is swollen;’

paw ti<sub>u</sub>n.s.q̄<sup>w</sup>áxt<sub>a</sub> ‘my foot is swollen.’ || Both examples may

show English influence (with full words rather than somatic

suffixes), unlike the forms with -xən and -aka? given below. Cf.

√pəw̄. PS \*paw, \*puh, \*pu/ax<sup>w</sup> ‘to blow, breathe, swell’ (K76).

— pəw:páw ‘to be stiff (probably from swelling).’

— pəw:páw-xən ‘having swollen feet.’

— pəw:páw-aka? ‘having swollen hands.’

— pa:páw̄ ‘swimming bladder.’

— pəw:pə<ɹ>w̄-alcza?, na.páw-alcza? (idiolectal variants) ‘Rattlesnake-

plantain,’ *Goodyera oblongifolia*. The more common term is

“Snakeweed,” which is also applied to naǰ<sup>w</sup>ít-upza? (see there).

páwəl̄ ‘after all; now; finally’ (in all recorded cases combined with ʔayɬ

‘next; this time; and then’): páwəl̄ ʔayɬ wa? cʔas, wáʔ-tuʔ

kí{ʔ}<kə>ǀ ʔi<sub>u</sub>was<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>áɬ-añ-əm ‘now he is finally coming, he didn’t

want to when we called him;’ páwəl̄-wit ʔayɬ n.kal-ím ‘now they

finally want to go (they’d better want to go);’ páwəl̄ ʔayɬ wa?

ʔíǀ-əm, wa? kí{ʔ}<kə>ǀ ɬə[s]<sub>u</sub>.há:nat<sup>w</sup> ‘now she is finally singing,

she didn’t want to this morning.’

ɬ.páwəǀɬ ‘baking powder.’

páy ‘pie.’ || Borrowing from English.

— páy-am ‘to make a pie.’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>ka</sub>.páy-am<sub>a</sub> k<sup>w</sup>s.Bill ‘Bill does not know how to make a pie.’

píya ‘beer.’ See káɬm̄ət-s, kaɬm̄ət-min for examples. || Borrowing from English.

— píyh-am ‘to go and get beer.’

— piya-cín-əm ‘to drink beer.’

payp ‘five.’ (Recorded only in payp sanc ‘nickel.’) || Borrowing from English.

pyáyam (\*) (An unidentified type of net.)

payt M ‘to fight.’ || Borrowing from English.

— payt-s ‘to fight with s.o., tr.:’ páyt-s-kax<sup>w</sup>ha ti<sub>u</sub>sám<sub>a</sub> ‘did you have

a fight with that white guy?’

— pəy:pə<p>ɣət ‘to quarrel, argue, have an argument.’

√piyas ‘pea.’ (Recorded only in piyas-úpza? (A) ‘Cream-coloured Peavine,’ *Lathyrus ochroleucus*, (B) ‘American Vetch,’ *Vicia americana*, with both (A) and (B) commonly referred to as “peaweed.”)

|| Borrowing from English.

√pyVq̄ (Putative root of pipýáýq̄a?)

√pyaq<sup>w</sup> (?): pəy:pyáýq<sup>w</sup> F ‘yearling buck.’

pəzísnak, s.pəzísnak M ‘young bird of any kind.’ || Since this word was only recorded in M, and since in M the opposition between a and ǎ is neutralized before z (see 4.1), it is possible that the underlying form is pazísnak, and that in F we might have this form. || Recorded as s.pzizañək by Henry Davis from Sebastian Peter of Fountain. Cf. s.pzǎ<sup>w</sup>ə<sup>w</sup> and s.pzú<za>? (under s.pzu?).

pzan ‘to meet s.o., to run into s.o., tr.:’ ʎak ʔayɬ ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ, níɬ.ʎuʔ s.pzán-as.ka, ɬ.s.wát-as.ka ká.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>u.pzán-as ‘while he was going along he met someone, whoever it was that he met;’ ʎák.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ, cíx<sup>w</sup>.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayɬ, pzán-as.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ na.s.núk<sup>w</sup>aʔ-s.ɬa ‘he went on, he got over there, and he met his friend.’ || pzan presents a rare case where the n-transitivizer is merged with the root, see Van Eijk 1997/18.1.6.

— pzan-wáɬ-ən, pzan-wáɬ-ən ‘to meet s.o., to run into s.o., tr.’

(Synonymous with pzan.)

— n-waɬ, n-wáɬ-ən ‘to go and meet s.o., intr., tr.:’ nás-kan n-wáɬ-ən ni.n.s.k<sup>w</sup>úzʔ.ɬa ‘I am going to meet my son;’ cʔás-kax<sup>w</sup> n-wáɬ-ən-c ‘come and meet me!’ || n-waɬ and n-wáɬ-ən result from \*pzan-wáɬ (not recorded) and pzan-wáɬ-ən through aphaeresis. The semantic difference between n-wáɬ-ən and pzan-wáɬ-ən is acknowledged by my consultants.

— pzan-sút-ən ‘to bump into s.o., to run into s.o. unexpectedly, tr.:’

pzan-sut-ən-c-ás.ʎuʔ ‘he bumped into me.’

— ka.pzán-s.ɬa ‘to catch up to s.o., tr.:’ ka.pzán-skan.ɬa ‘I caught up to him.’ || The additional expected meaning of ka.pzán-s.ɬa, viz., ‘to bump into s.o., tr.’ is conveyed through pun-sút-ən. (For the two expected meanings of the combination ka- plus ɬa, viz., ‘to

achieve after some trying,’ and ‘to achieve unexpectedly,’ see Van Eijk 1997/18.8.)

s.pzəŋ<sup>w</sup>əŋ<sup>w</sup> (\*) (Unidentified large bird.) || Cf. pəzísnak, s.pəzísnak and s.pzú<za>? (under s.pzu?).

s.pzu? (A) ‘(wild) animal, esp., grizzly bear;’ (B) F (A friendly form of address, ‘dear, darling, buddy, gal,’ often untranslatable: stúx<sup>w</sup>um-ɬkax<sup>w</sup> s.pzu? ‘be careful, take care of yourself, buddy.’)  
|| PS \*s-pyu/a? ‘bird’ (K78).

— s.pzú<za>? ‘bird.’ || Cf. pəzísnak, s.pəzísnak and s.pzəŋ<sup>w</sup>əŋ<sup>w</sup> for the root-initial sequence p(V)z.

— s.pə:pzú<za>? ‘birds.’

páʔs-əm ‘moss, lichen’ (cover term for most mosses and lichens).

— paʔs-m-án-əm ‘to be covered with moss:’ paʔs-m-án-əm ti.s.ǵáǵ\_a ‘the roof is covered with moss.’

— paʔs-m-álc ‘Reindeer Lichens.’ (General term for mosses and lichens growing on a rock, *Cladina pacifica* and other *Cladina* species.)

— paʔs-m-úlməx<sup>w</sup> ‘mossy land.’

— paʔs-m-álq<sup>w</sup> ‘Wolf lichen’ (“Yellow Tree Moss”), *Evernia vulpina*.

|| Synonymous with k<sup>w</sup>ə|l-m-ákst.

púʔyax<sup>w</sup> ‘mouse:’ n.kaʔ-as\_ká\_həmə\_tuʔ ʔayɬ ni.púʔyax<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘the mouse must have gone somewhere.’ || The sequence ax<sup>w</sup> may refer to ‘earth, soil’ (cf. tmix<sup>w</sup> ‘earth, land, soil,’ -ulməx<sup>w</sup> *id.*), in which case the portion puʔy might be related to pzu? (s.pzu?), considering that Lillooet z goes back to y. púʔyax<sup>w</sup> would then mean ‘earth-animal.’ PIS \*pul-<sup>w</sup>lməx<sup>w</sup> ‘mole’ (K177).

— puʔyax<sup>w</sup>-ám ‘to hunt mice:’ puʔyax<sup>w</sup>-ám ti.máw\_a ‘the cat is mousing.’

— puʔyax<sup>w</sup>-án-əm ‘to be infested with mice:’ puʔyax<sup>w</sup>-an-tumúl-əm ‘we got mice.’

— puʔyax<sup>w</sup>-mín-əm ‘to be eaten by mice:’ puʔyax<sup>w</sup>-mín-əm ti.səplíl\_a ‘the flour is eaten by mice.’

— pə<p>ʔuyax<sup>w</sup> ‘little mouse.’

# Ṗ

√Ṗ (?): n.Ṗ-añk ‘imbricated design on basket.’ (In this design, the Ṗústəñ (see below) is woven into the basket in such a way that it entirely covers the cedar roots that form the structure of the basket; imbrication is often used on the top half of a člaʔ ‘berry basket;’ see also Lobb 1978:9-10 for further details.) || See Ṗiʔ-xál, Ṗiʔ-ən for etymological information.

Ṗám-əm ‘to get a fire going:’ Ṗám-əm-wit ʔayʔ ‘they finally got a fire going.’ || Ṗám-əm is possibly a case of final reduplication, rather than a formation with the intransitivizer -əm, although the latter possibility is more likely and is the one preferred here.

— Ṗám-an ‘to throw s.t. into a fire, to burn it, tr.:’ Ṗám-an-ʔkan ‘I threw it into the fire;’ u, húy-ʔkan Ṗám-an ʔi\_qəʔ-íçʔ-íh\_a ʔ\_kʷán=ən-s-an ‘Oh, I am going to burn their dog-skins when I get a hold of them.’

— s.Ṗam-s ‘fire, firewood.’

— Ṗám-s-əm ‘to make a fire, intr.:’ wáʔ\_maʔ Ṗám-s-əm ‘you’d better make a fire!’

— Ṗám-s-am ‘to get firewood (esp., to get big pieces, like ʔíʔqəp):  
 ʔák\_tuʔ Ṗám-s-am ‘he went to get firewood.’

— n.Ṗám-s-tən ‘stove.’ || See qʷúm-ləx for an example.

Ṗúm-xal, Ṗúm-un ‘to smoke skins, fish, intr., tr.:’ Ṗúm-un-ʔkan ti\_sipáz\_a ‘I smoked the hide.’ || PS \*Ṗum ‘to darken by smoking, smoke color’ (K80).

Ṗác-añ ‘to trample down grass, tr.’

— Ṗác-ləx ‘to break one’s way through high grass.’

— Ṗəc+aʔ+ləqəm ‘first snow of winter (which knocks down the grass).’

Ṗíc-xal, Ṗíc-iñ ‘to press s.t. down, intr., tr.:’ wáʔ\_maʔ lá.tiʔ Ṗíc-iñ ti\_s.záq\_a ‘you’d better press down the bread (i.e., dough when risen).’ || For PS form see Ṗiʔ-xál.

— n.Ṗic-q s.čakʷ ‘flashlight.’

s.Ṗácən (A) ‘Indian Hemp,’ *Apocynum cannabinum*; (B) ‘net’ (in former

- days always made out of Indian Hemp). || PS \*p̄ac̄ ‘hemp, string, fix with string, sew’ (K78).
- s.p̄ac̄ən-ʔúl ‘Indian Hemp.’
- p̄cíq̄<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to spit on s.o. or s.t., tr.:’ p̄cíq̄<sup>w</sup>-ən-c-as ‘he spat on me.’ || PS \*p̄ac̄ ‘to spit’ (K78).
- p̄cíq̄<sup>w</sup>-ən-s ‘to spit s.t. out, tr.:’ p̄cíq̄<sup>w</sup>-ən-s-kan ti s.záq̄\_a ‘I spat out the bread.’
- p̄cíq̄<sup>w</sup>-us-ən ‘to spit s.o. in the face, tr.:’ p̄cíq̄<sup>w</sup>-us-ən-c-as ‘he spat me in the face.’
- p̄əčawíl-əm ‘to slide on one’s snowshoes (use them as skis).’
- √p̄əs (1): p̄əs ‘vagina.’ || Cf. (?) √p̄is.
- √p̄əs (2): p̄əs-tən (\*) ‘leaves on fish-spear, right behind spearhead.’
- √p̄əʃ ‘protruding (?)’: s.p̄əʃ-q̄s ‘nose.’ (‘About the same’ as n.həw-l-əqs, according to some speakers.) || PIS \*s-p̄s-aqs ‘nose.’ (K178). Cf. p̄əʃkaʔ.
- √p̄is : p̄i(?)s ‘shriveled up, wrinkled.’ || PIS \*p̄uy ‘to wrinkle’ (K179). Cf. (?) √p̄əs (1).
- p̄ástəh̄ ‘False Azalea,’ *Menziesia ferruginea*. || The element təh̄ might be a variant of -tən ‘instrument, implement.’ CSLT \*p̄astən ‘unidentified plant’ (K226).
- p̄ústəh̄ ‘Reed Canary Grass’ (“Swamp Grass,” “Swamp Hay”), *Phalaris arundinacea* (used to make designs on a basket, e.g., n.p̄-ənk, see √p̄). || The formal make-up is possibly p̄-ús-təh̄, with √p̄ (see above), -us ‘face,’ and -təh̄ a variant of -tən ‘instrument, implement.’ The vernacular terms “Swamp Grass” and “Swamp Hay” are also used for ləx̄-áz̄ (níx̄-ən̄x̄-az̄) ‘Small-flowered bulrush.’
- p̄əʃkaʔ ‘Hummingbird’, including Rufous Hummingbird, *Selasphorus rufus* (both sides of the coastal divide), and Calliope Hummingbird, *Stellula calliope* (eastern side only). || The component p̄əʃ may be related to the root of s.p̄əʃ-q̄s ‘nose,’ through a possible shared meaning ‘sharp, protruding.’ CSLT \*p̄əʃka ‘hummingbird’ (K226, who adds that this item may be a borrowing from a non-Salish language).

- p̄aṅ-án ‘to bend s.t., tr.:’ p̄aṅ-án-tkan ‘I bent it.’ || PIS \*p̄əṅ (NIS), \*p̄əṅ (SIS) ‘to bend, fold’ (K178). Cf. p̄aṅt.
- p̄əṅ:p̄aṅ-án ‘to fold s.t. up, tr.’
  - s.p̄aṅ ‘bent.’
  - ka.p̄aṅ\_a ‘t get bent, folded:’ ka.p̄aṅ\_a x<sup>w</sup>é<x<sup>w</sup>>k̄-təṅ ‘pocket knife, folding knife.’
- √p̄un (?): p̄un-í-taž ‘Pasture Wormwood, Prairie Wormwood’ (a type of sagebrush), *Artemisia frigida*. || PS \*p̄u/an ‘green/mountain alder’ (K81, who also comments on semantic difficulties and unexpected CS a vs. IS u).
- p̄aṅt ‘to return, go back, come back:’ p̄aṅt-wit ʔay-t m̄útaʔ ʔə.cʔá sək<sup>w</sup>-əlwás\_a ‘they came back to Cayoosh Creek,’ p̄aṅt ti\_s.nəq<sup>w</sup>-m\_a ‘December’ (literally, “the sun returned”). || Cf. p̄aṅ-án.
- p̄aṅt-s ‘to bring s.o., s.t. back, tr.’
  - p̄aṅt-min ‘to return for s.o., s.t., tr.’
  - n.p̄aṅt-əm ‘to go backwards, to fall back after having been successful at first; to fail in health; to suffer a setback; to jump or shoot back (e.g., a crank on an old-time car, or a slingshot when the handle is released but not the rubber).’
  - p̄əṅt-átq<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘back-eddy.’
  - p̄əṅ-a:p̄aṅt-a ‘to go back and forth.’
  - p̄iy-a:p̄aṅt-a *id.* as p̄əṅ-a:p̄aṅt-a.
- p̄əṅ-ən ‘to plop s.t. down (e.g., to drop down wet clothes), tr.’ || PIS \*p̄əṅt ‘to pour/plop down mushy/wet substance’ (K179).
- ka.p̄əṅ\_a ‘to plop down (esp., s.t. soft, like a child losing its diaper, or a glob of mud plopping down).’
  - s.p̄əṅ ‘plopped down, just sitting there (lazy or obese person):’ wáʔ\_ḷuʔ waʔ s.p̄əṅ ‘he’s just sitting there, doing nothing.’
- √p̄uḷ : ka.p̄uḷ\_a ‘to smoke, produce smoke, to form clouds: ka.p̄uḷ\_a ti\_chimney\_h\_a ‘the chimney is smoking.’ || PS \*p̄u/aḷ ‘smoke, fog, steam’ (K80).
- p̄u{ʔ}ḷ ‘smoke is coming out.’
  - s.p̄uḷ-t ‘cloud.’
- √p̄uḷ-tən (?): p̄uḷ-tən-až ‘Hemlock’ (‘Western Hemlock,’ *Tsuga heterophylla*,

- and probably also Mountain Hemlock, *T. mertensiana*.) || The sequence **tən** is possibly the suffix **-tən** ‘instrument, implement.’
- √pəʔ** : **ka.pəʔ-t\_a** ‘to overflow, get really full.’ (Overlaps in meaning with **plix<sup>w</sup>=əx<sup>w</sup>** according to some consultants, while to others it means ‘to get really full,’ but not ‘to overflow.’) || See **√plix<sup>w</sup>** for etymological background.
- **ka.pəʔ-c\_a** ‘to make it overflow by accident.’ **ka.pəʔ-c-kan\_a** ‘I made it overflow.’
  - **ka.pəʔ-atq<sup>w</sup>áʔ\_a** ‘high water.’
  - **ka.pí(?)<p>t-aʔ\_a** ‘to overflow.’
- n.pəʔ F** ‘to lie around (when lazy or sick):’ **plán\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ\_ʔuʔ waʔ n.pəʔ ʔi\_waʔ\_q<sup>w</sup>ən:q<sup>w</sup>núx<sup>w</sup>** ‘the sick were lying around.’ || Cf. **√píʔ**.
- √píʔ** : See **ka.pí(?)<p>t-aʔ\_a** (under **√pəʔ**).
- √píʔ** ‘flat, low:’ **n.píʔ-l-əqs M** ‘to have a very flat nose.’ || PS \***pi/al** (K79, who classes this root also as the one for **n.pəʔ**).
- √pái** : **pá(?)ə)í (A)** ‘to wilt:’ **pá(?)ə)í ʔi\_s.páq-m\_a** ‘the flowers are wilted;’  
**(B)** ‘to be paralyzed.’
- **pá(?)í-ákaʔ** ‘to have a paralyzed hand.’
  - **páʔ:p(?)a)í** ‘to be paralyzed over the larger part of one’s body.’  
(Synonymous with **mət:əmt-əp.**)
- √píl (?)**: **n.píl-mən** ‘belongings of a dead person (which are burned or given away).’
- **n.píl-əmn-am** ‘to get s.t. that belonged to a deceased person.’
- pəlk-án** ‘to turn s.t. over, tr.:’ **pəlk-án-tkan** ‘I turned it over.’ || PS \***pəlk/ǵ** ‘to turn (around, over)’ (K79).
- **ka.pələk\_a** ‘to get turned over (suddenly).’
  - **pəlk-ús-əm** ‘to turn around (oneself).’
  - **pəlk-ús-ən** ‘to turn s.t. around (and away from the sun or a fire):’  
**wáʔ\_maʔ pəlk-ús-ən ti\_s.q<sup>w</sup>əl-əm-sw\_a** ‘turn around what you are cooking.’
  - **pəlk-ús-miń** ‘to turn back towards s.o. or s.t., tr.’
  - **n.ʔi.pəlk-əq<sup>w</sup>** ‘lying head to tail, e.g., fish in a barrel.’
- pələq\_wacaʔ** ‘mole (animal).’
- pəluq<sup>w</sup> F** ‘wooden spoon.’

- √p̥liχ<sup>w</sup> : p̥liχ<sup>w</sup>=əχ<sup>w</sup> ‘to overflow, boil over.’ || PS \*p̥il ‘to overflow’ (K79,  
 who connects this root also to Lillooet √p̥əɬ).
- p̥liχ<sup>w</sup>=iχ<sup>w</sup>=iχ<sup>w</sup> ‘to keep overflowing, boiling over.’
  - ka.p̥liχ<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to boil over (suddenly).’
- p̥əkilús F ‘stem of a pipe.’ || Also recorded k̥əp̥ilús.
- p̥ák-am F ‘to heat s.ʔilax<sup>w</sup> (soaked salmon), intr.’ || CSLT \*p̥ák ‘hot’  
 (K226).
- p̥ák<sup>w</sup>-an ‘to let s.t. rise to the surface (of the water); to launch a canoe,  
 tr.:’ p̥ák<sup>w</sup>-aṅ ʔá.taʔ ti\_ʔláʔ\_a ‘launch the canoe!’ || PCS \*p̥ak<sup>w</sup> ‘to  
 float’ (K147).
- ka.p̥ák<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to get set afloat (like pieces of wood which are high and  
 dry at first, but are then set afloat by rising water); to rise to the  
 surface:’ ka.p̥ák<sup>w</sup>\_a ti\_s.zík\_a ‘the log rose to the surface.’
  - p̥a<p̥>k<sup>w</sup> ‘to float (one thing).’ || Cf. p̥a:p̥a<p̥>k<sup>w</sup> below for comments  
 and an example.
  - p̥a:p̥a<p̥>k<sup>w</sup> ‘to float (several things).’ || The sentence p̥a<p̥>k<sup>w</sup>  
 ʔi\_zánuc\_a ‘the (pieces of drift) wood is (are) floating’ has the  
 form p̥a<p̥>k<sup>w</sup> which refers to a single piece, in spite of the  
 presence of the plural marker ʔi\_ on zánuc. This is due to the  
 fact that plural/collectivity is not always marked on the predicate  
 when it is marked on the complement, see Van Eijk 2006,  
 although that article is mostly concerned with the presence or  
 absence of pronominal plural agreement markers.
  - p̥ák<sup>w</sup>=ək<sup>w</sup> ‘to float’ (with probably less direction or control than  
 p̥a<p̥>k<sup>w</sup>): wáʔ\_a\_qaʔ p̥ák<sup>w</sup>=ək<sup>w</sup> ʔi\_zánuc\_a ‘the driftwood is  
 floating.’
  - p̥ák<sup>w</sup>-ləx ‘to come to the surface and float; to set out in a boat.’  
 (Different meanings given by different consultants.)
  - p̥ák<sup>w</sup>-wiɬ ‘to put out a boat, to set out in a boat.’
- p̥úk<sup>w</sup>-xal, p̥úk<sup>w</sup>-uṅ ‘to pour out solids, to broadcast seed, chicken feed,  
 gravel, intr., tr.:’ p̥úk<sup>w</sup>-uṅ-ɬkan ‘I poured it.’
- n.p̥úk<sup>w</sup>-c-am ‘to put dry stuff (sugar, snuff, etc.) into one’s mouth.’
  - n.p̥úk<sup>w</sup>-al-ús-ən ‘to pour solids into s.o.’s eyes, tr.: x<sup>w</sup>uʔ, n.p̥úk<sup>w</sup>-al-us-  
 n-ás\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayɬ ki\_síkil\_a, ki\_q<sup>w</sup>alíɬ\_a, takəm\_k<sup>w</sup>úʔ\_ʔ\_uʔ n.p̥úk<sup>w</sup>-al-ús-

n-as ‘oh my, she poured into his eyes: treebark, pitch, everything she poured into his eyes.’

ṛíx-xal, ṛíx-ín ‘to unravel s.t. (esp., s.t. knitted, e.g., a sweater), intr., tr.’

— ka.ṛíx\_a ‘to get unraveled (hair, braids).’

— ṛi(?)x ‘to become unraveled.’

√ṛax<sup>w</sup>: ṛa(?)x<sup>w</sup> ‘more (than)’ (in comparisons): ṛá(?)x<sup>w</sup> ḷu? k<sup>w</sup> s.ḡál:ḡəl-s  
ti\_míx\_aḡ\_a ʔəl\_ti\_s.ḡáwam\_a ‘the bear is stronger than the wolf.’

— ṛá<ṛ>(ʔa)x<sup>w</sup> ‘a little bit more.’

√ṛəq : ka.ṛəq\_a ‘to get flattened (all the way down):’ ka.ṛəq\_a ʔayʔ ‘it got flattened right down.’ || Cf. ka.pək\_a for a partial formal and semantic resemblance.

— s.ṛəq ‘flattened all the way down.’

— ṛəq-p ‘all flattened up.’

ṛáq-əm ‘to bloom.’ || PS \*ṛəq ‘white, bright,’ \*ṛáq-m ‘to bloom, flower’ (K81, who also refers to PS \*ṛəq ‘white’).

— s.ṛáq-əm ‘flower.’

√ṛuq<sup>w</sup> : ṛəq<sup>w</sup>:ṛúq<sup>w</sup> ‘grey, greyish brown.’ (The colour described by ṛəq<sup>w</sup>:ṛúq<sup>w</sup> is difficult to determine. I recorded as translations ‘grey, like roan horse,’ ‘kind of grey, like muddy water,’ and “they used to say that (ṛəq<sup>w</sup>:ṛúq<sup>w</sup>) about the clouds.” The word thus seems to refer to a dull brown, or to a shade of grey tinged with brown, possibly with red.) || CSLT \*ṛuq<sup>w</sup> ‘grey, faded, mouldy’ (K220), PCS \*ṛa/uq<sup>w</sup> ‘gray (not of hair), faded’ (K147).

— ṛu(?)q<sup>w</sup> ‘to turn grey, greyish brown.’

— ṛú:ṛuq<sup>w</sup> ‘Oval-leaved Blueberry’ (“Grey” Blueberry), *Vaccinium ovalifolium*.

s.ṛiḡ<sup>w</sup> ‘(Common) Nighthawk,’ *Chordeiles minor*. Also known in the local English vernacular as ‘nightingale,’ and tentatively (as reported by Henry Davis) as ‘killdeer.’ || Probably onomatopoeic, from the bird’s distinctive call, often heard when the bird itself cannot be seen. Thompson s.ṛiḡ<sup>w</sup> ‘common nighthawk’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1041), Shuswap s.ṛiḡ<sup>w</sup> ‘nighthawk’ (Kuipers 1974:143). Cf. Upriver Halkomelem ṛiḡ ‘common nighthawk’ (Galloway 2009:386), Squamish ṛiḡ ‘nighthawk,’ and identical form and meaning in

Cowichan (Kuipers 1969:43). Note also Ktunaxa (Kootenay) **piq**  
'nighthawk' (Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Program).

**√pəq<sup>w</sup>min** (?): **n.pəq<sup>w</sup>mín-tən** (\*) 'black powder' (maybe 'gunpowder').

|| PS \***pəq<sup>w</sup>/k<sup>w</sup>** (CS), \***pəq<sup>w</sup>** (IS) 'to scatter; powder' (K75).

— **n.pəq<sup>w</sup>min-úlməx<sup>w</sup>** (\*) 'black sand.'

**páq<sup>w</sup>uʔ** 'cache (for storing dried swalmon or other foodstuffs)' (usually consisting of a structure kept off the ground by supporting poles, in order to keep marauding animals out).

**piḥ-xal**, **piḥ-in** 'to brand an animal, intr., tr.' || PIS \***piḥ** 'to sear' (K179).

**n.pəxi!**, **n.s.pəxi!** 'stingy.'

**s.pá** 'burned forest, any area where a fire went through.' || PS \***pəθ** 'to burn (esp. of forest fire)' (K179). Cf. **√pəθ**, **√paθ**.

**√piʔta** : **pəθ:píʔta** 'frog.' || The sequence **ta** might be a petrified suffix: cf. **kákta?** and **n.ćúmta?** (**n.ćú<ćə>ṁta?**), and see Van Eijk 1997:100.

**√paw** : **páw=əw** 'to echo:' **s.təx<sup>w</sup>ǰu?** **wa?** **páw=əw** **ti\_cítx<sup>w</sup>\_a** 'the house is really echoing.' || PIS \***paw** '(to) echo' (K179). Cf. **√pu?**, **paw**.

— **páw=w-əc** 'echoing voice.' || Also recorded **páw=w-əc**.

**√piy** : **piy-a:pánt-a** (variant of **pəń-a:pánt-a**, see **pánt**).

**√paž** : **pá(ʔə)ž** 'to feel low, to be bored, lonesome:' **s.təx<sup>w</sup>-káʔ\_ǰu?** **wa?** **pá(ʔə)ž** **ʔ\_x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz-as** **k<sup>w</sup>at\_s.ǰq<sup>w</sup>-aws-mín-twa!** 'we are really lonesome (we feel really low) when we are not together.'

**√pa?** (1) 'rim' (?): **s.páʔ-xən** 'paw (esp., of bear).' (Also used in a joking manner for humans, when they have big feet.)

— **s.paʔ-c** 'lips.'

**√pa?** (2): **pá<pá>?** 'to ride piggy-back.' || **pá<pá>?** is interpreted as a form with consonant reduplication. However, it could also represent initial reduplication, of the same type as **x<sup>w</sup>itən** 'to whistle' > **x<sup>w</sup>í:x<sup>w</sup>itən** 'to keep whistling.'

**piʔ-xál**, **piʔ-ən** 'to squeeze juice out of a piece of fruit, to squeeze s.t. out of a tube, intr., tr.' || Cf. **√p**. PS \***pəy**, \***pəh**, **pi-ć** 'to squeeze, press (grasp, push), squirt' (K82).

— **piʔ=iʔ-áʔməx** 'to have one's guts squeezed (by tight pants or a tight

belt).’

— *pʔ-álmix*<sup>w</sup> ‘to milk (a cow, etc.), intr.’

*√puʔ* : *ka.púʔ\_a* ‘to fart audibly.’ || PS \**pʔuʔ* ‘to fart’ (K78).

— *púʔ-tən*, *n.púʔ-tən* ‘anus.’ (Also used as a scolding term, cf. English “asshole,” from which it was probably calqued.)

*√puʔtən* : *n.puʔtn-áʔp* ‘Common Rabbitbrush,’ *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*.

|| Possibly contains the suffix *-tən* ‘instrument, implement.’

## m

*√mu* : *mu:mu:mú* ‘sound made by *s.mú<m>təh* ‘dusky grouse,’ ‘sooty grouse.’ || Cf. *√mútəh*. For a description of the *mu:mu:mú* sound see Guiguet 1970b:7.

— *mu-xál* ‘to make *mu:mu:mú* sound.’

*√mam* ‘couple (?)’: *mam-áws* ‘couple (married, lovers).’ || Cf. *səmʔám*.

*məmp* ‘sound made by tires on road.’ || It is possible that this form is either a consonant reduplication of a root \**məp*, or a combination of a root \**məh* with the inchoative suffix *-p*.

*√mat* : *ka.mət:mət\_a* ‘paralyzed (over whole body).’ (Synonymous with *máʔ:əm{ʔa}.t*.) || Cf. *√mat* (1).

— *mət:əmt-əp* ‘paralyzed, crippled.’ *mət:əmt-əp\_tuʔ* ‘he is paralyzed.’ (The form *mət:əmt-əp* is synonymous with *páʔ:p{ʔa}l*.)

*√mat* (1): *máʔ:əm{ʔa}.t* ‘paralyzed (over whole body)’ (synonymous with *ka.mət:mət\_a*).

*√mat* (2) (Meaning unclear, found only in combination with *-q* ‘foot, leg’): *mat-q* ‘to walk, go on foot.’ *wáʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ* cut “*húy-ʔkan\_ʔuʔ* *mát-q\_ʔuʔ* *ʔu zúq<sup>w</sup>-kan*, *x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>\_ən.s.húz ʔúx<sup>w</sup>al*, *húy-ʔkan\_ʔuʔ* *mat-q kən.cʔá-wna\_ʔuʔ*, *zuq<sup>w</sup>-xən-ʔkán\_kʔ ʔu zúq<sup>w</sup>-kan*” ‘he said, “I am going to walk till I die, I am not going home, I am going to walk around this place, I will starve till I die;’ *mat-q-káx<sup>w</sup>\_ha\_ʔuʔ* ‘did you walk?’

— *mat-q-míx* ‘to keep on walking, without getting a ride.’

— *mat-q-sút* ‘to wander around, having no home; to wander around till

one dies of hunger or cold (as a form of suicide):' **plan** x<sup>w</sup>?ʔaz  
 k<sup>w</sup>asu.lák-s.tur̃x, nás-kan mat-q-sút 'you don't care for me any  
 more, so I am going to walk off and let myself go to waste;'  
 ʔ<sup>w</sup>uỹt lá.ti? ʔu psĩ, niʔ s.q<sup>w</sup>acác-s mat-q múta?, niʔ.ʔu? səs.ká.ti?  
 mat-q-sút 'he slept there till daybreak and then he set out  
 walking again, and he kept wandering around aimlessly;' nás.k<sup>w</sup>u?  
 mat-q-sút, x<sup>w</sup>í-əm k<sup>w</sup>u.s.k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm 'he kept wandering around,  
 looking for work.'

— má<ṛ̃>t-əq 'to go for a walk:' cíx<sup>w</sup>-kan má<ṛ̃>t-əq 'I went for a  
 walk;' ʔák.tu? má<ṛ̃>t-əq 'he went for a walk.'

mit 'dime:' pála? mit 'one dime;' ʔá<ʔə>ṅwas mit 'two dimes;' kaʔá<ʔ>s  
 mit 'three dimes.' || Note the 'animal' forms of ʔáṅwas and kaʔás  
 in the combinations with mit. (Some speakers, however, reject  
 ʔá<ʔə>ṅwas and kaʔá<ʔ>s here in favour of ʔáṅwas and kaʔás.)

√mut 'to chew:' mút-uṅ 'to chew on s.t., tr.'

— mút-qaṅis 'molar.' || Most speakers are more familiar with mút-qaṅis  
 than with mút-uṅ.

√mútəṛ̃ : s.mú<ṛ̃>təṛ̃ 'Dusky Grouse,' *Dendragapus obscurus*, and  
 'Sooty Grouse,' *Dendragapus fuliginosus*. These two very closely  
 related species have been recently split off from the 'Blue Grouse'  
 complex: they are found east and west of the coastal divide,  
 respectively. || Related to mu:mu:mú, the sound made by this  
 bird, as described in Guiguet (1970b:7). PCS \*muʔt/muṭ/hum  
 'blue grouse' (K146).

— mu<ṛ̃>tṛ̃-ál-íca?, mu<ṛ̃>tṛ̃-á<ṛ̃>í-íca? 'goose pimples.'

matk<sup>w</sup> 'to make a torch or match by lighting a stick in a fire.'

— n.mátk<sup>w</sup>-tən 'stick held in a fire, then used as a torch or match.'

múta? (A) 'and:' ʔəṛ̃p múta? pála? 'eleven (i.e., ten and one);' wa?  
 k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm-wit wi.s.Bill múta? s.John 'Bill and John are working;'  
 plan.k<sup>w</sup>u? tú? ti? ʔayʔ q<sup>w</sup>acác píxəṛ̃ ti.s.kalú<|>?a, x<sup>w</sup>í-əm  
 k<sup>w</sup>u.s.q<sup>w</sup>yíc múta? k<sup>w</sup>u.tákəṛ̃.ʔu? ká.ti? wá? ʔu? ʔíq-s-as 'so the  
 owl had already set out hunting, looking for rabbits and everything  
 that he used to bring;' (B) 'again:' s.táṛ̃.ti? múta? 'what is that  
 again?;' ʔáç-ən-cí-ʔkan.kʔ múta? 'I will see you again.'

məc-xál, məc-ən ‘to write s.t., intr., tr.’

— məc:məc-xál ‘to write a lot, to write constantly, intr.:’

ti\_waʔ\_məc:məc-xál ‘secretary.’

— s.məc ‘written.’

— s.əmc-áć (Type of groundhog occurring in the Lillooet-Kamloops area; does not whistle (in contrast to s.q<sup>w</sup>í<q<sup>w</sup>ə>nt), is also smaller than s.q<sup>w</sup>í<q<sup>w</sup>ə>nt and also different from n.piŋ<sup>w</sup>-q). || Cf. PIS \*mćáć ‘a type of groundhog’ (K172), perhaps with a Grassmann-type (and for Lillooet unique) deglottalization of the first ć in the Lillooet form.

s.məcáź, s.əmcáź ‘eel’ (a different kind than k<sup>w</sup>útwan ?). || Cf. s.macáz, s.macáź.

s.macáz, s.macáź ‘ling.’ || s.macáz was recorded from Sam Mitchell, s.macáź from Marina LaRochelle. One of these two versions is possibly a misrecording. This term (in either version) might refer to the same fish as s.məcáź, s.əmcáź, the possible confusing arising from a certain resemblance between the eel and the ling.

mícaʔq ‘to assume a sitting position: to sit up (when lying down), to sit down (when standing):’ mícaʔq\_maʔ ‘sit down (or up)!’

|| Possibly contains the suffix -q ‘buttocks, foot, leg.’ CSLT \*mic ‘to sit/squat down’ (K226).

— s.mícaʔq ‘sitting, being in a sitting position.’

máč-ən (\*) ‘to doge s.t., tr.’ (This word is “not used too much,” according to my consultants.) || Cf. √mić.

məć-ən ‘to put s.t. under s.t. heavy, tr.’ || CSLT \*məc (\*məc ?) ‘to squeeze’ (K220).

— ka.məć\_a ‘to get under s.t. heavy:’ ka.məć-xn\_a ‘foot gets under s.t. heavy.’

√mić ‘to dodge, duck:’ mić-ləx (\*) ‘to dodge, duck.’ (“Something like maćx,” according to Alec Peters.) || Cf. máć-ən, √muć (1), maćx.

— mić-ləx-min (\*) ‘to dodge s.t. by ducking down, tr.’

√muć (1): muć ‘to be hunched over a little bit.’ || Cf. √mić.

— múć-ləx ‘to warp.’

- *múć-l-əqs* (A) ‘hook-nose;’ (B) ‘moose.’ (A person will be hook-nosed if he *k<sup>w</sup>alín* somebody.)
- √*muć* (2): *múć-um̄* ‘to dance.’
- *muć-um̄-áƣx<sup>w</sup>* ‘dance-hall.’
- *muć-um̄-áƣƣ* ‘to rock a baby.’
- məćúss-əm* ‘to cheat (at cards, bets, games, etc.).’ || Possibly contains the suffix *-us* ‘face,’ with final reduplication. PS \**məć* ‘to cheat, trick, lie’ (K65).
- máćƣƣ* ‘pus.’ || PS \**məć(-ul)* ‘pus, matter’ (K65).
- maćx* ‘to dodge, to duck:’ *máćx-kan səna?*, *məs-kán.ǰu?* *qarnt* ‘I ducked, but still I got hit.’ || Cf. √*mić*.
- məćx-xən* ‘to step on s.t. which then slips.’
- məs-ən* ‘to put things close together, to make a horseshoe smaller, tr.’
- *məs-c-ám̄* ‘to close one’s mouth.’
- məs* ‘but’ (used only in combination with *ǰu?*): *plán-ƣkan.ǰu?* *wa?* *ǰa(?)s-áliw̄s*, *məs-kán.ǰu?* *ǰak k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm* ‘I was already aching all over, but still I went to work;’ *ʔáma.ti?* *k<sup>w</sup>u.s.qáƣx<sup>w</sup>*, *məs.ǰu?* *qə!* *ti.s.k<sup>w</sup>úzaʔ-s.ǰa* ‘he is a good man, but his son is bad.’
- || *məs.ǰu?* is possibly a reduced form of *zámas.ǰu?*
- məş:məş* M ‘Ruffed Grouse,’ *Bonasa umbellus* (“willow grouse”): *niƣ ʔi.məş:məş.ǰa wa?* *tək<sup>w</sup>-xál* ‘it is the ruffed grouse that “drum.”’
- || The English vernacular term “willow grouse” for both *ták<sup>w</sup>x<sup>w</sup>a?* (the F gloss for *məş:məş*) and *məş:məş* is in fact a misnomer since the willow grouse or willow ptarmigan, *Lagopus lagopus*, is a bird of the tundra closely related to the white-tailed ptarmigan. For a description of the drumming sound (*tək<sup>w</sup>:tək<sup>w</sup>:tək<sup>w</sup>*) made by the ruffed grouse see Guiguet 1970b:15.
- √*mas* (1): *n.ma(?)s* ‘to sink.’
- √*mas* (2) (?) *más-aka?* M ‘Balsam Tree (*məlin-ƣəp*), when still quite young.’
- músmus*, *músməs* ‘cow.’ || Borrowing from Chinook Jargon (French *vache*).
- mást-əmx* ‘to pay s.o. for a service (e.g., to pay the person who handles the body at a funeral, or the person who speaks at a name-giving

ceremony).’

√mísa? : mí<ṁ>sa? ‘flat, thin.’

√man : mən:mán ‘shady, cloudy.’

— mán-ləx ‘to go into the shade, go to a shady spot.’

— ka.mán\_a ‘to go behind the clouds.’ wa? ka.mán\_a ‘(sun) is behind the clouds.’

— mán-am ‘to make s.t. for a shade, intr.’

mántas ‘canvas.’

s.mańx ‘tobacco’ (cover term for both ‘Wild Tobacco, Coyote Tobacco,’ *Nicotiana attenuata*, and ‘Tobacco (generic),’ *Nicotiana tabacum*).

|| PS \*manəx<sup>w</sup>/x ‘to smoke (tobacco)’ (K69).

— mańx-əm ‘to smoke tobacco.’

— mańx-əm-xal ‘to get together (to socialize, have a smoke together).’

mə́ł-ən ‘to stroke, pet s.o., tr.’

— mə́ł-q<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to stroke s.o. over the head, tr.’

— (n.)mə́ł-l-əqs, (n.)mə́ł-l-əqs-án ‘to straighten out a baby’s nose by pulling it between thumb and index finger, int., tr.’ (Action has to be performed gently and repeated often.)

máł-xal, máł-an ‘to mix s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS \*mał ‘to mix, stir’ (K68).

— má{?}<mə>ł ‘to get all mixed together.’

— máł=əł ‘to get all mixed up (e.g., clothes).’

√mił : mí{?}ł ‘dirty (kind of greasy), really dirty.’

— mí{?}:əm{?i}ł *id.* as mi{?}ł.

— mí{?}ł-ál-íca? ‘dirty clothes.’

√muł : mú<ṁ>ł-əm ‘to jump (fish).’

mə́łɸ-əńk-tən ‘kidney.’ || PS \*mətɸ ‘kidney’ (K70).

√mə́łk<sup>w</sup> : ka.mə́łə́k<sup>w</sup>\_a, ka.mə́łə́k<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to pop out, slip off (e.g., hook coming off all of a sudden).’

— mə́łk<sup>w</sup>-xən ‘foot slips (out of stirrup, or when climbing).’

— mə́łk<sup>w</sup>-áka? ‘hand slips (e.g., when tired of hanging on to s.t.).’

— ka.mə́łə́k<sup>w</sup>-q<sup>w</sup>\_a, ka.n.mə́łə́k<sup>w</sup>-q<sup>w</sup>\_a F ‘afternoon.’

s.mə́łáqa?, s.mə́łáqa? F (Type of edible mushroom which grows under cottonwood, ‘Cottonwood mushroom,’ *Tricholoma populinum*.)

|| The first variant is probably a misrecording, cf. Shuswap

s.mt-éqe? ‘mushroom’ (√młt ‘to lie flat,’ which suggests that the first vowel in the Lillooet term is ə). || PIS \*s-m/p/pəł-qih ‘mushroom’ (K174).

s.múłi?st (\*) ‘rat excrement’ (used as medicine).

má4-ən ‘to tear off leaves or branches, tr.’ || See 4ím-xal for etymological comments.

- mə4-p ‘to get ripped off a branch:’ mə4-p\_tú?\_łu? ‘it is all ripped off (e.g., berries, because a hook slid along the branch).’
- ka.mə4\_a ‘to break or fall off a tree (berries, apples, etc.).’
- má4-p-əc ‘to muffle one’s words, to talk unclearly:’ s.təx^w\_łu? má4-p-əc 4was\_q^w al-út ‘he really muffles his words.’

√ma4 (1): \_ma4 (Adhortative/emphatic marker, used in (A) imperative constructions, and (B) declarative constructions where it adds a certain emphasis, roughly translatable as ‘well, as you should know, please note that...’): (A) cúk^w\_ma4 ‘quit!;’ wá?\_ma4 k^w\_zús-əm ‘you’d better work!; (B) q^wacác-kan\_ma4, húy-4kan nas k^w\_zús-əm ‘well, I’m on my way, I am going to work;’ n.x^wə:ž^wúcin\_ma4 7i\_s.qáy:qəx^w\_a s.cm-ált ‘lo and behold, she had four sons.’

√ma4 (2): má4-am ‘to take a rest.’ || PS \*ma4 ‘to rest’ (K68).

— má4-ləx *id.* as má4-am. (More or less synonymous with zám=əǵ).

√ma4 (3): ‘to take s.t. off (?):’ n.má4-k-añ ‘to take a pack off s.o.’s (or an animal’s) back., tr.’

√má4tək^w : má4m>4tək^w ‘moth.’

s.mú4ac F (A) ‘woman:’ wá?\_k^w\_u? lá.ti? t\_j\_pá<pə>?\_a s.mú4ac; x^w\_ąz k^w\_ənswa\_zəwát-ən 4\_ən.ka?-məx-ás\_ka\_ti? k^w\_u\_s.mú4ac, 4\_ən.ka?-as\_ka\_ti? 4\_łíq-as ‘there was this one woman; I don’t know what place she was from, where she had come from;’ (B) ‘man’s sister, niece or female cousin’ (always in combination with possessive affixes): n.s.mú4ac ‘my sister, niece, female cousin.’

|| PS \*s-mu4ac ‘woman’ (K68, who adds on K17, under PS \*7imac ‘grandchild,’ that final ac may be a petrified hypocoristic suffix). The M gloss for ‘woman’ is s.yáqca?.

— s.mú4ac s.k^w\_úza? F ‘daughter.’

- s.má<ṁ>ʔac F ‘girl:’ húy-ʔkan ptak<sup>w</sup>ʔ, pták<sup>w</sup>ʔ-min l.cʔa  
ta.s.má<ṁ>ʔac\_a, waʔ ʔílal l\_ʔa\_s.ʔístkn\_a ‘I am going to tell a  
legend, a legend about this girl, who was crying in the  
underground house.’
- s.məʔ:múʔac F ‘women.’
- n.múʔac-xən F ‘leafstalk of hák<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘Cow-parsnip’ (“Indian rhubarb”).  
|| See n.yáqcaʔ-xən for formal and semantic comments.
- muʔac-áqs, n.muʔac-áqs F ‘to be a skirt-chaser.’
- máʔəw̄ (\*) ‘cylindrical trap.’
- míʔaʔ ‘ritual dance.’ || Borrowing from a Coast Salish languages, cf.  
Squamish míʔaʔ ‘(Indian) dance; to dance.’ My consultants  
confirm that this type of dance is not performed among  
the Lillooet, but along the Coast.
- √məl (1): məl-p ‘water gets rippled.’
- √məl (2) (Meaning unclear, found only in combination with -k<sup>w</sup> ‘around’):  
məl-k<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to make s.t. round, to smooth out lumps on a stick,  
tr.’ || PS \*məlk<sup>w</sup> ‘to wrap up, collect into a whole; intact,  
complete’ (K67). Cf. məlk<sup>w</sup>-áltəx<sup>w</sup> ‘Bulrush’ (√məlk<sup>w</sup>).
- √məl̄ : məl̄-t ‘to get infected, catch a disease:’ məl̄-t-káx<sup>w</sup>\_ha ‘did you get  
infected?’
- məl̄-t-xál ‘contagious:’ wáʔ\_tíʔ məl̄-t-xál k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.ʔáʔs-əm ‘that is a  
contagious disease.’
- məl̄-t-s ‘to infect s.o., tr.’
- mál-ən (\*) ‘to raid (them), tr.’
- √mál̄ : má<ṁ>á̄ ‘bait.’ || PS \*mal(-aʔ) ‘(fish)bait’ (K66).
- √míl̄ (1): n.mí<ṁ>á̄-ən ‘to share out, to pass things around, to distribute  
things, intr., tr.’ n.mí<ṁ>á̄-əm ki\_s.ćúq<sup>w</sup>až\_a ‘to share out fish;’  
n.mí<ṁ>á̄-əm ki\_s.máñx\_a ‘to share out tobacco;’ kəʔ:kʔ-aw̄s-n-ít-as  
ʔi\_s.zuq<sup>w</sup>-nux<sup>w</sup>-íh\_a, n.mi<ṁ>á̄-n-ít-as ‘they divided what they had  
killed, and shared it among themselves;’ n.mi<ṁ>á̄-ən-táni-ʔkan  
ki\_s.ćúq<sup>w</sup>až\_a ‘I divided the fish among them.’ || PIS \*míl̄ ‘to  
divide up, share out’ (K173). Cf. √míl̄ (2).
- √míl̄ (2): s.məl̄:míl̄ ‘anything one owns (esp. animals):’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔit ʔi\_s.məl̄:míl̄-  
s\_a ‘he owns a lot of things.’ || The presence of l, rather than l̄,



‘hemlock/balsam tree’ (K66), PIS \*məḷin-᠋ᠮ ‘balsam fir’ (K173, who also refers to PS \*məḷ ‘to cure (as shaman),’ K67, and adds that the extension \*-in is Interior Salish).

máḷalus ‘raccoon.’ || PCS \*məḷ(al)us (K144). The Lillooet form also has variants málalus, məḷ:máḷalus and məḷ:málalus.

√mḷk<sup>w</sup> : ka.mḷúk<sup>w</sup>-a ‘to get sprained, dislocated.’ || Cf. √mḷ. PS \*məḷk<sup>w</sup>/q<sup>w</sup> ‘to twist, angle, sprain’ (K67), PIS \*məḷk<sup>w</sup> ‘to dislocate, sprain’ (K173).

— ka.mḷúk<sup>w</sup>-xḷ-a ‘foot is dislocated.’

— ka.mḷúk<sup>w</sup>-q-a ‘to sprain, dislocate one’s ankle.’

— ka.mḷúk<sup>w</sup>-akáʔ-a ‘to sprain, dislocate one’s shoulder.’

√məḷk<sup>w</sup> : məḷk<sup>w</sup>-áltəx<sup>w</sup>, məḷ:məḷk<sup>w</sup>-áltəx<sup>w</sup> M ‘Tule, Roundstem Bulrush, Great Bulrush,’ *Scirpus acutus*. || Possibly məḷ-k<sup>w</sup>-áltəx<sup>w</sup>, and in that case referring to the round stems of this type of bulrush (cf. √məḷ (2)). The F gloss for this plant is ḷn-áltəx<sup>w</sup>. See also nəḷ:níḷ-áʔ (᠋᠋᠋-áʔ) for a different type of Bulrush. For plants that are often mislabeled “Bulrush” in the English vernacular see múx<sup>w</sup>an and k<sup>w</sup>t-áltəx<sup>w</sup>.

mulx ‘stick.’ || PIS \*mulx ‘cottonwood.’

— məḷ:múlḷ, məḷ:məḷ<᠋᠋>ḷəx ‘underbrush; little sticks.’

— məḷx-qín (Type of edible mushroom which grows under cottonwood, ‘Cottonwood mushroom,’ *Tricholoma populinum* Lange.) || This is a slightly different type from s.məḷáqaʔ, s.məḷáqaʔ, *Tricholoma populinum*.

máḷx<sup>w</sup>-xal, máḷx<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to fold diapers, blankets; to coil or roll up a blanket, rope, or bedding, intr., tr.:’ máḷx<sup>w</sup>-ən tḷ.s.᠋᠋᠋-sw-a ‘roll up your blanket (or bedding)!’

malyíh ‘to get married.’ || Borrowing from French.

— malyíh-s ‘to marry s.o., tr.’

√mik (1) ‘to stoop.’ mík-ləx M ‘to stoop down by bending one’s legs, to duck s.t.’

√mik (2): mík:mik (Unidentified little black bird with yellow beak, smaller than a blackbird.)

mékəḷ ‘louse.’ || PCS \*məxk/kn ‘louse’ (K146).

- məkń-án-əm ‘to be infested with lice.’
- mék-ən ‘to flatten, smoothen or straighten s.t. by rubbing it (e.g., to rub a piece of buckskin over s.t. hard), tr.’
- √máka : má<m>ka (A type of dice-game, played with beaver teeth.)
- makp ‘testicle(s).’ || PIS \*makp ‘testicle’ (K172).
- s.míkil ‘oil, fish oil.’
- məkil-áws-xən ‘bannock.’ || The suffix -áws-xən ‘knee’ refers to the fact that in former days the dough was kneaded on one’s thighs.
- məkil-úlya? (\*) ‘sticky suff’ (exact meaning not clear): stam-as\_ka\_wi? múta? kʷɬ\_wa?\_məkil-úlya?, xʷʔaz kʷənswa\_zəwát-ən, məs-kán\_ʃu? wa? cut “məkil-úlya?” ‘whatever məkil-úlya? is I don’t know, but I say “məkil-úlya?”’ || The occurrence of the suffix -úlya? is limited to this one word, so it is possible that the | in -úlya? results from consonant reduplication of the final | of the root, in which case the suffix would be -úya?, possibly related to -uʔ ‘for fun, playingly.’
- √mək<sup>w</sup> (1) (?): s.mék<sup>w</sup>:əmk<sup>w</sup>-əc ‘to be unable to get one’s words out right, to kind of mumble.’ || Possibly a misrecording for məq<sup>w</sup>:əmq<sup>w</sup>-əc.
- √mək<sup>w</sup> (2): mək<sup>w</sup>:mək<sup>w</sup>-y-əqs ‘Grizzly Bear’ (commented on as an “old word,” and only used in s.ptak<sup>w</sup>ɬ (legends); as such probably a taboo term). || Cf. Sechelt máyuk<sup>w</sup> ‘Grizzly Bear,’ and see məq<sup>w</sup>-y-əqs (√mək<sup>w</sup> (2)).
- √mak<sup>w</sup> : mək<sup>w</sup>:mák<sup>w</sup> F ‘dull.’ || Cf. √k<sup>w</sup>əm.
- mək<sup>w</sup>:mák<sup>w</sup>-qs ‘blunt (point).’
- ma(?)k<sup>w</sup> ‘to get dull.’
- má(?)k<sup>w</sup>-əqs ‘to get blunt.’
- √max ‘sharp, needle-like (sliver, thorn, etc.):’ məx:máx ‘thorny, prickly (e.g., blackberry bushes, rose bush, thistle).’ || PIS \*max ‘sliver’ (K174).
- məx:máx=əx ‘to get poked all over by a thorny bush.’
- máx-aka? ‘to have a sliver in one’s hand.’
- √mix : mi<m̃>x ‘to move (to another place or house).’
- mi<m̃>x-s ‘to help s.o. move. tr.’
- mi<m̃>x-úlməx<sup>w</sup> ‘to move from one place to another.’

- məxáya F ‘birchbark basket (used for carrying water).’ || PIS \*mix (red.)  
 ‘a type of basket’ (K175, who however does not list məxáya).
- məxáz M ‘Black Blueberry, Black Mountain Blueberry, Mountain  
 Huckleberry,’ *Vaccinium membranaceum*. See ki\_ for an example.  
 || The F variant is ʔúsaʔ.
- √məx<sup>w</sup> : ka.məx<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to have a nice time together; good feeling comes  
 over people’ (recorded only with plural subject suffixes): ka.məx<sup>w</sup>-  
 kaʔ\_a ‘we had a nice time together; a good feeling came over  
 us;’ ka.məx<sup>w</sup>-wit\_a ‘they had a nice time.’
- múx<sup>w</sup>an (General name for various species of Scouring Rushes or  
 Horsetails (“Bulrushes,” “Mare’s-tail”), including Breachless  
 Horsetail, *Equisetum hyemale*, and Giant Horsetail, *Equisetum  
 telmateia*.)
- mú{ʔ}x<sup>w</sup>ań (General name for various smaller types of Scouring  
 Rushes, including Common Horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*, and  
 other subspecies, viz., *Equisetum variegatum* and *Equisetum  
 laevigatum*.) || The use of interior glottalization to mark the  
 diminutive (?) is unique to this form. The term mú{ʔ}x<sup>w</sup>ań seems  
 to refer to the same set of plants as ʔikʔ>pik<sup>w</sup>-áz.
- √məy : məy-p (A) ‘numb, to feel “pins and needles;”’ (B) ‘slightly  
 swollen.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.)
- s.əmyáw F ‘lynx.’ || The sequence a<sup>w</sup> is possibly a petrified suffix, cf.  
 s.qlaw ‘beaver,’ haláw ‘golden eagle.’ PS \*s-myaw ‘a large feline  
 or canine’ (K70).
- s.məqəm F ‘smoke (from a fire); smudge.’
- máqin ‘hair (on head).’ || Cf. máqʔin. PCS \*maqin ‘hair (on head)’  
 (K145).
- √məqʔ (?): məqʔ-ú<ʔ>saʔ ‘Mariposa Lily, Desert Lily’ (“Sweet Onion”),  
*Galochortus macrocarpus*. || Possibly related to maqáʔ ‘Death  
 Camas.’
- máqaʔ ‘snow.’ || CSLT \*maqaʔ ‘snow’ (K222).
- məqʔ-á<ʔ>suʔ (A) ‘any kind of salmon that arrives before the last  
 snow melts;’ (B) (Unidentified little fish that spawn as soon as  
 the last snow melts). (Different meanings recorded from different

consultants.)

— maqaʔ-mín-əm ‘to get snowed under:’ maqaʔ-mín-əm\_tuʔ ni\_x<sup>w</sup>wáʔ\_a,  
niʔ s.x<sup>w</sup>ʔay-s k<sup>w</sup>a\_ka.ʔák\_a ‘the road is snowed under, so you  
can’t go over it.’

maqáʔ F ‘Death Camas’ (“Poison Onion”), *Zigadenus venenosus*. || Cf.  
məqʔ-ú<ʔ>saʔ ‘Mariposa Lily.’

máqʔin M ‘headstrap, tumpline.’ || Cf. máqin. The F gloss for ‘headstrap’  
is sl-áíxən (ʃsəl).

məq̄ ‘to get stuffed, to eat too much:’ plán-ʔkan waʔ məq̄ ‘I’m full  
already;’ məq̄-kán lá.k<sup>w</sup>ʔa ‘I’m stuffed.’ || PS \*məq̄ ‘to swallow,  
eat one’s fill’ (K69).

— məq̄-s ‘to get s.o. stuffed with food, tr.:’ məq̄-s-táni-ʔkan ‘I got them  
stuffed.’

— məq̄-ʔúl ‘to be too full.’

— mí(ʔ)<mə>q̄-aʔ ‘to be really full.’

√miq̄ : ka.míq̄\_a ‘to squat down.’

— míq̄-ləx *id.* as ka.míq̄\_a.

— n.míq̄-q-am̄ ‘to squat down on one’s buttocks.’

məq̄íl-ən ‘to go behind s.o.’s back; to pass s.o. too closely, to step over  
one’s legs while they are sitting on the floor.’ (One is not  
supposed to məq̄íl-ən s.o. without asking permission, since this  
may offend the other’s spiritual powers, and he or she might put  
a spell on the offender.): x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>asu\_məq̄íl-ən ʔi\_waʔ\_píxəʔ  
‘don’t step over (or pass too closely to) any hunter;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz  
k<sup>w</sup>asu\_məq̄íl-ən ʔi\_s.x<sup>w</sup>náʔm\_a ‘don’t pass too closely to any  
Indian doctor.’ || The suffix -ən is either the transitivizer -ən, or  
a petrified suffix. (The examples are ambiguous on this point.)

— məq̄íl-s ‘to go behind s.o.’s back:’ məq̄íl-s-kax<sup>w</sup>\_há\_kʔ ‘you might go  
behind his back.’ (Translation sic, although the presence of the  
question particle in this example is puzzling.)

√məq<sup>w</sup> (1): s.məq<sup>w</sup>-xál, s.məq<sup>w</sup>-s ‘to have s.t. in one’s mouth, intr., tr.’

— məq<sup>w</sup>:əmq<sup>w</sup>-əc ‘to talk with one’s mouth closed.’ || Cf. √mək<sup>w</sup>.

— məq<sup>w</sup>-ən-s ‘to put s.t. in one’s mouth, tr.:’ məq<sup>w</sup>-ən-s-káx<sup>w</sup>, níʔ\_ʔuʔ  
s.qi<q>é-mín-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘you put it in your mouth, and you chew it.’

- √məq<sup>w</sup> (2): məq<sup>w</sup>-y-əqs ‘Grizzly Bear.’ || Possibly a misrecording of mək<sup>w</sup>:mək<sup>w</sup>-y-əqs (√mək<sup>w</sup> (2)), but cf. s.məq<sup>w</sup>s, n.məq<sup>w</sup>s.
- √muq<sup>w</sup> (1): múq<sup>w</sup>-uń ‘to mound things up, put them together, tr.:’ múq<sup>w</sup>-uń-as ʔi.tək:tə<t>kń\_a ‘he mounded up all kinds of things.’
- s.muq<sup>w</sup> ‘piled up together (clothes, ropes, strings, etc.); large group of people gathered together.’
- ka.múq<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to get together.’
- √muq<sup>w</sup> (2): n.muq<sup>w</sup> (A type of ballgame, described as “one group of people on one side, batter hits ball, all run and try to hit you.”) || Also recorded ʔənəmúq<sup>w</sup>, although this is probably an overly careful pronunciation.
- máq<sup>w</sup>am (\*) ‘large swamp, swampy area.’ || PCS \*maq<sup>w</sup>am ‘swamp’ (K145, who adds that ‘swamp’ is the meaning for the northern Coast Salish languages, and as such borrowed into Lillooet, but ‘field, meadow, prairie’ for the southern Coast Salish languages).
- s.məq<sup>w</sup>s, n.məq<sup>w</sup>s ‘Little Dipper (constellation).’ || Cf. məq<sup>w</sup>-y-əqs (√mək<sup>w</sup> (2)), with reference to ‘Great Bear’ as an alternate term for ‘Big Dipper.’
- √miq̣<sup>w</sup> : ka.míq̣<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to get loose and slide or fall down; to collapse:’  
ka.míq̣<sup>w</sup>\_a\_tú?\_a ti\_latám\_a ‘the table collapsed.’
- s.məq̣<sup>w</sup>a? ‘Great Blue Heron,’ *Ardea Herodias*, often referred to as ‘(blue) crane’ in local English vernacular. This bird is the emblem of the tsal’álmec (‘Lake people’), who traditionally occupy territory along the shore of Seton Lake. Cf. s.twa ‘Sandhill Crane’. || PS \*s.məq̣<sup>w</sup>-a? ‘crane, heron’ (K69).
- √məǰ : s.məǰ ‘to be in the middle (e.g., between two other persons in a bed):’ s.núwa k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.məǰ ‘you lie in the middle!’ || CSLT \*məǰ ‘gap, divide’ (K226).
- √məǰc (?) : n.məǰc-tən ‘arrowhead.’
- míǰa† ‘black bear.’ || PS \*miǰa† ‘black bear’ (K70). See also Van Eijk 2010 for comments on distribution of this item through Salish.
- miǰa†-mín-əm (A) ‘to run into a black bear, be surprised by a bear:’  
miǰa†-mín-tumúl-əm ‘we ran into a bear;’ (B) ‘to be eaten by a bear:’  
miǰa†-mín-əm\_tu? nə†\_corn-ka†\_a ‘our corn was eaten by

a bear.’

— miǰa4-átk<sup>w</sup>a? ‘bear-grease (made from bear fat; used for oiling one’s boots, as a cure for baldness, and as medicine against ear aches).’

√mǰǰ<sup>w</sup> : ka.mǰǰ<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to come down heavily (snow):’ ka.mǰǰ<sup>w</sup>\_a ti\_mǰǰq?\_a ‘the snow had come down quite a bit.’ || PIS \*mǰǰ<sup>w</sup> ‘snow’ (K175).

— n.mǰǰ<sup>w</sup>-p-ána?, mǰǰ<sup>w</sup>-p-ána? ‘to get covered up (by falling snow).’  
n.miǰǰ<sup>w</sup> ‘grave, graveyard.’

mǰǰ<sup>w</sup>ya? ‘navel, bellybutton.’ || Borrowing from Halkomelem.

√maǰ : mǰǰ:mǰǰ ‘light, bright.’ || Also pronounced mǰǰ:mǰǰ.

— mǰǰ:mǰǰ-əm M ‘Northern lights.’

— mǰǰ:mǰǰ-ǰlús ‘light (of colour).’

— mǰǰ(ǰǰ)ǰ<sup>ǰ</sup> ‘(breaking) daylight:’ plan wa? c?as mǰǰ(ǰǰ)ǰ<sup>ǰ</sup> ‘it is already getting daylight.’

√miǰ : mǰǰ:mǰǰ *id.* as mǰǰ:mǰǰ.

mǰǰǰǰ ‘maggot.’

√maw (1): maw ‘cat.’ || Borrowing from English.

√maw (2): mǰǰ-am ‘to gossip, intr.’

— mǰǰ-an ‘to gossip about s.o., tr.’

√mǰǰwas ‘deer:’ mǰǰwas-aǰ ‘False-box, Oregon Boxwood’ (“Deerweed”), *Paxistima myrsinites*. || Chinook Jargon *mowitsh* ‘deer.’ The original Lillooet words for this plant are kǰǰǰ<sup>w</sup>-aǰ and k<sup>w</sup>ǰc-ǰ-ǰ-m-ǰǰ.

mǰǰǰǰ ‘alive:’ wǰǰǰǰu? mǰǰǰǰ ‘he is still alive.’

s.mǰǰwa? ‘cougar.’ || Borrowing from Shuswap s-mǰǰwe? (Kuipers

1974:151, who there also refers to s-mǰǰew<sup>ǰ</sup> ‘lynx,’ for which also see Lillooet s-ǰmǰǰǰǰ). The Lillooet word is s.wǰǰǰǰǰǰa (√wuh).

√may : may-t ‘to make fix, repair; to be in session (Indian doctor):’ wa? may-t ti\_s.x<sup>w</sup>nǰǰm\_a ‘the Indian doctor is in session, is curing a patient.’

— mǰǰy-s-ǰn ‘to make, fix, repair s.t.; to cure a patient, tr.’

— may-s-an-cút, mǰǰy-s-an-cút ‘to make oneself up:’ ǰǰǰǰǰ-ǰn ǰk<sup>w</sup>ún-s\_a, ǰǰǰǰǰ ta\_n.s.k<sup>w</sup>ǰǰ-ús\_a, may-s-an-cút-kan ‘look how beautiful my face is now, I have made myself up.’

- **may-s-xal-sút** ‘to make s.t. up without a blueprint.’
- **məy-s-áwʔ** ‘to make a canoe.’
- **máy-s-k-am̃** ‘to fix roots before making them into a basket, intr.’
- √mayx** : **məy:má<m>ýəx** ‘chill blanes; slight itchy rash.’
- múya?** ‘belly button’ (nursery term). || Cf. **mǎx<sup>w</sup>ya?**
- √mæz (?)**: **mæz-q-ílx (\*)** ‘to squat down.’
- √maž (?)**: **maž-ús** ‘bow on baby basket (keeps blanket away from baby’s face).’
- √muž** : **n.múž-xal** ‘to set a trap, intr.’ || PS **\*mu?** ‘fish weir’ (K65).
- múzmit** ‘pityful.’ || Possibly **\*múz:məy-t**, from **\*múz:mæz-t**. Cf. **sáy:səž** (**√saž**) for a similar phonetic development.
- **n.muzmit-áñ** ‘friendly, generous.’
- **múzmit-s** ‘to have pity on s.o., tr.:’ **muzmit-s-túm-x-al-i** ‘have pity on us!’
- məzác** ‘body.’ || PCS **\*(s-)mayac** ‘meat’ (K146). For the formal-semantic connection between ‘meat’ and body’ cf. Proto-Algonquian **\*wi:yawehsi** ‘meat, flesh’ and **\*wi:yawi** ‘his body’ (Aubin 1975:161).
- máʔ-ən** ‘to blame s.o., tr.’
- **maʔ-ən-cút** ‘to blame oneself.’
- mí?** ‘sit down!’ (nursery term). || Shortened form of **mícaʔq**.
- maʔt** ‘glue.’

## t

- ta<sub>̣</sub>** F (Article, identical in function to **ti<sub>̣</sub>** below.)
- ti<sub>̣</sub>** M (Article, ‘present, known, singular.’ This article expresses that an entity is known to the speaker, though not necessarily to the hearer): **s.tám̃<sub>̣</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔ<sub>̣</sub>maʔ<sub>̣</sub> ti<sub>̣</sub>n.s.pú<p>ñ<sub>̣</sub>a** ‘guess what I found!’ || Cf. **ti?**.
- təp-ən** ‘to sting s.o., tr.:’ **təp-ən-c-ál-əm** ‘I got stung.’
- túp-xal, túp-uñ** ‘to punch s.o., hit s.o. with the fist, intr., tr.’ || PS **\*tup** ‘to pound’ (K106).

- t̥əp:túp-xal, t̥əp:túp-uñ ‘to beat s.o. up, intr., tr.’
- tup-atwáx<sup>w</sup> ‘to box, have a fistfight.’
- tup-ál, s.tup-ál ‘barbecued salmon pounded and dried until it is sawdust-like’ (often mixed with (fish-)oil).

típə! ‘table.’ See ʔíʔən for an example. || Borrowing from English.

təm (\*) ‘(fish) start to run; (berries) start to ripen.’ t̥əm s.k<sup>w</sup>áǰəm ‘first spring salmon;’ t̥əm láwaʔ ‘first sockeye;’ t̥əm s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>əl ‘berries that are ripe.’ || CSLT \*t̥əm ‘season of (time when fish come, berries ripen, etc.)’ (K229). Cf. √tim.

s.tam̥ ‘what?:’ s.tám̥.tiʔ ‘what is that?:’ ǰələn-c-ám̥ ká.tiʔ ki.s.tám̥.a ‘he begged for all kinds of food;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔǰaz k<sup>w</sup>as.zəwat-n-ít-as ʔ.s.tám̥-as k<sup>w</sup>a.kálwat ‘they did not know of any medicine;’ ǰǰǰ-ən-ʔkálap ʔi.s.ʔístkən-láp.a, x<sup>w</sup>ʔǰaz-as k<sup>w</sup>álap.ʔwál-ən ká.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>u.s.tám̥ ‘clean out your underground houses, don’t leave anything!;’ s.tám̥-as.ká ti.s.pú<ɾə>ñ-s.a ‘I wonder what he found;’ s.tám̥-as.kʔ mútaʔ k<sup>w</sup>u.s.záy-tən-s ‘I wonder what he’ll do next;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy.ǰuʔ k<sup>w</sup>as.ká.tək<sup>w</sup>.a, s.tam̥-as.ká.maʔ k<sup>w</sup>a.ʔilal-mín-as ta.s.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>ñit.a, ta.s.m̥ǰ<ɾ>ʔac.a ‘whatever the child, the little girl, was crying for, she would not hush.’ || PS \*s-tam ‘what? something’ (K104).

— s.tam̥:t̥ə<t̥ə>m̥ ‘clothing, stuff, belongings:’ lá.niʔ waʔ x<sup>w</sup>ʔǰz.ká k<sup>w</sup>as.x<sup>w</sup>ʔit k<sup>w</sup>a.s.tam̥:t̥ə<t̥ə>m̥-s, k<sup>w</sup>a.s.ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-s-ás ‘he wasn’t wearing too many clothes at that time, I guess;’ kǰǰ-ən.maʔ ʔi.s.tam̥:t̥ə<t̥ə>m̥-sw.a ‘take off your clothes!’

— s.tám̥-k-əmx ‘to be from where?:’ s.tám̥-k-əmx-ʔkax<sup>w</sup> ‘where are you from?:’ ‘what is your nationality?:’ ‘what kind of Indian are you?’

tam-ált ‘doe with horns (hermaphrodite, does not reproduce).’ || PIS \*s-ǰam̥-alt ‘cow, cattle’ (K190, who notes that this word must be a borrowing in NIS). Cf. s.ǰam̥ált.

√tim : tí(ʔə)m̥ ‘snow melts everywhere:’ huʔ.ká.hám̥.ǰuʔ tí(ʔə)m̥ ‘the snow will melt away;’ nu(ʔ)q<sup>w</sup>.kʔ ʔ.ti(ʔ)m̥-ás ‘it will get warm when the snow melts away.’ || Possibly related to t̥əm through a common connection ‘weather getting warmer.’ PIS \*tiʔm ‘snow disappears in spring’ (K188). (The reconstruction of ʔ in the PIS form may be questionable, since it does not appear in Coeur

d'Alene *tíṃ* 'ground is clear of snow' nor in Lillooet *təm:tím*, next item, while the ? in *tí{?ə}ṃ* fits perfectly with the formal and semantic patterning of the inchoative ? infix.)

— *təm:tím* 'snow is all gone.'

*təmit-áqs* 'friendly.' || PS \**tam* 'close relation (friend, husband, relative)' (K104), with Shuswap *stəmet* 'friend' (K104) the closest parallel to the Lillooet form. See also *k<sup>w</sup>təmc*.

*təms* 'velvet.' || CSLT \**təmus* "'velvet'" (originally prob. a kind of fur)' (K229, who notes that the retraction in the Lillooet form points to borrowing).

*tmix<sup>w</sup>* 'earth, land, soil; weather.' *ʔ<sup>w</sup>əl:ʔ<sup>w</sup>əl:ʔ<sup>w</sup>əl-ən-ʔkán ti<sub>2</sub>tmíx<sup>w</sup>̣a* 'I walk all over the land;' *nák-ləx ʔayʔ ti<sub>2</sub>tmíx<sup>w</sup>̣a* 'the weather is changing;' *ka.xəṃ̣a ti<sub>2</sub>tmíx<sup>w</sup>̣a* 'the weather has gone crazy (it rains, then it shines, etc.).' || PS \**tmix<sup>w</sup>* 'world, nature, earth, river, animal, spirit' (K105).

— *qəl+aʔ+tmíx<sup>w</sup>* 'storm, bad weather.'

*ʔtət* : *tət:tət:tət* (\*) 'sound of sunflower root being pounded.'

— *tət-s-əm* 'to pound sunflower root in order to remove skin, intr.'

*tútaʔ* 'go to sleep!' (nursery term). || Cf. Squamish *ʔítut* 'to sleep.'

*ʔtəʃ* : *təʃ-p* 'to trill, vibrate (like s.t. hollow being struck, or a table when hit with a fist); sound made by squirrel.'

— *təʃ-p-ákaʔ* 'to have trilling, vibrating hands (e.g., after handling a power saw).'

*tust* 'mine!' (said when grabbing s.t. that has been dropped by s.o.).

*ʔtən* : *s.ka.təṇa* 'fathom.' (Traditional measure of length, measured between outstretched hands): *pálaʔ k<sup>w</sup>[s.]ka.tən-ṣa* 'one fathom.'

— *s.ka.tən-aǰáṇa id.* as *s.ka.təṇa*.

*təun* (A) 'town:' *wáʔ-tiʔ lá.tiʔ ta<sub>2</sub>sumíkḥa l.cʔa táuṇa* 'there was this shoemaker here in town;' (B) 'to go to the store, to go to town.'

|| Borrowing from English.

*tánaps* 'Turnips.' || Borrowing from English.

— *tanaps-úpzaʔ* (Cover term for various wild mustards, *Brassica nigra* and other *Brassica* species.)

*tíntin*, *tíntən* 'bell:' *q<sup>w</sup>əc-ən ti<sub>2</sub>tíntiṇa* 'to ring the bell.' || Borrowing from

Chinook Jargon.

— *tín:tən-man* ‘bell-ringer.’

*tans* ‘to dance.’ || Borrowing from English.

— *tans-átx<sup>w</sup>* ‘dance hall.’

*s.tunx* (A) F ‘niece, nephew;’ (B) M ‘niece.’ || PIS \**s-tunx* ‘man’s sibling’s child’ (K188).

— *s.tá<t>həx* ‘little niece.’

*s.taniya* F ‘moose.’ || Probably a borrowing from Shuswap *təniye* ‘moose’ (Kuipers 1974:153).

*tə́t-ən* ‘to put a line, string, net across, tr.:’ *tə́t-ən ʔá.taʔ k<sup>w</sup>u.səl* ‘put a string across!’ || See *tə́l-ən* for etymological information.

— *t-áyən* ‘to have a net out.’ *wáʔ-ʔkan t-áyən* ‘I have a net out.’

— *s.t-áyən* ‘any stationary net, gillnet.’ *cíx<sup>w</sup>-kan tə́t-ən ti.n.s.t-áyn\_a* ‘I went to set out my net.’

— *tə́t-mən* ‘clothesline.’

*√taʔ* ‘upright (?).’ (Recorded only in combination with *-ləx* ‘oneself, body’): *tə́t-ləx* ‘to stand up (from sitting position).’ *tə́t-ləx\_maʔ* ‘stand up!’ || See *tə́l-ən* for etymological information.

— *s.tə́t-ləx* ‘to be standing up.’

— *s.tá:taʔ-ləx* ‘to keep standing up (e.g. about a bear, when attacking):’ *cʔás\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ\_ʔáʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ s.tá:taʔ-ləx ta\_s.ʔaʔálm\_a, waʔ s.tá:taʔ-ləx* ‘the grizzly bear was coming (at them) while he was standing up, he was standing up.’

— *n.taʔ-ləx-ús-əm* ‘to go and stand face to face to s.o. (when you are mad).’

*túʔkis* ‘handmaul, stone hammer.’ || CSLT \**tuʔ-k-ist* ‘stone maul’ (K228).

*taʔáʔ* ‘other side.’ *taʔáʔ-s\_a ti\_ǫ́láxan\_a (ti\_ǫ́écm\_a, ti\_n.pám-s-tn\_a, ti\_ǫ́í-q\_a, ti\_səps\_a, ti\_cítx<sup>w</sup>\_a, ti\_s.pálm\_a, ta\_n.tq<sup>w</sup>iǫ́<sup>w</sup>\_a)* ‘on the other side of the fence (the box, the stove, the chair, the door, the house, the field, the bridge).’ || Also recorded *s.taʔáʔ: s.taʔáʔ-s\_a ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ti\_s.q<sup>w</sup>əm\_a* ‘on the other side of the mountain.’

— *taʔʔ-ús, s.taʔʔ-ús* ‘the other side of the mountain, just over the top.’

— *taʔʔ-álk* ‘the other side of the mountain, all the way down (i.e., opposite foot of the mountain).’

- taʔ-álq<sup>w</sup> ‘other side of a log or border.’
- taʔ-aláqaʔ ‘other side of body of water (mainly lake, but also river or swamp).’
- n.taʔ-ánaʔ ‘other side of road:’ n.taʔ-ánaʔ-s<sub>a</sub> ti<sub>x</sub><sup>w</sup>wáʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘on the other side of the road.’

táʔaʔ ‘tongue.’

tʔíʔsa ‘youngest of the four Transformers.’

tə|-ən ‘to spin string from a ball, tr.’ || PS \*tə|əl ‘to extend, stretch, untie; fathom’ (K103, who also lists táʔ-ən ‘to put a line (etc.) across’ and táʔ-ləx ‘to stand up’ under this root).

√tal ‘to follow:’ tá|l-xən ‘to follow people around (e.g., a little boy following bigger boys around).’ (The word tá|l-xən is a ‘múzmit’ word, expressing sympathy for the person who is tá|l-xən.) || Cf. ká<kə>|l-xal (√kal), from which tá|l-xən is probably derived as a nursery term.

n.tak ‘any side of s.t.:’ n.ták-s<sub>a</sub> ʔə.cʔá ti<sub>s</sub>.pálm<sub>a</sub> ‘on this side of the field;’ n.ták-s<sub>a</sub> ʔə.tʔú ti<sub>s</sub>.pálm<sub>a</sub> ‘across the field, on the other side of the field;’ l.cʔa n.ták-s<sub>a</sub> ti<sub>n</sub>.cítx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘on this side of my house;’ n.ták-s<sub>a</sub> n.kaʔ k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>c</sub>ítx<sup>w</sup>-su ‘on which side of your house?’

- n.tak-aláqaʔ ‘this side of the water:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔit ʔi<sub>s</sub>.cúq<sup>w</sup>az<sub>a</sub> n.tak-aláqaʔ-c<sub>a</sub> ‘there is lots of fish on this side of the water.’ (The possessive suffix -c in n.tak-aláqaʔ-c, literally ‘the water-side of it,’ hints at a certain body of water that is not expressed in this sentence.)

- n.tak:ták-q ‘to have shoes from the same side on (two right shoes or two left shoes).’

√tik : ka.tík<sub>a</sub> ‘evening, dusk.’ (Identical in meaning to ka.k<sup>w</sup>ás<sub>a</sub>.)

- ka.tik-alús<sub>a</sub> ‘to snow all day till night.’ || Cf. next item.

- ka.n.tik-alús<sub>a</sub> ‘to go to a darker place.’ (Identical in meaning to ka.n.ǎp-alús<sub>a</sub>.) || Cf. preceding item.

tákəm ‘all, everything:’ pəl=l-əp-s-kán<sub>tu</sub>? tákəm nəʔ.ən.s.táw-m<sub>a</sub> ‘I sold everything that I was selling;’ takəm<sub>ʔ</sub>íy<sub>ʔ</sub>l<sub>u</sub>? n.cítx<sup>w</sup> (n.kapúh) ‘those are all my houses (coats);’ takəm-ʔkálap<sub>ha</sub> nas ʔəw<sup>w</sup>-p (=

nas-kaláp<sub>h</sub>a tákəm ʔəw-p) ‘are you all going to the meeting?’

|| The sequence əm is possibly the formative -əmə or the intransitivizer -əmə. CSLT \*tak(əmə) ‘total’ (K228).

- tákəm-s ‘to take everything, tr.:’ takəm-s-kán<sub>h</sub>ʔ ‘I took it all;’  
takəm-s-ás<sub>h</sub>ʔ ‘he took it all.’
- tək:tək<t>kəm ‘all kinds of things, everything:’ tək:tək<t>kəm<sub>h</sub>ʔ  
ʔi<sub>h</sub>waʔən.s.záy-tən ‘I am doing everything.’ See also múq<sup>w</sup>-u<sup>h</sup>  
for an additional example.
- kən.tákəm ‘everywhere:’ waʔ kən.tʔú, kən.tákəm ʔəs<sub>h</sub>cix<sup>w</sup>-wit píxəm  
‘it was around there, everywhere that they went hunting.’

tákta ‘doctor.’ || Borrowing from English.

— takth-áx<sup>w</sup> ‘clinic.’

tákn-am ‘to knit, intr.’ || Borrowing from English ‘(knitted) stocking.’

√tak<sup>w</sup> (1) ‘to pound, drum:’ tək<sup>w</sup>:tək<sup>w</sup>:tək<sup>w</sup> ‘sound made by m̩əʃ:m̩əʃ  
‘ruffed grouse’ (when “drumming”).’ || The root tək<sup>w</sup> may be  
repeated many more times in this reduplicative formation, to  
imitate the grouse’s drumming. PIS \*tək<sup>w</sup> ‘to tick, beat’ (K187).  
Cf. ták<sup>w</sup>x<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘Ruffed Grouse,’ and √k<sup>w</sup>ət ‘to beat (heart).’

— tək<sup>w</sup>-xál ‘to “drum” (i.e., ruffed grouse making sound):’ niʔ  
ʔi<sub>h</sub>m̩əʃ:m̩əʃ<sub>h</sub>a waʔ tək<sup>w</sup>-xál ‘it is the ruffed grouse that “drum.”’

— tək<sup>w</sup>-p-áx<sup>w</sup>ac ‘heart is pounding (when one is running or scared).’

— n.tək<sup>w</sup>-p-ánwas ‘heart is pounding.’

√tak<sup>w</sup> (2) ‘deaf, mute, stilled:’ ka<sub>h</sub>ták<sup>w</sup><sub>h</sub>a ‘to hush, stop crying:’ wáʔ<sub>h</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔ  
ʔilal lá.tiʔ ta<sub>h</sub>s.m̩ə<m̩>ʔac<sub>h</sub>a, x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy<sub>h</sub>ʔuʔ k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>h</sub>ka.ták<sup>w</sup><sub>h</sub>a ‘the girl  
was crying, and she would not hush.’ || PS \*tək<sup>w</sup> ‘to be blocked,  
choked off’ (K103, who also suggests a link to PS \*ʔik<sup>w</sup> ‘shelter,’  
K62).

— ták<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to make s.o. stop crying, tr.’

— s.tək<sup>w</sup>-c ‘mute, dumb.’

— n.tk<sup>w</sup>-ánaʔ, n.tək<sup>w</sup>:tk<sup>w</sup>-ánaʔ ‘deaf.’

— ka.n.tək<sup>w</sup>-anáʔ<sub>h</sub>a ‘to get deafened.’

— n.tək<sup>w</sup>-p-ánaʔ ‘gone deaf, deafened (e.g., by noise, gun shots).’

— tək<sup>w</sup>-p ‘wind stops:’ tək<sup>w</sup>-p<sub>h</sub>tuʔ ‘the wind calmed down.’

— ták<sup>w</sup>:tək<sup>w</sup> ‘no wind.’

- tík<sup>w</sup>-in̄ ‘to crush s.t. brittle (e.g., glass into small pieces, or cookies into crumbs), tr.’
- tí<t>k<sup>w</sup>-ən̄ ‘to crush s.t. into small pieces, tr.’
  - tí<t>k<sup>w</sup>-əṁ̄ ‘weak, brittle.’
  - ti{?}k<sup>w</sup> ‘to get crushed:’ *plan ʔayʔ waʔ ti{?}k<sup>w</sup>* ‘it is already crushed.’
- ták<sup>w</sup>p-əm, ták<sup>w</sup>p-ən (\*) ‘to make a fire under a tree until it drops, intr., tr.’ || PIS \*ti/ak<sup>w</sup> ‘to stoke a fire, burn, heat’ (K187).
- tk<sup>w</sup>úrṁ-tən ‘diagonal (upwards sloping) struts in roof-frame.’
- tak<sup>w</sup>úṁs ‘potato.’ || Also recorded tiqúṁc. Not frequently used in M (and apparently not at all in F); ascribed to the Skookumchuck dialect by my consultants; probably a borrowing from a Coast Salish language.
- ták<sup>w</sup>x<sup>w</sup>aʔ F ‘Ruffed Grouse,’ *Bonasa umbellus* (“willow grouse”). || PS \*tak<sup>w</sup> ‘willow/ruffed grouse’ (K103). Also cf. √tək<sup>w</sup> (1) ‘to pound, drum.’ The M gloss is ṁəṣ:ṁəṣ. See there for further comments.
- √túk<sup>w</sup>əȳ : tú<t>k<sup>w</sup>əȳ ‘to shoot the target (as sport).’
- təx ‘sweet, tasty.’ || Nursery term for ḷəx.
- txać ‘elk.’ || PIS \*txać ‘elk’ (K189).
- təxəȳús-xal, təxəȳús-ən ‘to try and beat s.o. at an argument, intr., tr.’
- √tíxaʔ : tí<t>xəʔ níʔ ti ʔq̄-álap\_a waʔ ʔáḷ-miṁ-an, x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz ti tú<t>xʔ\_a ‘it is the wide one I want, not the narrow one.’
- tí<t>xʔ-ám ‘(a little) narrower than the other:’ níʔ-as ti tú<t>xʔ-ám\_a s.x<sup>w</sup>íć-xi[t]-c-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘give me the narrowest one!’
  - tí<t>xʔ-an ‘to make s.t. narrower, tr.’
- √təx<sup>w</sup> ‘to add, give more:’ tək<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to give more of s.t., tr.:’ tək<sup>w</sup>-ən-ʔkán ʔi.s.q̄<sup>w</sup>ál\_a ‘I gave more berries.’ || PS \*tix<sup>w</sup> ‘to obtain, add to a store’ (K107).
- təx<sup>w</sup>-p ‘to buy, intr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔit ʔi\_waʔ tək<sup>w</sup>-p ‘there are many buyers;’ tək<sup>w</sup>-p-kán ti kəṁx<sup>w</sup>-y-əqs\_a ‘I bought a car;’ tək<sup>w</sup>-p-kán ʔəl.s.Bill ‘I bought it from Bill.’
  - s.tək<sup>w</sup>-p ‘s.t. bought’ (synonymous with s.ʔaʔ): níʔ cʔa n.s.tək<sup>w</sup>-p ‘this is what I bought.’
  - təx<sup>w</sup>-p-ál-ícaʔ ‘to buy clothes:’ tək<sup>w</sup>-p-al-ícaʔ-ʔkan ‘I bought a bunch of clothes.’

- tǎx<sup>w</sup>-p-əq ‘to buy shoes.’
- tǎx<sup>w</sup>-c-ám ‘to raise the price of s.t., intr.’
- tx<sup>w</sup>-ús?-am, tx<sup>w</sup>-ús?-an ‘to raise the price of s.t.; to give s.o. a raise, intr., tr.:’ tx<sup>w</sup>-ús?-an-ɬkan ti\_wa?\_k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm ‘I gave the worker a raise.’
- tx<sup>w</sup>-ák?-am, tx<sup>w</sup>-ák?-an ‘to give s.t. to s.o. who is selling stuff, so he or she can sell it for you, intr., tr.:’ tx<sup>w</sup>-ák?-an-c-as she gave me some stuff that I have to sell for her.’
- tx<sup>w</sup>-ús-əm ‘to look out, around (e.g., from a cliff).’
- tx<sup>w</sup>-ús-miñ ‘to look out for s.t., tr.’
- tx<sup>w</sup>-ús-miñ-xit ‘to look out for s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:’ tx<sup>w</sup>-us-miñ-xi[t]-c-kax<sup>w</sup> ni\_n.č+qǎǎ?\_a ‘look out for my horse!’
- tx<sup>w</sup>-ús-xən, tx<sup>w</sup>-ús-xn-am ‘to look for tracks, intr.’
- tǎx<sup>w</sup>=əx<sup>w</sup> ‘to get worse (debt or lack of money):’ tǎx<sup>w</sup>=əx<sup>w</sup> ?ayɬ ?i\_s.ǎlúñ-ɬkaɬ\_a ‘we are getting further in the hole.’
- √tax<sup>w</sup> : tax<sup>w</sup>-áya F ‘to wrestle.’
- √tux<sup>w</sup> : s.túx<sup>w</sup>-um ‘careful, alert (e.g., when hunting):’ s.túx<sup>w</sup>-um-ɬkax<sup>w</sup> ?ápa? ‘be careful, my friend!’
- tǎx<sup>w</sup>çǎɬ ‘tongue.’ || For the sequence ǎɬ cf. -alx<sup>w</sup>caɬ ‘tongue.’ PS \*tix<sup>w</sup>-c ‘tongue’ (K107).
- təq-xál, tǎq-ən ‘to touch s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS \*təq ‘to pin down, touch; obstruct’ (K106).
- təq-ən-twái ‘to wrestle.’ || Cf. təq-atwáx<sup>w</sup> (next item).
- təq-atwáx<sup>w</sup> ‘to wrestle.’ || Also recorded təq-twáx<sup>w</sup>. Cf. təq-ən-twái ‘to wrestle’ above.
- s.təq-xál (A) ‘to carry things (e.g., bags in hands), intr.?’ (B) ‘to owe, intr.:’ wá?-ɬkan s.təq-xál lá.k<sup>w</sup>u? x<sup>w</sup>iman-áɬx<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘I owe to the store.’
- s.təq-s (A) ‘to hold s.t., tr.:’ wa? s.təq-s-ás ti\_x<sup>w</sup>ík-tñ\_a ‘he is holding the knife;’ (B) ‘to bring s.t., tr.:’ s.təq-s-káx<sup>w</sup> ɬlá.k<sup>w</sup>u? ni\_n.hámh\_a ‘bring me my hammer!’
- s.təq-xít ‘to owe s.t.. to s.o., tr.’
- ka.təq-s\_a ‘to catch s.t. (e.g., a ball), tr.:’ ka.təq-s-kan\_a ‘I caught it.’
- ka.təq-sút\_a ‘to get caught or found by accident.’

- ka.təq-sút-s<sub>u</sub>a ‘to catch or find s.t. by accident (as a fluke), tr.:’ ka.təq-sút-s-kan<sub>u</sub>a ‘I found it by accident (e.g., a ball that was lost in the bushes).’
  - s.təq ‘log jam.’
  - n.tq-áp, s.tq-áp ‘(beaver)dam.’
  - tq-áp-əṃ ‘to make a dam.’
  - tq-áp=əp ‘jammed (ice or wood).’
  - n.təq:tq=əq ‘to be stuck in a bay, or on a beach (after having been caught by a sudden storm on the water).’
  - s.təq-c ‘to be surprised (to hold one’s hand in front of one’s mouth as a sign of surprise):’ wáʔ-ʔkan<sub>u</sub>ʔ s.təq-c ‘I am surprised;’ s.təq-c-kán<sub>u</sub>ʔ ʔayʔ ‘I got surprised (e.g., when seeing a big commotion going on).’
  - s.təq-c-míṃ ‘to be surprised by s.t. (e.g., by s.t. very expensive, or by an unexpected display of cleverness):’ wáʔ-ʔkan<sub>u</sub>ʔ s.təq-c-míṃ ti<sub>n</sub>.s.k<sup>w</sup>úzʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘I am really surprised by my child (i.e., by how smart he is).’
  - n.təq-c ‘to lead a horse.’
  - təq-p-əc ‘to get smothered.’
  - tq-álk-əṃ ‘to drive a car or wagon, intr.’
  - s.təq-əlwás ‘to hold one’s hands on one’s hips.’
  - n.təq-kiṃ-ús-əṃ ‘to cross oneself, make the sign of the cross.’
  - tq-ákʔ-an ‘to shake hands with s.o., tr.’
  - s.tq-ákaʔ-s-twaí ‘to hold hands.’
  - tq-áʒan-s ‘to give s.o. a hand (when helping him across the road), tr.’
  - n.təq-mən M ‘handle.’ || The F gloss is n.k<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>-mən.
- n.təqmín ‘diaphragm (in body).’
- tqiʔ ‘just about, almost:’ tqíʔ-kan<sub>u</sub>ʔ qam̄t-s-túmin ‘I almost hit you;’ tqíʔ-kan<sub>u</sub>ʔ ʔəṃ-p ‘I almost froze.’
- √təqzúʔc : təq:təqzúʔc (\*) ‘flying squirrel.’
- √təq<sup>w</sup> (1) ‘brown:’ təq<sup>w</sup>:tq<sup>w</sup>-əṃ ‘dark of complexion.’ || Cf. q<sup>w</sup>át:q<sup>w</sup>t-əṃ and √tiq<sup>w</sup>.
- √təq<sup>w</sup> (2): ka.təq<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘to get dented:’ ka.təq<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ʔayʔ ti<sub>k</sub>áh-sw<sub>a</sub> ‘your car got dented.’ || PIS \*təq<sup>w</sup> ‘to get dented, arched, hollow in

mountains' (K188).

√tiq<sup>w</sup> 'murky, muddy' (recorded only in combination with n- in references to liquids): n.tíq<sup>w</sup>-in̄ 'to stir soap (or other matter) into liquids, tr.'

|| CSLT \*tiq<sup>w</sup> 'mud(dy)' (K221)

— n.təq<sup>w</sup>:tíq<sup>w</sup> 'water is muddy.'

— n.ti{?}q<sup>w</sup> 'water gets dirty or muddy:.' n.ti{?}q<sup>w</sup> ti<sub>2</sub>q<sup>w</sup>ú<sub>2</sub>a 'the water is muddy.' || See also next item.

— n.ti{?}q<sup>w</sup>-átk<sup>w</sup>a? 'water gets muddy:.' n.ti{?}q<sup>w</sup>-átk<sup>w</sup>a? ti<sub>2</sub>q<sup>w</sup>ú<sub>2</sub>a 'the water is muddy.'

tiq<sup>w</sup>ú<sub>1</sub>c 'potato.' || See takú<sub>1</sub>s and comments there.

n.tq<sup>w</sup>i<sup>w</sup>x̄ F 'bridge.'

təx̄ 'bitter.' || PS \*ta<sup>x̄</sup> 'wrong, bitter' (K107).

— s.təx̄-lús '“Bitter” Saskatoon berry,' found only in the Lillooet-Fountain area. (A type of s.cáq<sup>w</sup>-əm 'Saskatoon Berry,' see there for further comments.)

— ka.n.təx̄-c<sub>2</sub>a 'to get a bitter taste in one's mouth:.' ka.n.təx̄-c-kan<sub>2</sub>a ʔayɬ 'I got a bitter taste in my mouth.'

√t<sup>x̄</sup> : t<sup>x̄</sup>-áɬp-až (General term for various Willow (*Salix*) species, including nəx<sup>w</sup>tín-až and x<sup>w</sup>u{?}-áž.) || K189 suggests a possible link between the sequence t<sup>x̄</sup> and PIS \*təx̄-cin 'tigerlily.'

tíx̄-xal, tíx̄-in̄ 'to put things side by side, to set the table, intr., tr.:.' tíx̄-in̄ ti<sub>2</sub>q<sub>1</sub>láx̄an<sub>2</sub>a 'to put up fence poles, to put up a fence.'

— s.tíx̄-xal 'what is put on the table (plates, cups, etc.):.' ʔi{?}ə>ž<sub>2</sub>ha ʔi<sub>2</sub>s.tíx̄-xal-sw<sub>2</sub>a 'does everyone have a plate? (did you put on enough?).'

— s.tíx̄ (A) 'set (dishes):' plan wa? s.tíx̄ ʔi<sub>2</sub>ɬáx̄-c<sub>2</sub>a 'the dishes are set;.' (B) 'people are ready to eat (are sitting at the table).'

— tíx̄-ləx 'to sit down at the table:.' síma?maɬ tíx̄-ləx 'come and sit down at the table!' See ʔiɬən, s.ʔúq<sup>w</sup>a? for additional examples.

təx̄níʔtən 'shoulderblade.' || Also recorded təx̄níʔkən (next item) which seems to be used less often.

təx̄níʔkən (\*) 'shoulderblade.' || See preceding item.

√təx̄<sup>w</sup> (1) 'straight, right, correct:.' təx̄<sup>w</sup>-xál, təx̄<sup>w</sup>-ən 'to straighten out s.t., to straighten out, correct s.o. (e.g., in Indian Court), intr., tr.:'

- tə́x̣ʷ-ən\_məʔ ti\_watʃ-sw\_a ‘set your watch!’ || PS \*tə́x̣ʷ ‘straight, just, settled’ (K108).
- tə́x̣ʷ-xal-áʔx̣ʷ ‘place where Indian Court is held.’
  - tə́x̣ʷ-p-s ‘to get s.t. straight, to find out the truth, tr.:’ tə́x̣ʷ-p-s-káx̣ʷ\_ha ‘did you find out the truth?;’ plán-ʔkan ʔayʔ waʔ tə́x̣ʷ-p-s ‘I found out the truth;’ tə́x̣ʷ-p-s-káx̣ʷ ʔayʔ ‘now you got it straight.’
  - tə́x̣ʷ-p-al-ánaʔ ‘to find s.t. out, intr.:’ tə́x̣ʷ-p-al-ánaʔ-ʔkan ʔayʔ ‘I found it out.’
  - tə́x̣ʷ-al-ánʔ-am ‘to find out the truth.’
  - s.tə́x̣ʷ-ilx ‘to go straight (e.g., a road):’ s.tə́x̣ʷ-ilx ʔayʔ ti\_x̣ʷwáʔ\_a ‘the road is straight.’
  - ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-an ‘to straighten s.t. out, tr.:’ ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-án-it-as ti\_x̣ʷwáʔ\_a ‘they are straightening out the road;’ ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-án-əm ti\_x̣ʷwáʔ\_a ‘the road is straightened out.’
  - ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-min ‘to come straight at s.t., s.o., tr.:’ ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-mín-c-as ‘he came straight at me.’ || Cf. homophonous ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-min under √tə́x̣ʷ (2).
  - n.ṭx̣ʷ-ál-us-əm ‘to go straight (e.g., when putting up a fence), intr.’
  - ka.n.ṭx̣ʷ-k\_a ‘to get to the middle.’
  - n.ṭx̣ʷ:ṭx̣ʷ-ək ‘to be in the middle.’
  - tə́x̣ʷ+s.qáx̣aʔ ‘to break in a horse.’
  - s.tə́x̣ʷ ‘really, very (much):’ s.tə́x̣ʷ-kán\_ʃuʔ qʷən:qʷán-t ‘I am really poor;’ s.tə́x̣ʷ\_tíʔ sx-ə<xə>ṁ ‘he is really silly;’ s.tə́x̣ʷ\_məʔ muz:mit-s-túmuʔ wi\_s.nímuʔ ʔúx̣ʷalmixʷ ‘truly have mercy upon us people’ (from a church hymn; in this particular sentence, s.tə́x̣ʷ is pronounced ʔəs.tíx̣ʷ, to fit the rhythm and to comply with a general rule that changes ə to i in slow songs).
  - tíʔ<?>tə́x̣ʷ ‘right, correct:’ tíʔ<?>tə́x̣ʷ\_ha ti\_n.sqʷal-út\_a ‘did I say the right thing?;’ tíʔ<?>tə́x̣ʷ ti\_s.qʷal-út-sw\_a ‘what you said is right.’
  - √tə́x̣ʷ (2) ‘to be in the way:’ tə́x̣ʷ-ən ‘to put s.t. in s.o.’s way, to put it on the road (so it blocks the road), tr.’
  - ṭx̣ʷ-ilx ‘to be in the way:’ x̣ʷʔaz kʷasu\_ṭx̣ʷ-ilx ‘don’t get in the way!’
  - ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-min ‘to be in s.o.’s way; to wait on the tracks for a train, tr.:’ waʔ ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-mín-c-as ‘he is in my way.’ || Cf. homophonous ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-min under √tə́x̣ʷ (1).

- s.təx̃<sup>w</sup> ‘to be in the way:’ wáʔ<sub>u</sub> həm̃<sub>u</sub>? s.təx̃<sup>w</sup> ‘he is in the way.’
- ka.təx̃<sup>w</sup>-miñ<sub>a</sub> ‘to get to a certain spot, to run into s.o., tr.:’ ka.təx̃<sup>w</sup>-miñ<sub>a</sub>-twá<sub>l</sub>-ʔka<sub>ʔ</sub><sub>a</sub> ‘we ran into each other.’
- n.təx̃<sup>w</sup>-c-íl<sub>x</sub> ‘to be in the way.’
- n.təx̃<sup>w</sup>-c-íl<sub>x</sub>-min ‘to block s.o.’s way.’
- √tax̃<sup>w</sup> : s.tax̃<sup>w</sup> ‘to hang down.’
- táx̃<sup>w</sup>-ləx ‘to dangle (e.g., mountain climbers).’
- táx̃<sup>w</sup>ac ‘chest.’ || Cf. -ax̃<sup>w</sup>ac ‘chest.’ PS \*tax̃<sup>w</sup>ac ‘chest’ (K108).
- təx̃<sup>w</sup>ʔac F ‘bow (of bow and arrow);’ M ‘bow, gun.’ || The F gloss for ‘gun’ is s.wəl-m-íñk. CSLT \*təx̃<sup>w</sup>aʔc ‘bow (for shooting)’ (K229).
- s.taśésza ‘squirrel.’ See ʔkíw-ləx-min for an example.
- √tiś<sup>w</sup> : ka.tiś<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘to make a ringing sound.’ || Cf. √tiś<sup>w</sup>.
- √tiś<sup>w</sup> ‘loose, free:’ ka.tiś<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘it came loose, it was set free;’ ka.tiś<sup>w</sup>-ʔkan<sub>a</sub> ʔay<sub>ʔ</sub> ‘I was set free.’ || Cf. √tiś<sup>w</sup>. (It is possible that ka.tiś<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> (previous entry) refers to a bell being set free. K56 suggests a possible link between tiś<sup>w</sup>-ín ‘to untie s.t., to turn an animal loose, tr.’ and PS \*liś<sup>w</sup> ‘loose, free.’)
- tiś<sup>w</sup>-ín ‘to untie s.t., to turn an animal loose, tr.’
- tiś<sup>w</sup>-álk-əṃ ‘to untie a package, intr.’
- təś<sup>w</sup>-ʔq<sup>w</sup> áñak, tś<sup>w</sup>-əʔq<sup>w</sup> áñak ‘salmon stew, made from fresh salmon.’ || PS \*ś<sup>w</sup>-əʔq<sup>w</sup>, \*wəʔq<sup>w</sup> ‘to boil, cook’ (K135).
- tih ‘tea.’ || Borrowing from English.
- n.tíh-tən ‘teapot.’
- tih-cín-əṃ ‘to drink tea.’
- thin ‘to admire s.o., tr.’ || A rare case of the n-transitivizer merged with the root, see also Van Eijk 1997/18.1.6.
- thín-cut ‘to brag, show off.’
- thín-cut-min ‘to brag about s.t., to show s.t. off, tr.:’ thín-cut-mín-as ti<sub>u</sub>kəh-s<sub>a</sub> ‘he showed off his car.’
- √təw̃ : təw̃-p ‘to foam.’ || Cf. √tuw̃.
- təw̃-p-əc ‘to foam at the mouth.’
- təw̃-p-álq<sup>w</sup>, s.təw̃-p-álq<sup>w</sup> ‘cambium layer (inner bark) of cotton wood.’ (This is eaten as a dessert. It ferments and foams easily, hence the name. It can also be used as a starter for homebrew.)

- **təw̄-cín-əm** ‘to drink foaming sap; to drink sap of **təw̄-p-álq<sup>w</sup>**.’
- táw-əm** ‘to sell, intr.:’ **táw-əm** ‘selling!’ (used as a cry by door-to-door vendors). || PS \***taw** I ‘to buy, sell’ (K106).
- **s.táw-əm** ‘what one is selling.’
- **táw-ən** ‘to sell s.t. to s.o., tr.:’ **táw-ən-ɬkan** **k<sup>w</sup>.Bill** **ni<sub>n</sub>.cítx<sup>w</sup>̣a** ‘I sold my house to Bill.’
- **táw-miñ** ‘to sell s.t., tr.:’ **táw-miñ-ɬkan** **ni<sub>n</sub>.ć+qáǎʔ̣a** ‘I sold my horse.’
- √taw̄** ‘wasted, ruined:’ **taw̄-án** ‘to ruin s.t. (e.g., by dropping it., or getting it dirty), tr.:’ **taw̄-án-lkan** **ʔayɬ** ‘I ruined it, wasted it.’ || PIS \***taw̄** ‘to spoil, wreck’ (K189).
- **táw=əw̄** (Recorded only in the expression **táw=əw̄ ʔayɬ** ‘what a waste!,’ said, for example, about a person who was maimed in an accident, or who has become an alcoholic.)
- √tuw̄** ‘foam:’ **túw̄-ən** ‘to whip s.t. into a foam.’ || Cf. **√təw̄**.
- **túw̄-y-əqs** ‘cucumber.’ (Literally, “foam-tip,” referring to the fact that the tip is cut off, after which the cutting surfaces are rubbed against each other, producing a foam and drawing the acid out.)
- s.twa** ‘(Sandhill) crane,’ *Grus canadensis*. This bird is very rare in Lillooet territory, at least in modern times. It is much more common on the Cariboo Plateau, e.g., around Williams lake. || Possibly derived from PIS \***s.ʔatwn** ‘Sandhill Crane’ (K159).
- táwam̄** ‘navel, bellybutton.’ || PIS \***tawm̄** ‘navel’ (K189)
- twit** ‘good hunter or trapper (always having success when hunting or trapping).’ || See **twi<w̄>t** below for etymological information.
- **twi<w̄>t** ‘boy, young man:’ **ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ** **ɬ.cíx<sup>w</sup>-s-twit-as** **tiʔ.ta.twi<w̄>ṭa** ‘that is where they brought that boy.’ || PS \***taw** II ‘(small and) growing up, child; young person’ (K106).
- **təw:twi<w̄>t** ‘boys, young men.’
- **twə<w><w̄>t** ‘(young) boy.’ || See **cúw:cw̄-ən-cút** (under **cúw-xal**) for an example.
- **təw:twə<w><w̄>t** ‘(young) boys.’ || See **xiñ** for an example.
- √tiwas** ‘both’ (recorded only with somatic suffixes, as exemplified below). || PS \***was** ‘both of a pair, mutual; two’ (K115, who also lists

Lillooet ʔáŋwas ‘two’ as a descendant of this root).

— tiwas-ál-us ‘both eyes.’

— tiwas-ákaʔ ‘both hands.’

— tiwas-ákaʔ-min ‘to do s.t. with both hands, tr.’

— tíwas-q ‘both legs, both shoes.’

twan ‘Salmon berry,’ *Rubus spectabilis*. || PCS \*yətəwan ‘salmon berry’ (K156).

— twán-am ‘to get, pick salmon berries.’

— twán-aʔ ‘Salmon berry bush.’

tay (Exclamation to get attention, comparable to English “hey!”): tay, n.s.núk<sup>w</sup>aʔ, ʔáma ta\_n.s.x<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>k<sup>w</sup>\_a t\_s.x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy-s\_a k<sup>w</sup>asu\_q<sup>w</sup>ús-xi[t]-c ‘hey, my friend, I am glad that you did not shoot me;’ tay, s.núwa\_ha ‘hey, is that you?;’ tay, skalú<la>ʔ, kán-əm səs\_ǰzúm ʔi.n.k<sup>w</sup>ǰús-təŋ-sw\_a ‘hey, Owl, why are your eyes so big?;’ tay, s.tám-as\_ka núk<sup>w</sup>uŋ k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.záy-tən-su ‘say, you must have done something again.’

tayt F ‘hungry.’ || Probably a borrowing from Shuswap *tey-t* ‘hungry’ (Kuipers 1974:159). The M gloss is ǰʔ-álmən.

— táyt-min ‘to be hungry for s.t., tr.’

— tayt-s ‘to make s.o. hungry, tr.’

√tyaw (?): tyáw-alkxən ‘buck, older than six years.’

√taʔ (1): s.taʔ ‘aunt.’

— tá<ta>ʔ (Respectful way of addressing an elderly lady; used facetiously for a lazy young fellow): čila-ʔkax<sup>w</sup>ǰuʔ k<sup>w</sup>u\_tá<ta>ʔ ‘you are just like an old lady.’

√taʔ (2): lá.taʔ ‘there (visible, distal, non-pivoting).’ || Cf. √tiʔ, \_tuʔ, √tʔu.

— ʔlá.taʔ ‘from there.’

— ʔlá.tʔ-amx ‘person from there:’ ʔlá.tʔ-amx\_tiʔ ‘he’s from there.’

— ʔá.taʔ ‘that way, in that direction.’

— kná.taʔ ‘around there, through there.’

təʔ ‘no!; don’t!’ (Nursery term, cf. Shuswap *táʔa* ‘no,’ Kuipers 1974:151)

tiʔ ‘that (visible, singular).’ (May attract the stress in slow speech, but is often unstressed and used as a clitic in faster speech): s.tám<sup>w</sup>\_tiʔ ‘what is that?;’ ǰíq\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayʔ mútaʔ tiʔ\_ta\_waʔ\_ǰáqil ‘that person

who had taken a peek came again.’

- lá.ti? ‘(t)here (visible, proximal, non-pivoting):’ wá?\_k<sup>w</sup>u? lá.ti?  
ta\_pá<pə>l?\_a s.múƒac ‘there was this one woman;’ ʃ<sup>w</sup>ám\_ǵu?  
lá.ti? k<sup>w</sup>\_s.qam̄t-s-túmin ƒəl.c?á ‘I will hit you there from here, for  
sure;’ wá?\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔayƒ lá.ti? s.təq-s-ás [ʔi\_q<sup>w</sup>alíƒ\_a] ǵu  
ka.ʔ<sup>w</sup>uyt\_á\_ǵu? ‘he was holding it [the pieces of pitch] there until  
he fell asleep.’
- ƒlá.ti? ‘from (t)here.’
- kná.ti? ‘around (t)here; through (t)here.’
- ká.ti? (A) ‘around (t)here; through (t)here:’ ǵák\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ká.ti? ʔi\_n.kýáp\_a,  
ʔá<ʔə>ǵwas ‘two coyotes were going along around there;’  
ǵák\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ká.ti? ta\_n.kýáp\_a, ʔáčĭ-n-ás\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ta\_ćúq<sup>w</sup>um̄\_a wa?  
ká.ti? ‘Coyote was going along there, and he saw Chickadee who  
was around there;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>\_s.ʔáčĭ-n-as ká.ti? k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.tám̄,  
k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.ʔíƒəŋ ‘he didn’t see anything at all to eat’ (with ká.ti? in  
this last sentence possibly having meaning (B), as detailed next);  
(B) ‘at all’ (when in combination with x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz ‘not’): x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz ká.ti?  
k<sup>w</sup>ənswa\_ksn-án, cuwa?-s\_ǵá\_ǵu? s.x<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>ək<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>as\_ǵələn-c-miñ-tam-  
álap-as ‘I don’t send him at all, it must be his own idea to go  
and beg food from you folks.’ || ká.ti? is a syncopated form of  
kná.ti?.
- ʔá.ti? (A) ‘that way, thither:’ ǵiq záqil ta\_pá<pə>l?\_a ʔá.ti? ta\_s.ʔístkn\_a  
‘one person came to have a peek (over that way) at the  
underground house;’ (B) ‘that way, in that manner, (doing) that:’  
súx<sup>w</sup>ast, ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ, ǵak múta? ʃáǵ-əŋ; wa? ʔá.ti? ʃíl-əŋ, níƒ\_ǵu?  
s.kí{ʔ}<kə>\_s k<sup>w</sup>as\_ǵáǵ-əŋ ‘he went down (to the river), he had a  
drink, and he went up again; he kept doing that, and then he got  
too lazy to go uphill.’
- tu? (Aspectual marker, indicating that an action is definitely past, ‘over  
and done with’): ćək\_tu? ‘it is all gone, finished;’ ʔ<sup>w</sup>ál-p\_tu?  
ní\_ćítx<sup>w</sup>-s\_a ‘his house burned down.’ || Cf. √tʔu.
- tʔu ‘that (farther, visible, singular):’ s.tam̄ tʔu ‘what is that?;’
- l.tʔu ‘there (visible, distal, pivoting).’
- l.tʔú-na ‘right there.’

- ʔəl.tʔú ‘from there.’
- ʔə.tʔú ‘that way, to that spot.’
- kən.tʔú ‘around there; through there.’

## t̚

- s.təmált F ‘cow.’ || Borrowing from Shuswap stam̚ált/stam̚-ált ‘cattle,’ Kuipers 1974:160/183. PIS \*s-t̚am̚-ált ‘cow, cattle’ (K190, who notes that this word must be a borrowing in NIS, and also lists Lillooet tam-ált ‘doe with horns (hermaphrodite, does not reproduce)’ under the PIS root).
- s.təmált-x<sup>w</sup>-í<x<sup>w</sup>ə>lt F ‘calf.’
- ʔáqaʔ M ‘Salalberry,’ *Gaultheria shallon*. || Borrowing from a Coast Salish language, since t̚ is not a native Lillooet phoneme but widely attested in Coast Salish. Cf. PS \*ʔaqaʔ ‘berry species’ (CS ‘salalberry’) (K111, who does not list the Lillooet form). The F term for this berry (which is not native to Lillooet territory but known as a trade item from the Coast) is s.wəp:wəp-ú<p>saʔ (literally “hairy berry”).
- ʔáqʔ-aʔ M ‘Salalberry bush.’

## c/ç

- √c (?): n.c-qín-ʔəx<sup>w</sup> ‘lean-to.’ || Cf. cáq-ən.
- √cəp (?): cəp-alín ‘baby-basket; basket cradle.’
- n.cpʊs (\*) ‘stew, salmon stew.’
- cəp<sup>w</sup> ‘to break or fall through the frozen crust on snow.’
- cəp:cəp<sup>w</sup>, cəp:cəp<sup>w</sup>-ílx ‘to break through frozen snow at every step, to sink into snow.’
- cəp<sup>w</sup> F ‘to make fish-oil.’
- s.cəp<sup>w</sup> ‘September.’
- cípwən, cípun ‘roothouse, larder:’ nás<sub>ç</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔám-ləx ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ cípun-s<sub>ç</sub>a ‘she

went to get some food from her roothouse.’ || PS \*cip(wn)  
‘pithouse, cellar’ (K24).

√cm (?): s.cm-áit ‘children, offspring.’ s.nu-láp n.s.cm-áit ‘you, my  
children’ (traditional salutation by Elder at opening of speech);  
ʔwál-xi[t]-ci-m ʔi.s.cm-áit\_a ‘now the children are left with you’  
(said to widower). See √wi? (√wi? (1)) for an additional example.  
|| PS \*ci(m) ‘small; children’ (K24).

— cm-áit-əm ‘to have children.’

cəm ‘cloth or cooking gets scorched; person gets scorched or sunburnt.’

cəm ʔi.n.s.hiw-akáʔ\_a ‘my gloves got scorched;’ cəm  
ti.n.s.k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘my cooking got scorched;’ cəm-ʔkán\_kʔ ‘I might  
get scorched;’ cəm-ʔkáx<sup>w</sup>\_kʔ ‘you might get scorched.’

— cəm-s ‘to scorch, burn s.t., tr.:’ cəm-s-ás ‘he burnt it;’ cəm-s-káx<sup>w</sup>\_kʔ  
‘you will (might) burn it.’

— cm-us ‘to get sunburnt in the face.’

— n.cəm-q ‘bottom of a pot gets burnt (on the inside).’

√cəm̄ : cəm̄-p ‘to finish, get finished.’ cəm̄-p\_tu? nəʔ\_waʔ\_q<sup>w</sup>ám:q<sup>w</sup>m-ət  
‘the fun is over;’ plan waʔ cəm̄-p ti.ʔánam̄-tn\_a ‘the month went  
by; it’s the last day of the month.’

— cəm̄-p-án ‘to finish s.t., to work on s.t. till it is finished, tr.:’ cəm̄-p-  
án-ʔkan\_kʔ ti.n.pk<sup>w</sup>-áz\_a ‘I will work on my cedar roots till they  
are finished.’ || See also cəm̄-p-s (next item).

— cəm̄-p-s ‘to finish s.t., to get to the end of s.t., tr.:’ cəm̄-p-s-kán  
ti.n.púk<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘I finished my book, got to the end of my book.’  
|| cəm̄-p-s indicates a lesser degree of control than cəm̄-p-án (see  
Van Eijk 1997:111).

— cəm̄-p-qín ‘to get to the end of a valley.’

cám-am, cá-m-an ‘to make (s.t. into) jam, inter., tr.’ || Borrowing from  
English.

cáma ‘to fall short, to be unable to do s.t. (in spite of a lot of effort):’  
cáma kəʔ-n-ás ‘he tried really hard to take it off;’ ʔák\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ká.tiʔ,  
plan mútaʔ ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ, plan mútaʔ; cáma\_ʔuʔ, níʔ\_ʔuʔ s.x<sup>w</sup>ʔay-s  
k<sup>w</sup>\_s.xáʔ-ləx-s, ʔak ʔayʔ l\_tiq<sup>w</sup>úʔ\_a ‘he kept on going there, he  
had another drink (from the river), and another one; after a while

- he didn't have the energy to come out any more, and he just kept going in the water.' See ʕak (1) for an additional example.
- √çəmq<sup>w</sup> : M çəmq:çməq<sup>w</sup> 'to sink into the mud; (road) is muddy.' || The F gloss for this item is ʕəp:ʕp-əq.
- √cət (?): cət-qín 'pillow.' || Also s.t.qin.
- cut 'to say, think s.t., intr.' See məkīl-úlya? (under s.míkīl), s.cutáʔ, zəʕq, zək:zík-t, záw-t-min for examples. || Cf. cúcin, cun.
- s.cut 'what s.o. says or thinks.' (Typically used in combination with possessive affixes in interjected clauses meaning 'according to so-and-so'): s.cút-su 'that's what you say!' (when not believing s.o.); s.cút-su<sub>ha</sub> 'is that what you think?' (when not believing the addressee); plán<sub>ʕu</sub>? wa? s.qayx<sup>w</sup> s.cut-s 'he thinks he is a man already;' húz<sub>ha</sub> s.cút-su ka.may-s-c-ás<sub>a</sub> 'do you think he'll be able to fix it?'
- cut-ánwas, n.cut-ánwas 'to think.' || Some speakers reject the form with the prefix n-.
- n.cut-ánwas-min 'to think about s.t., s.o., to wish for s.t., s.o., tr.'
- s.cutáʔ 'son-in-law, male in-law: x<sup>w</sup>u?, cút<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>u? ká.ti? ʔi<sub>təw</sub>:twí<w>t<sub>a</sub>, "huz qəlzaʔ-s-túm ta<sub>s</sub>.cutáʔ-kaʔ<sub>a</sub>" 'oh, the boys said, "We are going to give our in-law a sweatbath."' || Borrowed from a Coast Salish language (K39).
- citx<sup>w</sup> 'house.' || For the segment x<sup>w</sup> cf. x<sup>w</sup> in tmix<sup>w</sup> 'earth, land, soil,' -ulməx<sup>w</sup> *id.* PIS \*citx<sup>w</sup> 'house, lodging' (K161).
- cə<c>təx<sup>w</sup> 'outhouse, privy.'
- cə:cítx<sup>w</sup> 'group of houses, village: lá.ti? ʔi<sub>wa</sub>? ʔəs.cə:cítx<sup>w</sup> 'there is a village over there.' || Possibly a syncopated form of \*cət:cítx<sup>w</sup>.
- cítx<sup>w</sup>-min 'to want to own a house, tr.'
- cítx<sup>w</sup>-əm 'to camp, to stay overnight.'
- cítx<sup>w</sup>-əm-min 'to want to camp at a certain spot, tr.'
- nək<sup>w</sup>.cítx<sup>w</sup>-əm-min 'to camp with s.o., tr.: nək<sup>w</sup>.cítx<sup>w</sup>-əm-min-tumúl-it- as 'they camped with us.'
- n.cítx<sup>w</sup>-tən F 'camp.'
- pəl+aʔ+cítx<sup>w</sup> 'newcomer, stranger.' || See pəl+aʔ+cítx<sup>w</sup> (under √pəl) for an example.

- palʔ+aʔ+cítx<sup>w</sup> ‘next-door neighbour.’ || See palʔ+aʔ+cítx<sup>w</sup> (under pálaʔ) for comments and an example.
- √cataw : cátaw-aʔ ‘Western Red Cedar,’ *Thuja plicata*. || PCS \*cataw ‘red cedar’ (K138).
- cataw-aʔ-ákst ‘Western Red Cedar bough.’
- cúcin ‘mouth.’ || Cf. cut, cun, and the suffix -cin ‘mouth.’ PCS \*cucin ‘mouth’ (K137).
- ṣ.çəçəʃʃs, ṣ.çəçəʃʃst (\*) ‘(deerhoof) rattle.’ || PIS \*cʊ/ʌs ‘to rattle’ (K160).
- cicyákək ‘water lizard (salamander)’ (either a generic name or an unidentified subspecies). || Possibly \*cəy:cyákək or an unproductive initial reduplication of \*cyákək. The final sequence kək might be an instance of final reduplication, or it might contain the suffix -k ‘back.’
- s.cicáʔ F ‘(American) Crow,’ *Corvus brachyrhynchos*: wáʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayʔ, wáʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ká.tiʔ ta\_s.cicáʔ\_a ‘well, the crow happened to be around there;’ “símaʔ\_qaʔ ʔə.cʔá, símaʔ ʔə.cʔá, húy-ʔkan ksn-án-ci-n” cún-as ta\_s.cicáʔ\_a “‘come here please, come here, I will send you on an errand,” she told the crow.’ See ʔaw-ílʔ for an additional example. || Possibly \*s.cicáʔ, with an unproductive type of initial reduplication. Cf. also √caʔ. PIS \*s-caʔ (red.) ‘crow’ (K160). See also s.ʔáʔaʔxən. The M gloss for ‘crow’ is s.ʔáʔaʔ.
- s.cicá<ca>ʔ ‘Blackbird.’ Probably refers both to Red-winged Blackbird, *Agelaius phoenicius*, and Brewer’s Blackbird, *Euphagus cyanocephalus*, and also possibly to Brown-headed Cowbird, *Molothrus ater*.
- cás-ən ‘to stretch s.t., tr.’ || PIS \*cəs ‘to stretch; elongated, thin’ (K160).
- ka.cás\_a ‘to get stretched.’ || See wənaʔ for an example.
- cəs-p ‘to get stretched.’
- cəs-p-ícaʔ, s-p-ícaʔ (the latter form with aphaeresis) ‘sweater.’
- n.cəs-p-ál-us, n.cəs:cəs-p-é<p>ʃ-us ‘eyes are “stretched,” i.e., really wide open.’
- cs-ilx ‘to stretch oneself.’
- cás-xal, cás-añ ‘to feel s.t. (by touching), intr., tr.’
- cá<c>s-əm, cá<c>s-əñ ‘to feel around for s.t., intr., tr.’

- cá<c>s-əq ‘to feel around in the water with a hook (hooking for fish).’
- √cəsuta (Recorded only in the expression cəsutá<sub>ka</sub> ‘I wish for s.t.’):
  - cəsutá<sub>ka</sub> k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>má</sub>łšəm ‘I wish I had some blueberries.’
  - cəsutá<sub>ka</sub> k<sup>w</sup>s.ʔáčx̣-n-an k<sup>w</sup>s.Harry ‘I wish I could see Harry.’
- cun ‘to tell, order s.o., to say s.t. to s.o., tr.:’ ʔáčx̣-xít-as<sub>k</sub>uʔ ta<sub>t</sub>ǎx̣<sup>w</sup>ʔac-s<sub>a</sub>; “ʔu,” cú<sub>n</sub>-as<sub>k</sub>uʔ, “s.tam<sub>k</sub>† lá.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>a<sub>z</sub>úq<sup>w</sup>-s-ax<sup>w</sup> l<sub>ʔ</sub>ta<sub>t</sub>ǎx̣<sup>w</sup>ʔac-sw<sub>a</sub>” ‘he saw his bow; “oh,” he said to him, “what are you going to kill with that bow of yours?”’ || Cf. cut, cúcin. In cun we have a rare merger of a root with a transitivity marker (see also pzan and reference there).
- cun-ám-ən ‘to teach, advise, instruct s.o., tr.’
- cun-ám-c-an ‘to teach s.o. a language, tr.’
- √cuñ (?): cuñ-ákst-əm ‘to make cat’s cradles (string figures), intr.’
  - || Possibly related to √cuw̄, √cuʔ.
- cinúps, cinúps-tən F ‘lair of deer.’
- cinúps-əm ‘to bed down (deer).’
- cánəməŋ ‘Chinese’ (“Chinaman”). || Borrowing from English.
- cənəməŋ-ícaʔ ‘denim shirt.’
- cənəməŋ-ílap ‘denim pants.’
- n.cínəməŋəŋ (Name of the Prophet, who saved the people during the Flood. See also Teit 1906:275, and Teit 1912:333 for descriptions of the Flood, a general Native American mythological theme.)
- √cəʔ : cəʔ-p ‘breaking daylight:’ plan waʔ cʔas cəʔ-p ‘daylight is coming.’
- cəʔ:cʔ-əm ‘light, bright (of day, in room):’ wáʔ<sub>ʔ</sub>uʔ ʔayʔ cəʔ:cʔ-əm ‘it is still bright.’
- cəʔ:cʔ-ílx ‘to try to sober up, smarten up.’
- ka.cəʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘to come to one’s senses:’ plan ʔayʔ ka.cəʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘he came to his senses.’
- cúʔ-xal, cúʔ-uñ ‘to point at s.o., s.t., intr., tr.:’ cuʔ-uñ-cí-ʔkan ‘I pointed at you.’
- cəʔ:cə<c>ʔ-xal ‘to make all kinds of signs, intr.’
- cúʔ-xit ‘to point s.t. out to s.o., tr.’
- cúʔ-akaʔ ‘seven.’

- n.cú<c>ᄃ-aka? ‘seven persons.’
- cú<c>ᄃ-aka? ‘seven animals.’
- cuᄃ-áqs-ən ‘to point a finger at s.o. (esp., when angry), tr.’
- cúᄃ-mən, cuᄃ-aká?-tən M ‘index finger.’
- cúᄃ-qs-aᄃ ‘to take aim, intr.’
- cúᄃ-qs-xit ‘to take aim at s.o., s.t., tr.’
- cúᄃ-qs-tən ‘sight on a gun.’

cúᄃəm (\*) ‘red deerskin.’ || PIS \*s-cuᄃm ‘bull’ (K160).

cíᄃn-əqs-tən F ‘deerlick.’ || PS \*ciᄃn ‘fish, food’ (K24).

√çl̥ (?): çl̥-áqs-tən (\*) ‘nose of moose.’ || Also recorded çl̥ákç-tən.

However, çl̥-áqs-tən is probably the correct variant, since it contains the suffix for ‘nose.’

√cil (1) ‘new:’ cí<cə>l̥ ‘new.’ || PS \*cil ‘new’ (K24).

- ci<c>l̥-úsa? ‘fresh fruit.’
- cí<cə>l̥-xən ‘new, fresh tracks.’ See ḷak (1) for an example.
- cil-kst ‘five’ (literally, “new hand,” referring to cross-over when counting on one’s fingers).
- n.cíl:cl-əkst ‘five persons.’
- cǎ<c>l̥-əkst ‘five animals.’
- cil-kst-qín ‘five year old buck.’

√cil (2) (?): s.cil-qs ‘point of land.’

√çul̥ ‘to stretch, reach:’ çúl̥-ləx ‘to stretch oneself when reaching.’ || PIS \*cu/əl̥ ‘to stretch’ (K160).

- çúl̥-ləx-mín ‘to reach for s.t., tr.:’ çul̥-ləx-mín<sub>v</sub>maᄃ ḷá.ta? ‘reach over for it!’
- çúl̥{ḷə}l̥ (possibly çúl̥{ḷə}l̥) F ‘to get stretched.’
- çúl̥=əl̥ F ‘to get stretched, keep stretching.’

cális ‘cherry:’ lan caq<sup>w</sup>-usá?-əm ḷi<sub>v</sub>cális<sub>a</sub> ‘the cherries are turning red.’

|| Borrowing from English.

caíáᄃ ‘lake.’ (Also the origin of the place name Shalalth.) || PCS \*caíáᄃ ‘lake’ (K137). See also Hess 1979 for the distribution of this item.

- caíá<l̥>ᄃ ‘small lake.’

çl̥ákç-tən : See √çl̥.

cilx : See cilx-á<x>ǰəq<sup>w</sup> (under √cay).

√çək (Onomatopoeic root): çək-a:çək-a (A) ‘Steller’s Jay’ (often erroneously called “Blue Jay,” see Guignet 1970a:39), *Cyanocitta stelleri*; (B) (Sound made by Steller’s Jay when bringing bad news, e.g., when announcing a person’s impending death.) || Cf. Thompson cəkə, cəkə, cəkə ‘call of Steller’s Jay [bluejay] foretelling bad weather, unsuccessful gathering’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:955). See also káy:kay and ǰáy:ǰay.

— çək-a:çək-a-mín-əm ‘to be scolded by Steller’s jay.’ çək-a:çək-a-mín-c-al-əm ‘I was scolded by a Steller’s jay.’

√cak : cək:cák ‘cool (weather).’

— ca{?}k ‘to cool off; (food) is not spicy.’

— ca{?}k-álc ‘house cools off.’

— ca{?}k-álc ‘rock cools off.’

— ca{?}k-ánk ‘sun goes down and it cools off.’

— ca{?}k-áliwś ‘fever breaks.’

— ca{?}k-ǰlin ‘metal cools.’

cík-in ‘to pick at s.t. with a pick, tr.’ || PS \*cək ‘to adze, whittle, carve’ (K23).

— cək<c>k-ən ‘to pick at s.t. a little bit, tr.’

— cík-mən ‘pick.’

√cikt (?): cík:cəkt-az ‘Creeping (or Common) Juniper,’ *Juniperis communis*.

cíkən ‘chicken.’ || Borrowing from English.

— cík-n-áx<sup>w</sup> ‘chicken coop.’

— cək<c>kən ‘chick.’

cək<sup>w</sup>-xál, cək<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to pull s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS \*cək<sup>w</sup>, \*cək<sup>w</sup> ‘to pull (out), drag’ (K23).

— cək<c>k<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to pull s.t. a little bit, tr.’

— cək<sup>w</sup>=əkw<sup>w</sup> ‘to get pulled.’ x<sup>w</sup>?áy.ǰu? k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>c</sub>cək<sup>w</sup>=əkw<sup>w</sup> ‘it did not get pulled.’ || Rejected by some consultants.

— cək<sup>w</sup>-a:cək<c>k<sup>w</sup>-a ‘to pull, give little pulls (like fish on hook).’

— cək<sup>w</sup>-ayú? ‘(to have a) tug-of-war.’ wá?-4ka4 cək<sup>w</sup>-ayú? ‘we are having a tug-of-war.’

- **ck<sup>w</sup>-ápa?** ‘ring on the line of a dipnet (keeps the net open as long as it is not let go).’ || See Teit 1900[1975]:250 for a description.
- **n.cək<sup>w</sup>-c, n.cək<sup>w</sup>-c-ám** ‘to lead a horse, intr.:’ **n.cək<sup>w</sup>-c-káx<sup>w</sup>** ‘you lead the horse!’
- **n.cək<sup>w</sup>-c-án** ‘to pull back the lines (on a horse), tr.’
- **cək<sup>w</sup>:ck<sup>w</sup>-ílx** ‘to have convulsions, cramps.’
- **n.ck<sup>w</sup>-é<k<sup>w</sup>>ǀ-us, n.cək<sup>w</sup>:ck<sup>w</sup>-é<k<sup>w</sup>>ǀ-us** ‘to have oriental eyes.’
- **cək<sup>w</sup>:ck<sup>w</sup>-é<k<sup>w</sup>>ǀ-us-əm** ‘to pull one’s eyes.’
- **n.ck<sup>w</sup>-áǀǀ?-an-əm** ‘to gag.’ || Stress suspect, probably \***n.ck<sup>w</sup>-aǀǀ?-án-əm**.
- **cək<sup>w</sup>:cək<sup>w</sup>-q-án-əm** ‘to have a cramp in one’s leg.’
- **cək<sup>w</sup>:cək<sup>w</sup>-xn-án-əm** ‘to have a cramp in one’s foot.’
- cák<sup>w</sup>-xal, cák<sup>w</sup>-ań** ‘to spread s.t. out, intr., tr.’
- **cák<sup>w</sup>-lap** ‘to lay s.t. down on the floor, spread it out on the floor.’
- **s.cak<sup>w</sup>** ‘to lie flat (like sacks, a mat, hay).’
- **cák<sup>w</sup>-xən** (also recorded **cák<sup>w</sup>-xəń**), **cák<sup>w</sup>-x-tən** ‘floor mat.’
- **cák<sup>w</sup>-xn-am** ‘to make mats.’
- **cak<sup>w</sup>-c** ‘tablecloth.’
- **cá<c>k<sup>w</sup>-tən, cá<c>k<sup>w</sup>-tn-am, cá<c>k<sup>w</sup>-tn-an** ‘to resole a moccasin or moccasins, intr., tr.’
- cúk<sup>w</sup>** ‘to be finished; to stop, quit:’ **cúk<sup>w</sup>-maǀ** ‘stop!;’ ‘leave me alone!;’ **cúk<sup>w</sup>-kan** ‘I finished, I quit;’ **húy-ǀkan cuk<sup>w</sup> ǀu natx<sup>w</sup>** ‘I am going to quit till tomorrow.’ || See also **cúk<sup>w</sup> ǀǀu?** below for a special meaning of **cuk<sup>w</sup>**. PS \***cuk<sup>w</sup>** ‘to be all there is (left)’ (K23).
- **cək<sup>w</sup>:cúk<sup>w</sup>** ‘to be (all) finished:’ **plán-ǀkaǀ wa? cək<sup>w</sup>:cúk<sup>w</sup>** ‘we are all finished already;’ **cək<sup>w</sup>:cúk<sup>w</sup>-kaǀ ǀayǀ** ‘we are finished;’ **plan wa? cək<sup>w</sup>:cúk<sup>w</sup>** ‘it is all finished.’
- **n.cúk<sup>w</sup>:cək<sup>w</sup>** ‘people doing s.t. on their own, being by themselves.’
- **cúk<sup>w</sup>-uń** ‘to put the finishing touches on s.t., tr.:’ **cuk<sup>w</sup>-uń-ǀkán ǀkǀ natx<sup>w</sup>** ‘I will finish it tomorrow, put the finishing touches on it tomorrow;’ **plan wa? cúk<sup>w</sup>-uń-əm** ‘we are going to start finishing it up, put the finishing touch on it.’ || See also **cuk<sup>w</sup>-s** (next item).
- **cuk<sup>w</sup>-s (A)** ‘to finish s.t., tr.:’ **cúk<sup>w</sup>-s-kan ti\_wa?\_ən.s.k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm** ‘I

finished my work;’ *cúk<sup>w</sup>-s-kan ti\_wa?\_máy-s-n-an* ‘I finished what I was fixing;’ (B) ‘to leave s.o. alone, not bother s.o., tr.:’ *cúk<sup>w</sup>-s-turñx\_maf* ‘leave me alone!’ || The difference between *cúk<sup>w</sup>-s* (A) and *cúk<sup>w</sup>-uñ* (preceding item) parallels that between *cəm\_p-s* and *cəm\_p-án*. See there for comments.

- *cúk<sup>w</sup>-a!-c* ‘to finish eating.’
- *cə<c>k<sup>w</sup>-á!-c* ‘to finish munching.’ || Stress suspect, probably *\*cə<c>k<sup>w</sup>-a!-c*.
- *cúk<sup>w</sup>\_ǰu?* (Focusing element: ‘only X ..., it is only X who ...’):  
*cúk<sup>w</sup>\_ǰu? ʔi\_s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>áǰt-s\_a wa? s.mul* ‘only his feet were in the water;’ *cúk<sup>w</sup>\_ǰu? s.ʔənc ti\_cix<sup>w</sup>\_a ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>u?* ‘I am the only one who went there.’ See *cáw\_cwa* for an additional example.
- cək<sup>w</sup>látən F* ‘pileated woodpecker.’ || See *k<sup>w</sup>látən, s.k<sup>w</sup>látən* for detailed comments.
- √cax<sup>w</sup>* (1): *cáx<sup>w</sup>-am* ‘to wade, intr.’
- *cáx<sup>w</sup>-a[m]-min* ‘to wade for s.t., in order to get s.t., tr.:’ *cax<sup>w</sup>-a[m]-mín-ʔkan ti\_n.s.ʔáx<sup>w</sup>-q\_a* ‘I waded to get my pants (which had been carried away by the water, had dropped into the water).’
- *cax<sup>w</sup>-a[m]-mín-xit* ‘to wade for s.o.’s possessions, tr.:’ *cax<sup>w</sup>-a[m]-mín-xi[t]-cí-ʔkan ti\_s.ʔáx<sup>w</sup>-q-sw\_a* ‘I waded to get your pants.’
- √cax<sup>w</sup>* (2): *ca{?}x<sup>w</sup>, cá?:c{?a}x<sup>w</sup>* ‘glad.’
- *ca{?}x<sup>w</sup>-mín* ‘to be glad for or about s.o.; to be glad to see s.o.; to express feelings of sympathy or love towards s.o., tr.’
- cix<sup>w</sup>* ‘to arrive (over there), to reach (over there):’ *cix<sup>w</sup>-kaʔ ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>u? pank<sup>w</sup>úph\_a s.ʔənc múta? ti\_n.s.núk<sup>w</sup>?\_a* ‘my friend and I went to Vancouver.’ See also *cúk<sup>w</sup>\_ǰu?, cáw=əw* and *cáw\_cwa* for additional examples. || CSLT *\*cix<sup>w</sup>* ‘to reach’ (K220).
- *cix<sup>w</sup>-almən* ‘to be almost there.’
- *cix<sup>w</sup>-almən-min* ‘to get close to s.t., tr.’
- *cix<sup>w</sup>-xal, cix<sup>w</sup>-s* ‘to bring s.t. (over there), intr., tr.’
- *cix<sup>w</sup>-aka?* ‘to reach (for s.t.), intr.’
- *cix<sup>w</sup>-aka?-min* ‘to reach for s.t., tr.’
- *cix<sup>w</sup>-c* ‘sound gets across (over there).’
- *cix<sup>w</sup>-qs* ‘to reach over there (e.g., cord into socket):’ *pút\_ǰu? ʔá.ta?*

- cix<sup>w</sup>-qs ‘it just reaches over there.’
- cix<sup>w</sup>-qs-álmən ‘almost reaching over there.’
  - cíx<sup>w</sup>-al-us ‘to be able to see.’
  - cíx<sup>w</sup>-asqət ‘to menstruate.’
  - n.cíx<sup>w</sup>=əx<sup>w</sup> ‘to break through ice (on top of river or lake), to walk on ice and break through it.’
- √cx<sup>w</sup>am (?): cx<sup>w</sup>ám-qən ‘roan horse.’ || PIS \*x<sup>w</sup>am-qn ‘roan (horse)’ (K195), but since the Shuswap form is cx<sup>w</sup>emqñ (K195), the Lillooet form is most probably a loan from Shuswap.
- cáq-ən ‘to put down a container with the opening upwards, to put it upright, tr.’ || PS \*cəq ‘to be in position, stand; tree’ (K25).
- cáq:cq-ən ‘to put down several containers (with their openings upwards), tr.’
  - cáq-xən ‘post in a lean-to or a shed.’
  - cəq-c ‘box is open.’
  - n.cəq-c M ‘to fish with a dipnet (holding the net still in an eddy and waiting until a fish swims into it).’ || See also záw-əm.
  - n.cəq-c-ám̃, n.cəq-c-áñ ‘to turn s.t. on its right side (e.g., a canoe, wagon, boat, pail), intr., tr.’
  - n.cq-ám̃-əm ‘to fall backwards, to fall on one’s back.’
  - n.cq-ám̃-ləx ‘to lay down on one’s back.’
  - n.cq-ús-əm ‘to look up.’
  - n.cq-ús-tən, cq-ús-tən ‘pot.’
  - cəq-w-ál-aka? ‘to keep one’s hands up with palms upward (e.g., when begging).’
- √caq : cəq:cáq ‘tame.’
- cáq:cq-ət (recorded as cá<c>q-ət by Davis). ‘Spruce Grouse,’ *Dendragapus canadensis*, often referred to as “fool-hen”, due to the fact that they are considered “stupid” and are easily caught, see Guiguet 1970b:9-13. || Thompson cáq:cəq-t ‘Spruce Grouse, fool-hen’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:895).
- ca{?}q ‘to get tamed.’ plan wa? ca{?}q ‘it is already tamed.’
- √ciq (1): ‘to poke, stab:’ cíq-iñ ‘to stab s.o., tr.’ || Cf. √ciq (2). PS \*ciq ‘to dig, stab’ (K25).

- cəq:cíq-in̄ ‘to stab s.o. all over:’ xik-in̄-it-as<sub>k</sub>Wu? ʔayʔ ʔá.kWu? n.ǰálza?-tn<sub>a</sub>, cíq-in̄-it-as<sub>k</sub>Wu? ʔayʔ, cəq:cíq-in̄-it-as<sub>k</sub>Wúʔtuʔ, niʔ<sub>k</sub>Wu? ǰúʔtuʔ ʔayʔ s.zuqW-s ta<sub>s</sub>.cutáʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘they pushed him into the sweatlodge, then they stabbed him, they stabbed him all over, and then the(ir) in-law died.’
- cíq ‘to hook fish (by using a long pole with a hook on it):’ ǰák<sub>tu</sub>ʔ cíq ‘he went (has gone) to hook fish.’ || cíq is mainly used in M. The form preferred in F is ǰalíwʔ-am.
- ka.cíq<sub>a</sub> ‘to get poked.’
- ka.n.cíq-q<sub>a</sub> ‘to get poked in the buttocks.’
- cəq:cíq=əq ‘to get stabbed all over.’
- n.cíq-anwás-ən ‘to stab s.o. in the heart, tr.’
- n.cíq-álq<sup>W</sup>əlt ‘to get stabbed in the throat.’ See s.ná:natx<sup>W</sup> for an example.
- √cíq (2): shoot of plant:’ cí{ʔ}<c>q-až ‘young shoot (mainly of thimbleberry).’ (“People used to eat it; you get it by the armload,” according to one of my consultants.) || Possibly related to √cíq (1) through a common meaning ‘sharp object juts out,’ but note CSLT \*(s-)caʔcqay ‘sprout, young shoot (esp. of thimbleberry)’ (K223).
- cí{ʔ}<c>q-až-ám ‘to get (thimbleberry) shoots.’
- cí{ʔ}<c>q-až-cín-əm ‘to eat young shoots.’
- cí{ʔ}<c>q-až-álq<sup>W</sup> ‘sapling of any young tree.’
- cqawt ‘flat.’
- cqawt-úlməx<sup>W</sup> ‘flat land.’
- cqiwʔ ‘to wait in an ambush for deer that are being flushed out.’
- s.cqaz̄ ‘barbecued salmon (ǰáqsaʔ), dried and stored away.’
- || CeS \*s-cəqay ‘sockeye salmon’ (K215).
- cqáz-am ‘to store away barbecued salmon.’
- n.cqaz̄-q<sup>W</sup> ‘dried fishhead.’
- cəqáʔlaq (\*) ‘coho eggs.’
- √cq<sup>W</sup> (1) (?): s.cq<sup>W</sup>-aw̄s (\*) ‘loincloth.’
- √cq<sup>W</sup> (2) ‘red:’ cq<sup>W</sup>-as ‘flesh of fish is still pink (before spawning).’ || Cf. √caq<sup>W</sup>, √cíq<sup>W</sup> and see there for etymological information.

- √caq<sup>w</sup> : cəq<sup>w</sup>:cáq<sup>w</sup> ‘reddish.’ || Cf. √cq<sup>w</sup> (2), √ciq<sup>w</sup> and see there for etymological information.
- cáq<sup>w</sup>-ləx ‘to get red (like berries, when ripening):’ plán<sub>u</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u? wa? cáq<sup>w</sup>-ləx k<sup>w</sup>ʔ<sub>m</sub>əxáʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘the huckleberries are ripening already, I hear.’
  - caq<sup>w</sup>-usáʔ-əm ‘starting to get ripe:’ plan wa? caq<sup>w</sup>-usáʔ-əm ʔi<sub>s</sub>.q<sup>w</sup>əl<sub>a</sub> ‘the berries are already starting to get ripe.’
  - cáq<sup>w</sup>-c-am ‘to put on lipstick.’
  - cəq<sup>w</sup>:cáq<sup>w</sup>-álus ‘reddish, not really red.’ || Cf. cəq<sup>w</sup>:cíq<sup>w</sup>-álus.
  - ca(?)q<sup>w</sup>-ús ‘to blush:’ wáʔ<sub>m</sub>aʔ ʔayʔ ca(?)q<sup>w</sup>-ús ‘you’d better blush!’
  - s.cáq<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘Saskatoon Berry, Service Berry,’ *Amelanchier alnifolia*: pi:palʔ-usáʔ ʔuʔ ʔi<sub>s</sub>.cáq<sup>w</sup>-m<sub>a</sub> ‘there is just one Saskatoon berry here and there.’ See n.s.ʔá<?>ʔ-əm for an additional example.  
|| s.cáq<sup>w</sup>-əm is a cover term for six subspecies of Saskatoon Berry, which are currently not distinguished within the Linnean canon, viz., s.caq<sup>w</sup>-əm-ʔúl, s.pəq:pəq, s.təx-ílus, nəq<sup>w</sup>:naq<sup>w</sup>-ú<q<sup>w</sup>>saʔ, s.ʔəx-ílus, s.wəʔk<sup>w</sup>aʔ-ú<?>saʔ (ʔəʔk<sup>w</sup>aʔ-ú<?>saʔ).
  - s.caq<sup>w</sup>-əm-ʔúl ‘“real” Saskatoon Berry’ (see preceding item).
  - n.cáq<sup>w</sup>-əm-ʔaʔ (A man’s name, derived from s.cáq<sup>w</sup>-əm): níʔ<sub>ti</sub>? wa? n.caq<sup>w</sup>-əm-ʔáʔ<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>u?; níʔ<sub>ti</sub>? ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>s</sub>.k<sup>w</sup>ácic-s ‘that was n.cáq<sup>w</sup>-əm-ʔaʔ, as I was told; that’s his Indian name.’
- √ciq<sup>w</sup> : cəq<sup>w</sup>:cíq<sup>w</sup> ‘red.’ || Cf. √cq<sup>w</sup> (1), √caq<sup>w</sup>, and possibly cəq<sup>w</sup>lírn. PS \*ci/aq<sup>w</sup> ‘to bleed, red’ (K26, who also links this root to PS \*cay ‘blood’ (not as such attested in Lillooet) and PS \*ciŋ<sup>w</sup> ‘to bleed,’ for which also see Lillooet √ciŋ<sup>w</sup>).
- cəq<sup>w</sup>:cíq<sup>w</sup>-álus ‘not really red’ (also recorded as ‘orange’). || Cf. cəq<sup>w</sup>:cáq<sup>w</sup>-álus.
  - cəq<sup>w</sup>-ciq<sup>w</sup>-mínst ‘almost red.’
- √cuq<sup>w</sup> (1) ‘hair, fur:’ cúq<sup>w</sup>-anaʔ M ‘lynx.’ || Cf. q<sup>w</sup>ac.
- √cuq<sup>w</sup> (2) ‘to splice:’ cúq<sup>w</sup>-xal, cúq<sup>w</sup>-uñ ‘to splice a rope, to add on another piece, intr., tr.’ || PIS \*cuq<sup>w</sup> ‘to add a length, attach a piece, splice’ (K160).
- cúq<sup>w</sup>-əlwas ‘to add another piece in the middle, intr.’
  - cuq<sup>w</sup>-miñ-twáí-ən ‘to add several pieces of rope, tr.’

- n.cúq<sup>w</sup>-xal, n.cúq<sup>w</sup>-uñ ‘to put a handle on s.t., intr., tr.’
- n.cúq<sup>w</sup>-mən ‘handle.’
- s.cáq<sup>w</sup>əm̄ (A) ‘lump,’ (B) ‘to have a lump.’ || The form s.cáq<sup>w</sup>əm̄ in meaning (A) probably contains the nominalizer s-, while in (B) it has the stative prefix s-.
- s.cáq<sup>w</sup>:cq<sup>w</sup>əm̄ (A) ‘lumps,’ (B) ‘to have lumps.’
- s.cáq<sup>w</sup>m̄-álq<sup>w</sup> ‘lump on a tree.’
- √cúq<sup>w</sup>um : cáq<sup>w</sup>:cúq<sup>w</sup>um (\*) ‘lake in swampy area.’
- cáq<sup>w</sup>c (\*) (Unidentified little fish.)
- cáq<sup>w</sup>lí<sup>m̄</sup> ‘bay horse.’ || Cf.? √caq<sup>w</sup>, √ciq<sup>w</sup>.
- √caḥ : cáḥ-az̄ (General term for ‘Spruce,’ covering both Engelmann Spruce, *Picea engelmannii*, and Sitka Spruce, *Picea sitchensis*, with consultants differing in their knowledge of these two types.)
- √caḥ<sup>w</sup> : See √ciḥ<sup>w</sup> (1).
- √caḥ<sup>w</sup> : s.caḥ<sup>w</sup> ‘gentle (slope):’ s.caḥ<sup>w</sup> ti<sub>x</sub><sup>w</sup>wáḥ<sub>a</sub> ‘the road is sloping up (or down) gently.’
- s.caḥ<sup>w</sup>-c ‘gentle slope on the edge of a creek or river.’
- √ciḥ<sup>w</sup> (1): cíḥ<sup>w</sup>=əḥ<sup>w</sup> ‘to stream down (liquid):’ wa? cíḥ<sup>w</sup>=əḥ<sup>w</sup> ʔi<sub>n</sub>.s.qém-p<sub>a</sub> ‘my sweat is streaming down.’
- ciḥ<sup>w</sup>=ḥ<sup>w</sup>-ánwas ‘to feel sad’ (as if one is “crying inside”). || Joe Joseph remarks about ciḥ<sup>w</sup>=ḥ<sup>w</sup>-ánwas that “the old folks used to say that.”
- n.cíḥ<sup>w</sup>=əḥ<sup>w</sup>-l-əqs ‘to have a running nose.’
- n.cí(?)ḥ<sup>w</sup>-əq ‘to settle down at the bottom (sediment)’ (synonymous with n.kəḥ<sup>w</sup>-p-əq).
- cəḥ<sup>w</sup>-p ‘to sweat:’ wa? cəḥ<sup>w</sup>-p ti<sub>s</sub>.k<sup>w</sup>ḥ<sup>w</sup>-ús-c<sub>a</sub> ‘his face is sweating.’
- cəḥ<sup>w</sup>-p-áliw̄s ‘to sweat (over one’s entire body).’
- √ciḥ<sup>w</sup> (2) (?): cíḥ<sup>w</sup>-alús-tən ‘fine roots (for making a k<sup>w</sup>m-átməx).’
- cəḥ<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to rip, tear s.t., tr.’
- s.cəḥ ‘ripped (paper, cloth).’
- ka.cəḥ<sub>a</sub> ‘to get torn:’ ka.cəḥ<sub>a</sub> ti<sub>p</sub>íph<sub>a</sub> ‘the paper got torn.’
- cəḥ<sup>w</sup>:cḥ<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to tear all up, tr.’
- cəḥ<sup>w</sup>-p-án ‘to tear s.t., tr.’ (virtually synonymous with cəḥ<sup>w</sup>-ən).
- cḥ<sup>w</sup>-ank, cḥ<sup>w</sup>-ánk-ən ‘to gut an animal, to operate on s.o., intr., tr.:’ cḥ<sup>w</sup>-

- ánk-n-əm ‘he had an operation.’
- cɤ-ál-íca? ‘to tear cloth, clothing.’
  - n.cəɤ:cɤ-ál-us ‘big-eyed’ (literally, “having one’s eyes torn open”):  
n.ləq̣<sup>w</sup>:laq̣<sup>w</sup>-al-ús-əm\_k<sup>w</sup>u?\_ǰ̣ ta\_s.kalú<l>?\_a; níɤ\_ka\_wi? zam̄  
səs\_ən.cəɤ:cɤ-ál-us ta\_s.kalú<l>?\_a ‘so the owl opened his eyes  
wide; and that is why the owl has big eyes nowadays.’
  - cəɤ-əlwás ‘to tear things in two, intr.’
  - cəɤ-lílik-əm ‘fish swimming just under the surface of the water (so you can  
see its back).’
- √ciɤ<sup>w</sup> : cí{ɤi}ɤ<sup>w</sup> ‘to bleed.’ || PS \*ciɤ<sup>w</sup> ‘to bleed’ (K26, who also links  
this root to PS \*cay ‘blood’ (not as such attested in Lillooet) and  
\*ci/aq<sup>w</sup> ‘to bleed, red’).
- cí:c{ɤi}ɤ<sup>w</sup> ‘to bleed all over.’
  - cí{ɤ}ɤ<sup>w</sup>-əc ‘to have a bleeding mouth.’
  - ci{ɤ}ɤ<sup>w</sup>-áka? ‘to have a bleeding hand:’ ci{ɤ}ɤ<sup>w</sup>-áka?-ɤkan ‘I have a  
bleeding hand.’
- s.cuɤ<sup>w</sup> ‘stripe.’ || PS \*caɤ<sup>w</sup>, \*caw ‘to reach for, stick out; fringe, stripe’  
(K27), PIS \*cəɤ<sup>w</sup> ‘stripe’ (NIS), ‘fringe’ (SIS), K161.
- cúɤ<sup>w</sup>-ɤa? F ‘steelhead trout.’
  - n.cuɤ<sup>w</sup>-k ‘to have a stripe on the back.’
- cɤ<sup>w</sup>ay ‘to make a nuisance of oneself.’ || Cf. ɤ<sup>w</sup>ic-ám̄.
- s.cɤ<sup>w</sup>ay ‘to be a big tease, to play a lot of jokes on a person.’ || The  
prefix is most probably stative s-, rather than the nominalizer s-.
  - cɤ<sup>w</sup>ay-an-cút (A) ‘to make a fool of oneself’ (more or less  
synonymous with ǰ̣əx-an-cút); (B) ‘to make a nuisance of  
oneself.’
  - cɤ<sup>w</sup>ay-min-an-cút ‘to make a fool of oneself.’
  - cɤ<sup>w</sup>áy-c-am̄ ‘to say bad words.’
  - cɤ<sup>w</sup>áy-c-miñ ‘to say bad words to s.o., tr.’
- √cw (?): cw-ilx F ‘pass used by deer.’
- √cŵ (Meaning unclear, found only in combination with -usa? ‘round  
object’): n.cŵ-ús?-am ‘to make a loop on a rope, intr.’
- n.cŵ-ú<ŵ>sa? (A) ‘little loop;’ (B) ‘to snare, intr.’
  - n.cŵú<ŵ>sa?-xit ‘to snare s.t., tr.:’ n.cŵ-u<ŵ>sa?-xít-kan ti\_s.q<sup>w</sup>yíc\_a ‘I

- snared a rabbit;’ n.cẉ-u<ẉ>saʔ-xít-kan ti\_míx̣aʔ\_a ‘I snared a bear.’ || For the use of -xit in a two-place verb cf. q̣<sup>w</sup>ús-xit.
- √cəw ‘to carve, mark, make a design:’ s.cə<cə>ẉ (A) ‘design’ (with the nominalizer s-); (B) ‘to have a design (e.g., a fawn, on its back)’ (with stative s-).
- n.cə<cə>ẉ-ək (\*) ‘fawn’ (literally, “having a design on its back”).
  - s.cə<cə>ẉ-qíṇ-kst ‘bear cub’ (literally, “having spots on its claws”).  
See ʔálk<sup>w</sup>-ən for an example.
  - n.cw-álap-əm, n.cw-álap-ən ‘to copy s.t., make a picture of s.t., intr., tr.’
  - n.cw-álap ‘statue (e.g., in church).’
  - cw-álap-tən ‘blueprint.’
- √caw (?): cəw:cáw-xn-aṃ ‘to take long steps.’
- √caẉ : cáẉ=əẉ (A) ‘to make a lot of noise (people in gathering, clapping, whistling, talking);’ (B) F ‘to attend a meeting:’ cíx<sup>w</sup>-kan cáẉ=əẉ ‘I went to a meeting;’ nás-kaʔ cáẉ=əẉ ‘we are going to a meeting.’
- cáẉ-ləx ‘to make noise (but less noise than cáẉ=əẉ).’
- cúẉ-xál, cúẉ-ən ‘to kick s.t., intr., tr.:’ cúẉ-ən-ʔkan ti\_s.qáx̣aʔ-s\_a ‘I kicked his dog’ || See also cúʔ-ən.
- cẉ-ú<ẉ>saʔ ‘to kick a ball, to play soccer.’ || Phonetically identical to n.cẉ-ú<ẉ>saʔ ‘little loop; to snare,’ except for the presence of n- in the latter form.
  - cẉ-áʔməx ‘to kick s.o. in the stomach, intr.’
  - cúẉ:cẉ-ən-cút ‘to kick around (e.g., in a rage):’ wáʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ cúẉ:cẉ-ən-cút ʔi\_ka.xál-as\_a ta\_twə<w><ẉ>t\_a, ʔíx̣-c-aṃ ‘when the boy got to the brow of the hill he started to kick around, screaming’ (sentence taken from ‘The Abandoned Boy,’ as told by Martina LaRochelle, in which the protagonist finds out that he has been deserted by his kinsmen).
- cáẉcwa ‘poor, pityful:’ cúk<sup>w</sup>\_ʔuʔ ʔi\_waʔ\_q<sup>w</sup>ən:q<sup>w</sup>án-t cáẉcwa ‘it is only the poor that are pityful.’ || Also recorded tsáẉtswa, both forms probably being an allegro-form of ti\_sáẉt-sw\_a ‘your slave, your pityful person.’ See also səw:sáẉt-sw\_a (under saẉt).

√cwás ‘level, to bet, weigh:’ cwás ‘level.’ || CSLT \*cawas ‘level, even’ (K223).

- cwás-əm ‘to bet, intr.’
- cwás-ən ‘to bet against s.o., to meet s.o.’s bet or price, tr.’
- cwás-mən-min ‘to bet s.t., to use s.t. as a bet, tr.:’ cwás-mən-mín-  
ʔkan tu? nəʔ\_ən.s.qíáw\_a ‘I bet my money (and lost it).’
- n.cwá<w>s-əm, n.cwá<w>s-ən ‘to survey, weigh, measure s.t., intr.,  
tr.’
- n.cwa<w>s-ílx ‘to weigh, measure oneself.’
- cwás-ləx ‘to compare heights.’
- n.cwá<w>s-tən ‘scales (for weighing), ruler, any measuring instrument:’  
s.təʔ n.cwá<w>s-tən ‘measuring tape.’
- n.cwá<w>s-xn-am ‘to measure s.t. by taking footsteps, intr.’

cuwx ‘to melt away, to dissolve (ice, candy, sugar):’ cúwx tu? ʔayʔ  
ni\_n.kántih\_a ‘my candy melted away.’ || Also recorded cuʔx. The  
presence of the inchoative marker {ʔ} would be plausible in this  
form, but that would leave us with a unique case of a root  
(\*√cux) where u is followed by an unrounded velar.

√cwax<sup>w</sup> : s.cwa<w>x<sup>w</sup> ‘creek, little river.’ || PIS \*cwax ‘creek’ (K161).

- s.cwə<w><wə>x<sup>w</sup> (also recorded s.cwə<w><wə>x<sup>w</sup>) ‘little creek.’

cúwaʔ ‘possession, one’s own X:’ n.cúwaʔ\_tíʔ ‘that’s mine;’ n.cuwaʔ\_ká\_tíʔ  
sənaʔ ‘that should be mine;’ n.cuwʔ-ás\_ká\_tíʔ ‘I wish that were  
mine;’ cuwaʔ-sú\_ká\_tíʔ ‘that should be yours;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz ká.tíʔ  
k<sup>w</sup>ənswa\_ksn-án, cuwaʔ-s\_ká\_ʔuʔ s.x<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>ək<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>as\_nás xələn-c-miñ-  
tam-álap-as ‘I don’t send him [to do that], it must be his own idea to go  
and beg food from you folks;’ ka.pəx̃<sup>w</sup>-s-as\_a ʔi\_s.ǫáʔ-s\_a, níʔ\_ʔuʔ  
ʔayʔ n.ǫs-añk-míx-s; x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy\_ʔuʔ mútaʔ k<sup>w</sup>\_s.xiñ-s, ka.pəx̃<sup>w</sup>-s-kan\_a  
mútaʔ ʔi\_n.cúwaʔ\_a s.ǫaʔ, níʔ\_ʔuʔ n.ǫs-añk-míx-kaʔ ‘he squirted  
out his food, and then he couldn’t stop laughing; it didn’t last  
long before I squirted out my food too, and we both got carried  
away laughing.’

√cay ‘to crawl (?):’ cáy-ləx ‘to crawl.’

- cəy:cáy-ləx ‘a whole bunch is crawling.’
- cá<cə>y-ləx ‘to crawl (child).’

- cəy:cá<cə>ý-ləx ‘many little ones (children, ants) crawling.’  
cəy:cá<cə>ý-ləx ʔi.s.x<sup>w</sup>ú<x<sup>w</sup>>ž\_a ‘the ants are crawling.’
- cilx-á<x>ləq<sup>w</sup> ‘to crawl along a log.’ || Note syncopation of cəy-ləx into cilx (via \*cəlx, with ə > i between two palatal/lateral consonants) and cf. qəlx-án?-an (under qáy-ləx) for a similar case.
- çiyka?-min ‘to show s.t. off, tr.:’ wa? çiyka?-mín-as ti\_cí<c>l\_a kəh-s ‘he is showing off his new car.’
- √caz : cáz=əz ‘a large group of people.’
- √cužx<sup>w</sup> : cúž<=žə>x<sup>w</sup> (\*) ‘to bother people.’
- √ca? ‘black (?):’ ca<c>?-úsa? ‘Blackcap, Black Raspberry,’ *Rubus leucodermis*. || Cf. s.cicá?.
- √ci? : cí<ci>? (\*) ‘boy’s penis.’ || Probably derived from \*cí<cə>ý, with underlying root \*√ciy or c\*√ciy.
- cú?-ən ‘to kick s.o., tr.’ || Idiolectal variant of cúw-ən. The latter form is phonetically [čówũn], while cú?-ən is [čó?ən]. PIS \*cu? ‘to punch’ (K26).
- c?-ú<?>sa? (A) ‘to play soccer;’ (B) ‘soccer ball.’ || Idiolects which employ this form oppose it phonetically to n.cw-ú<w>sa? ‘little loop; to snare.’
- cu?-twáx<sup>w</sup> ‘to kickbox.’
- c?a ‘this (visible):’ s.taŋ c?a ‘what is this?;’ c?a k<sup>w</sup>u.s.qáyx<sup>w</sup> ‘this man.’
- c?á-wna ‘this one right here.’
- l.c?a ‘here (visible, proximal, pivoting).’
- l.c?á-wna ‘right here.’
- ɬəl.c?á ‘from here.’
- ɬəl.c?áh-məx ‘person from here.’
- ʔə.c?á ‘hither.’
- kən.c?á ‘around here, via here.’
- c?as (A) ‘to come:’ c?as ʔúx<sup>w</sup>al ‘he is coming home;’ (B) ‘to get ...er:’  
c?as xəɬ ti\_tmíx<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘the weather is getting cooler.’
- c?as-aká?-əm, c?ás-aka?-min ‘to send s.t. through s.o., intr., tr.’
- c?ás-xal ‘to bring (some), intr.:’ c?ás-xal-ɬkax<sup>w</sup> ‘you bring some!’
- c?ás-miŋ ‘to come for s.o., s.t., to come to get s.o., s.t., tr.:’ c?as-miŋ-  
cíh-as\_kɬ ‘he will be coming for you.’

- cʔás-miñ-xit ‘to come for s.o.’s belongings.’ cʔas-miñ-xít-kan s.kíkaʔ  
ʔi.məkíl-ú|yaʔ-s\_a, x<sup>w</sup>ikáy-s\_a, zúć-mən-s\_a ‘I have come for  
kíkaʔ’s məkíl-ú|yaʔ, her prepared salmon, her paint.’
- cʔas-c ‘to bring s.o., s.t., tr.’ cʔás-c-kax<sup>w</sup> ‘you bring it!’
- cʔás-c-am ‘to bring a message.’ waʔ cʔás-c-am ʔlá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ‘he is bringing  
a message from there.’

cuʔx : See cu<sup>w</sup>x.

cáʔwin M ‘coho salmon.’ || CSLT \*ca<sup>w</sup>in ‘coho salmon’ (K223). The F  
gloss is ǰáyəqs.

## Ć

- √ć (1) (?): n.ć-á|k-xal, n.ć-á|k-am ‘to wrap s.t. up, intr., tr.’
- n.ć.ć:ć-á|k-xal ‘to wrap up a lot of things, intr.’ || A unique case where  
a suffix is comprised in total reduplication (due to the fact that  
the root is too short to allow total reduplication by itself or due  
to reanalysis of the portion ć-á|k as √ćá|k).
- n.ć-á|k-íćʔ-am ‘to use one’s apron or blouse for storing berries (or  
other fruits or objects), intr.’
- n.ć-á|k-mən (also n.ć-á|k-tən) ‘object used for wrapping things up.’
- √ć (2): Reduced form of ćiʔ ‘deer’ in ć+qáǰaʔ ‘horse.’
- √ćap (1): ćǰ(ʔ)p ‘sour (from fermentation).’ || PIS \*ću/ǰp ‘sour,  
fermented’ (K162).
- ćǰ(ʔ)p-xən ‘to have smelly feet.’
- ćǰ(ʔ)p-ǰ|iwš ‘to have body odour.’
- √ćap (2): ćǰ<ć>p ‘(type of) whitefish’ (has small mouth, lots of bones,  
“peamouth”).
- s.ćəpəǰ ‘grass’ (refers to short grass, in contrast to s.ləqəm).
- s.ćəpǰ-ú|lǰəx<sup>w</sup> ‘grass.’
- √ćip (1): ‘cold (object).’
- ćíp-xal, ćíp-in ‘to cool s.t. off, intr., tr.’
- ćíp-akaʔ ‘to have cold hands.’
- ćíp-xən ‘to have cold feet.’

- n.čip̄ ‘cold liquid.’
- n.čip̄-čín-əm̄ ‘to drink s.t. cold, intr.’
- čip̄-ʔúl ‘too cold (object).’
- n.čip̄-ʔúl ‘too cold (liquid).’
- √čip̄ (2) ‘to close (?):’ n.čip̄-až-ús-əm̄ ‘to close one’s eyes.’ || Cf. √p̄ič̄ ‘to pinch.’ PS \*čip̄ ‘to squeeze (shut), pinch’ (K31).
- √čápaʔ : čá<č>paʔ M ‘grandfather.’ || The F gloss is s.páp-zaʔ. CSLT \*čáp̄ ‘gr. gr. grandparent/child’ (K221).
- √čəm̄ (1) ‘sharp, pointed:’ čəm̄-al-ú<l>paʔ ‘point of land (between two rivers); foot of mountain (where it comes down in a point).’ || PS \*čəm̄ ‘sharp pointed’ (K30).
- čám̄:čám̄-əqs ‘sharp (point).’ || The glottalization (apparently required by -əqs) is unusual.
- čám̄-qs-án̄ ‘to sharpen (a point; s.t. into a point), tr.:’ čám̄-qs-án̄-as ti\_múlχ\_a ‘he sharpened the stick.’
- √čəm̄ (2) ‘internal body part:’ s.čəm̄-qín̄ ‘brains.’ || Cf. √čam̄ (1).
- s.čm̄-ank ‘guts.’
- n.čəm̄-l-ánaʔ (A) ‘pectoral fin;’ (B) ‘bone around the gills.’
- √čam̄ (1) ‘bony part of fish (bone, fin):’ s.čam̄ ‘fish bone.’ || Cf. √čəm̄ (2), √čam̄ (2), and see √čam̄ (3).
- s.čam̄-c ‘leftover fish bones (after eating fish).’
- čám̄:čám̄ ‘fish bones; all bones.’
- n.čám̄-ank ‘belly fin.’
- n.čam̄-k ‘dorsal fin.’
- √čam̄ (2) (?): čám̄-c-am̄ ‘not liking one’s food, intr.:’ káx<sup>w</sup>ǰuʔ čám̄-c-am̄ ‘you don’t like your food.’ || Cf. √čam̄ (1).
- √čam̄ (3): čám̄-xal, čam̄-án̄ ‘to lick s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS \*čų/əm̄ ‘to suck,’ \*s-čų/əm̄ ‘bone’ (K31, who also lists Lillooet s.čam̄ ‘fish bone’ (√čam̄ (1)) and n.čúr̄m̄-qs-án̄ ‘to kiss’ (√čúr̄m̄ (1)) under these roots).
- n.čám̄-lum̄x<sup>w</sup>-tən̄ ‘deer-lick.’
- √čum̄ (1): čəm̄:čúm̄ ‘rough on skin (like certain types of underwear).’
- √čum̄ (2): See √čúr̄m̄ (3).
- √čúr̄m̄ (1) (Meaning unclear, found only in combination with -əqs ‘nose’):

n.ćúm-qs-ań F ‘to kiss s.o., tr.’ || See √ćam̄ (3) for etymological comments

√ćum̄ (2): ćúm:ćam̄ ‘boil; big pimple.’

√ćum̄ (3) (?): n.ćú<ćam̄>ń-ča? ‘deer) fawn.’ || Also recorded n.ćúm-ča?, but this variant is rarely used (and possibly a back-formation).

√ćmix<sup>w</sup> ‘peak, top, edge (?):’ ćmíx<sup>w</sup>-la-qíń, n.ćmíx<sup>w</sup>-la-qíń (A) ‘comb on rooster; tuft on Steller’s jay;’ (B) F ‘peak on roof.’ || PIS \*ćmix<sup>w</sup> ‘peaked’ (K162).

— ćmí<ń>x<sup>w</sup>-la-qíń, n.ćmí<ń>x<sup>w</sup>-la-qíń F ‘peaked roof.’

ćamq̄-án ‘to pull s.t. apart, tr.’

— ka.ćmāq̄-əl̄wás<sub>a</sub> ‘to get pulled in half.’

ćamq̄als, ćamq̄lās ‘scissors.’

√ćimq̄<sup>w</sup> : ćim<=mā>q̄<sup>w</sup> ‘to drip from the trees (rain, but especially snow when it is melting).’

ćamx̄ ‘worn out.’ || Cf. √ćmiŋ<sup>w</sup>. PS √ćamx̄ ‘disappear, wear away’ (K31).

— ćamx̄-áp̄-la-xən ‘to wear out the heel on one’s shoe.’

— ćamx̄-álus ‘fishnet is badly gone, worn out.’

— ćamx̄-ál-íča? ‘worn out clothing.’

√ćmiŋ<sup>w</sup> : ka.ćmiŋ<sup>w</sup>=ŋ<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> (\*) ‘badly gone, worn out, old and useless’ (probably largely synonymous with ka.ǰ<sup>w</sup>ál=l<sub>a</sub>): ka.ćmiŋ<sup>w</sup>=ŋ<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ti<sub>m</sub>áq̄<sub>a</sub> ‘the snow is badly gone, really slushy.’

|| Cf. ćamx̄.

— ćmiŋ<sup>w</sup>t (\*) *id.* as ka.ćmiŋ<sup>w</sup>=ŋ<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub>.

— ćmiŋ<sup>w</sup>-t-álus (\*) ‘fishnet, badly gone.’

— ćmiŋ<sup>w</sup>-t-íča? (\*) ‘clothing, worn out.’

— ćmāŋ<sup>w</sup>-t-álq<sup>w</sup> (\*) ‘old, useless tree; dead tree still standing but starting to rot.’

— ćmāŋ<sup>w</sup>-t-áz (\*) ‘old (object).’

ćit (Unidentified bird, recorded as (A) ‘Whistle Hawk’ by Van Eijk, and as (B) ‘Nightbird’ by Davis.)

n.ćítam̄ ‘to go (in a particular direction):’ n.ćítam̄<sub>tu</sub>? ʔá-k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘he went that way;’ kən.tákəm<sub>ǰ</sub>ǰu? ʔəs<sub>ən</sub>.ćítam̄ ti<sub>s</sub>.plúk<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘the smoke is blowing every which way;’ n.ćítam̄-čkán<sub>k</sub>č ʔə.k<sup>w</sup>ʔú ǰʔíʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘I will go across;’ n.ćítam̄-čkán<sub>k</sub>č ʔə.cʔá, n.ćítam̄-čkák<sup>w</sup><sub>k</sub>č ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘I

am going this way, you are going that way.’ || The semantic difference between *n.čítəṃ* on the one hand, and *nas* ‘to go (that way),’ *cʔas* ‘to come (this way)’ and *ʕak* ‘to go (across the range of vision)’ remains to be investigated in detail.

— *n.čítəṃ-min* ‘to go towards s.o., s.t., tr.:’ *n.čítəṃ-mín-c-as ti\_kaḥ\_a* ‘there is a car coming my way.’

— *n.čitrṃ-ákaʔ* ‘to go one way (e.g., a river), to roll, be thrown one way.’

— *n.čitrṃ-ákaʔ-min* ‘to go towards s.o., s.t., tr.:’ *n.čitrṃ-akaʔ-mín-c-as ti\_s.plúk^w\_a* ‘the smoke is blowing my way.’

*čacú* ‘wren.’ Probably the Pacific Wren, *Troglodytes pacificus*, recently split off from the Winter Wren complex, and by far the commonest wren in Lillooet territory. Possibly also used for the House Wren, *Troglodytes aedon*, and the Rock Wren, *Salpinctes obsoletus*, both found sparingly on the east side of the coast mountains. || Thompson *s.če:čúw* ‘small, brown bird, prob. winter wren and perhaps also house wren and (or) Bewick’s wren’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1405). Cf. Squamish *čú:čumʔam* ‘(prob.) snowbird,’ with a reference to ‘snow, winter’ possibly shared with the wren (cf. Dutch *winterkoninkje*, literally “little winter king,” for ‘wren’).

*√čəs* (1): *ka.čəs\_a* ‘to bump, get bumped:’ *ka.čəs-akáʔ-ʕkan\_a* ‘I bumped my hand;’ *ka.čəs-xən-ʕkán\_a* ‘I bumped my foot.’ || PS \*čəs ‘to rattle, hit’ (K32). Cf. *√čəs* (2).

— *ka.čəs-anwás\_a* ‘to get hurt in one’s feelings.’

— *ka.čəs-c-as\_a* ‘to bump s.o., tr.’

*√čəs* (2) (?): *n.čəč<č>s-əq^w-tən* F (A) ‘deerhoof rattle;’ (B) ‘rattle bound on legs when dancing.’ || Cf. *√čəs* (1). K160 makes a tentative connection to *š.čəčəłš*, *š.čəčəłšt* (see there for further etymological information).

*√čəš* (?): *čəš-z-əqs* (\*) ‘nostrils of moose.’

*√čn* (?): *čn-ɨlx* ‘to swoop down (bird).’ || The retracted suffix *-ɨlx* suggests that the root has an (underlying) retracted vowel. See also the next item in this regard.

√čń (?): n.čń-ǎǎ-us-əm (also recorded n.čń-ǎǎ-us-əm) ‘to take aim, intr.’  
|| PS \*čəŋ ‘tight’ (K162). The presence of retracted ə in this root is supported by the retracted suffix -ǎǎ-us. Cf. √čń, which shares the notion of ‘aiming’ with √čń.

— n.čń-ǎǎ-us-xit ‘to take aim at s.o., s.t., tr.’

√čəŋ : čəŋ-p ‘(to make a) ringing sound.’

— ka.čəŋ\_a ‘(to make a) ringing, vibrating sound (e.g., when a gong is sounded).’

— čəŋ-p-ána? ‘to have a ringing sound in one’s ear:’ čəŋ-p-ána?-ɬkan ‘I have a ringing sound in my ear.’

— ka.n.čəŋ-p-aná?\_a ‘to have a ringing sound in one’s ear (e.g., having been hit on the head).’

√čan : čán:čəń ‘grasshopper.’ || Possibly misrecording for \*čán:čəń. PS \*čəl (red.) ‘cricket, grasshopper’ (K29, who does not list the Lillooet form but remarks that Upper Chehalis and Southern Interior Salish have n instead of l, which suggests that the Lillooet form may be a borrowing from a Southern Interior Salish language).

čńip̥ (\*) ‘to pass a cigarette around, to share a cigarette (possibly also a pipe or cigar):’ wa? čńip̥-wit ‘they are sharing a smoke.’ || The sequence ip̥ is historically possibly a suffix, cf. čńip̥-ən, √kńip̥, all with the notion ‘to (en)circle.’

√čńiq<sup>w</sup> : čńiq<sup>w</sup>-t F ‘to fight.’

— čńiq<sup>w</sup>-t-úɬ F ‘aggressive.’

— čńiq<sup>w</sup>-t-əc, čńiq<sup>w</sup>-t-c-am̥ F ‘to quarrel:’ čńiq<sup>w</sup>-t-c-ám̥-ɬkaɬ ‘we quarreled.’

— čńiq<sup>w</sup>-c-míń F ‘to quarrel with s.o., tr.’ čńiq<sup>w</sup>-c-míń-c-as ‘he quarreled with me.’ || The absence of t may be a misrecording.

— čńiq<sup>w</sup>-ən F ‘to fight s.o., tr.’

s.čanáz ‘bullhead (fish):’ s.q<sup>w</sup>ǎǎ:q<sup>w</sup>ǎǎ-úɬ, číla k<sup>w</sup>u.s.čanáz ‘he is a tattletale, just like the bullhead.’ || PS \*s-čnaŋ ‘bullhead’ (K31).

√čáɬ (1) ‘chilled:’ čəɬ:čáɬ ‘cool, chilled (neither hot nor cold, but in

- between, e.g., weather, tea, coffee).’ || PS \*čų/ǎl ‘to hurt, smart; cold; tart; bitter, sour, salty’ (K29, who also lists Lillooet čúŋ-urn ‘chilly, cold (person)’ and čǎǎ:čúǎ ‘sour, bitter (čúǎ:čǎǎ ‘Oregon Grape’) here).
- čáŋ-ań ‘to cool s.t. off (solids), tr.’
  - ča{?}ŋ ‘to get cooled, chilled (person):’ ča{?}ŋ-káx<sup>w</sup>-kŋ ‘you will get chilled’ (said to person who leaves with only thin clothes on).  
|| Cf. ca{?}k, which refers to objects cooling off.
  - ča{?}ŋ-áǎiws ‘fever breaks, person cools off.’ || Synonymous with ca{?}k-áǎiws.
  - ča{?}ŋ-álc ‘house gets cold.’
  - n.ča{?}ŋ-áńk ‘sun goes down and one side of the mountain is cooling off.’
  - čáŋ-ləx F ‘to cool off, get cold (person).’ || Not generally used by M speakers, who prefer cák-ləx.
  - n.čáŋ-ań ‘to cool off a liquid, tr.’
  - n.čá{?}ŋ ‘chilled (liquid), to cool off, turn cold (liquid).’
- √čaŋ (2) (?): čáŋ:čaŋ-áǎtəx<sup>w</sup> (\*) ‘looking alike (horses).’ || Cf. čǎlh-áǎtəx<sup>w</sup> (under čǎla).
- √čuŋ : čúŋ-urn M ‘chilly, cold (person):’ kǎń.ǎu? čúŋ-urn ‘I am cold;’  
ǎǎǎǎ=ǎ-s.ǎu? k<sup>w</sup>ǎn.s.čúŋ-urn ‘I am really cold.’ || See √čaŋ (1) for etymological comments. The F equivalent of čúŋ-urn is ǎǎǎǎil. čaŋimán, čǎŋimán ‘whisk, whipper (esp., for whipping soap berry juice into a foam).’
- √čǎŋń (?): čǎŋń-ákst-ərn ‘to shade one’s eyes by holding a hand over them.’
- čǎŋwǎwǎlck (\*) ‘(unidentified) water snake.’
- √čǎ (1) (?): s.čǎ-ǎlq<sup>w</sup> ‘stick used in lahal game.’ || Cf. √čǎ (2). PS \*čǎl ‘to stand; (a stand of) trees, rushes’ (K28).
- √čǎ (2) (?): čǎ-ǎp-ǎ-lə-xən ‘spur.’ || Cf. √čǎ (1), through a possible semantic connection ‘slender object,’ and cf. √čǎl (1).
- √čǎl (1) (?): čǎl-q-ǎǎx ‘to buck.’ || Cf. √čǎ (2), through a possible shared reference to bucking in response to being spurred. For non-glottalized l in the root of this form see čǎl=ǎ-əq (√čǎl (2)).
- √čǎl (2) (?): čǎl=ǎ-əq ‘pubic hair starting to grow.’ || The absence of

glottalization on l (as expected by the presence of -q) is unusual (as is unglottalized l in the root of the preceding item).

- √cəl ‘edge, rim, fence.’ cəl-c-áñ ‘to finish a canoe at the edge; to put a narrow strip around the edge; to put a board around the edge of a fence, tr.’ || Cf. cłañ.
- cəl-c-tən ‘board or strip around the edge.’
  - cí(?)<cə>í (A) ‘picket fence;’ (B) ‘fence made by chopping down trees and leaving them there.’ (In the latter meaning, cí(?)<cə>í is synonymous with ɬí(?)<ɬə>ć (see ɬáč-ən).
  - √c! (?): n.c!-ǻn?-am ‘to be really listening’ (synonymous with n.kalán-ac).
  - √cə| (?): cə(ʔə)|-xít ‘to try to get s.t.:’ níɬ.ti? wa? cə(ʔə)|-xít-an ‘that is the one I am trying to get.’
  - cə(ʔə)|-mín *id.* as cə(ʔə)|-xít : níɬ.ti? wa? cə(ʔə)|-mín-an ‘that is the one I am trying to get.’
  - čila ‘to be like s.o., s.t., intr.:’ čila-ɬkán.ǻu? ti.n.s.qác-əz?\_a ‘I am like my father;’ čila.ǻu? wi.s.níɬ k<sup>w</sup>.s.ʔəl:ʔəl-ɬkáɬ = čila.ǻu? wi.s.níɬ ti.s.ʔəl:ʔəl-ɬkáɬ\_a ‘we are just as strong as they are;’ máy-s-ən.ti? čila.ǻu? k<sup>w</sup>u.s.ptínus-əm-su ‘fix that just the way you like it;’ ʔáma ɬ.čilh-as ‘Amen’ (literally, ‘it is good if it is like (this)’).  
|| PS \*ci/al ‘shade, shadow; outline, similar; shelter’ (K29).
  - čila-s ‘to leave it like that, to think it’s enough, tr.:’ čila-s.maɬ ‘leave it like that; that’s enough!’
  - čila-míx (A) ‘instantly dead;’ (B) ‘one’s face stays like that (e.g., when making funny faces):’ čila-míx-kax<sup>w</sup>.kɬ ʔá.ti? ‘your face will stay like that’ (said, for example, to s.o. who is cək<sup>w</sup>:ck<sup>w</sup>-ə<k<sup>w</sup>>|\_us-əm).
  - čila-wílx ‘to become the same (or similar) in size or form.’
  - nək<sup>w</sup>.čila ‘to be of the same age as s.o.’ See sáy:səẓ-s for an example.
  - cəl:čila ‘to be of the same size as s.o.’ See sáy:səẓ-s for an example.
  - čilh-us ‘to look alike (in face).’ || Synonymous with wíñax<sup>w</sup>-us.
  - cəlh-álq<sup>w</sup>əm, čilh-álq<sup>w</sup>əm, cəl:cəlh-álq<sup>w</sup>əm ‘to look like s.o. (in over-all appearance).’
  - cəlh-áltəx<sup>w</sup> F ‘looking alike (horses).’ || The M variant is wəñ:wíñax<sup>w</sup>-əq<sup>w</sup>. Cf. cəɬ:cəɬ-áltəx<sup>w</sup> (√cəɬ (2)).

čúł-xal, čúł-ún (\*) ‘to stay with the enemy in order to spy on them, intr., tr.’

√čúł : čəł:čúł ‘sour, bitter (esp., berries).’ || Cf. also čúł:čəł below. PS \*čų/əl ‘to hurt, smart; cold; tart, bitter, sour, salty’ (K29, who also lists Lillooet čá4-añ ‘to cool s.t. off’ and čú4-urñ ‘cold (body)’ under this root)

— čəł:čúł-usa? ‘bitter fruit.’

— čúł:čəł ‘Tall Oregon-grape,’ *Mahonia aquifolium* (synonymous with *Berberis aquifolium*).

— čúł:čł-až ‘Oregon-grape bush.’

— čúł=ł-á4məx ‘to have a sour stomach from eating too many berries.’

— n.čúł=ł-əc ‘to have a sour taste in the mouth.’

čłp-ən ‘to pinch s.o., tr.’ || See comment on čnił.

čəłs ‘(Belted) kingfisher,’ *Ceryle alcyon*. || PS \*čəl(s) ‘shiny, oily, wet’ (K30, who also lists etyma meaning ‘kingfisher’ in Upper Chehalis, Lillooet, Thompson, Shuswap, Kalispel, Spokane, Coeur d’Alene, to which one might add Squamish ččəl ‘kingfisher’ (Kuipers 1967:277), with consonantism resembling Upper Chehalis čəlčn ‘swallow, sparrow,’ K30). The combination of retracted phonemes and ł in a root is unusual and may reflect the fact that s is possibly an old suffix (as suggested by the PS form).

člañ ‘fence on either side of a fishweir.’ || Cf. √čəł.

čalíkñ-am ‘young shoots are coming out (e.g., when an are has been burned, and young shoots are coming out from the roots):’ čalikñ-ám-wit ʔay4 ‘the young shoots are coming out.’ || Also recorded čalíkñ-am.

√čłłk (?): čłłk-c, čłłk-c-am ‘to eat slowly (s.t. one does not really like).’

čłáķ<sup>w</sup>-xal, čłáķ<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to scratch s.o., s.t. (like a cat), intr., tr.:’ čłáķ<sup>w</sup>-ən-cíh-as\_ķ4 ‘he might scratch you;’ wa? čłáķ<sup>w</sup>-xal ti\_máw\_a ‘the cat scratches;’ čłáķ<sup>w</sup>-ən-c-as ti\_máw\_a ‘the cat scratched me.’ || Cf. PIS \*čələł<sup>w</sup> ‘to scratch, claw’ (K162, who does not list the Lillooet form and adds that none of the Southern Interior Salish forms show a regular reflex of the PIS form. This would also hold for the Lillooet form if it goes back to \*čələł<sup>w</sup>).

- ɕlǎk<sup>w</sup>-lumx<sup>w</sup>-am ‘to scratch the soil (like a dog).’
- ɕlǎk<sup>w</sup>-lumx<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘harrow.’
- ɕlǎk<sup>w</sup>-c-am̄ ‘to scratch at the door, intr.:’ ɕlǎk<sup>w</sup>-c-am̄ ti<sub>u</sub>máw<sub>a</sub> ‘the cat is scratching at the door.’
- ɕlǎ(?)<|ə>k<sup>w</sup>, ɕlǎ(?)<|ə>k<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘guitar.’
- √ɕəlx<sup>w</sup> (?): ɕəlx<sup>w</sup>-íkñ-am, ɕəlx<sup>w</sup>-íkñ-an ‘to saddle a horse, intr., tr.’
- n.ɕəlx<sup>w</sup>-íkəñ-tən ‘saddle.’
- √ɕuǎq̄ (?): n.ɕuǎq̄-át<sup>w</sup>?-am ‘to scoop mud from the water, intr.’
- ɕla? (A) F ‘(any) basket; berry basket;’ (B) M ‘berry basket.’ || CSLT  
\*ɕla? ‘a type of basket’ (K220).
- ɕlǎ<la>? ‘little basket.’
- ɕək ‘finished, all gone:’ ɕək<sub>u</sub>tu? ni<sub>u</sub>q<sup>w</sup>ú<sub>a</sub> ‘the water is all gone.’ || Cf.  
√ɕik.
- ɕək-ən ‘to finish s.t., use it all up, tr.’ || Cf. next item.
- ɕək-s ‘to finish s.t., use it all up, tr.’ || Probably suggesting a lesser degree of control than the previous item.
- ɕək-xít ‘to finish it all for s.o., leaving nothing for s.o., tr.:’ ɕək-xí[t]-c-  
kaǎp<sub>u</sub>ha<sub>u</sub>tu? ‘did you guys finish it all, didn’t you leave me anything?’
- ɕək-míñ ‘s.t. empty (jar, container, etc.).’
- n.ɕk-ám̄-miñ *id.* as ɕək-míñ.
- n.ɕək-q F ‘emptied to the bottom (e.g., when there is a hole in the bottom).’
- n.ɕək-súp, ɕək-súp ‘to be out of breath.’
- ɕk-álmən ‘to be almost finished, gone; to be in the last quarter (moon):’ ɕk-álmən ti<sub>u</sub>ǎnam̄-t<sub>u</sub>a ‘the moon is in its last quarter.’
- ɕk-áka? ‘emptyhanded.’
- n.ɕk-áik (A) ‘to have nothing left (no means, rations, etc.);’ (B) ‘to run out of laughs (e.g., baby when tickled too long, tickled till it cries).’
- ɕk-ána?, n.ɕk-ána? (A) ‘corner (of fence, house)’ (synonymous with n.ǎ<sup>w</sup>ɕ-ána?); (B) ‘last one from the wall (e.g., people sleeping in a room).’
- s.ɕk-áitəx<sup>w</sup> ‘lowest rib.’

√čik : čik-t ‘to burn all up:’ čik-t<sub>u</sub>ʔ<sub>ʌ</sub> ni<sub>n.s</sub>.pám-s<sub>a</sub> ‘there is nothing left in my stove, all the wood is burned down (there is not a spark left in it).’ || Cf. čək.

— čik-t-úl<sup>w</sup>məx ‘to burn down to the ground:’ čik-t-úl<sup>w</sup>məx<sub>u</sub>ʔ<sub>ʌ</sub> ni<sub>u</sub>čít<sup>w</sup>s<sub>a</sub> ‘his house burned to the ground.’

— čík-miń ‘cigarette butt.’

čákaʔ (recorded by Henry Davis) ‘Chickadee’ (also name of a person in Darcy). See čúq<sup>w</sup>um for detailed information on the chickadee, with regard to subspecies and distribution. || PIS \*čəskik, čəsqi (with final red.) ‘chickadee’ (K163). The connection between čákaʔ and the PIS forms may seem tenuous, but the connection is given in the forms listed by Kuipers for the other daughter languages, viz., Thompson čəškikik, Western Shuswap č(ə)kíkseʔ, Eastern Shuswap (Enderby dialect) čqíqeʔ, cəčqíqʔe, Columbian čəsqánanaʔ, Colville čəskʔáknaʔ, čsqáqnaʔ, Spokane čsqáqneʔ, to which one can add Montana Salish čípanaʔ ‘Black-capped Chickadee’, čsqáheʔ ‘Mountain Chickadee’, čsqaníʔ ‘Chestnut-backed Chickadee’ (Pete 2010:113). As Kuipers notes, Western Shuswap shows inversion of sk to ks, and in Eastern Shuswap and Colville (and apparently in čákaʔ) the s is lost; the SIS words contain the suffix -(a)naʔ ‘ear, side.’

√čk ‘smell:’ n.čk-áxən ‘smell from the armpit.’

— n.čk-áp-ía-xən, čk-áp-ía-xən ‘smell secreted by deer from gland on its hind leg.’

s.čək ‘seed or “nut” of pine tree (esp. of čk-až ‘Whitebark Pine’).’

|| PS \*s-čík/k ‘fir or pine cone, acorn, nut’ (K27).

— čk-až ‘Whitebark Pine’ (“Swedish Pine”), *Pinus albicaulus*.

— s.čək-qín ‘pine cone (esp. of čk-až)’ (synonymous with s.klávckzaʔ).

— čək-qín-až ‘Pine tree’ (probably any type).

√čik (?): M ‘antler.’ || The F gloss is s.q<sup>w</sup>áíax-kən (which also means ‘horn’).

√čək ‘body parts stings (feels stinging pain):’ n.čək-m-áťq<sup>w</sup>əlt ‘throat is stinging.’ || Cf. čkláwšxən.

— čək-m-ál-us ‘eye is stinging.’

- n.ćákm-əq ‘rectum is stinging.’
- ćkáləh ‘woodtick.’ || PS \*ćkáln ‘woodtick’ (K23, who does not list the Lillooet form, but refers to PS \*kəc̣ II ‘mosquito, gnat, bug’ (K40), for which also see ćk<sup>w</sup>us below).
- ćək:ćkálh-án-əm ‘it is covered in, infested with woodticks.’
- ćk|əw̄sxən, ćək|əw̄sxən ‘Thistle’ (general cover term for all thistles, including Edible Thistle, *Cirsium edule*, Wavy-leaved Thistle, *Cirsium undulatum*, and other *Cirsium* (Thistle) species). || Cf. √ćákm ‘to sting’ or √kə| (see kə|:xál) ‘to scratch, cut.’ Possibly contains the suffix -əw̄sxən ‘knee,’ the whole complex then referring to stinging, scratching or cutting one’s knees.
- √ćuk<sup>w</sup> : ćək<sup>w</sup>:ćúk<sup>w</sup> F ‘rough (like sandpaper).’
- ću(?)k<sup>w</sup> F ‘to get rough (e.g., sand is getting mixed up with one’s food).’
- ćək<sup>w</sup>atn-álus ‘edge of river bank; steep river bank.’
- ćák<sup>w</sup>ǰləs ‘frying pan’ (“old word,” used before n.kíǰ-mən came into use).
- ćák<sup>w</sup>a? (A) ‘sod of grass; dirt that is pushed up with growing grass;’ (B) ‘kind of grass that comes way up and falls over when it is tall;’ (C) Cover term for various edible ferns, viz., *Dryopteris arguta*, *Dryopteris assimilis*, and other *Dryopteris* species. || Borrowing from PCS \*ćək<sup>w</sup>a? ‘an edible root’ (K138) is a possibility. Cf. √ćək<sup>w</sup>ʔaq<sup>w</sup>.
- ćək<sup>w</sup>:ćək<sup>w</sup>a? ‘area consisting of ćək<sup>w</sup>a?’
- √ćík<sup>w</sup>a? ‘left side’ (combines regularly with the locative prefix n-; where n- was not recorded in a derivation, it is probably an accident of pronunciation): n.ćík<sup>w</sup>ʔ-aq left leg.’ || PS \*ćík<sup>w</sup>a? ‘left side’ (K28).
- n.ćək<sup>w</sup>ʔ-ál-us ‘left eye.’
- n.ćək<sup>w</sup>ʔ-ána? ‘left ear.’
- n.ćək<sup>w</sup>ʔ-áka? ‘left hand.’
- n.ćək<sup>w</sup>ʔ-áka?-mín ‘to hold s.t. in one’s left hand:’ n.ćək<sup>w</sup>ʔ-aka?-mín-as ‘he is holding it in his left hand.’
- n.ćək<sup>w</sup>ʔ-áǰan ‘left arm.’
- ćək<sup>w</sup>ʔ-áǰan-xit ‘to point “their right side” (i.e., “bones are in their right hands”) in lahal game.’

- n.čəkʷʔ-áliwʷs ‘left side of body’ (virtually synonymous with next item).
- n.čəkʷʔ-aʔníwʷt ‘left side of body’ (virtually synonymous with preceding item).
- √čákʷʔaqʷ : čákʷ:čəkʷʔaqʷ (A) ‘swampy ground; swampy, grassy area;’  
(B) Unidentified grass, probably a *Carex* species of swampy areas.  
|| Cf. čákʷaʔ.
- √čkʷ (1) (?): čkʷ-ús-ən ‘to keep a boat away from the shore; to keep it straight when poling it; tr.’
- √čkʷ (2) (?): čkʷ-əlst-álc ‘granite.’
- √čəkʷ (1): s.čəkʷ ‘sore, scab.’
- s.čəkʷ:čəkʷ ‘many sores, scabs (e.g., from smallpox or chickenpox).’
- √čəkʷ (2) (?): čəkʷ-z-əqs, čəkʷ-y-əqs ‘Downy Woodpecker,’ *Picoides pubescens*. || PS \*čyaqʷ/\*čqʷay/\*čkʷəy ‘sapsucker, flicker, woodpecker’ (K34).
- čákʷ-əm, čákʷ-ən ‘to illuminate s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS \*čakʷ ‘light, bright’ (K28).
- s.čakʷ ‘light (from lamp, candle, torch, etc.); electrical power.’
- čáččkʷ-ərn ‘to pitlamp, intr.’
- n.čákʷ-tən ‘torch (also used when pitlamping); lantern; flashlight.’
- n.čáččkʷ-tən ‘torch (used when pitlamping).’
- čkʷus ‘horsefly.’ || PS \*kəc ‘mosquito, gnat, bug’ (K40, who comments on the inversion and automatic labialization in the Lillooet form).  
See also čkáləh and cf. n.kətnəq.
- √čəx (?): n.čəx-íəčlǝp ‘to squat down.’ || -íəčlǝp is interpreted as a reduplication of -lap ‘floor.’ It could also be a reduplication of ..-lap, with -ap ‘back part,’ and ..l either the connective -l- or a part of a root √čəxl.
- √čax ‘shame:’ čáx-xal, čáx-añ ‘to poke fun at s.o., intr., tr.:’ čáx-añ-c-as ‘he made fun of me.’ || PIS \*čax ‘to be ashamed’ (K163). Cf. s.čaxt.
- čəx:čáx ‘ashamed of what one did.’
- čəx:čáx-miñ ‘to stay away from s.o. out of shame (because one owes this person money, cheated him, gossiped about him, etc.), tr.:’

ćax:ćax-miń-c-as ‘he stays away from me (out of shame).’

- ćax:ćx-ət ‘shameful, a shameful thing.’
  - ća{?}x ‘shy, ashamed (e.g., when wearing old clothes).’
  - ća{?}x-miń ‘to be ashamed of s.o., s.t., to be shy with s.o., s.t., tr.:’  
ća{?}x-miń-ƚkan ʔayƚ ʔi.n.q<sup>w</sup>ƚi7-xn<sub>a</sub> ‘I was ashamed of my shoes  
(because they were so old and ugly);’ waʔ ća{?}x-miń-as  
ti<sub>s</sub>.qáyx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> s.k<sup>w</sup>uzaʔ-s ‘he is ashamed of his son;’ ća{?}x-miń-  
ƚkan ʔayƚ ti<sub>n</sub>.s.núk<sup>w</sup>ʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘I am ashamed of my friend.’
  - ća{?}x-ús ‘ashamed’ (virtually synonymous with ća{?}x).
  - ća{?}x-ús-xal ‘shameful.’
  - ća{?}x-ús-miń ‘to be ashamed of s.o., st., tr.:’ kan ća{?}x-us-miń-túmuƚ  
‘I am ashamed of you guys;’ waʔ ća{?}x-ús-miń-as ti<sub>s</sub>.qáyx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub>  
s.k<sup>w</sup>úzaʔ-s ‘he is ashamed of his son.’
  - ća{?}x-ús-c ‘to embarrass s.o., to make s.o. feel ashamed, tr.:’ ća{?}x-  
ús[-s]-tuńx-as ʔayƚ ti<sub>n</sub>.s.k<sup>w</sup>úzʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘my son embarrassed me;’  
ća{?}x-ús[-s]-tuńx-kax<sup>w</sup> ‘you embarrassed me.’
  - ćaʔ:ća{?}x-úƚ, ćaʔ:ća{?}x-ú<x>ƚ ‘always shy, really shy.’
- s.ćaxt ‘man’s brother-in-law (man’s sister’s husband, wife’s brother).’ || A  
relationship with √ćax is possible, in light of in-law taboos. PIS  
\*s-ćaxt ‘brother-in-law (of man)’ (K163).

√ćaxl : See under √ćax.

√ćax<sup>w</sup> (1) ‘pointed, tapered:’ ćax<sup>w</sup>-qs ‘pointed (like a pencil).’

- ćax<sup>w</sup>-qs-áh ‘to sharpen s.t., put a point on it (e.g., a pencil):’ ćax<sup>w</sup>-qs-  
áh ti<sub>m</sub>əc-l-ákaʔ-sw<sub>a</sub> ‘sharpen your pencil!’
- ćax<sup>w</sup>-c-ám ‘to pucker, purse one’s lips.’
- ćáx<sup>w</sup>-p-əc ‘to purse one’s lips (when whistling, or when trying hard).’
- s.ćax<sup>w</sup>-c ‘spout, kettle.’
- ćx<sup>w</sup>-aíc, ćax<sup>w</sup>:ćx<sup>w</sup>-áíc ‘pointed rock (shaped like a football).’
- ćx<sup>w</sup>-ú<x<sup>w</sup>>saʔ ‘pear.’
- ćax<sup>w</sup>-y-əqs (recorded by Henry Davis from Billy Louie of Pavilion)  
‘any woodpecker.’

√ćax<sup>w</sup> (2): ka.n.ćax<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘to swallow s.t. the wrong way (through  
windpipe)’ (synonymous with ka.n.ƚí<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub>).

ćix<sup>w</sup>:ćix<sup>w</sup>, ćix<sup>w</sup>:ćax<sup>w</sup> ‘Osprey’, “fish hawk”, *Pandion haliaetus*. || \*PS

ćix<sup>w</sup>:ćix<sup>w</sup> ‘osprey, fishhawk’ (K33).

√ćaq : ka.ćaq<sub>a</sub> ‘to get pulled out (hair, feathers).’

— ćáq-añ ‘to pull s.t. out (hair, feathers, etc.), tr.’

— ćáq-xit ‘to pull s.t. out for s.o., tr.’

— ćáq-q<sup>w</sup>-añ ‘to pull out one’s hair.’

— ćáq-q<sup>w</sup>-añ ‘to pull out s.o. else’s hair, tr.’

— ćáq-k-añ ‘to weed, intr.:’ ćix<sup>w</sup>-kan ćáq-k-añ ‘I went to weed;’ nás-kan ćáq-k-añ ‘I am going to weed.’

— ćá<ć>q-əñ, ćá<ć>q-əñ ‘to pluck a bird, intr., tr.’

— ćá<ć>q-ləx ‘to moult.’

— ćáq-upza?, ćá<ć>q-upza? ‘to harvest root vegetables (carrots, etc.) by pulling them out when the tops start to grow.’

s.ćəqa? ‘cedar shakes.’

√ćq̇ (1) (?): ćq̇-aƒp (\*) ‘Douglas Fir.’ || Rarely used; the preferred form is s.γəp-ʔúl. PIS \*ćq̇-aƒp ‘fir’ (K162).

— ćq̇-ə<q̇>ƒəp (also recorded ćq̇-á<q̇>ƒəp) ‘young fir’ (more or less synonymous with q<sup>w</sup>əl-aqín, q<sup>w</sup>əl-aqə<qə>ñ).

√ćq̇ (2) ‘to bump (?):’ ćq̇-álq<sup>w</sup>-min ‘to bump into s.t. (s.t. one does not see, or cannot avoid), tr.:’ ćq̇-álq<sup>w</sup>-mín-ƒkan ti.s.γáp<sub>a</sub> ‘I bumped into a tree.’ || See √ćəq̇ (1) and √ćaq̇ (1) for etymological information.

√ćəq̇ (1): ćəq̇-ən ‘to hammer, crush s.t., tr.’ || PS \*ćəq̇, \*cəq̇ ‘to hit,’ ć/cəq̇-min ‘throw away, discard’ (K32, who also lists Lillooet ćq̇-álq<sup>w</sup>-min ‘to bump into s.t.’ (√ćq̇ (2)) and ćáq̇-ən ‘to hit s.t. with s.t. thrown’ (√ćaq̇ (1)) under PS \*ćəq̇).

— ćəq̇-c-añ (A) ‘to pound fish (probably only dried fish), intr.:’ (B) ‘to crack nuts, intr.’

— ćq̇-ap, ćq̇-áp-əñ, ćq̇-áp-ən ‘to squash berries, intr., tr.:’ ćq̇-áp-kax<sup>w</sup> ‘you squash them!’

— ćq̇-áp-tən ‘berry masher.’

√ćəq̇ (2): ćəq̇-p ‘to get stuck (sticky matter):’ ćəq̇-p ʔayƒ ʔi.q<sup>w</sup>alíf<sub>a</sub> l.ti.n.k<sup>w</sup>ł-ús-tñ<sub>a</sub> ‘the pitch is stuck in my eyes.’ || Cf. √ćaq̇ (2), ćəq̇aƒtúmx. K162 lists this root (erroneously given as ćəṗq̇) under PIS \*ćəṗq̇ ‘to adhere, stick to’. This connection could be

possible under old metathesis and (de)glottalization of p/p̥.

- ka.ćǫ-ǣp\_a ‘to get stuck (suddenly).’
- ćǫp-ǣn ‘to stick s.t. to s.t. (e.g., a stamp on a card or envelope), tr.:’  
ʔalas-káx<sup>w</sup> ǫu? qí<q>ć-min, níʔ ǫu? s.ʔáma-s, níʔ ǫu? s.ćǫp-ǣn-  
ax<sup>w</sup> l\_t\_i\_n.k<sup>w</sup>ǫ-ús-tǣn-sw\_a t\_i\_núk<sup>w</sup>\_a, ćíla t\_i\_núk<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘you chew it  
really well, so it will be good, then you break it apart, and you  
stick one piece on one eye, and the other piece on the other  
eye.’
- √ćǫ (3): ćǫ ‘to leak, drip (tap, house).’ || CeS \*ćǫ ‘to drip, leak (as  
roof)’ (K215, who does not list the Lillooet form).
- ćǫmín-ǣm ‘to get leaked upon, to get wet from a leak.’
- ćǫ-ǣlc ‘to leak inside the house.’
- ćǫq-ǣlc ‘to leak outside the house, to drip from the eaves when it is  
raining.’
- n.ćǫ-ana? ‘to get wet from a leak.’
- √ćǫ (1): ćǫ ‘to throw.’ || See √ćǫ (1) for etymological information.
- ćǫǣn ‘to hit s.o. with s.t. thrown, tr.:’ ćǫǣn-ćí-ʔkan ‘I hit you  
(with s.t. thrown);’ kǣǫa t\_i\_s.ćǫq-n-ǣn\_a ‘I hit it with a rock, I  
threw a rock at it.’
- ćǫmín ‘to throw s.t., tr.:’ ćǫmín-ʔkan t\_i\_kǣǫh\_a ‘I threw a rock.’
- ćǫmín-xit ‘to toss s.t. over to s.o. (so he will catch it), tr.:’ ćǫmín-  
xí[t]-ci-ʔkan ‘I tossed it over to you.’
- ćǫus-ǣn ‘to throw s.t. into s.o.’s face, tr.’
- ćǫq<sup>w</sup>-ǣn ‘to throw s.t. at s.o.’s head, tr.’
- n.ćǫ ‘to pitch, be the pitcher:’ níʔ\_s.Alec t\_i\_wa?\_ǣn.ćǫ ‘Alec is the  
pitcher.’
- √ćǫ (2) ‘to stick together:’ ćǫ-ǣlc ‘hardpan (gravel stuck together, as if  
cemented, very hard, one has to blast it sometimes “when even a  
cat cannot get through”).’ || Cf. √ćǫ (2).
- √ćíq : ćí(?)ǫ ‘to get dirty’ (more or less synonymous with ka(?)ǫ).  
|| CSLT \*ćíq ‘mud’ (K224).
- ćí(?)ǫ-ús ‘to have a dirty face.’
- ćǫǫaʔtımx ‘Common Burdock,’ *Arctium minus*, but originally the name  
for another, smaller, indigenous plant, probably encompassing

Spreading Hackelia, *Hackelia diffusa*, Stickseed, *Lappula echinata*, and possibly also Western Stickseed, *Lappula redowskii*. || The probable make-up of  $\acute{c}\acute{a}q\text{+}t\acute{u}m\text{x}$  is  $\acute{c}\acute{a}q\text{+}a\text{+}t\acute{u}m\text{x}$  (literally, “sticks-on-me”), with  $\sqrt{c\acute{a}q}$  (2) and a unique occurrence of  $-tumx$  as a member of a compound.

$\sqrt{c\acute{a}q}^w$  (1)  $\acute{c}\acute{a}q^w\text{-}xal$ ,  $\acute{c}\acute{a}q^w\text{-}a\acute{n}$  ‘to eat s.t., intr., tr.:’  $w\acute{a}?\_ma\text{+}\acute{c}\acute{a}q^w\text{-}xal$  ‘you eat some of it!;’  $x^w?\_a\acute{z}\_ha\_\acute{l}u?$   $k^w\_s.h\acute{u}y\text{-}su$   $\acute{c}\acute{a}q^w\text{-}xal$  ‘aren’t you going to eat any of it?;’  $pl\acute{a}n\_\acute{l}u?$   $wa?$   $\acute{r}\acute{a}ma$   $k^w\_s.pal?\text{-}ac\text{-}mi\acute{n}\text{-}as\_\acute{l}u?\_ti?$ ,  $\acute{c}\acute{a}q^w\text{-}a\acute{n}\text{-}\acute{a}s\_\acute{l}u?$   $s.ni\text{+}$  ‘it is o.k. already that he eats it all by himself, let him eat it.’ || Beside intransitive  $\acute{c}\acute{a}q^w\text{-}xal$  we also have intransitive  $\acute{q}a?$  (M) and  $\acute{r}\acute{í}\text{+}\acute{e}n$  (F). As is the case with most formations with  $-xal$ , the form  $\acute{c}\acute{a}q^w\text{-}xal$  is object-oriented, i.e., strongly implies the presence of a logical object, see Van Eijk 1997:109. The consultants from whom I recorded  $\acute{c}\acute{a}q^w\text{-}xal$  translate it as ‘to eat some of it.’ By contrast,  $\acute{q}a?$  and  $\acute{r}\acute{í}\text{+}\acute{e}n$  are activity-oriented and refer exclusively to the action of eating.

—  $\acute{c}\acute{a}q^w\text{-}t\acute{e}n$  ‘taste.’

—  $n.\acute{c}\acute{a}q^w\text{-}t\acute{e}n$  ‘plates, dishes, anything used for eating.’

—  $n.\acute{c}\acute{a}q^w\text{-}q\text{-}a\acute{n}$  ‘to eat s.o.’s behind:’  $l\acute{a}n\_\acute{l}u?$   $\acute{r}ay\text{+}$   $\acute{r}u\text{+}x^w\text{-}m\acute{í}n\text{-}\acute{e}m$   $\acute{r}\acute{e}\_ki\_s.x^w\acute{ú}\langle x^w \rangle\acute{z}\_a$  [...],  $z\acute{í}k\text{-}t\text{-}k^w\acute{ú}?\_tu?\_\acute{l}u?$   $\acute{r}ay\text{+}$ ,  $l\acute{á}n\text{-}s\_k^w\text{u?}$   $\acute{r}ay\text{+}$   $n.\acute{c}\acute{a}q^w\text{-}q\text{-}a\acute{n}\text{-}\acute{e}m$   $\acute{r}\acute{e}\_ki\_s.x^w\acute{ú}\langle x^w \rangle\acute{z}\_a$  ‘the ants had already entered her [...], finally she keeled over, the ants had already eaten her behind.’

$\sqrt{c\acute{a}q}^w$  (2) (?):  $n.\acute{c}\acute{a}q^w\text{-}\acute{e}\langle q^w \rangle na?$  ‘earwax.’ || Cf.  $\sqrt{c\acute{u}q}^w$ .

$\sqrt{c\acute{í}q}^w$  :  $\acute{c}\acute{í}\langle ? \rangle q^w$  ‘to get bruised (e.g., deer, where it has been shot).’

$\sqrt{c\acute{u}q}^w$  (?):  $\acute{c}\acute{u}q^w\text{-}ana?$  ‘earwax.’ || Cf.  $\sqrt{c\acute{a}q}^w$  (2).

$\sqrt{c\acute{e}q}^w m$  (?):  $\acute{c}\acute{e}q^w m\text{-}\acute{í}k\acute{e}n$  ‘fishscale.’

$\sqrt{c\acute{e}q}^w a\acute{m}$  (?):  $\acute{c}\acute{e}q^w a\acute{m}\text{-}\acute{í}w\acute{s}$  ‘Saturday.’ || Also recorded  $\acute{c}\acute{a}w\text{-}q^w\text{-}a\acute{m}\text{-}\acute{í}w\acute{s}$  (i.e., “hairwashing day”), but this seems to be a popular etymology and is rejected by most consultants.

$\acute{c}\acute{u}q^w u\acute{m}$  ‘Chickadee:’  $\acute{l}\acute{á}k\_k^w\text{u?}$   $k\acute{a}.ti?$   $ti\_n.ky\acute{á}p\_a$ ,  $\acute{r}a\acute{c}\acute{x}\text{-}n\text{-}\acute{a}s\_k^w\text{u?}$   $ti\_c\acute{u}q^w u\acute{m}\_a$   $wa?$   $k\acute{a}.ti?$ ; “ $w\acute{a}?\text{-}\text{+}kax^w$   $k\acute{á}n\text{-}\acute{e}m$ ,”  $c\acute{u}n\text{-}as\_k^w\text{u?}$   $ti\_c\acute{u}q^w u\acute{m}\_a$  ‘Coyote was going along, and he saw Chickadee who was around there; ‘What are you up to?’ he asked

Chickadee.’ All four species of Canadian chickadee are found in Lillooet territory: the Black-capped Chickadee, *Parus atricapillus* (widespread), the Chestnut-backed Chickadee, *Parus rufescens* (west of the coastal divide), the Mountain Chickadee, *Parus gambeli* (east of the divide), and the Boreal Chickadee, *Parus hudsonicus* (spruce-fir zone in the mountains). Apparently, the Lillooet did not distinguish between species. || See also *čákaʔ* for a synonymous form to *čúq<sup>w</sup>ur̄m*.

*s.čúq<sup>w</sup>az̄* ‘fish; (any kind of) salmon.’ *łak ʔi s.čúq<sup>w</sup>az̄\_a* ‘August’ (literally, “the fish are running (going along)”). || CSLT *\*s-čúq<sup>w</sup>aȳ* ‘spring salmon’ (K224).

— *s.čə<č>q<sup>w</sup>az̄* (A) ‘any small fish;’ (B) ‘trout.’

— *s.čəq<sup>w</sup>:čə<č>q<sup>w</sup>az̄* ‘small fishes.’ See *ʔaw̄-łx* for an example.

— *s.čə<č>q<sup>w</sup>az̄-ʔúl*, *s.čə<č>q<sup>w</sup>az̄-ʔú<ʔə>ł* ‘rainbow trout.’

— *čúq<sup>w</sup>az̄-am* ‘to fish:’ *x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz̄ k<sup>w</sup>ənswa\_k.a.čúq<sup>w</sup>az̄-ám\_a*, *ni4 t\_s.nik̄-in-it-as\_á\_tuʔ ni\_n.s.páčn\_a* ‘I can’t fish, because they cut my net.’

— *čúq<sup>w</sup>-az̄-átk<sup>w</sup>aʔ* ‘codliver oil.’

— *čə<č>q<sup>w</sup>az̄-áyən* ‘trout net.’

*√čq<sup>w</sup>uʔ* (?): *n.čq<sup>w</sup>úʔ-c-tən* (also recorded *n.čaq<sup>w</sup>úʔ-c-tən*) ‘pipe.’ || PS *\*čúq<sup>w</sup>* ‘to suck’ (K32).

*čq<sup>w</sup>ʔiq<sup>w</sup>*, *čəq<sup>w</sup>ʔíq<sup>w</sup>* ‘salmon stretcher’ (stick on which butchered salmon is skewered, prior to barbecuing, in order to prevent salmon from curling up).

*√čúq<sup>w</sup>* ‘to guess, attempt:’ *čúq<sup>w</sup>*, *čúq<sup>w</sup>-xal* ‘to “shoot” the bone in a lahal game, to try and guess who has the bone.’ || PIS *\*čúq<sup>w</sup>* ‘to point’ (K163).

— *čúq<sup>w</sup>-c* (also recorded *s.čúq<sup>w</sup>-c*, *n.čúq<sup>w</sup>-c*) ‘to have a speech impediment (e.g., not being able to say ‘r’), to be unable to pronounce words properly.’

*√čš* : See *ʔáčš*.

*čəš-xál*, *čəš-ən* ‘to clean s.t., intr., tr.’

— *čəš:čš-əm* ‘clean.’

— *čəš-p* ‘to scatter, leave, go one’s way:’ *čəš-p\_tuʔ ʔi\_ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>\_a* ‘the people have left.’

- čǔ-alc ‘to clean the house, intr.’ (synonymous with čǔ-ilx).
- čǔ-ilx ‘to clean the house, intr.’ (synonymous with čǔ-alc).
- čǔ-álk-am ‘to clean the graveyard, intr.’
- n.čǔ-á4ča? ‘laxative:’ ʔúǹ-ən k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>u</sub>.čǔ-á4ča? ‘give him a laxative!’
- n.čǔ-á4č?-am ‘to take a laxative, intr.’
- n.čǔ-á4č?-an ‘to give s.o. a laxative, tr.:’ n.čǔ-á4č?-an  
ti<sub>s</sub>.k<sup>w</sup>ǎk<sup>w</sup>>za?-sw<sub>a</sub> ‘give your child a laxative!’
- n.čǔ-án?-am ‘to clean one’s ear.’
- √čǎǔm (?): čǎǔm-á<m>ǎ-us ‘to get blinded (from facing the sun or  
anything bright).’
- √čǎǔǹ (?): čǎǔǹ-á4p ‘American Stinging Nettle,’ *Urtica dioica*. || PS  
\*čǎǔ ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ (K33).
- čǎǔǹ-á4p-až ‘Stinging Nettle bush.’
- čúǔǎǎǎ : čú<č>ǔǎǎǎ ‘snowshoe.’
- čú<č>ǔǎǎǎ-až ‘any tree the wood of which is used for making snowshoes  
(mostly Yew).’
- čǎǔyácən ‘mink.’ || PIS \*čǎǔǎlacn ‘mink’ (K163).
- čǎǔ:čǎǔya4k<sup>w</sup>u? (Unidentified hornless owl.)
- √čǔ<sup>w</sup> : čǔ<sup>w</sup>-ut ‘gravel.’ || PIS \*čǎǔ<sup>w</sup> II ‘sand, gravel’ (K164, who also  
refers to PCS \*čǎǔ ‘sand, gravel(beach)’).
- √čǎǔ<sup>w</sup> (1): čǎǔ<sup>w</sup>-ən F ‘to force, coax s.o. (into doing s.t.), tr.:’ čǎǔ<sup>w</sup>-ən-c-  
ás k<sup>w</sup>ǎs.k<sup>w</sup>án-as ‘he forced me to take it.’ || PIS \*čǎǔ<sup>w</sup> (1) ‘to act  
on purpose, promise’ (164). The M variant is ǔ<sup>w</sup>ǎč-ən, PIS \*ǔ<sup>w</sup>ǎč  
‘to force, coax, insist’ (K198, who does not list the Lillooet (M)  
etymon).
- √čǎǔ<sup>w</sup> (2): čǎǔ<sup>w</sup>:čǎǔ<sup>w</sup> ‘berries of čǎǔ<sup>w</sup>:čǎǔ<sup>w</sup>-áž.’
- čǎǔ<sup>w</sup>:čǎǔ<sup>w</sup>-áž ‘Red-osier Dogwood (“Red Willow”),’ *Cornus sericea*.
- √čǎǔ<sup>w</sup> (1): čǎǔ<sup>w</sup>-xal, čǎǔ<sup>w</sup>-iǹ F ‘to boil food (soup, meat, potatoes,  
anything), intr., tr.’ || The M gloss (also used in F) is pú4-xal,  
pú4-uǹ.
- čǎǔ<sup>w</sup>-xit F ‘to boil food for s.o., tr.’
- √čǎǔ<sup>w</sup> (2) ‘sore, worn (skin, from friction):’ n.čǎǔ<sup>w</sup>-k ‘saddle-sore (horse).’
- n.čǎǔ<sup>w</sup>-q ‘to have a sore behind (from riding bareback).’
- n.čǎǔ<sup>w</sup>-ank ‘to have a sore spot on belly (horse), where the singe

goes.’

- n.číx<sup>w</sup>-aka? ‘to have sore hands, a sore hand.’
- n.číx<sup>w</sup>-ank-xən ‘to have tender, sore feet.’
- čǎx<sup>w</sup>:číx<sup>w</sup> ‘scarred, worn out (fish after spawning).’
- číx<sup>w</sup>-st ‘to spawn.’
- n.číx<sup>w</sup>-st-tən ‘spawning ground’ (synonymous with n.ʈəx<sup>w</sup>-c-áy-tən).

√čúx<sup>w</sup> : ču{ʔ}x<sup>w</sup> ‘to get washed away, to run (colour), to erode.’ || See čáw-xal for etymological information.

- čúʔ:c{ʔu}x<sup>w</sup> ‘eroded (river)bank.’
- ču{ʔ}x<sup>w</sup>-álus ‘colour runs.’

√čǎx<sup>w</sup> aǎx<sup>w</sup> : čǎx<sup>w</sup> áǎx<sup>w</sup>-ǵ-əqs ‘shrew.’ || The stem čǎx<sup>w</sup> aǎx<sup>w</sup> is probably a case of the unproductive reduplication type C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>VC<sub>2</sub>.

čəʃtín ‘rattlesnake.’ || PS \*čəʃ-tin ‘poison, rattlesnake’ (K34).

√čʰʃ<sup>w</sup> (?): čʰʃ<sup>w</sup>-úʈq<sup>w</sup>əlt (\*) ‘tonsils.’

√čəʃ<sup>w</sup>s : ka.čʰʃ<sup>w</sup> əs<sub>a</sub> ‘to get soaked’ (synonymous with ka.ʈəʃ<sub>a</sub>). || See čáw-xal for etymological information.

čáw-xal, čáw-án ‘to wash s.t. (body, objects, but not clothes), intr., tr.’

|| The form čáw-xal also glosses as ‘to wash gold, to plashermine.’ For ‘to wash clothes’ see q<sup>w</sup>íc-əm. PS \*čaʃ<sup>w</sup>/w ‘to wash, clean’ (K35, who also lists Lillooet ču{ʔ}x<sup>w</sup> ‘get washed away, erode’ and √čəʃ<sup>w</sup>s ‘get soaked’ under this root).

- čáw-ús-əm ‘to wash one’s face.’
- čáw-xn-am ‘to wash one’s feet.’
- čáw-ákʔ-am ‘to wash one’s hands.’
- čáw-ákʔ-am-s ‘to let s.o. wash his hands (e.g., by getting water, soap and a towel ready), tr.’
- čáw-ləx ‘to wash one’s body.’
- čáw-lap ‘to wash the floor.’
- čá<č>w-usaʔ, čá<č>w-usáʔ-ən ‘to wash potatoes, berries, intr., tr.’
- n.čáw-xal, n.čáw-án ‘to wash dishes, intr., tr.’
- n.čáw-mən ‘dishpan.’
- čá{ʔə}w ‘to get clean.’
- ča{ʔ}w-álus ‘colour runs.’

√čúw<sup>w</sup> (?): s.cúw-q ‘thigh (on humans and animals).’ || PS \*čəw ‘to cut

off (esp. limb of animal)' (K33).

ćwan 'dried fish (esp., dried salmon).' || PS \*ćwan 'salmon species'  
(K33).

— s.ćwán-amx 'Okanagan Indian.'

√ćawɬ : ka.ćwǎɬ\_a 'to get really frightened or startled, so one's blood shoots to one's head (e.g., when surprised by a ghost or bear, or when rapped on the fingers):' ka.ćwǎɬ-kan\_a 'I got really frightened.'

√ćwaɬtn (?): ćwǎɬtn-aź 'Rocky Mountain Maple, Mountain Maple, Douglas Maple,' *Acer glabrum*. || Probably contains the suffix -tən 'instrument, implement.'

ćwilx (\*) 'three-point buck.' || Possibly contains the suffix -ilx 'body, self.'

ćiwǫ 'Red Elderberry,' *Sambucus racemosa*. || Borrowed from NCS \*ćiwǫ, 'elderberry,' which is in itself related to PS \*ćik<sup>w</sup> *id.* (K27, K138).

— ćiwǫ-aź 'Red Elderberry bush.'

ćawǎłǎqs 'Canada Mint, Field Mint,' *Mentha arvensis*. || Probably contains -lǎqs 'nose.'

√ćaz (?): ćaz-q 'cushion (in olden times, mat made out of k<sup>w</sup>t-áltǎx<sup>w</sup>).'

— ćáz-q-mín 'to use s.t. as a cushion, to sit on it, tr.:' ćáz-q-mín-ɬkax<sup>w</sup> ti\_ka\_púh-sw\_a 'use your coat as a cushion, sit on your coat.'

ćzus 'to be busy:' wǎɳ-ɬkan ćzus 'I am busy.'

— ćzús-xal, ćzús-ən 'to bother s.o., intr., tr.:' s.tǎǰ<sup>w</sup>\_ti\_ǰ\_ł\_u? ćzús-xal 'it really keeps me busy, it really is a bother.'

— ćzús=əs-c 'to bother s.o., to interrupt or disturb s.o. when he is busy, tr.:' ćzus=əs-c-kǎx<sup>w</sup>\_kɬ 'you might bother him,' ćzus=əs[-s]-túm-x-as ti\_ǰ\_ł\_i\_q\_a 'the person who came bothered me.'

√ćəzǰ : ćəz<=zǎ>k 'to be scared (esp. by a ghost).'

— ćəz<=zǎ>k-mín to be scared of s.t., tr.'

— ćəz<=zǎ>k-ət 'kind of frightening.'

— ćəz:ćəzǰ-ət 'scary, dangerous:' ćəz:ćəzǰ-ət ʔá.ta? k<sup>w</sup>a\_ǰ\_ł\_á\_k 'it is dangerous to go there (because of sliding rocks or gravel).'

— ka.ćzǎk\_a 'to get frightened (by a ghost).'

ćázak<sup>w</sup> 'to be really worried (e.g., about s.o. who is sick or has gone away).'

- *ćáźak<sup>w</sup>-min* ‘to worry about s.o.:’ *kán<sub>2</sub>ǰu? wa? ćáźak<sup>w</sup>-min-taníh-an* ‘I am really worried about them.’
- *s.ćáźak<sup>w</sup>* ‘to be laid low (so people worry about you):’ *plán<sub>2</sub>ǰu? wa? s.ćáźak<sup>w</sup>* ‘he is laid low (people are really worried about him).’
- √*ćəźǰ<sup>w</sup>* : *ćəź:ćəźǰ<sup>w</sup>-əm* F ‘sleet.’ || Stress on the second syllable of a totally (CVC) reduplicated root with ə is unusual. See *lawésza* for a synonymous or near-synonymous term.
- √*ća?* (?): *n.ćá?-q-tən* ‘diaper’ (synonymous with *nám-q-tən*).
- ći?* (A) ‘deer:’ *cil-kst ǰánam-tən k<sup>w</sup><sub>2</sub>.s.x<sup>w</sup>ǰay-s k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>2</sub>ǰíq, pə<p>la[?]-ǰúl* *ći?* *ti<sub>2</sub>.ǰíq-xal-s<sub>2</sub>a* ‘five months he stays away, and then he brings only one deer;’ (B) ‘meat.’ || PS \**ći?* ‘loot from raid, game bagged’ (K27), PIS \**ći?* ‘deer, meat’ (K161, who adds that the meaning ‘deer’ is IS).
- *ći?-cín-əm* ‘to eat meat.’
- *ći?-xən* ‘deer tracks.’
- *ć+s.qáǰa?, ć+qáǰa?* ‘horse’ (literally, “deer[-sized]-dog”).
- *ćá<ći>?* ‘fawn.’
- ćá?miq<sup>w</sup>* (\*) ‘removed (in genealogical sense):’ *ćá?miq<sup>w</sup> ćá<ć>pá?* ‘great-grandfather,’ *ćá?miq<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>ə<k<sup>w</sup>a>?* ‘great-grandmother,’ *ćá?miq<sup>w</sup> ǰi<ǰ>mac* ‘great-grandchild,’ *ćá?miq<sup>w</sup> s.q<sup>w</sup>sa?* ‘second or third nephew.’ || CeS \**ć’am-ay-iq<sup>w</sup>* ‘great-grandparent/grandchild’ (K216, who does not list the Lillooet form). This item, an obvious borrowing, is not universally known: Alec Peters “used to hear it.”
- ćú?maǰxən* ‘cedarbranch basket (for carrying objects, mainly foodstuffs, larger than berries, such as potatoes, fish, etc.).’ || Probably contains the suffix *-aǰxən* ‘line, long cylindrical object’ (here in a wider meaning ‘container (?)’).

## s/š

√s (Aphaeresis form of √cəs ‘to stretch’ in s-p-íca? (from cəs-p-íca? ‘sweater.’)

ʃi (Expression of disrespect, comparable to English “buzz off” or “kiss my a..”). The expression is accompanied by a gesture in which one shows the curved index and middle finger to one’s opponent. The gesture is (or was) also used by the Flathead, although among the latter its use is (was) restricted to women (see Turney-High 1937:45).

— n.ših-l-əqs-añ ‘to make the ʃi-gesture, intr.’

səp-xál, sǎp-ən ‘to shake berries loose (by hitting a bush with a stick or one’s hand, so the berries fall onto a mat that one has spread out).’ This method is mainly used for huckleberries and soapberries. || PIS \*səp ‘to shake off berries from bush’ (K186).

súp-xal, súp-uñ ‘to scratch (in order to relieve an itch), intr., tr.’

— súp-aya ‘itchiness, eczema.’

— súp-ləx ‘to scratch oneself.’

— sup-alíw̄s-əm ‘to scratch one’s whole body.’

— sup-aká?-əm ‘to scratch one’s hand(s).’

— sup-aká?-ən ‘to scratch s.o. else’s hand(s), tr.’

— n.sup-aná?-əm, n.sup-aná?-ən ‘to scratch one’s own (s.o. else’s) ear(s).’

— n.súp-k-añ, n.súp-k-añ ‘to scratch one’s own (s.o. else’s) back.’ n.súp-k-añ-c ‘scratch my back!’

— n.súp-k-təñ ‘stick for scratching one’s back.’

— súp-q<sup>w</sup>-añ ‘to scratch one’s head.’

— súp-ap-qñ-am ‘to scratch the back of one’s head.’

— n.sup-la-qíñ-əm ‘to scratch the top of one’s head.’

— súp-us-əm ‘to scratch one’s face.’

— sup-al-ús-əm ‘to scratch one’s eye(s), eyebrow(s).’

— n.súp-l-əqs-añ ‘to scratch one’s nose.’

— súp-c-añ ‘to scratch one’s lips.’

— sup-aplá?-əm F ‘to scratch one’s cheek.’

- súp-aṭq<sup>w</sup>alt-am ‘to scratch one’s throat, front of neck.’
- sup-aliṁát-əm ‘to scratch the back of one’s neck.’
- n.sup-kiñ-ús-əm ‘to scratch one’s forehead.’
- sup-aḫ<sup>w</sup>ác-əm ‘to scratch one’s chest.’
- súp-aṭmæx-am M ‘to scratch one’s belly.’
- n.sup-añák-əm F ‘to scratch one’s belly.’
- sup-aṭniwt-əm ‘to scratch one’s side(s).’
- n.súp-q-am ‘to scratch one’s buttocks.’
- sup-aḫán-əm ‘to scratch one’s arm(s).’
- n.sup-ank-ákst-əm ‘to scratch the palm(s) of one’s hand(s).’
- súp-xn-am ‘to scratch one’s leg(s), foot (feet).’
- súp-aṁs-xn-am ‘to scratch one’s knee(s).’
- súp-ap-lá-xn-am ‘to scratch one’s heel(s).’
- n.súp-ap-xn-am ‘to scratch the sole(s) of one’s foot (feet).’
- sup-alíws-əm ‘to scratch one’s whole body.’

səps M ‘door.’ || The F gloss is s.kəṁ-c.

spun ‘spoon.’ || Borrowing from English.

— s.pún-aka? *id.* as spun.

sápən ‘daughter-in-law.’ || PS \*səpn ‘daughter-in-law’ (K99).

šəpəl ‘shovel.’ || Borrowing from English.

saplín ‘flour.’ || Borrowing from Chinook Jargon, from French *la farine*.

Cf. *saplíl*.

— *saplín-tən* ‘flour sack.’

*saplíl* ‘flour’ (‘bread’ in the Skookumchuck dialect). || Variant of *saplín*.

— *saplíl-aṭmæx* ‘flour sack.’

√səpḫ ‘to fracture:’ *ka.n.spəḫ-la-qín<sub>a</sub>* ‘to fracture one’s skull.’

√súpa? : sú<s>pa? ‘tail (of mammal).’ || PS \*s-up-s, s-up-a? ‘tail’ (K18).

— sú<š>pa? (A man’s name.) || Retracted form of sú<s>pa?, with the retraction adding a jocose connotation, cf. *šəx-əm* (under √səx).

*síp-xal*, *síp-in* ‘to bend s.t. (sticks for making snowshoes or a *maz-ús*), to bend down a young tree, intr., tr.’

— *síp-us-ən* ‘to bend down a tree with berries, tr.’

*sup* ‘breath:’ *čək<sub>tu</sub> ti.súp-s<sub>a</sub>* ‘he died.’ || PS \*sup ‘to breathe’ (K99).

— *súp-um* ‘to breathe.’

- n.súp-tən ‘windpipe.’
- səp-amín (\*) ‘windpipe.’
- sipáz ‘hide.’ || PIS \*sipáy ‘skin, hide’ (K186).
- səm-xál, sém-ən (1) ‘to drain s.t. out (e.g., juice, when making jelly),  
intr., tr.’
- sém-p (A) ‘to stop dripping, to be drained out;’ (B) ‘emaciated:’  
plán\_k<sup>w</sup>u?\_ʃu? wa? sém-p he is really skinny, all skin and bones,  
I hear.’
- sém-p-álq<sup>w</sup> ‘all skin and bones (as result of sickness).’
- n.sém-q-án ‘to drain the bottom of s.t., tr.’
- sm-átq<sup>w</sup>?-an ‘to drain water off s.t. (e.g., boiled potatoes), tr.’
- səm-xál, sém-ən (2) ‘to cut a hide into strips or strings (esp. for use in  
snowshoes), intr., tr.’
- sǎ<sa>ń ‘buckskin.’
- súm-xal, suń-ún ‘to sniff at s.t., intr., tr.:’ cíx<sup>w</sup>-kan súm-xal ni\_k<sup>w</sup>í{?}x<sup>w</sup>\_a  
ʔi\_nátx<sup>w</sup>-as ‘I went to sniff pitch yesterday (because I had nothing  
to eat).’ || PS \*sum ‘to smell, sniff’ (K99).
- n.súm-xən ‘to follow a track by sniffing at it (like a dog).’
- ʃmət M ‘smart, intelligent’ || Borrowing from English.
- sumíka ‘shoemaker:’ wa?\_ti? lá.ti? ta\_sumíkh\_a l.c?a tǎu\_n\_a ‘there was this  
shoemaker here in town.’ || Borrowing from English.
- √səm? ‘white person (?):’ səm?-ásu+ ‘Dolly Varden.’ || Cf. sáma?.
- sáma? ‘white person:’ qə! ʔi\_sám?\_a ‘the white men are bad’ (also the  
lyrics of a song set to the melody of the Russian ditty ‘Ej  
uxnem’). || PIS \*sama? (poss. \*s-hama?) “‘aliens” (mythical or  
real)’ (K186). Cf. √səm?.
- nək<sup>w</sup>-sáma? ‘fellow-white person.’
- sám?-ac ‘to speak a white person’s language (esp., English).’
- səm?-íca? ‘cloth’ (synonymous with sil).
- sama?-núń, sam?a-núń ‘to think that s.o. is white, tr.’
- səm?-álq<sup>w</sup>əm ‘to look like a white person.’
- sam?-áz-am ‘to pretend to be a white person.’ || Cf. next item. See  
also Van Eijk 1988 for this and the following two items.
- sama?-s-cút, sam?a-s-cút *id.* as sam?-áz-am.

- səm:sáma? ‘to act like a white man, to do s.t. the white man’s way.’
- sé<s>ma? ‘white child’ (also used by some speakers in the meaning ‘pretty, goodlooking’).
- síma? ‘come!’ (used only in imperative forms): síma?\_ǰu?, síma?\_ǰu?, sawt ‘come in, come in, poor thing!;’ síma?\_maʔ pañ-c ‘come and have a meal (with us/me)!’
- símaʔ-s ‘bring it!’ símaʔ-s k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.wəl-m-íñk ‘bring a gun!’
- símaʔ-xit ‘bring it to s.o.!:’ símaʔ-xí[-t]-c\_tí? ‘bring that to me!’
- səmʔám ‘wife:’ ʔi\_xíñ-as, wáʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ta\_pá<pə>ʔ\_a s.qayx<sup>w</sup>, ta\_səmʔám-s\_a, n.kə:kaʔás ʔi\_s.cm-áít-s\_a, l.k<sup>w</sup>ʔú-na n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>ís-tñ\_a ‘a long time ago there was a man who lived at n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>ís-tən (Bridge) River) with his wife and his three children.’ || PIS \*s-mʔam ‘woman, wife’ (K174, who also lists Lillooet mam-áws ‘couple (married, lovers)’ (√mam) under this root.
- səmʔám-min, mʔám-min ‘to keep s.o. as a wife, tr.:’ wáʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔayʔ lá.tí?, níʔ\_ǰu? ʔayʔ səs\_səmʔám-min-as ta\_s.mʔé<ñ>ʔac\_a, mʔam-min-ás\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔayʔ lá.tí? ‘that is where he lived, and he kept the girl as a wife, he kept her there as a wife.’
- səmʔam-úʒ, səmʔam-ú<m>za? ‘mistress’ (“blanket wife”).
- ʔəq̣+aʔ+səmʔám, ʔəq̣+a+səmʔám : See under √ʔi̇q̣.
- sátiman ‘the one who leads the prayers.’ || Some speakers derive this form from sáti (taken to be from English ‘Sunday’) plus the suffix -man ‘one who...’
- ʂtʊt ‘cricket.’ || For the possible make-up of this form see my comment on čǰ<sup>w</sup>aǰ<sup>w</sup>.
- ʂtʊt ‘cocoon’ (according to traditional custom, put close to a baby’s head, to make him/her sleep).
- sitst ‘night:’ wáʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>u? l.cʔa ti\_n.kýáp\_a; waʔ ǰáǰ<sup>w</sup>-miñ-as k<sup>w</sup>as\_ka.ʔácǰ<sup>w</sup>-m\_a ʔəs\_sitst ‘there was this coyote; he wanted to be able to see at night.’
- ʔi\_sitst-as ‘last night.’
- sitst-ím ‘to do s.t. at night, to travel at night:’ nás-kan sitst-ím ‘I am going to travel at night.’
- √sitk ‘screen, net, mesh:’ sí<s>tək screen.’ || Tentatively linked to PIS

\*sətk ‘to twist’ in K186.

— sítk-əm ‘to make a net.’

sútik ‘winter.’ || PS \*sutik ‘winter, cold wind’ (K100).

— sutik-áka? ‘north wind.’

stəx<sup>w</sup>aʔuzíkən ‘January’ (form provided by Marie Abraham). || Morpho-semantic make-up unclear; probably contains the nominalizer s-.

sác-xal, sác-añ F ‘to talk into s.o.’s ear, intr., tr.’ waʔ sac-añ-twáí-wit ‘they are whispering into each other’s ears.’

súcwix ‘bow of scoopnet or snowshoe.’

sacáʔməs : See s.hacáʔməs.

sasúca? : See ʔaʔúca?.

sásqəc ‘Sasquatch.’ || CSLT \*sasqəc ‘Sasquatch’ (K228).

súsuzil ‘glacier.’ || Cf. tzil, čzil ((Name of a glacier on) Mount Currie mountain).

sisáʔʔ ‘Sechelt.’

√sañ : səñ:sañ-ám ‘to stagger (when drunk, or when getting up from one’s sickbed; also used for horses).’ || When referring to horses, səñ:sañ-ám overlaps semantically with q<sup>w</sup>ə:q<sup>w</sup>iw-ám. CSLT \*su/an ‘to stagger’ (K228).

√sin ‘to fall, keel over (?)’: si{ʔ}n-ús ‘to fall asleep almost, starting to nod off (e.g., when at a meeting).’

sanc ‘cent, cents:’ pála? sanc ‘one cent;’ pəyp sanc ‘nickel (coin);’ cil-kst sanc ‘five pennies.’ || Borrowing from English.

ʂniʔ ‘smart, intelligent.’

súnuʔqaʔ ‘supernatural being (a kind of hiʔ; often assumes the shape of a gigantic animal).’ || For details on the distribution and function of this being in Salish cosmology see Van Eijk 2001a.

√ʂnil ‘snail:’ ʂnil-áliwʂ (\*) ‘slime of snail’ (recorded also as ʂniʔ-áliwʂ from Martina LaRochelle, who did not seem familiar with this word; the absence of glottalization on ʔ in the suffix is irregular).

|| Borrowing from English.

séna? (Often untranslatable; expresses an unfulfilled condition, a change of mind or some other contradiction or contrast): ka.ʂ<sup>w</sup>əl-s-kan<sub>a</sub> séna? ‘I managed to light it (but I don’t know if it will keep

burning);’ *nás-kan sána?* ‘I was planning to go (but I changed my mind);’ *nás-kan sána?*, *x<sup>w</sup>az-wílx múta?* *k<sup>w</sup>ən.s.nás* ‘I was going, but then I changed my mind about going;’ *zuh-ən-c-ás.ǰu?* *sána?* ‘he told me to be careful (but I did not listen);’ *níᄨti?* *sána?* *wa?* *n.s.ǰáǰ* ‘that’s the one I want’ (with the probable but not recorded implication ‘but I don’t know if I can afford it’); *níᄨti?* *sána?* *wa?* *ǰ<sup>w</sup>əst-an-cut-mín-an* ‘that’s the one I really want (to make an effort for);’ *wá?ᄨkan sána?* *ǰ<sup>w</sup>əst-án-cut* ‘I am really making an effort;’ *pm-ǰ<ᄨ>ǰəx-káᄨ.ǰu?* *sána?* ‘we hurried (but we were still not on time);’ *wa?* *sána?* *x<sup>w</sup>ʔit ʔi.q<sup>w</sup>əs-m-álc-s.ǰa,* *ǰu?* *x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz ká.ti?* *k<sup>w</sup>.s.q<sup>w</sup>ús-xit-as* [*ta.míǰaᄨ.ǰa*] ‘he had a lot of arrows, but he did not shoot it [the bear];’ *n.kýáp.ti?* *múta?* *cʔá-wna k<sup>w</sup>u.s.pták<sup>w</sup>ᄨ;* *záxt.ti?* *sána?*, *ǰu?* *ᄨqíqat.ǰu?* *ta.wa?zəwát-n-an* ‘this is another legend about that Coyote, it is supposed to be long, but I know only a small part of it;’ *x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz.ǰa?* *sána?* *k<sup>w</sup>əns.wa.ǰ<sup>w</sup>úyt,* *məs-kán.ǰu?* *ka.ǰ<sup>w</sup>úyt.ǰa.ǰu?* ‘I wasn’t going to sleep, but still I fell asleep after all.’

√*ǰəǰ* : *ǰəǰ-p* ‘deflated, air has gone out of s.t.’

— *ǰəǰ-p-ánk* ‘to have a “caved in” stomach.’

— *ǰəǰ-p-áᄨməx* *id.* as *ǰəǰ-p-ánk*.

— *ǰəǰ-p-áᄨk-xən* ‘(to have a) flat tire.’

*saǰ* ‘(town of) Lillooet.’ (Original designation for a dwelling site that is now incorporated into, or overlaps with, the town of Lillooet.)

|| Cf. √*ǰaǰ* (1).

— *sáǰ-məx* ‘person from Lillooet.’

— *saǰ-átq<sup>w</sup>a?*, *n.saǰ-átq<sup>w</sup>a?* ‘Fraser River (which passes through Lillooet); any big river.’ || See √*suǰ* (next item) for an example.

√*suǰ* ‘to drain, extract, draw on:’ *súǰ-xal*, *súǰ-uᄨ* ‘to puff on a cigarette or pipe, to have a few puffs, intr., tr.:’ *wa?* *ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>u?* *ká.ti?*, *ka.ʔačǰ-s-ás.ǰa* *l.tʔu ǰʔíᄨ.ǰa ʔi.wa?zəw-əm*, *wá?-wit máᄨx-əm*; *níᄨ.ǰu?* *s.wəʔáw-s ʔá.ta?* (*cʔa k<sup>w</sup>u.n.saǰ-átq<sup>w</sup>a?*, *n.kə:káw-aláqəᄨ ᄨəs.pipáncək*, *ᄨəs.x<sup>w</sup>ʔít ta.q<sup>w</sup>ú.ǰa*), *s.wəʔáw-n-as ʔi.n.kásaytkən-s.ǰa*, *cún-as*: “*n.ᄨap-q<sup>w</sup>-áᄨ-i, húy-ᄨkan nas súǰ-xal*” ‘there was this fellow who happened to see some fishermen on the other side [of

the river], they were having a smoke; so he hollered over (this Fraser River, it is pretty wide in summer, when there is lots of water), he hollered to his friends, and he told them: “put out that pipe, you guys, I am going to get a few puffs.” || K191 suggest that Shuswap *suṭm* ‘to suck’ may be an inversion of PIS \**tus* ‘(to extract) marrow.’ If that is the case, Lillooet *√suḷ* should also be listed under the PIS root.

- *n.súḷ-xal*, *n.súḷ-uḥ* ‘to shut off water; to drain out a lake or pond; to empty a container of liquid, intr., tr.:' *n.súḷ-uḥ ti.n.ḷák<sup>w</sup> a* ‘to drain a puddle.’
- *súḷ-ən-s* ‘to drink s.t. really fast, to “pour it down the hatch,” tr.’
- *su(?)ḷ*, *n.su(?)ḷ* ‘to get drained out (river, lake), to evaporate (gas).’
- *n.su(?)ḷ-átq<sup>w</sup>a?* ‘water goes down, boils down (e.g., in soup):’ *n.su(?)ḷ-átq<sup>w</sup>a? ti.n.s.k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup> a* ‘my cooking is boiling down.’
- *n.suḷ-atq<sup>w</sup>á?-ən* ‘to drain out water, tr.’
- *n.súḷ-l-əqs-amḥ*, *n.súḷ-l-əqs-aḥ* ‘to sniff at s.t., intr., tr.’
- *n.suḷ-l-əqs-miḥ* ‘to sniff at oneself; to sniff s.t. in (e.g., salt water when one has a bleeding nose), to sniff medicine, tr.’

*√sḷay* (?): See *√ḷay* (1).

*síḷca?* ‘shoe, moccasin.’

- *síḷc?-am* ‘to put shoes on oneself.’
- *síḷc?-an* ‘to put shoes on s.o. else.’
- *siḷca[?]-ḷul* ‘moccasin.’
- *siḷca[?]-ḷul-am* ‘to make moccasins, intr.’

*√səl* ‘to spin, twine: *səl* ‘string.’ || PS \**səl(-p)* ‘to spin, twist’ (K98, who also lists the derivations of Lillooet *√səl*, *√səl<sup>k</sup>* under this root).  
Cf. also *√səlq*.

- *səl-əm* to make a line or string, to twine two strings together, intr.’
- *səl-p-íl<sup>x</sup>* ‘to spin around.’
- *səl-p-án* ‘to spin s.o., s.t. around, tr.’
- *səl=əl* ‘to be full (moon):’ *səl=əl ti.ḷánamḥ-tn a* ‘the moon is full.’
- *səl=l-əp* ‘to go round and round (like a top).’
- *səl=a|=əl* ‘to be in a hurry, to try to do s.t. in the last minute’ (largely synonymous with *x<sup>w</sup>əm=am=əm*).

- sl-áyən ‘fishline; to make a fishline for a rod, intr.’
- sl-áixən F ‘headstrap, tumpline.’ || The M gloss is máq?in.
- n.sl-áik ‘to twine a string, intr.’

√səl (Meaning unclear, but probably ‘to spin.’ Found only in combination with -us ‘face’ in the phrase ka.n.səl-us\_a ‘desperate, desperately.’): s.təx̃<sup>w</sup> ʎu? wa? ka.n.səl-us\_a ‘he is really at wit’s end, he is really desperate;’ ka.n.səl-us-káx<sup>w</sup>\_a\_kʎ ʔayʎ ʎ\_čək-s-áx̃<sup>w</sup> ʔi\_s.qláw-sw\_a ‘you’ll get desperate when you’ve spent your money;’ ka.n.səl-us-kán\_a ʔayʎ wa? x̃<sup>w</sup>íl-əm k<sup>w</sup>u\_ʎəx̃<sup>w</sup>-n-án ‘I was looking desperately for s.t. to put on;’ s.huý-s\_kʎ ʔayʎ núk<sup>w</sup>un̄ ka.n.səl-us\_a ʎ\_čək-s-ás ʔi\_s.qláw\_a wa? ʔuq<sup>w</sup>a?-mín-as ‘he will get desperate when he spends the money he has been drinking up.’  
 || See √səl for etymological information.

√səl : sá{ʔə}l̄ ‘to wilt (esp., flowers):’ sá{ʔə}l̄ ʔi\_s.páq̄-m\_a ‘the flowers have wilted.’

sil ‘(textile) material, cloth’ (synonymous with səmʔ-ícaʔ). || Cf. √səl or English ‘sail.’

— sil-álc ‘tent.’

√sɿ (?): sɿ-ə|c ‘cliff, bluff, drop-off.’

√səl̄ : səl̄=əl̄ ‘to run (like tar or syrup), to run in a string (sticky liquid).’

— n.səl̄=|-əc ‘to drool, slobber (like cows).’

n.slut ‘big back-eddy.’

salís (Type of rock, possibly flint; “hardest type of rock.”)

silús (Mythical person in sky, probably personification of thunder): lan ʔayʎ wa? qɿ{ʔ}x̃<sup>w</sup>-mín-əm k<sup>w</sup>\_silús ‘silús is being chased around again’ (= it is thundering again).

səl̄nac (Unidentified type of mushroom, possibly *Polyporus abietinea*.)

√səl̄k : ka.səl̄k\_a ‘dizzy (mainly when drunk).’ || See √səl for etymological information.

— səl̄k-án-əm ‘to be dizzy:’ səl̄k-án-c-al-əm ‘I am dizzy.’

— səl̄k-q<sup>w</sup>-án-əm ‘to be dizzy:’ səl̄k-q<sup>w</sup>-án-c-al-əm ‘I am dizzy.’

— səl̄k-p-ús M ‘drunk.’ || The F gloss is qyaḥ̃.

√səl̄q̄ : səl̄<=l̄>q̄ ‘to be carried around any old way (like a small person being dragged around by a big dancing partner, or a child tucked

under its mother's arm). || CSLT \*saliq̣ 'to dangle' (K228). Cf.  
√səl.

sələỵ 'Oregon-grape, Dull Oregon-grape' ("Low-bush Oregon-grape"),  
*Mahonia nervosa* (synonymous with *Berberis nervosa*). || CSLT  
\*səl/nəc 'lowbush Oregon grape' (K228).

— səḷỵ-áẓ ' (Dull) Oregon-grape bush.'

sək-xál, sək-ən 'to hit s.o. with a whip or stick, intr., tr.'

— sək-xal-sút (A) 'to slug around;' (B) 'to jabber away (e.g., in a  
language one does not speak well).'

— sək-mən 'whip, switch, bat (in ballgame).'

— sək-q<sup>w</sup>-tən 'salmon club.'

— n.sək-q-áṇ 'to whip s.o.'s behind, tr.:' wá?\_k<sup>w</sup>u? n.sək-q-áṇ-as  
ti\_s.k<sup>w</sup>úza?-s\_a 'she is whipping her child on the bum, I hear.'

— n.sək-q-tən 'horsewhip.'

— sək-íl-ən 'to whip s.o. (e.g., children):' wá?\_k<sup>w</sup>u? sək-íl-n-as ʔi\_s.cm-áít-  
s\_a 'she is whipping her children, I hear.'

— n.sak-ílt-əm 'to whip children (always), intr.:' wá?\_k<sup>w</sup>u? n.sak-ílt-əm  
'she is always whipping her children, I hear.' || The presence of  
a (rather than ə) in the root is unexpected.

— sk-aỵʔ 'to whip a child.'

— sk-á<k>qa? 'to flail, work with a flail.'

— sk-á<k>qa?-tən 'flail.'

— n.sk-álk-əm 'to make a phonecall, send a telegram' (refers to the  
tapping of a wire in a telegraph or the cranking of an old-time  
telephone).

— n.sk-álk-xit 'to make a phonecall to s.o., tr.:' n.sk-álk-xít]-c-as k<sup>w</sup>\_s.Bill  
'Bill phoned me.'

— n.sk-álk-tən 'telephone, telegraph.'

— n.sək-xál 'to bat, be a batter (in ballgame), intr.:' ti\_wa?\_ən.sək-xál 'the  
batter.'

— sək:sk-ən 'to whip s.o. repeatedly, all over, tr.'

√sak (1): See n.sak-ílt-əm (under sək-xál).

√sak (2): sák-aṇ̃ 'to slice s.t., tr.'

— sák<s>k-əṇ̃ 'to slice s.t. (e.g., potatoes, cucumbers) into thin pieces, tr.'

— sak-anís-tən ‘ripsaw.’

√sik : si<S>k ‘Sylvan Goat’s-beard,’ *Aruncus dioicus* (synonymous with *Aruncus sylvester*).

síkil ‘treebark.’ See n.púk<sup>w</sup>-al-ús-ən for an example.

√sək<sup>1</sup> (1) ‘drain:’ sək ‘little ditch draining off a puddle.’

— n.sək ‘slough.’

— sək-c-ám ‘to drain a puddle off the road, intr.’

√sək<sup>2</sup> (2): ka.sək<sub>2</sub>a ‘to crack (ice).’

síkilaq<sup>w</sup> ‘snag in water.’

súk<sup>w</sup>a ‘sugar.’ || Borrowing from English.

√şak<sup>w</sup> : şak<ş>k<sup>w</sup>-am ‘slack (like a string).’

— şak<sup>w</sup>-c-am ‘to open and close one’s mouth (fish).’

sk<sup>w</sup>ul ‘school.’ || Borrowing from English.

— sk<sup>w</sup>ul-min ‘to learn s.t., tr.’

— sk<sup>w</sup>ul-á+x<sup>w</sup> ‘school building.’

√sk<sup>w</sup>úlməx<sup>w</sup> ‘tossed:’ n.sk<sup>w</sup>úlməx<sup>w</sup>-án-əm ‘to get just tossed around.’

|| Possibly a misrecording of \*n.sk<sup>w</sup>úlməx<sup>w</sup>-án-əm, in which case the probable make-up would be \*n.sk-úlməx<sup>w</sup>-án-əm, with sk- < √sək ‘to whip,’ and -úlməx<sup>w</sup> ‘earth, land, soil.’

şək<sup>w</sup>!úy ‘squash, pumpkin.’

sək<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to break s.t. (s.t. that shatters, e.g., glass), tr.’

— sək<sup>w</sup>-p ‘to break, get broken.’

— sək<sup>w</sup>:sək<sup>w</sup>-əp ‘all broken up.’

— sək<sup>w</sup>-p-s ‘to break s.t. by accident, tr.’

— sək<sup>w</sup>-əlwás ‘Cayoosh Creek’ (literally, “broken in half,” which refers to a broken rock at the site).

— sək<sup>w</sup>-əlwás-məx ‘person from Cayoosh Creek.’

— sk<sup>w</sup>-álc ‘cave:’ ti?\_ta\_míxa\_á\_a, ǰzúm\_k<sup>w</sup>u?\_ti? k<sup>w</sup>u\_sk<sup>w</sup>-álc-s lá.ti?

l\_?\_ta\_wá? ‘that bear, he had a big cave where he stayed.’

sk<sup>w</sup>als ‘rock overhanging a spot.’

√səx, √sax ‘to degenerate (physically or mentally):’ səx-p (A) ‘to have no feeling;’ (B) ‘to feel “pins and needles.”’ || PIS \*sax ‘pure, fresh, odorless; abated, numb’ (K187).

— səx-p-xən ‘to feel “pins and needles” in one’s foot.’

- səx:səx ‘partly crazy.’
  - səx:səx-n-əm ‘completely crazy’ (“all the words [for crazy] put together; you’re really gone”).
  - səx-wílx ‘to go too far, to go overboard; to get carried away doing s.t., to lose oneself in s.t.; to overdo it, lose control’ (synonymous with ka.kám\_a): səx-wílx-wit ʔi\_sítst-as ʔi\_waʔ\_ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘they got carried away drinking last night;’ səx-wílx-káʔ\_ʔúʔ waʔ ǫ́láw-əm ‘we just couldn’t stop picking berries;’ səx-wílx\_ʔúʔ k<sup>w</sup>\_s.Bill waʔ səw:sə<sa>wʔ\_ʔan ‘Bill is asking too many questions;’ plán\_ʔúʔ waʔ səx-wílx ʔi\_waʔ\_máw-am ‘they were gossiping and gossiping;’ plán\_ʔkax<sup>w</sup>\_ʔúʔ waʔ səx-wílx ‘you are really into it, busy with it.’
  - sx-am ‘silly, goofy, foolish, irresponsible; to do stupid things.’
  - ʂəx-ám (A man’s name.) || Retracted form of sx-am, with the retraction carrying an extra negative or jocular connotation, cf. ʂú<ʂ>pəʔ (under √supaʔ).
  - sx-ə<xə>ǫ́m ‘not doing the right things; to be love-crazy; to fool around (in matters of love):’ húy-ʔkan ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup>-c-miñ l.cʔá-wna ti\_n.kýap\_a; s.táx<sup>w</sup>\_tiʔ sx-ə<xə>ǫ́m ‘I am going to tell a story about this coyote in Indian; he was really silly’ (opening line of a story, at the end of which Coyote drowns as a result of his greed and laziness).
  - sx-am-átəm ‘unable to do anything right.’
  - sx-am-ə<ǫ́m>təm *id.* as sx-am-átəm, but mainly used for a child who touches things he knows he shouldn’t touch.
  - sx-ám=əm ‘to go nutty;’ sx-ám=əm ti\_n.táʔ\_a ‘my tongue is gone nutty (I can’t pronounce my words right).’ || The final sequence əm is interpreted as a case of reduplication. It is also possible (though morphosemantically less likely) that it is either the formative -əm or the intransitivizer -əm.
  - sa{ʔ}x F ‘taste goes out of s.t.’
- √sax : See sa{ʔ}x (under √səx).
- sáx<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘to take a bath, intr.:’ húy-ʔkan sáx<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘I am going to take a bath.’ || Tentatively linked to PS \*six<sup>w</sup> ‘to pour, spill’ in K101.

- sáx<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to give s.o. a bath, tr.’
- súx<sup>w</sup>t-ən ‘to recognize s.o., s.t. (e.g., s.t. that one had lost but that is recognized because it had been marked), tr.:’ súx<sup>w</sup>t-ən-ʔkan ti<sub>2</sub>zuq<sup>w</sup>-s-tur̄m̄x-ás<sub>2</sub>a ‘I recognized the one who had beaten me up.’  
|| PS \*sux<sup>w</sup> ‘to recognize, identify, understand, know’ (K101).
- səx<sup>w</sup>sqəq̄x̄atən (\*) ‘Labrador-tea’ (“Swamp Tea,” “Hudson’s Bay Tea”),  
*Ledum groenlandicum*.
- səq-xál, səq-ən ‘to quarter or split wood, intr.’ || Cf. səq̄-xál.
- səq:sq-əm, səq:sq-ən ‘to split it up into smaller parts, intr., tr.’
- səq:səq-xál ‘to chop big chunks of wood, intr.’ (vs. wí<wə>łq-əm̄ which refers to chopping kitchenwood).
- sí<s>q-əm̄ sí<s>q-ən̄ ‘to split wood, intr., tr.’ (largely synonymous with səq-ən).
- səq-əl̄wás ‘to chop s.t. in half (e.g., an apple, a squash, a block of wood), intr.’
- n.sq-áʔč?-am ‘to split a deer in half, after skinning it, intr.’
- ka.səq̄a ‘to split, get split.’
- √siq : See sí<s>q-əm̄, sí<s>q-ən̄ (under səq-xál).
- √síqa? : sí<s>qa? ‘uncle:’ łiq ʔi<sub>2</sub>n.sí<s>q?a ‘my uncles arrived.’ || PS \*səy ‘friend, relative’ (K102).
- saʔsaqíws (\*) ‘rheumatism.’
- səq̄-xál, səq̄-ən ‘to crack s.t., intr., tr.’ || Cf. səq-xál. PS \*səq̄ ‘to split, crack’ (K99).
- ka.səq̄a ‘to crack, get cracked.’
- sáq̄-əm ‘to open one’s mouth wide:’ waʔ núk<sup>w</sup>uñ sáq̄-əm ‘he is really opening it up’ (said about a child that is crying); wáʔ<sub>2</sub>maʔ lá.tiʔ sáq̄-əm ‘open it up really wide!’ (said to a child that is crying, probably as a sarcastic comment).
- sáq̄-əm-min ‘to open one’s mouth at s.o., tr.:’ saq̄-əm-min-əm ʔə<sub>2</sub>ti<sub>2</sub>míx̄aʔ<sub>2</sub>a ‘the bear opened his mouth wide at him.’
- sáq̄=q̄-əm ‘to have one’s mouth open (e.g., when sleeping).’
- saq̄<sup>w</sup> ‘to fly.’ || PS \*saq̄<sup>w</sup> ‘to fly, jump; a gallinaceous bird’ (K100).
- səq̄<sup>w</sup>:sáq̄<sup>w</sup> ‘various things are flying:’ səq̄<sup>w</sup>:sáq̄<sup>w</sup> ʔi<sub>2</sub>x̄əz̄-p<sub>2</sub>a ‘the sparks are flying.’

— sáq̣<sup>w</sup>:sə<s>q̣<sup>w</sup> ‘any small flying insect or bug (moth, etc.).’

siq̣<sup>w</sup> ‘valley.’

súq̣<sup>w</sup>-əm, súq̣<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to skin a (big) animal (deer, cow, etc.), intr., tr.’ || PS

\*suq̣<sup>w</sup> ‘to strip off (skin or tree bark)’ (K100).

— sú<s>q̣<sup>w</sup>-ərn̄, sú<s>q̣<sup>w</sup>-əñ ‘to skin a small animal (squirrel, muskrat, etc.), intr., tr.’

— suq̣<sup>w</sup> ‘thick middle part of deer.’

súq̣<sup>w</sup>i F ‘younger brother or sister’ (term of endearment): x<sup>w</sup>?ạ́z-as

k<sup>w</sup>alạ́p̣qlíl-miñ ta<sub>s</sub>.muɬac-láp̣\_a; cuk<sup>w</sup>\_wi?\_l̄ú?\_ti? s.múɬac-lap,

pá<ɾ>la?, s.təx̄-kálap̣\_l̄u? wa? ləqs-ạ́yɬ-min; x<sup>w</sup>?ạ́z-as k<sup>w</sup>alạ́p̣\_kás

k<sup>w</sup>alạ́p̣qlíl-miñ, suq̣<sup>w</sup>i-láp̣\_ti? ‘don’t you ever get mad at your

sister; she is the only sister you got, the only one, be really good

to her; don’t get mad at her in any way, she is your younger

sister.’ || Possibly a misrecording for \*súq̣<sup>w</sup>i? = \*súq̣<sup>w</sup>əȳ < súq̣<sup>w</sup>əz̄

(see there) with regular *z̄* > *ȳ* before a coronal consonant,

although súq̣<sup>w</sup>i was recognized outside the above sentence

example by Mount Currie consultants and ascribed to F.

siq̣<sup>w</sup>úta ‘to dance (esp., an Indian dance).’

sáq̣<sup>w</sup>uɬ (A) ‘half;’ (B) ‘halfbreed:’ níɬ\_ti? kạ́la? sáq̣<sup>w</sup>uɬ l.c?a Lillooet\_a

k<sup>w</sup>u.s.múɬac ‘that was the first halfbreed woman here in Lillooet.’

súq̣<sup>w</sup>əz̄, súq̣<sup>w</sup>až ‘younger brother or sister.’ || Used considerably less

frequently than the reduplicated form sá<s>q̣<sup>w</sup>əz̄, sá<s>q̣<sup>w</sup>až below.

Cf. súq̣<sup>w</sup>i. PS \*ʔuq̣<sup>w</sup>ay ‘(younger) sibling, cousin’ (K19).

— sá<s>q̣<sup>w</sup>əz̄, sá<s>q̣<sup>w</sup>až ‘younger brother or sister.’

— s.q̣<sup>w</sup>z-ə<z>wəs, s.q̣<sup>w</sup>z-ə<z>ʔus; s.q̣<sup>w</sup>əz:q̣<sup>w</sup>z-ə<z>wəs ‘siblings collectively

(German *Geschwister*):’ s.q̣<sup>w</sup>zə<z>ʔus-káɬ ‘we are brothers and

sisters;’ s.q̣<sup>w</sup>z-ə<z>wəs-wít ‘they are brothers and sisters.’

|| Obviously a combination of súq̣<sup>w</sup>əz̄ (here reduced to sq̣<sup>w</sup>z-) and

-aw̄s ‘group, collective, but with the s of the root reanalyzed as

the nominalizer, as shown by the form with total reduplication (a process that typically ignores prefixes). The meaning of this word

was also recorded as ‘sibling of the same sex,’ but that may be

due to the consultant’s possible confusion with the next item.

— nəḳ<sup>w</sup>.s.q̣<sup>w</sup>z-ə<z>wəs, nəḳ<sup>w</sup>.s.q̣<sup>w</sup>z-ə<z>ʔus ‘sibling of the same sex:’

ti.[n.]nək<sup>w</sup>.s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>z-ə<z>?us<sub>a</sub> ‘my brother (man speaking); my sister (woman speaking).’

√siǰ (1) ‘to move:’ siǰ ‘to move house.’ || PS \*siǰ ‘to move (from one place to another)’ (K101, who does not list the Lillooet form).

— siǰ-xal, síx-in ‘to move s.t., intr., tr.’

— n.siǰ-xal, n.siǰ-in ‘to put s.t. (esp., food) from one pot into another, intr., tr.’

— n.sí<s>ǰ-əǰ ‘to put s.t. from one pot into different pots or onto different plates, intr.’

— n.siǰ-lap-ən ‘to copy s.t., tr.’

— n.siǰ-lap-tən ‘copier.’

— n.siǰ-ləx, n.sí<s>ǰ-ləx ‘to move from one conveyance to another.’

— siǰ-úlǰəx<sup>w</sup> ‘to move from one place to another.’ || The stress-shift from siǰ to the suffix is unexpected.

— siǰ-xn-am ‘to take a step, intr.’

— s.siǰ-xn-am ‘step:’ k<sup>w</sup>in k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>s</sub>.siǰ-xn-am ‘how many steps?’

— siǰ-x-tən ‘way of walking.’

— siǰ-q-am, siǰ-q-an ‘to transplant s.t., intr., tr.’ siǰ-q-án-ǰkan ti.ǰ<sup>w</sup>l-áz<sub>a</sub> ‘I transplanted the fruit tree.’

— siǰ-a:siǰ-a ‘to move from one place to another (repeatedly).’

√siǰ (2) (?): sí<s>ǰ-əc ‘shore.’

√səǰ<sup>w</sup> (1): səǰ<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to pull off a broken branch, tr.’ || PIS \*səǰ<sup>w</sup> ‘to split/shred’ (K187). Cf. √saǰ<sup>w</sup> (2), √suǰ<sup>w</sup>, səǰ<sup>w</sup>əm.

— səǰ<sup>w</sup>:sǰ<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to pull off more branches, tr.’

√səǰ<sup>w</sup> (2): səǰ<sup>w</sup>-xál (also s.səǰ<sup>w</sup>-xál, of which səǰ<sup>w</sup>-xál is probably a contracted form) ‘heavy rainfall.’

— səǰ<sup>w</sup>-n-ás F ‘heavy rainfall.’

√saǰ<sup>w</sup> (1): sa(?)ǰ<sup>w</sup> ‘to thaw out, to get soft when thawing (snow):’ sa(?)ǰ<sup>w</sup> ti.máq?<sub>a</sub> ‘the snow is getting soft.’

√saǰ<sup>w</sup> (2) ‘to pull off:’ sáǰ<sup>w</sup>-kəǰ F ‘dorsal fin, ridge on back of fish.’ (The backfin is usually cut off first when butchering a fish.) || Cf. √səǰ<sup>w</sup> (1), √suǰ<sup>w</sup>.

√siǰ<sup>w</sup> : ka.n.siǰ<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘to land on water (duck, goose, etc.).’

√suǰ<sup>w</sup> ‘to pull off (?):’ súǰ<sup>w</sup>-altəx<sup>w</sup> ‘outer Red Cedar bark’ (often used for

roofing, also referred to as “Indian plywood”). || Cf.  $\sqrt{sə\check{x}^w}$  (1),  $\sqrt{sa\check{x}^w}$  (2).

$sá\check{x}^w\text{-}\acute{a}m$  ‘Arrow-leaved Balsamroot’ (“Spring Sunflower,” “Wild Sunflower”), *Balsamorhiza sagittata*. || May contain the formative  $-\acute{a}m$ , in which case the root  $sə\check{x}^w$  is probably related to  $\sqrt{sə\check{x}^w}$  (1), with reference to the removal of the skin from the (edible) root (for which also see  $tát\text{-}s\text{-}\acute{a}m$ ).

$sá\check{x}^w\text{-}\acute{a}m$  (\*) ‘Waterlily.’ || Not well known, and possibly resulting from confusion with  $sə\check{x}^w\text{-}\acute{a}m$  ‘Sunflower.’

$sú\check{x}^w\text{-}ast$  ‘to come down (from ladder or hill):’  $sú\check{x}^w\text{-}ast$   $\text{f}\acute{a}l.t\check{t}\acute{u}$   $s.q^w\acute{a}m\check{u}$  ‘to come down from the mountain;’  $sú\check{x}^w\text{-}ast$   $\text{f}\acute{a}l.t\check{t}\acute{u}$   $\text{f}\acute{a}x^w\acute{a}l\text{-}t\check{t}\acute{u}$  ‘to come down from the ladder;’  $wá\check{?}\text{-}wit$   $l\acute{a}.t\check{t}\acute{u}$ ,  $n\acute{í}\text{f}\check{.}\acute{u}$   $s.q^w\acute{a}c\acute{a}c\text{-}s$   $sú\check{x}^w\text{-}ast$   $t\acute{a}$   $p\acute{á}c\check{p}\acute{e}l\check{?}$   $s.q\acute{a}y\check{x}^w$   $\text{f}\acute{a}l.t\check{t}\acute{u}$   $\text{f}\acute{a}l.t\check{t}\acute{u}$   $s.\check{?}istkn\check{u}$ ;  $q^w\acute{a}c\acute{a}c$   $\text{f}\acute{a}l.t\check{t}\acute{u}$ ,  $sú\check{x}^w\text{-}ast$ ,  $\acute{h}ak$   $\check{?}\acute{a}.k^w\check{u}$ ,  $ka.x\acute{a}l\text{-}alm\check{a}n\check{u}$   $\check{?}\acute{a}.k^w\check{u}$ , Lillooet  $\check{u}$   $z\acute{a}m$ ,  $t\acute{a}$   $w\acute{a}\check{?}$  Lillooet  $\text{f}\check{k}^w\acute{u}ns\check{u}$  ‘they were there, and then one man set out and he went down from there, from the underground house; he set out from there, he went down, he kept on going, and he almost got to the brow of the hill, there at Lillooet, what is Lillooet now.’ || PIS  $*su\check{x}^w$  ‘to descend’ (K187).

—  $su\check{x}^w\text{-}ast\text{-}\acute{u}s$  ‘to come down a hill (fast).’

—  $sú\check{x}^w\text{-}ast\text{-}min$  ‘to come down for s.t., tr.’

—  $sú\check{x}^w\text{-}ast\text{-}xit$  ‘to bring s.t. down for s.o., tr.:’  $su\check{x}^w\text{-}ast\text{-}x\acute{í}[t]\text{-}c\text{-}kax^w$   $l\acute{a}.t\acute{a}\check{?}$   $t\check{t}\check{.}\acute{a}c\check{m}\check{u}$  ‘bring down the box for me.’

$\sqrt{sə\check{f}}$  :  $sə\check{f}\text{-}p$  ‘strong-tasting, tasting like mint.’ || Recorded from M consultants who ascribe it to F. Cf.  $\sqrt{sa\check{f}t}$ .

$\sqrt{sa\check{f}t}$  :  $sə\check{f}:\acute{s}\acute{a}\check{c}\acute{s}\acute{e}\check{?}\acute{t}$  F ‘Shrubby Penstemon’ (“Blue-Bell”), *Penstemon fruticosus* (described as “something like a mint” by Joe Joseph). || Cf.  $\sqrt{sə\check{f}}$ . See also  $z\acute{á}\check{k}\text{-}q^w\text{-}t\acute{a}n$ .

$s\acute{e}\check{f}^w\text{-}\acute{a}n$  ‘to take or peel s.t. off (e.g., to take off a bandage, peel a banana, take bark off a tree), tr.’ || Cf.  $s\acute{í}\check{f}^w\text{-}in$ .

—  $ka.s\acute{e}\check{f}^w\check{u}$  ‘to come off (e.g., skin, or nail from finger or toe):’

$ka.s\acute{e}\check{f}^w\check{u}$   $t\check{t}\check{.}n\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\check{x}^w\text{-}q\acute{í}\check{n}\text{-}ak\check{?}\check{u}$  ‘my fingernail came right off.’

—  $s\acute{í}\check{f}^w\text{-}alq^w$ ,  $s\acute{í}\check{f}^w\text{-}\acute{a}lq^w\text{-}\acute{a}m$  ‘to strip bark from a tree, intr.’ || Cf.  $\check{s}w\text{-}\acute{a}lq^w\text{-}\acute{a}m$  ( $\sqrt{\check{s}w}$ ).

- sɪ̃<sup>w</sup>-áɫq<sup>w</sup>-m-aʒ (Term for a species of Maple, probably Vine Maple, *Acer circinatum*.) || See also ʃw-áɫq<sup>w</sup>-m-aʒ.
- sí̃<sup>w</sup>-xal, sí̃<sup>w</sup>-in ‘to loosen s.t. (e.g., a bolt), intr., tr.’ || Cf. sá̃<sup>w</sup>-ən.
- sə̃<sup>w</sup>:sí̃<sup>w</sup> (A) ‘loose (objects, also ways of behaviour):’ waʔ sə̃<sup>w</sup>:sí̃<sup>w</sup> ʔk<sup>w</sup>úns<sub>a</sub> ti<sub>w</sub>waʔ s.ʒá̃k-mən-ʔkaʔ ‘we are losing control over our ways these days;’ (B) ‘feeling just right, running smoothly:’ s.tə̃<sup>w</sup> ʒúʔ waʔ sə̃<sup>w</sup>:sí̃<sup>w</sup> ‘he’s really loosened up.’
- sə̃<sup>w</sup>:sí̃<sup>w</sup>-in ‘to loosen up various things (e.g., ties on bundles of blankets, when these are tied too tightly), tr.’
- sə̃<sup>w</sup>:sí̃<sup>w</sup>-ləx ‘to get limbered up, to do exercise, to warm up.’
- sə̃<sup>w</sup>:sí̃<sup>w</sup>-alk ‘loose (bale of hay).’
- n.sí̃<sup>w</sup>-ank-ən ‘to loosen the singe of a saddle, tr.’ || Also recorded n.sí̃<sup>w</sup>-k-añ, but n.sí̃<sup>w</sup>-ank-ən is considered more correct.
- sí̃<sup>w</sup>-aɫk-añ ‘to loosen one’s pack, intr.’
- sí̃<sup>w</sup>-ám-ən ‘to loosen s.t., tr.:’ sí̃<sup>w</sup>-ám-ən ʔi<sub>w</sub>ʒəc-íknəx-tən-sw<sub>a</sub> ‘loosen your shoelaces;’ húy-ʔkan sí̃<sup>w</sup>-ám-ən ʔi<sub>w</sub>ʒəc-íknəx-tən-sw<sub>a</sub>, niʔ t<sub>s</sub>.lán-s<sub>a</sub> waʔ páw=əw ʔi<sub>s</sub>.q̣<sup>w</sup>áxt-sw<sub>a</sub> ‘I am going to loosen your shoelaces, because your feet are swollen already.’
- ka.sí̃<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> (A) ‘to get loose;’ (B) ‘to feel better, be in less pain, to get to be all right:’ ka.sí̃<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ti<sub>w</sub>n.s.q̣<sup>w</sup>áxt<sub>a</sub> ‘my leg is feeling better, it is in less pain;’ ka.sí̃<sup>w</sup>-ʔkax<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ha ‘do you feel better, are you satisfied now?’
- ka.sí̃<sup>w</sup>-ám<sub>a</sub> ‘to feel better, to be in less pain’ (largely synonymous with ka.sí̃<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> (B), except for the inchoative notion conveyed by -am): ka.sí̃<sup>w</sup>-ám<sub>a</sub> ʔayʔ ti<sub>w</sub>n.s.q̣<sup>w</sup>áxt<sub>a</sub> ‘my foot feels better.’
- ka.sí̃<sup>w</sup>-qañís<sub>a</sub> ‘tooth feels better.’
- sí̃<sup>w</sup>{ʔi}í̃<sup>w</sup> ‘loose (e.g., nuts and bolts on a wagon).’
- sí̃<sup>w</sup>:s{ʔi}í̃<sup>w</sup> ‘limbered up.’
- sí̃<sup>w</sup>>í̃<sup>w</sup>-añ ‘limber, supple (e.g., fishing pole).’
- √ʃw ‘to take or peel off (?):’ ʃw-áɫq<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘to take off inner bark from vine maple (in order to use it for making a čaʔimán).’ || Cf. sɪ̃<sup>w</sup>-áɫq<sup>w</sup>-əm.
- ʃw-áɫq<sup>w</sup>-m-aʒ (Term for a species of Maple, probably Vine Maple, *Acer circinatum*, synonymous with sɪ̃<sup>w</sup>-áɫq<sup>w</sup>-m-aʒ.) || Ascribed to

F by M consultants.

√saw ‘to ask:’ sáw-ən ‘to ask s.o. s.t., tr.:’ nás-kax<sup>w</sup> sáw-ən k<sup>w</sup>̣s. Rosie k<sup>w</sup>̣s.c?as-c nuk<sup>w</sup>?-an-túmuʔ-as ‘go and ask Rosie to come and help us!;’ kan k<sup>w</sup>̣s.saw-ən-cíh-as ‘did he ask you?;’ x<sup>w</sup>ák-añ-as tị.s.kíx-zaʔ-s<sub>u</sub>a, sáw-n-as, “kán-əṃ.tuʔ nị.n.sk<sup>w</sup>á<k<sup>w</sup>ə>zʔ<sub>u</sub>a?” ‘she woke up her mother and asked her, “What happened to my child?”’ || PS \*saw ‘to ask’ (K101).

— sáw-ʔən ‘to ask a question, intr.’

— sáw-ʔən-min ‘to ask about s.o., s.t., tr.:’ cíx<sup>w</sup>-kan sáw-ʔən-min ‘I went to ask about him;’ waʔ saw-ʔən-mín-as tị.n.tǎx<sup>w</sup>?ac<sub>u</sub>a ‘he asked about (for) my gun.’

— səw:sá<sə>ẉ-ʔən ‘to ask a lot of questions; to ask petty, little questions.’ || See səx-wílx for an example.

— saw-ʔín ‘to ask a lot of questions:’ papt k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>u</sub>saw-ʔín ‘he is always asking questions.’

— saw-ín-ən ‘to question, interrogate s.o., tr.:’ waʔ saw-ín-ən-c-as tị.plísəmn<sub>u</sub>a ‘the policeman interrogated me.’

síw-in ‘to move s.t. over (clothes, furniture, car, etc.), tr.’

— síw-ləx ‘to get off the way, to move oneself over.’

— síw-anaʔ, səw:síw-anaʔ ‘to get off the way.’

— n.səw:síw-anaʔ ‘to go along the side of the road.’

— siw-atq<sup>w</sup>áʔ-ən ‘to change the course of the water, tr.’

— ka.n.síw<sub>u</sub>a ‘to go down the wrong pipe, to get swallowed the wrong way:’ ka.n.síw<sub>u</sub>a tị.kápih<sub>u</sub>a ‘the coffee went down the (my) wrong pipe.’

— ka.n.síw-miñ<sub>u</sub>a ‘to swallow s.t. down the wrong pipe, tr.:’ ka.n.siw-miñ-ʔkán<sub>u</sub>a tị.kápih<sub>u</sub>a ‘I swallowed the coffee the wrong pipe.’

sawt (A) ‘slave:’ wáʔ<sub>u</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayʔ ká.tiʔ ta<sub>u</sub>sáwt<sub>u</sub>a; níʔ<sub>u</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔ.ǰuʔ s.cut-s, “húy<sub>u</sub>.ǰuʔ ǰiq na<sub>u</sub>.kalú<l>ʔ<sub>u</sub>a, húz<sub>u</sub>.hərn<sub>u</sub>.ǰuʔ ǰiq-miñ-as cʔa ta<sub>u</sub>.s.má<m>ʔac<sub>u</sub>a;” cút<sub>u</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔ.ǰáʔ ʔị.núk<sup>w</sup><sub>u</sub>a ká.tiʔ, “tay, níʔ-as lá.tiʔ ta<sub>u</sub>sáwt<sub>u</sub>a k<sup>w</sup>il-ín-alap” ‘there was this slave; so she said, “the Owl will come, he will come for this girl [i.e., for his wife, who had just run away from him to her parents];” so some others said, “hey, get this slave ready, you guys [and give her to the

Owl];” (B) ‘pitiful person, person one feels sorry for:’ *síma?ǵu?*,  
*síma?ǵu?*, *sáwt* ‘come in, come in, you poor thing;’ *nás-xit*  
*k<sup>w</sup>u.sáwt ʔi.n.s.qǵǵ-q<sub>a</sub>* ‘give my old shoes to some poor person!’  
 || Cf. *cáw<sup>w</sup>cwa*.

- *sáwt-əm* ‘to enslave people, to make slaves, intr.’
- *sáwt-min* ‘to enslave s.o., tr.’ (used mostly in passive formations):  
*sawt-mín-əm* ‘he was taken slave;’ *sawt-mín-c-al-əm* ‘I was taken  
 slave;’ *sawt-min-tumúl-əm* ‘we were taken slaves;’ *sawt-min-*  
*tumúl-it-as* ‘they took us as slaves.’
- *sá<s>wət* (A) ‘little slave;’ (B) ‘youngest in family; pet, favourite.’  
 (Meaning B seems to be less common than A.)
- *səw:sáwt-sw<sub>a</sub>* ‘the poor things:’ *waʔ-wit-ás<sub>a</sub>maʔǵu?* *səw:sáwt-sw<sub>a</sub>*  
*ká.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ*, *x<sup>w</sup>ʔǵz-as k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>c</sub>ʔás-wit ʔə.cʔá pánt*, *ʔə.cʔá ʔə<sub>a</sub>ta<sub>a</sub>tmíx<sup>w</sup>-*  
*kaʔ<sub>a</sub>* ‘let those poor things stay where they are, don’t let them  
 come back to our land.’ (From “the Dog Children,” as told by  
 Martina LaRoche. The “poor things” in question were originally  
 humans in dogskins who have been changed into humans by their  
 mother, who has burned their dog skins.) || Cf. *cáw<sup>w</sup>cwa*.

√*suwt* : *səw:súwt* ‘dew; wetness of vegetation after rain.’ || PS \**səw<sup>w</sup>*,  
 \**səw* ‘to flow; wetness, dew’ (K102).

šwíniya (Term of endearment and respect, used to greet the kill brought  
 back by hunters): *ǵíq-kax<sup>w</sup> ʔayʔ*, *ʔáma-ʔkax<sup>w</sup> šwíniya*, *híya hi*  
 ‘you have come, you are good, šwíniya, híya hi’ (line from a  
 traditional song).

√*swaz* (?): *swáz-álc* ‘area of rockslide, pile of rocks resulting from a  
 slide.’ || Recorded from M consultants, who ascribe it to F.  
 Possibly *sw-áz-álc* or *s.wáz-álc*.

√*suý* : See *n.sú{ʔ}ý-əc* (√*suz*).

√*saž* : *sáy:səž* ‘to play:’ *wáʔ<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayʔ ta<sub>s</sub>.kix-əzʔ-íh<sub>a</sub>*, *cʔás<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>uʔǵʔ*,  
*ka<kə>m-ləx-mín-as ʔi<sub>s</sub>.cm-ált-s<sub>a</sub>*, *cíx<sup>w</sup><sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>uʔ záqil ʔə<sub>a</sub>ta<sub>s</sub>.ʔístkn<sub>a</sub>*;  
*wáʔ<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>uʔ sáy:səž ʔi<sub>s</sub>.cm-ált-s<sub>a</sub>*, *ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup>-wit*; *plan waʔ x<sup>w</sup>uǵ-*  
*uñ-it-as ʔi<sub>a</sub>qəǵʔ-icʔ-íh<sub>a</sub>* ‘well, their mother was around, and she  
 came and sneaked up to her children, and she peeked at the  
 underground house; her children were playing, they were human

beings; they had already taken off their dog skins).’ (From “The Dog Children,” as told by Martina LaRochelle, see reference under *səw:sáwt-sw\_a*.) || The form *sáy:səž* derives from \**sáz:səž*, with a regular change *z* (*ž*) > *y* (*ý*) before a coronal (dental, palatal or lateral) consonant. PS \**s-(h)ayas* ‘to play’ (K36, who also comments specifically on the Lillooet form).

- *sáy:səž-s*, *sáy:səý-s* ‘to play with (another child):’ *cix<sup>w</sup> ʔayʔ mútaʔ palʔ-alc-əmx-min-tumúʔ-as ni\_n.s.núk<sup>w</sup>ʔ\_a*, s.Tom; *nək<sup>w</sup>.ćíla\_ǎuʔ, ćəl:ćíla-ʔkáʔ\_ǎuʔ s.k<sup>w</sup>əm:k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>mit*; *cix<sup>w</sup> say:səž-s-túmx-as, niʔ s.wáʔ-ʔkaʔ sáy:səž* ‘one time my cousin Tom came and visited us; we were children of the same age and size; he came to play with me, so we played;’ *waʔ say:səž-s-twál-wit* ‘they are playing with each other.’
- *sáy:səž-min* ‘to play with s.t., to use s.t. as a bet, tr.:’ *waʔ say:səž-mín-it-as ʔi\_s.qláw-ih\_a* ‘they are playing with their money.’
- *say:sž-áʔx<sup>w</sup>* ‘gymnasium, gym.’
- *say:sž-úlrnəx<sup>w</sup>* ‘soccer field.’

*√siyq* (?): *sícsə>ýq-əc* (also recorded *sícsə>yq-əc*) ‘to whistle through one’s teeth.’ (This was permitted to women, who were not allowed to *x<sup>w</sup>ít-ən*. Joe Joseph informed me that his grandmother told him not to *sícsə>ýq-əc*, but he did not know why.)

*√suz* ‘to hush (?)’: *sú{ʔ}z-əc* ‘quiet.’ || Possibly a misrecording for \**sú{ʔ}ž-əc*, which would have glottalization of *z* as expected from (a) interior glottalization, (b) the presence of -c. Also recorded as *n.sú{ʔ}ý-əc* ‘not making any more noise,’ with regular glottalization of the resonant, and expected change of *ž* > *ý*.

*√sʔ* (?): *n.sʔ-ú<ʔ>saʔ*, *n.sʔ-ú<ʔ>sʔ-an* ‘to make an eye on the end of a rope (to make a leash, lasso), intr., tr.’

*√saʔq* : See *√saʔq<sup>w</sup>*.

*√saʔq<sup>w</sup>* (?): *saʔq<sup>w</sup>-úpzaʔ* ‘Bracken Fern, Brake Fern,’ *Pteridium aquilinum*. || Turner 1987 also lists *saʔq* for the roots (rhizomes) of this plant, but neither this form nor its meaning were known to the F speakers consulted, and this form was not recorded by me for M. I must therefore set up *saʔq<sup>w</sup>* (with automatic labialization before *u*) for the

root of this plant, although its origin is clearly **saʔq**, as attested also by PCS \***saʔq** ‘bracken fern (root)’ (K151).

**sáʔxaʔ** ‘parent-in-law.’ || Possibly related to **ʔá<ʔ>xáʔ** ‘sacred, supernatural, talented’ (see there for etymological information), through reference to in-law taboos.

## n

√n : See **n-waʔ**, **n-wáʔ-ən** (under **pzan**).

**na** F variant of **ni**.

**ni** (Article, ‘absent, known, singular.’ M variant of **na**. This article expresses that an entity is usually (although not obligatorily) known to the speaker, but that it is absent either from the situation of speech, or from the situation referred to, and that this absence is relevant to the speech situation): **n.kaʔ-as.ká.həm.tuʔ ʔayʔ ni.púʔyax<sup>w</sup>.a** ‘the mouse must have run off somewhere;’ **ʔá<ʔ>-ən-ʔkan ni.s.kix-zaʔ-sw.a** ‘I saw your mother (just a minute ago, while I was at the store, etc.)’ (said, for example, to s.o. who is looking for his mother, cf. **ʔá<ʔ>-ən-ʔkan ti.s.kix-zaʔ-sw.a** ‘I saw your mother (at some unspecified moment)’); **ʔ<sup>w</sup>əl-p.tuʔ ni.cítx<sup>w</sup>-s.a** ‘his house burned down.’ || Cf. **niʔ**.

√nu (Second person pronoun): **s.nu-láp** ‘you folks.’ See **s.cm-áit**, **nu<sup>k</sup>ʔ-áyʔ** and **níwi** for examples. || Cf. **s.núwa**.

**an** ‘evidently’ (indicates that the speaker concludes something from circumstantial evidence): **waʔ-as.án.tuʔ kən.cʔá k<sup>w</sup>u.wáʔ** ‘somebody must have been here;’ **tayt-áx<sup>w</sup>.a<sup>n</sup>** ‘you must be hungry;’ **plán-at.a<sup>n</sup> waʔ pəl-p** ‘it looks like we are lost already;’ **x<sup>w</sup>ʔáz-as.a<sup>n</sup> k<sup>w</sup>as.huý.ǎíq** ‘it looks like he won’t come.’ || **a<sup>n</sup>** requires the predicate to which it is attached to be in the subjunctive, see Van Eijk 1997:200.

√nəp : **nəp:nəp** ‘to be (walk, stay) on the road.’ **nəp:nəp-káx<sup>w</sup>.ǎuʔ** ‘stay on the road!;’ **wáʔ.ǎuʔ ká.tiʔ nəp:nəp ti.cíʔ.a** ‘the deer is just walking by on the road.’ See **núk<sup>w</sup>u<sup>n</sup>** for an additional example.

|| CSLT \*nəp ‘to be on the trail/road’ (K226).

√nap (?): náp-us ‘cape; shawl.’ || The meaning ‘shawl’ (see also sačáʔməs) is relatively recent and only dates back to the time when this article of clothing was introduced.

√napút : napú<p>t ‘fish or chicken just before spawning or laying eggs.’

|| See comment on nawú<w>ʔ-am.

naplít ‘priest.’ || Borrowing from French *le prêtre*.

√nəm (1): s.nə́m:nə́m ‘blind.’

— nə́m:ənń-əp ‘to go blind.’ wáʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>u? huʔ nə́m:ənń-əp ‘he is going blind, I hear.’

— ka.nə́m\_a ‘to go blind (suddenly).’

√nə́m (2): nə́m-xál, nə́m-ən ‘to paddle (s.t.), intr., tr.’

√nə́m (3) ‘to wrap around(?)’: nə́m-q<sup>w</sup> ‘dancer’s headdress, headband.’

|| Cf. √nam.

√nam ‘to wrap around (?)’: náńm-q-tən ‘diaper.’ || Cf. √nə́m (3).

√nim ‘to faint, pass out, get knocked out.’

s.nímuʔ, wi\_s.nímuʔ ‘we, us:’ wáʔ-ʔkaʔ\_ʔu? ka.nás\_a ʔə.k<sup>w</sup>ʔú-na sáʔ\_a s.nímuʔ ‘we can go up to saʔ by ourselves;’ níʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>u? wa? cún-it-as ʔi\_sámʔ\_a “smallpox;” wíńax<sup>w</sup>\_ʔu? zamʔ ta\_waʔ\_s.nah-n-əm wi\_s.nímuʔ ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>, “smallpox” cút-kaʔ ‘that is what the white people call “smallpox;” so we Indians call it the same, we say “smallpox;” níʔ\_ʔiz kə́la? ʔlít-n-as, ʔizá-wna ʔi\_ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>\_a; cún-əm wi\_s.nímuʔ “pəl+aʔ+cítx<sup>w</sup>” ‘those were the first ones he invited, those strangers, we call them “pəl+aʔ+cítx<sup>w</sup>” (newcomers);’ wi\_s.nímuʔ-as k<sup>w</sup>u\_cuk<sup>w</sup>-uń-táli ‘let us be the one to finish it.’ See s.təx<sup>w</sup> (√təx<sup>w</sup> (1)) for an additional example. || Cf. the object suffix -tumʔ ‘us’ for a morphosemantic parallel with s.nímuʔ.

√natx<sup>w</sup> ‘day next to today (yesterday or tomorrow):’ natx<sup>w</sup> ‘tomorrow.’

|| CSLT \*nat ‘night, 24-hr period’ (K222, who lists Lillooet natx<sup>w</sup> as ‘yesterday,’ probably based on ʔi\_nátx<sup>w</sup>-as, see below).’

— ʔi\_nátx<sup>w</sup>-as ‘yesterday.’

— s.ná:nátx<sup>w</sup> ‘morning:’ wáʔ\_tí? lá.tí? ta\_sumíkh\_a l.cʔa táun\_a; ta\_pálʔ\_a s.ʔit, ta\_pálʔ\_a s.ná:nátx<sup>w</sup> ʔáčx-n-əm, plan waʔ n.kətx<sup>w</sup>ús, n.cíq-

aḫq̄<sup>w</sup>əlt ‘there was this showmaker here in town; one day, one morning he was found (literally, “seen”) with his throat cut’ (with n.cíq-aḫq̄<sup>w</sup>əlt apparently a correction of n.kətx<sup>w</sup>-ús ‘beheaded’).

|| The form s.ḥá:ḥatx<sup>w</sup> is interpreted as a (rare) case of initial reduplication with the reduplicative extension stressed. It could also be interpreted as a case of consonant (internal) reduplication, with an equally rare instance of copying of the targeted vowel.

- ḥa:ḥatx<sup>w</sup>-ám ‘to do s.t. in the morning, to get up early to do s.t.’  
ḥa:ḥatx<sup>w</sup>-ám-ḫkan<sub>ḫ</sub>kḫ ‘I am going to get up early in order to be there.’
- ḥa:ḥatx<sup>w</sup>-xín ‘slipper.’
- ʔi.ḥá:ḥatx<sup>w</sup>-as ‘this morning.’
- ʔi.nátx<sup>w</sup>-as s.ḥá:ḥatx<sup>w</sup> ‘yesterday morning.’
- natx<sup>w</sup> s.ḥá:ḥatx<sup>w</sup> ‘tomorrow morning.’

√nac : na(ʔ)c ‘to go off, get smelly (fish, meat, etc.).’

nas, ḥas ‘to go.’ n.kaʔ ḫ.nás-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘where are you going?;’ nás-kan ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ‘I am going that way;’ niḫ ʔayḫ l.cʔa s.Mama ti.húz<sub>a</sub> q<sup>w</sup>ə:q<sup>w</sup>al-ə<í>t-mín-an; nás<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔám-ləx ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ cípun-s<sub>a</sub>, níḫ<sub>ḫ</sub>uʔ s.ḫák-s-as ti.ḫl-ákaʔ-s<sub>a</sub> ‘this time it is Mama I am going to talk about; she went to get some food from the roothouse; so she took along her bucket.’ || nas and ḥas seem to be in free or idiolectal variation, both in their stand-alone forms and in the derivations listed below (except for ḥə<ḥ>s where only ḥ, as required by the consonant reduplication, was recorded). || PIS \*ʔanas, \*nas ‘to go, be on one’s way’ (K159).

- nás-xal ‘to take some along, intr.:’ nas-xal-ḫkán<sub>ḫ</sub>kḫ ‘I will bring some along;’ nas-xal-ḫkálap k<sup>w</sup>ḫ<sub>s</sub>.qawc ‘you guys better take some potatoes along.’
- nas-c ‘to take s.t. along, tr.:’ nás-c-kan<sub>ḫ</sub>kḫ ‘I will take it along.’
- nás-miḥ ‘to go somewhere for s.o., s.t., tr.’
- nás-xit ‘to give s.t. to s.o., tr.’ || See sawt (B) for an example.
- nas-an-cút ‘to take care of one’s own transportation:’ wáʔ-ḫkaḫ<sub>ḫ</sub>uʔ ka.nas-an-cút<sub>a</sub> ‘we can take care of our own transportation.’
- nas-akáʔ-əm, nás-akaʔ-min ‘to send an errand or message (with s.o.),

intr., tr.:’ nas-aka?-mín-ʔkan k<sup>w</sup>.s.Bill ‘I sent an errand (message) with Bill.’

— nás-almən ‘wanting to go:’ wá?-ʔkan nás-almən ‘I want to go.’

— nás-us-ən ‘to look like s.o., to inherit s.o.’s looks, tr.:’ nás-us-n-as ti.s.qác-za?-s\_a ‘he looks like his father, he inherited his father’s looks.’

— nas-us-ən-ʔúl ‘to really look like s.o., tr.:’ lán-ʔkax<sup>w</sup>.ʔu? nas-us-ən-ʔúl k<sup>w</sup>.s.Mummsi ‘you really look like Mummsi.’ || The occurrence of the abstract suffix -ʔúl ‘real, original, *par excellence*’ after a transitivity marker is highly unusual.

— n̄ə<n̄>s (usually with allative deictics, e.g. ʔə.tʔú ‘that way’) ‘to go on, time lapses:’ n̄ə<n̄>s ʔə.tʔú t\_s.ʔí+n-íh\_a, wá?-wit q<sup>w</sup>əl:q<sup>w</sup>al-ə<l>t, sq<sup>w</sup>ə<q<sup>w</sup>>í-ən-twá! ká.ti? ‘they had been eating for a while, and they were talking and telling each other stories.’

√nis (?): nís-qs-añ ‘to blow one’s nose, intr.’ || PS \*nis ‘blow one’s nose’ (K71, who also connects Lillooet nús=əs (√nus (2)) to this root, and suggests a possible connection of √nis and nús=əs to PS \*nų/ąs ‘marrow, fat, oil.’

— nís-qs-añ ‘to make s.o. blow his nose, tr.’

√nus (1): nə:s:nús ‘damp.’ || PS \*nų/ąs ‘marrow, fat, oil’ (K71). See also √nis.

— nús-un̄ ‘to make s.t. damp, tr.’

— nu{ʔ}s ‘to get damp.’

√nus (2): nús=əs ‘to breathe loudly through one’s nose.’ || See √nis for etymological information.

naséma? ‘female fish empty after spawning.’ || See comment on nawú<w>?-am.

n.s.nána? ‘to sneeze:’ n.s.nána?-ʔkan ‘I sneezed.’ || Probably either an initial or a consonant (interior) reduplication of a possible root \*√na?. Cf. s.ná?:ən?-ac ‘to stutter’ (√na?).

nəʔ ‘lukewarm (mainly liquids), just starting to get warm.’ || Cf. √nuʔ.

— nəʔ-ən ‘to warm it up a little bit, tr.:’ nəʔ-ən ti.q<sup>w</sup>ú?\_a ‘warm up the water!’

— nə<n>ʔ ‘just about lukewarm.’

nə́ɬ\_ (Article, ‘absent, known, plural.’ Plural form of na\_/ni\_): ʔəʔi<ʔə>í-  
 mín-ɬkan\_tuʔ nə́ɬ\_ən.s.qíáw\_a ‘I gambled/bet away my money;’  
 pəl-p-s-kán\_tuʔ nə́ɬ\_ən.s.ǵʷláw\_a ‘I lost the berries that I had  
 picked;’ cwas-mən-mín-ɬkan\_tuʔ nə́ɬ\_ən.s.qíáw\_a ‘I betted my  
 money away.’ See qəʔʔ-ícaʔ for an additional example.

√niɬ (1): niɬ (Focus-marker, with three major functions: (A) expressing ‘it  
 is the one,’ either as the main predicate or as the focusing  
 element in cleft sentences: ‘that’s the one, that’s it:’ niɬ cʔa ‘this  
 is the one;’ níɬ\_tíʔ ‘that’s it’ (also used when ending a speech: ‘it  
 is thus’); niɬ ti\_s.qáyx^w\_a núk^wʔ-an-an ‘it is the man whom I  
 helped;’ niɬ s.Bill ti\_núk^wʔ-an-án\_a ‘it is Bill whom I helped;’ níɬ-  
 as lá.tíʔ ta\_sáwʔt\_a k^wíí-ín-álap ‘get that slave ready, you folks!;’  
 níɬ-as cʔa ʔəp-s-áx^w ‘put it on top of this, put this one under!;’  
 (B) expressing ‘because,’ in constructions with factual forms that  
 contain t\_, or remnants of other articles): plan x^wʔəz k^was\_k^wzús-  
 əm k^w.s.Bill, niɬ t\_s.plán-s\_a waʔ qəʔmə<mə>ń-ʔúl ‘Bill doesn’t  
 work any more, because he is too old already;’ (C) expressing  
 ‘and then, and so’ in running texts, in the vast majority of cases  
 combined with ʔáʔuʔ ‘well, so, thus’ into níɬ\_ʔáʔuʔ (often syncopated  
 into ní\_ʔáʔuʔ in faster speech), which then combines with factual  
 constructions: wáʔ\_k^wuʔ ʔayɬ lá.tíʔ ta\_s.kalú<l>ʔ\_a, x^wʔəz  
 k^was\_ka.tx^w-ús-m\_a, níɬ\_ʔáʔuʔ ʔayɬ s.ǵáy-ləx-s ta\_s.mə<ɾ>ʔac\_a,  
 ǵáy-ləx ‘so there was the Owl, he couldn’t see, so the girl bolted  
 and ran away, she ran away;’ ʔák\_k^wuʔ ká.tíʔ ʔi\_n.kýáp\_a,  
 ʔá<ʔə>ńwas; níɬ\_k^wuʔ\_ʔáʔuʔ s.cut-s ta\_pə<ɾə>ʔlʔ\_a ɬlák\_ʔiʔ, “nkýáp-  
 ɬkan, tákəm\_ʔáʔuʔ s.wat waʔ zəwat-ən-c-ál-it-as k^wənswa\_n.kýáp;  
 ká\_maɬ x^wʔəz s.núwa k^wasu\_n.kýáp, pə<ɾ>laʔ-ɬkák^w” ‘two  
 coyotes were going along; then one of them said, “I am a coyote,  
 everyone knows that I am a coyote; but you are not a coyote,  
 you are just “one animal””’.)

- níɬ-miń ‘to take care of, look after s.o., tr.:’ x^wʔəz k^was\_níɬ-miń-as  
 ʔi\_s.cm-áít-s\_a ‘he is not looking after his kids.’
- s.niɬ ‘he, she, it:’ s.níɬ-as k^wu\_may-s-ən-táli ‘let him be the one to fix  
 it;’ ɛ́x-ús-ən-ɬkan ti\_n.sí<s>qʔ\_a waʔ lá.tíʔ; wáʔ-ɬkan zəwát-ən,

tqíʔ ʔu? ʔit n.ǫs-ańk s.níʔ, mǫs ʔu? wáʔ ʔu? ǫaʔ, xʷʔaz  
 kʷas.ən.ǫs-áńk ‘my uncle was there and I looked him in the face;  
 I knew that he was about to laugh too, but he just kept on  
 eating, he did not laugh.’

— wi.s.níʔ ‘they:’ wi.s.níʔ ʔu? nəʔ ʔák.a ‘they are the ones who went  
 by;’ wi.s.níʔ-as kʷu.ǰíʔ[-c]-tǫli ‘let them be the ones to do it.’

√niʔ (2) (?): s.níʔ-qən ‘Sunflower root (when still in ground).’ || Cf. s.níʔ-  
 qən.

√nuʔ : nəʔ:núʔ ‘lukewarm (liquid).’ || Recorded only from Margaret  
 Lester, who described it as having the same meaning as nəʔ.

√nal : nəl:nál ‘kind of slow, moving slowly.’

√niʔ! : nə!nʔ! F ‘slimy.’ || Possibly derived from English ‘snail.’ Cf. also  
 ʂnil-ǫliʷs.

nǫlǫkʷ ‘Clark’s Nutcracker’, *Nucifraga columbiana* (“Clark crow”). || PIS  
 \*s.nǫlǫkʷ ‘Clark’s nutcracker, grey jay’ (K174).

nǫlǫw (\*) ‘area without underbrush, in forest.’

√nákaʔ : s.nǫǫń>kaʔ F ‘orphan.’ || The M gloss is wǫ<wa>ʔ-sút.

nǫklí ‘key.’ || Borrowing from French *la clef*. Also recorded lǫklí.

nǫkǫlʷsaʔ (Unidentified dry land lizard, which loses its tail when it is  
 caught by that bodypart.)

√nkʔ : See nk-ílt-tən (under nák-ən).

nák-ən ‘to change s.t., tr.’

— nák-al-íćʔ-am, nák-al-íćʔ-an ‘to change one’s own shirt (-am), s.o.  
 else’s shirt (-an).’

— nák-lǫx ‘to change (into s.t.):’ nák-lǫx ʔayʔ ti tmíxʷ.a ‘the weather is  
 changing.’ See qǫǰʔ-íćaʔ for an additional example.

— n.nák-q-ań ‘to change s.o.’s diaper, tr.:’ wáʔ maʔ ti? n.nák-q-ań  
 ‘change his diaper!’

— nák-xn-ań ‘to change one’s shoes, boots.’

— nák-áwʔ ‘to trade in one’s car, canoe, wagon:’ húy-ʔkan nák-áwʔ  
 lá.kʷuʔ ‘I am going to trade in my car (canoe, wagon) there.’

— nák-atqʷáʔ-ən ‘to change the water on s.t., to rinse it, tr.’

— nək-us-ím ‘to change one’s mind (e.g., when first planning to fix s.t.  
 in a certain way, and then deciding to do it differently).’

- **nk-ílt-tən** ‘nest egg (artificial egg used to trick chicken into laying her eggs in the same nest).’ || Probably an allegro-variant of **nək-ílt-tən**.
- ník-xal**, **ník-iń** ‘to cut s.t., intr., tr.:’ **ník-xal-ƒkax<sup>w</sup>** **k<sup>w</sup>u.s.páms** ‘you cut some firewood!;’ **húy-ƒkan ník-iń ti.s.záq̣a** (**ti.ćí?a**) ‘I am going to cut the bread (the meat).’ || PS \*ník ‘to cut’ (K71).
- **ník-ƒća?** ‘to cut meat.’
- **ník-lum̃x<sup>w</sup>-tən** ‘disc (on ground-breaking instrument).’
- **ník-mən** ‘saw, powersaw, crosscut saw.’
- **nə<ń>k̃-məń** ‘handsaw.’
- **ník-miń** ‘sawdust.’
- **ník-q-ań** ‘to cut s.t. down (e.g., hay), tr.:’ **ník-q-ań ?i.s.lóqm̃a** ‘cut down the hay!’
- **ník=ək̃** ‘to get cut.’
- **s.ník** (A) ‘cut (noun);’ (B) F ‘hour.’
- **ník-tən-s** ‘to be able to cut:’ **x<sup>w</sup>?əz k<sup>w</sup>a.s.tám̃ k<sup>w</sup>a.s.ník-tən-s-an** ‘I don’t have anything to cut with.’
- √nak<sup>w</sup>** ‘to cure, fertilize:’ **nák<sup>w</sup>-xal**, **nák<sup>w</sup>-ań** ‘to soak hide in brain (or other matter) in order to cure it, intr., tr.’
- **nák<sup>w</sup>-lum̃x<sup>w</sup>** ‘to fertilize s.t. with manure (or any type of fertilizer), intr.’
- **nák<sup>w</sup>-lum̃x<sup>w</sup>-tən** ‘fertilizer.’
- nuk<sup>w</sup>** ‘(an)other, next, next one:’ **wá?k̃u?** **?ayƒ ta.pál?a s.ǵit**, **níƒk̃u?ǵu?** **s.pzán-it-as ti.núk<sup>w</sup>a ?úx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>** ‘well, one day they met another person;’ **s.núwa\_kƒ múta?** **k<sup>w</sup>u.núk<sup>w</sup>** ‘you’ll be the next one.’ See also **ćəq̣-p-án** (**√ćəq̣** (2)) for an additional example.
- **ńə<ń>k̃<sup>w</sup>** ‘the other one (animal).’
- **ƒ.núk<sup>w</sup>-as** ‘sometimes:’ **wá?-ƒkan qlil ƒ.núk<sup>w</sup>-as** ‘I get mad sometimes.’
- núk<sup>w</sup>uń** ‘again’ (usually with a connotation of amusement, exasperation or amazement): **s.núwa núk<sup>w</sup>uń** ‘you again!;’ **wa? núk<sup>w</sup>uń ?əs.úq<sup>w</sup>a?** ‘he’s got a drink again (he is feeling pretty good);’ **núk<sup>w</sup>uń ?izá** ‘my goodness, what next?!;’ **ǵíq-kax<sup>w</sup> núk<sup>w</sup>uń** ‘so it’s you again!;’ **s.tám̃-as\_k̃a núk<sup>w</sup>uń k<sup>w</sup>u.s.záy-tən-su** ‘you must have done

something again!; wa? núk<sup>w</sup>uñ nǎp:nǎp ‘so he’s walking by again (got nothing better to do);’ níŋ\_ka\_hǎm núk<sup>w</sup>uñ k<sup>w</sup>\_s.Bill ‘that’s Bill at it again;’ l.c?á\_ka núk<sup>w</sup>uñ ɬ\_ka.ŝ<sup>w</sup>uýt-án\_a ‘I must have fallen asleep again here;’ lan núk<sup>w</sup>uñ wa? wǎ?áw k<sup>w</sup>\_?ápa? Tim ‘?ápa? Tim is inviting people for a gathering again.’

nuk<sup>w</sup>ɬ F ‘at all’ (used only in negative constructions): x<sup>w</sup>?ǎz nuk<sup>w</sup>ɬ ‘not at all, not one bit.’

√núk<sup>w</sup>a? ‘help, friend:’ s.núk<sup>w</sup>a? ‘friend; relative:’ tay, n.s.núk<sup>w</sup>a?, ?áma ta\_n.s.x<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>k<sup>w</sup>\_a t\_s.x<sup>w</sup>?áy-s\_a k<sup>w</sup>asu\_q<sup>w</sup>ús-xi[t]-c ‘say, my friend, I am glad that you didn’t shoot me.’ || PS \*naḱ, \*nḱ-u? (IS \*nḱ<sup>w</sup>u?) ‘one, another, (in derivatives:) family, tribe’ (K70). See also s.na?k<sup>w</sup>.

— s.nǎk<sup>w</sup>:núk<sup>w</sup>a? ‘friends, relatives.’

— nuk<sup>w</sup>?-áws ‘to be relatives of each other.’

— núk<sup>w</sup>?-am, núk<sup>w</sup>?-an ‘to help s.o., intr., tr.’

— núk<sup>w</sup>a?-min ‘to accompany s.o., to do s.t. together with s.o., tr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>?ǎz k<sup>w</sup>asu\_núk<sup>w</sup>a?-mín\_ti?, zuq<sup>w</sup>-s-turím-h-as\_kɬ ‘don’t you hang around with him, he may beat you up.’

— nuk<sup>w</sup>?-an-cút ‘to help oneself:’ wǎ?-ɬkaɬ wa? nuk<sup>w</sup>?-an-cút ‘we are helping ourselves.’

— nuk<sup>w</sup>?-áyɬ ‘to be of help:’ s.nu-láp-as k<sup>w</sup>u\_núk<sup>w</sup>?-áyɬ ‘you guys better help!’

√nǎx ‘ridge:’ s.nǎx ‘to lie on one’s side.’

— s.nǎx-k ‘mountain that is steep on one side, but has a gentle slope on the other side.’

— nǎx-ílx ‘to lie on one’s side.’

√nax (1): náx=ǎx ‘wavy (water).’

√nax (2): nax-xál ‘to pray (privately).’ || Also recorded naxál. Cf. lám-xal which refers to praying collectively (as in Church).

nǎx<sup>w</sup>tín, nx<sup>w</sup>tin, x<sup>w</sup>tin ‘rope made out of twisted limbs’ (preferably Cedar, but also Coyote Willow or, when nothing else is available, Hazelnut tree).

— nǎx<sup>w</sup>tín-až ‘any tree used for making nǎx<sup>w</sup>tín.’ || This is the only term

for ‘Coyote Willow, Sandbar Willow’ (“Pink-barked-Willow,” “Rope Willow”), *Salix exigua*, but it is also used to refer to  $\acute{c}\acute{x}^w:\acute{c}\acute{x}^w\text{-}\acute{a}\acute{z}$  ‘Red-osier Dogwood,’ which can also be used for making ropes.

—  $n\acute{x}^w\acute{t}\acute{a}n\text{-}\acute{e}m$ ,  $x^w\acute{t}\acute{i}n\text{-}\acute{e}m$  ‘to twist branches in order to make a rope, intr.’

$n\acute{x}q\acute{a}nk\text{-}\acute{e}n$  ‘to put s.t. under s.t., tr.’ || Probably contains  $-q$  ‘bottom’ and  $-ank$  ‘belly.’

$\sqrt{niq}$  : See  $\sqrt{niq}^w$ .

$naq\acute{a}z$ ,  $naq\acute{a}z\text{-}xal$ ,  $naq\acute{a}z\text{-}am$  ‘to wound an animal (when hunting), intr.:’  
 $naq\acute{a}z\text{-}xal\text{-}\acute{t}k\acute{a}n\text{-}tu?$  ‘I wounded it (a deer)’ (with the implication ‘but it kept on going’).

—  $naq\acute{a}z\text{-}an$  ‘to wound an animal (when hunting), tr.:’  $naq\acute{a}z\text{-}an\text{-}\acute{t}kan\text{-}ta\text{-}\acute{c}\acute{i}\acute{?}\text{-}a$  ‘I wounded a deer.’

$\sqrt{n\acute{a}\acute{q}}$  (?):  $s.n\acute{a}\acute{q}\text{-}qs$  ‘snot.’ || Cf.  $\sqrt{n\acute{a}\acute{q}}$ .

$\sqrt{n\acute{a}\acute{q}}$  :  $na\{?\}\acute{q}$  ‘to rot, get rotten.’ See  $k^w\acute{a}n\text{-}\acute{e}n\text{-}s$  for an example. || Cf.  $\sqrt{n\acute{a}\acute{q}}$ . PIS  $*n\acute{a}\acute{q}$  ‘to rot’ (K175).

—  $na\{?\}\acute{q}\text{-}\acute{a}tq^w\text{-}a?$  ‘spoiled water.’

—  $na\{?\}\acute{q}\text{-}\acute{a}\acute{w}s\text{-}x\acute{e}n$  ‘bread made out of rotten (frozen) potatoes.’ || See  $m\acute{a}k\acute{i}l\text{-}\acute{a}\acute{w}s\text{-}x\acute{e}n$  for the use of  $\text{-}\acute{a}\acute{w}s\text{-}x\acute{e}n$  ‘knee’ in terms for bread.

—  $na\{?\}\acute{q}\text{-}\acute{a}\acute{t}\acute{c}a?$  ‘rotten meat.’

—  $n\acute{a}\acute{q}\text{:}na\acute{q}\text{-}\acute{u}\langle\acute{q}\rangle sa?$  F “‘Rotten’ Saskatoon berry.’ (A type of  $s.c\acute{a}q^w\text{-}\acute{e}m$  ‘Saskatoon berry,’ see there for further comments.)

$\sqrt{niq}$  (?):  $s.n\acute{i}\acute{q}\text{-}q\acute{e}n$  ‘Sunflower root (when dug up and boiled.’ || Cf.  $s.n\acute{i}\acute{t}\text{-}q\acute{e}n$  ( $\sqrt{ni\acute{t}}$  (2)).

$n\acute{e}q^w$  ‘warm (physical atmosphere):’  $n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}ti\text{-}n.kap\acute{u}h\text{-}a$  ‘my coat is warm (i.e., keeps me warm).’ || CSLT  $*n\acute{e}q^w$  ‘sun, fire, warm’ (K220, who also lists Lillooet  $n\acute{e}q^w\text{:}n\acute{u}q^w$  under this root).

—  $n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}\acute{a}lc$  ‘warm in the house.’

—  $n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}\acute{a}lc\text{-}\acute{e}n$  ‘to warm a house, tr.’

—  $n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}al\text{-}\acute{i}\acute{c}a?$  ‘warm clothing.’

—  $n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}an\acute{a}\acute{?}\text{-}t\acute{e}n$  ‘earmuffs.’

—  $n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}p$  ‘to warm up:’  $n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}p\text{-}\acute{?}ay\acute{t}$  ‘it’s warming up.’

—  $s.n\acute{e}q^w\text{:}n\acute{e}q^w$  ‘to dress warmly:’  $s.n\acute{e}q^w\text{:}n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}k\acute{a}x^w$  ‘you dress warmly!’

—  $s.n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}\acute{e}m$  ‘sun:’  $p\acute{a}nt\text{-}ti\text{-}s.n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}m\text{-}a$  ‘December.’

√niq<sup>w</sup> (Meaning unclear, found only in combination with -us ‘face, head’):

níq<sup>w</sup>-us-əm ‘to be stubborn, to think one knows better than others.’ || Since velars and uvulars are automatically labialized before u, it is also possible that this root is √niq.

— n̄á<n̄>q<sup>w</sup>-us ‘to be a show-off’ (more or less synonymous with ǰ̄ə<ǰ̄>k<sup>w</sup>-as-cút (√ǰ̄ak<sup>w</sup>)).

√nuq<sup>w</sup> : nəq<sup>w</sup>:núq<sup>w</sup> (also s.nəq<sup>w</sup>:núq<sup>w</sup>) ‘warm (physical atmosphere); neither hot nor cold, but just right.’ nəq<sup>w</sup>:núq<sup>w</sup> ʔk<sup>w</sup>ún-s\_a ‘it is warm today.’ || See nəq<sup>w</sup> for etymological information.

— nu{?}q<sup>w</sup> ‘to get warmer.’

— núʔ:ən{ʔu}q<sup>w</sup> ‘starting to get warmed up (person).’

— nu{?}q<sup>w</sup>-ám ‘to get a little warmer (after having been really cold):’

nu{?}q<sup>w</sup>-ám-ʔkan ʔk<sup>w</sup>ún-s\_a, ká\_maʔ ʔi\_nátx<sup>w</sup>-as kəlaʔ\_ǰ̄uʔ ʔəʔ ‘it is getting warmer today, but yesterday it was really cold.’

— nəq<sup>w</sup>:nuq<sup>w</sup>-ám ‘to warm up (stage before nəq<sup>w</sup>:núq<sup>w</sup>).’

naq̄<sup>w</sup> ‘to steal.’ qə! ʔi\_waʔ\_náq̄<sup>w</sup> ‘those who steal are bad.’ || PIS \*nəq̄<sup>w</sup> ‘to steal’ (K175).

— náq̄<sup>w</sup>-ən-s ‘to steal s.t., tr.’

— náq̄<sup>w</sup>-xit ‘to steal s.t. from s.o., tr.’

— náq̄<sup>w</sup>-c-arh ‘to steal food, intr.’

— nəq̄<sup>w</sup>-c-arh-ú<n̄>ʔ ‘Smooth Sumac,’ *Rhus glabra*. || The reference to stealing food in the name of this plant stems from the fact that it was used to cover picked berries in a basket. The berries would settle down during transit, giving the impression that the sumac had stolen some of them.

— náq̄<sup>w</sup>-c-xit ‘to steal food from s.o., tr.:’ naq̄<sup>w</sup>-c-xí[t]-c-as ni\_míǰ̄aʔ\_a [nəʔ\_]məxáz\_a ‘a bear stole the huckleberries from me.’

— naq̄<sup>w</sup>-áwʔ ‘to steal a ride.’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>asu\_naq̄<sup>w</sup>-áwʔ ‘don’t you steal a ride!;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔit ʔi\_waʔ\_naq̄<sup>w</sup>-áwʔ ‘there is lots of people stealing rides.’

— nəq̄<sup>w</sup>:naq̄<sup>w</sup>-úʔ ‘to steal all the time.’

√niq̄<sup>w</sup> (?): nəq̄<sup>w</sup>:níq̄<sup>w</sup>-az ‘Black Cotton-wood, Balsam-poplar,’ *Populus balsamifera* (synonym *Populus trichocarpa*).

níq̄<sup>w</sup>us ‘ingredients for soup (vermicelli, meat, etc.).’

nə́x̣-ə́m ‘to cut one’s skin lightly in order to drain out blood (so one will be light of weight; used as a training method by two brothers who fought the Thompson Indians; also used to cure rheumatism).’ || CSLT \*nə́x̣ ‘to abrade/cut lightly’ (K226).

— nə́x̣:níx̣-aʒ̣ M ‘Small-flowered Bulrush’ (“Cut-grass,” “Swamp Hay,” “Swamp Grass,” with the last two terms also used to refer to p̣ústə́n̄), *Scirpus microcarpus*. || For a different species of Bulrush see mə́lḳ<sup>w</sup>-áltə́x̣<sup>w</sup>. For plants that are often mislabeled “Bulrush” in the vernacular see múx̣<sup>w</sup>an and ḳ<sup>w</sup>t-áltə́x̣<sup>w</sup>. The relation to nə́x̣-ə́m stems from the fact that the blades of this plant are very sharp (hence the label “Cut-grass”). The F gloss for nə́x̣:níx̣-aʒ̣ is lə́x̣-áʒ̣.

√niḵ : See nə́x̣:níx̣-aʒ̣ (under nə́x̣-ə́m).

√naḵ<sup>w</sup> : See nə́x̣<sup>w</sup>-ú<ḵ<sup>w</sup>>láx̣<sup>w</sup> (√nuḵ<sup>w</sup> (2)).

√nuḵ<sup>w</sup> (1) ‘female.’ núḵ<sup>w</sup>-aʔ ‘(female) sweetheart.’ || PIS \*nə́x̣<sup>w</sup> I ‘female’ (K176).

— n̄á<n̄>ḵ<sup>w</sup>-aʔ *id.* as núḵ<sup>w</sup>-aʔ.

— s.nə́x̣<sup>w</sup>:n̄á<n̄>ḵ<sup>w</sup> ‘hen.’

— nə́x̣<sup>w</sup>:nə́x̣<sup>w</sup>-má́nst F ‘unmarried woman.’ || The M gloss is yaqcaʔ-má́nst.

√nuḵ<sup>w</sup> (2): nuḵ<sup>w</sup> ‘to gallop.’ waʔ ʔi\_waʔ\_núḵ<sup>w</sup> ‘there was a horse-race.’ || PIS nə́x̣<sup>w</sup> II ‘to be on the move, run (NIS of animal or conveyance)’ K176).

— nə́x̣<sup>w</sup>:núḵ<sup>w</sup> ‘herd (of deer, horses) is galloping.’

— nuḵ<sup>w</sup>+s.qáḵaʔ ‘to have a horse-race.’ nuḵ<sup>w</sup>+s.qáḵaʔ-ʔkaʔ ‘we raced horses.’

— nuḵ<sup>w</sup>-sút ‘to run wild (horse).’

— nə́x̣<sup>w</sup>:nə́x̣<sup>w</sup>-áwʔ ‘racing canoe, racing car or wagon (the latter in chuckwagon races).’

— nə́x̣<sup>w</sup>-ú<ḵ<sup>w</sup>>láx̣<sup>w</sup> ‘coyote.’ || Less common term than n.kýap.

nə́x̣<sup>w</sup>ít ‘snake.’ See q̣<sup>w</sup>ul for an example. || See √x̣<sup>w</sup>uʒ̣ (3) for etymological information.

— nə́x̣<sup>w</sup>ít-alc ‘house infested with snakes (e.g., a s.ʔístkə́n that has not been used during the summer).’

- **naḥ<sup>w</sup>ít-upza?** (Common term for ‘Twisted-stalk,’ ‘Cucumberroot,’ *Streptopus amplexifolius* and *Streptopus streptopoides*, and ‘Hooker’s Fairybells,’ *Disporum hookeri*, all often called “Snakeweed,” a term also used to refer to **na.páw-alcza?**.)
- **naḥ<sup>w</sup>á<ḥ<sup>w</sup>>t** ‘worm.’
- náh-ən** ‘to name s.o., tr.’ || The term does not refer to giving proper names (for which **k<sup>w</sup>ácic-an** is used), but only to generic names (‘coyote,’ ‘box,’ etc.). CSLT \***nəh**, \***na(?)** ‘to name, call’ (K222).
- niw** (\*) ‘spouse’ (form of address). || Cf. **níwi** (B). CSLT \***niw** ‘spouse (address form)’ (K226).
- níwi** (A) (Expression to show amusement or amazement; said to be an old time expression, “the old ladies used to use it:” **níwi ʔayʔ ti.s.ḫil-m-ih\_a** ‘what did they do next?!’); (B) (Greeting, used when entering a house or when meeting people, said to be synonymous with **s.nu-láp\_ha** ‘is that you folks?’). || Cf. **niw** and **s.núwa**.
- s.núwa**, **núwa** ‘you (singular):’ **s.núwa\_ha** ‘is that you?’; **s.núwa kaʔ k<sup>w</sup>u\_zaxn-áyʔ** ‘it’s your turn to carry the baby (on your back);’ **s.núwa ʔayʔ ti.ʔáw<wə>t\_a** ‘you are late;’ **snuwh\_á\_qaʔ ti\_kálʔ\_a** cut ‘well, you are the first one who said it;’ **ka\_ʔ\_s.ʔənc-ás s.núwa** ‘if I were you.’ For additional examples see **ká\_maʔ** and **s.ʔálaq**. || Also recorded **s.nu**, but this pronunciation is not generally considered to be correct. Cf. **√nu**, **niw**, **níwi**.
- √nawúʔ** : **nawú<w>ʔ-am** ‘fish eggs coming out.’ || Cf. **napú<ρ>t** and **nasémaʔ** and note the common element **na**.
- √nazám** : **ka.nazám\_a** ‘rested, satisfied’ (used only in negative constructions): **x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy\_ǰuʔ k<sup>w</sup>ənswa\_k.a.nazám\_a** ‘I am restless.’ || Possibly contains the aspectoid suffix **-am**.
- **nazám-tən** ‘satisfaction:’ **ʔix<sup>w</sup>a\_ǰuʔ nazám-tən ti\_tmíx<sup>w</sup>\_a** ‘the weather is never satisfied (it is either too hot or too cold).’
- **nazám-tən-s** ‘to be able to satisfy s.o., tr.:’ **x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy\_ǰuʔ k<sup>w</sup>asu\_nazám-tən-s\_tumx** ‘you cannot satisfy me.’
- √naʔ** ‘to burst out (?):’ **s.náʔ:ənʔ-ac** ‘to stutter.’ || Cf. **n.s.nánaʔ**.
- niʔ** ‘that (invisible, distal, singular):’ **s.tám\_niʔ** ‘what was that?’ (used, for example, when something whizzed by and you did not see it);

q̣<sup>w</sup>l-a<sup>w</sup>-əm<sub>ni?</sub>tu? k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>s</sub>.cáq<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘that one went to pick  
Saskatoon berries.’ || Cf. na<sub>v</sub>, ni<sub>v</sub>.

— lá.ni? ‘at that time.’ lá.ni? wa? x<sup>w</sup>?áz<sub>ka</sub> k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>x</sub><sup>w</sup>?ít k<sup>w</sup>a<sub>s</sub>.tə̀m:tə̀<tə̀>̀m̄-  
s, k<sup>w</sup>a<sub>s</sub>.fə̀x<sup>w</sup>-s-ás ‘he wasn’t wearing too many clothes at the  
time, I guess.’ || Also recorded pláni?, which possibly results from  
contamination with plan ‘already.’

— ɬlá.ni? ‘since that time.’

— piná.ni? ‘round about that time.’ September<sub>ka</sub> piná.ni? ‘round about  
September, I guess.’

s.ná?əm ‘spiritual power.’ || PS \*s-na?m ‘shaman (power)’ (K70).

s.na?k<sup>w</sup> ‘man’s rival in love (e.g., wife’s boyfriend).’ || Probably related to  
PS \*na<sub>k</sub>, \*n<sub>k</sub>-u? (IS \*n<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>u?) ‘one, another, (in derivatives):  
family, tribe’ (K70), with particular reference to terms for in-law  
relations in a number of daughter languages, e.g. Thompson  
sné?e<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup> ‘wife’s sister’s husband’ (K71).



ǎu ‘until.’ q̣mín-n-əm<sub>ku?</sub> lá.ti?, ni<sub>ɬ</sub> s.zuq<sup>w</sup>-s; ní<sub>ɬ</sub><sub>ku?</sub> lá.ti?<sub>ti?</sub> s.kic-s,  
tákəm ta<sub>s</sub>úit<sub>ka</sub> ǎu s.qapc ‘he was thrown down, and he died;  
so he laid there, all winter until spring;’ ʕ<sup>w</sup>uyt lá.ti? ǎu psí ‘he  
slept there till daybreak.’ See mat-q (√mat (2)) for an additional  
example.

√ǎp (1) ‘dark:’ ka.ǎp<sub>a</sub> ‘to get really dark’ (cf. ka.ǎp<sub>a</sub> ‘to get under  
s.t. (√ǎp (2)).’ || PS \*təp I ‘dark’ (K111). The evidence for PS  
\*təp I is limited since it is only attested for Tillamook and NIS  
(Lillooet, Shuswap, Thompson), but see √ǎp (2) for further  
etymological comments

— ǎp-mín-əm ‘to get dark on s.o.:’ ka.ǎp-min-cí-m<sub>a</sub> ‘it was dark when  
you came.’

— ǎp:ǎp-m-álus ‘dark colour.’

— ka.n.ǎp-a<sub>lús</sub><sub>a</sub> ‘to go to a dark spot.’

√ǎp (2): ǎp ‘deep (of pit);’ to be under s.t., intr:’ ǎp+a+ʕ<sup>w</sup>əl-p ‘Hell.’

|| PCS \* $\lambda\text{əp}$  ‘deep, under’ (K143). The semantic overlap between  $\sqrt{\lambda\text{əp}}$  (1) and  $\sqrt{\lambda\text{əp}}$  (2) is striking, and so is that between PS \* $\text{təp}$  I (see  $\sqrt{\lambda\text{əp}}$  (1)) and PCS \* $\lambda\text{əp}$ . However, since Tillamook opposes  $\sqrt{\text{təh}}$  ‘dark’ vs.  $\sqrt{\lambda\text{əh}}$  ‘under, below’ (K111, with PS \* $p > h$  in Tillamook, K3), the formal and semantic opposition between the roots is old and also begs the question whether \* $\lambda\text{əp}$  should not be reconstructed for PS rather than just PCS. See also  $\lambda\text{pu}?$ .

- $\text{ka.}\lambda\text{əp.}\text{ə}$  ‘to get under s.t.’ || Cf. homophonous  $\text{ka.}\lambda\text{əp.}\text{ə}$  ‘to get really dark’ ( $\sqrt{\lambda\text{əp}}$  (1)).
- $\text{s.}\lambda\text{əp-s.}\text{ə}$  ‘under s.t.’:  $\text{s.}\lambda\text{əp-s.}\text{ə}$   $\text{ti.}\text{n.k}^{\text{w}}\text{úp.}\text{ə}$  ‘under the mattress.’
- $\lambda\text{əp-s}$  ‘to put s.t. under s.t. else, tr.’:  $\text{ní}\text{4-as}$   $\text{c}\text{7a}$   $\lambda\text{əp-s-áx}^{\text{w}}$  ‘put this one under.’
- $\lambda\text{əp}:\lambda\text{p-ə}\text{m}$  ‘deep.’
- $\lambda\text{əp}:\lambda\text{p-ə}\text{q}$  F ‘muddy (trail).’ || Also  $\text{çə}\text{m}:\text{çm-ə}\text{q}^{\text{w}}$ , which is the only variant used in M.
- $\text{s.}\lambda\text{p-á}\text{lus}$  ‘bottom line on net.’
- $\text{n.}\lambda\text{əp-c}$  ‘dug deep; deep gulch, ditch, canyon.’
- $\text{n.}\lambda\text{əp-q}$  ‘to be way under s.t.’
- $\text{n.}\lambda\text{əp-q-s}$  ‘to put s.t. way under s.t., tr.’:  $\text{n.}\lambda\text{əp-q-s-káx}^{\text{w}}\text{ti}?$  ‘put it way under!’
- $\lambda\text{əp-q-á}\text{h}$  ‘to put s.t. way under s.t., tr.’ (with an as yet undetermined difference in control with  $\text{n.}\lambda\text{əp-q-s}$ ).
- $\text{n.}\lambda\text{p-am}$  ‘deep (water, box, etc.):’  $\text{n.}\lambda\text{p-am}$   $\text{ti.}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{ú}\text{7.}\text{ə}$  ‘the water is deep;’  $\text{n.}\lambda\text{p-am}$   $\text{ti.}\text{n.}\text{7á}\text{x}^{\text{w}}\text{-xal-s.}\text{ə}$  ‘he dug a deep pit;’  $\text{n.}\lambda\text{p-am}$   $\text{ti.}\text{x}^{\text{w}}\text{əcm.}\text{ə}$  ‘the box is deep.’
- $\text{n.}\lambda\text{p-əç}\text{pə}\text{m}$  ‘a little bit deeper.’
- $\text{n.}\lambda\text{p-ímə}\text{m}$  ‘(deep) gulch.’
- $\text{n.}\lambda\text{p-úlmə}\text{x}^{\text{w}}$  ‘bottom of pit.’
- $\text{s.}\lambda\text{p-ál}\text{was}$  ‘long underpants.’ || For this and the following three items see also  $\sqrt{\lambda\text{əp}}$  (3) ‘clothing.’
- $\text{s.}\lambda\text{p-í}\text{lap}$  ‘undershorts:’  $\text{ka.xal.}\text{ə.}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{ú}\text{7.}\text{ə}$   $\text{7á.k}^{\text{w}}\text{u}?$ ;  $\text{wa?}$   $\text{lá.ti?}$   $\text{s.kic}$   $\text{7i.}\text{s.}\lambda\text{p-ál}\text{was.}\text{ə}$ ,  $\text{7i.}\text{s.}\lambda\text{p-í}\text{lap.}\text{ə}$ ;  $\text{7áç}\text{x-n-as}$ ,  $\text{x}^{\text{w}}\text{əp-n-ás.}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{u?}$   $\text{lá.ti?}$ ,  $\text{7áma!}$  ‘he got to the brow of the hill there; there was a pair of underpants,

undershorts, lying there; he saw them, and he picked them up, they were good! || The word *s.ǻp-ílap* was recorded only in this segment from ‘The Smallpox,’ told by Martina LaRochelle.

— *s.ǻp-áíaq̄s* ‘underskirt.’

— *s.ǻp-ál-íca?* ‘underwear.’

*√ǻp* (3) ‘clothing:’ *s.ǻp-íwən* M ‘shirt.’ || The F gloss is *s.kt-íca?*. See also *s.ǻp-álwas* and following items under *√ǻp* (2).

— *ǻí<ǻ>p-tə́n* M ‘skirt.’ || The F gloss is *s.ǻ́ánwən*.

*√ǻp* (1) (?): *n.ǻ́ap-al-us* ‘to have s.t. in one’s eye:’ *n.ǻ́ap-al-ús-kan* ‘I gave s.t. in my eye.’

*√ǻp* (2) (?): *s.ǻ́ap-ǻst* ‘Rubber Boa’ (“sleeping snake,” or “lazy snake;” forecasts a person’s death by its presence; described on various occasions as having a yellow, orange or chocolate colour). || See also Van Eijk 2001:188-189 for further comments on this animal and its proposed relationship with *súnuʔqaz̄*.

*√ǻip* : See *ǻí<ǻ>p-tə́n* (*√ǻp* (3)).

*√ǻp* ‘to sprain:’ *ka.n.ǻ́əp-k\_a* ‘to sprain one’s back.’ || Probably a misrecording of *ka.n.ǻ́|-əp-k\_a* (*√ǻə|* (2)).

*ǻ́up-xal*, *ǻ́up-uń* ‘to twist s.t. (e.g., a hide when tanning it), to tighten a nut on a bolt, intr., tr.’ || PIS *\*tup* ‘to twist,’ esp., ‘to spin thread’ (K191).

— *ǻ́up-miń-twá|-ən* ‘to twist things together, tr.’

— *ǻ́up-ləx* ‘to get twisted.’

— *ǻ́up-aʔq̄ʷəlt* ‘necktie.’

— *s.ǻ́up* ‘twisted.’

— *s.ǻ́up-áíus*, *ǻ́up-áíus* ‘tree or wood is twisted.’

— *ǻ́up=p-əc* ‘to have a stroke (one’s mouth gets twisted).’

*ǻ́urp̄zac* (also recorded *ǻ́urp̄zac*) ‘flea.’ || Tentatively linked to PS *\*kʷə́t* ‘flea’ in K50, with a probable development out of *kʷǻ́up[...]*.

*s.ǻ́pa?* ‘marrow.’ (Joe Joseph used to be warned by his grandmother not to eat it or he would get a shaky head.) || PIS *\*s-ǻ́əpa?* ‘marrow’ (K171).

*ǻ́ru?* ‘hole made by woodpecker.’ || Cf. *√ǻp* (2).

*ǻ́urp̄zac* : See *ǻ́urp̄zac*.

łám-xal, łám-an ‘to grab s.t., intr., tr.’ (These forms are used considerably less frequently than the derivations below.) || PIS \*t̥am ‘to grab, press together, bundle up’ (K190).

— łam-kiñ-ús-ən ‘to grab s.o. by the hair above his forehead, tr.’

— łám-q<sup>w</sup>-ań ‘to grab s.o. by the hair on top of his head, tr.’

— łám-q<sup>w</sup>-am-sút ‘to struggle to get onto s.t. (e.g., when one has fallen into the water and is struggling to get out).’

— łám-ap-qñ-an ‘to grab s.o. by the back of the head, tr.’

łimut (\*) ‘grey-coloured rock (unidentified type).’

łámas ‘to guess, make up a story (e.g., when telling a legend, but not being sure about how it goes), intr.:’ wá?łu? wa? łámas ‘he’s just guessing.’

łámin F ‘wool, fur.’ See ɬəm̥k for an example. || PS \*t̥amin ‘fur, animal hair (feathers)’ (K111). The M gloss (also used in F) is q<sup>w</sup>ac (√q<sup>w</sup>ac (1)).

łamín F ‘axe.’ || PS \*łəm̥ ‘to cut, chop; sharp’ (K63, who also refers to PS \*t̥əm̥ ‘to cut’ (K110) and notes that Lillooet (and Shuswap and Thompson) forms may reflect either \*ł̥ or \*t̥).

łimin (A) ‘vein;’ (B) ‘sinew.’ || PCS \*ł̥imin ‘muscle, sinew’ (K143).

— łəmin-álckza?, łimin-álckza? ‘Broad-leaved Plantain,’ *Plantago major*.  
|| The root √łimin refers to the “veins” in the leaves.

√łumk̥ : n.łú<ł>ńək̥ (also recorded, probably incorrectly, łú<ł>ńək̥) ‘straw (for drinking through; also used as part of puberty training).’ (My M consultants commented that this is an “old word” that is “fading away.”) || PS \*t̥um/tum ‘to suck’ (K110).

√łəm̥q̥ (?): łəm̥q̥-áz ‘Western Yew,’ *Taxus brevifolia*.

łit (A) ‘also:’ wá?-ɬkax<sup>w</sup>\_ha łit k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm̥ ‘are you also working?;’  
ka.q̥ús-kan\_ a łit ‘I got also frightened;’ wá?-ɬkan łit x̥áł-miñ  
k<sup>w</sup>ənswa\_ka.ɽáč̥x̥-m\_a ɬəs\_sítst, x̥íl-əm̥ s.núwa ‘I also want to be able to see at night, just like you’ (Coyote speaking to Owl, in a legend told by Rosie Joseph); for an additional example see s.niɬ;  
(B) ‘even’ (essentially synonymous with ʔi?wa? (2)): cix<sup>w</sup> łit  
k<sup>w</sup>\_s.Bill ‘even Bill went;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz łit k<sup>w</sup>as\_k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm̥ ‘he isn’t even working.’

- ǵúć-xal, ǵúć-uń ‘to chop s.t., intr.; tr.’  
 — ǵúć-q-ań, ǵúć-q-ań ‘to fell trees, intr., tr.’  
 — ǵúć-q<sup>w</sup>-ań ‘to chop off s.o.’s head, tr.’  
 — ǵúć-slǵp ‘to chop firewood, intr.’  
 √ǵć (?): s.ǵć-ǵíus ‘woven together.’ || Cf. s.ǵk-ǵíus for a similar meaning.  
 √ǵúć ‘open and shut (?):’ n.ǵúć-ǵǵ-ús-ǵm (also recorded n.ǵúć-ǵǵ-ús-ǵm)  
     ‘to wink, intr.’  
 — n.ǵúć-ǵǵ-ús-xit ‘to wink at s.o., tr.’  
 — n.ǵúć-ǵǵ-ús-min ‘to wink at s.o., tr.’ (semantic difference with n.ǵúć-ǵǵ-ús-xit unclear): n.ǵúć-ǵǵ-ús-min-c-as ‘he winked at me.’  
 ǵǵǵ-ǵn ‘to trample s.t. down, to pack s.t. down (e.g., soil on grave), tr.’  
 — ǵǵǵ-p ‘to vibrate (e.g., ground when herd of buffaloes is running):’  
     ǵǵǵ-p ti tmíx<sup>w</sup> a ‘the earth is vibrating.’  
 — ǵǵǵ-p-ǵǵmǵx<sup>w</sup> ‘earth is trampled down.’  
 ǵǵasa? (\*) ‘quiver for arrows.’  
 √ǵń (1) (?): ǵń-ǵńak F ‘small fish roasted together on a stick.’  
 √ǵń (2) (?): ǵń-ǵps-tǵn (\*) ‘beavertail.’  
 √ǵń (3) (?): ǵń-ǵítǵx<sup>w</sup> F (A) ‘Tule, Roundstem Bulrush, Great Bulrush,’  
     *Scirpus acutus*; (B) ‘mat made out of Bulrush.’ || The M gloss for  
     ǵń-ǵítǵx<sup>w</sup> (A) is mǵlk<sup>w</sup>-ǵítǵx<sup>w</sup> (meaning (B) was not recorded for  
     M).  
 √ǵńin : See ǵń:ǵńin-ana? (ǵńna?).  
 ǵǵanań-ǵn ‘to try, taste s.t. tr.’ || PCS \*ǵtanam ‘to measure’ (K153).  
 — ǵǵanań-ǵlx ‘to try.’  
 — ǵǵanań-xal-s ‘to give s.o. a try, tr.’  
 — ǵǵanań-tǵn ‘moon:’ sǵl=ǵl ti ǵǵanań-tǵn a ‘the moon is full.’  
 ǵńinúx<sup>w</sup>-ǵn ‘to admire s.o., s.t., to wish for s.o., s.t. (e.g., a young guy  
     wishing for a girl), tr.’ || PS \*ǵǵǵ ‘to want, desire; dear, difficult’  
     (K64).  
 — ǵńinúx<sup>w</sup>-miń-twań ‘to wish for each other (e.g., a boy and a girl wishing  
     for each other).’ || The absence of glottalization on n in -min is  
     probably a misrecording.  
 — ǵńinúx<sup>w</sup>-c-ań ‘to wish for s.o.’s food, tr.’  
 s.ǵńiq ‘Northern (Red-shafted) Flicker,’ *Colaptes auratus cafer*. || Cf.

Thompson ʔes.n.ǰín-uʔs-qh tək ćék<sup>w</sup>-ǎz-aqs ‘pileated woodpecker’  
(Thompson and Thompson 1996:1401).

s.ǰánwən F ‘skirt.’ || Probably a borrowing from Thompson sǰenwn  
‘buckskin skirt,’ from PS \*s-təwin ‘skirt’ (K112, who also refers  
to PIS \*s-tənw-aya ‘bat (zool.)’ (K190), for which see Lillooet  
s.ǰənwín and s.ǰənwá<w>ya). The M gloss for ‘skirt’ is ǰí<ǰ>p-  
təń (√ǰəp (3)).

s.ǰənwín, s.ǰanwín ‘bat (animal).’ || See s.ǰənwá<w>ya for etymological  
comments.

√ǰənwáya : s.ǰənwá<w>ya ‘bat (animal).’ || PIS \*s-tənw-aya ‘bat (zool.)’  
(K190, who also lists Lillooet s.ǰənwín under this root, and refers  
to PS \*s-təwin ‘skirt’ (K112)).

ǰənaʔ ‘ear:’ ʔíx<sup>w</sup>a ʔəs.ǰənaʔ ‘to have no ears, to refuse to listen to  
advice.’ || PS \*tani/aʔ ‘ear’ (K111).

— ǰən:ǰín-anaʔ (Expression to show that one ignores a rude remark):  
wáʔ.həń.ǰuʔ núwa ǰən:ǰín-anaʔ ‘I will ignore what you said.’

— ǰən:ǰín-anáʔ-əm ‘to turn one’s ears (deer), in order to pick up a  
sound.’

ǰǰ ‘at this (or that point) in time:’ k<sup>w</sup>in.ǰǰ ‘what time is it?;’ plan.ǰǰ  
ʔáńwas zap-íws k<sup>w</sup>ənswa.ʔǰǰs-əm ‘I have been sick for two weeks  
already;’ ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ-wit mútaʔ, n.ǰak<sup>w</sup>.ǰǰ mútaʔ ʔi.zaw-áks[t]-tn.ǰa  
‘they had another drink, and the cups were filled again;’ wáʔ-wit  
q<sup>w</sup>ǎl:q<sup>w</sup>al-ǎ<ǰ>t, s.q<sup>w</sup>ǎ<q<sup>w</sup>>ǰ-ən-twáǰ ká.tiʔ, cú.t.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ.ǰǰ  
ta.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>pǰ.ǰa, “x<sup>w</sup>ʔǰz k<sup>w</sup>ənswa.ʔ<sup>w</sup>ú(ʔə)ǰ k<sup>w</sup>ənswa.k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm”  
‘they were talking and telling each other stories, and then the  
chief said, “I never overwork myself;”’ húy-ǰkaǰ.ǰuʔ mútaʔ ǰaʔ,  
lan.ǰǰ mútaʔ ka.ǰs-áńk.ǰa k<sup>w</sup>.s.Thomas ‘we were just about to eat  
again, and then Thomas burst out laughing again;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy.ǰuʔ  
k<sup>w</sup>.s.xiń-s, cʔás.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ.ǰǰ ta.s.kalú<ǰ>ʔ.ǰa ‘it didn’t take long before  
the Owl came;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy.ǰuʔ k<sup>w</sup>.s.pálaʔ-s máqaʔ, lan.ǰǰ mútaʔ ǰǰ  
ʔi.cuwʔ-ǰh.ǰa s.cm-áit ‘within a year they got children of their  
own.’ || For the final ǰ of ǰǰ see also kǰ and ʔayǰ.

√ǰəǰ : ǰǰǰ-p ‘to shake, shiver (from cold or fright).’

— ǰǰǰ:ǰǰ-ǰp ‘to shake when nervous or really sick.’

- ʔəp-áíw̃s ‘to shake over one’s whole body.’
- ʔəp-ús ‘head is shaking.’
- ʔə=əʔ=əʔ ‘to shiver (e.g., when cold).’
- ʔə:ʔəʔ-n-əm ‘to be shaken, “have the shakes”’ (passive construction):  
     ʔə:ʔəʔ-n-c-ál-əm ‘I got the shakes.’
- ʔáʔ-añ ‘to stick, weld, glue st., tr.’ || PIS \*ʔaʔ, \*ʔu/ʔaʔ ‘sticky, dirty’  
     (K190).
- s.ʔaʔ ‘glued.’
- ʔáʔ-mən ‘glue, solder:’ q<sup>w</sup>alíʔ ʔi.n.ʔáʔ-əm̃n<sub>a</sub> ‘I use pitch for glue.’
- ʔáʔ-ul-wiʔ ‘to pitch a canoe, intr.’
- ʔə:ʔáʔ ‘sticky.’
- ʔá(ʔə)ʔ ‘to get sticky (from touching pitch, etc.).’
- ʔá(ʔ)ʔ-ákaʔ ‘to get sticky hands, fingers.’
- ʔá(ʔ)ʔ-ús ‘to get a sticky face.’
- ʔá(ʔ)ʔ-əqs ‘to have s.t. stuck on one’s nose (jam, butter, etc.).’
- ʔáʔəm M ‘salt.’ || PCS \*ʔaʔ ‘bitter, salt’ (K143), CSLT \*ʔaʔm ‘salt’  
     (K222). The F gloss for ‘salt’ is lasál.
- n.ʔaʔm-átq<sup>w</sup>aʔ M ‘salt water.’
- ʔuʔt ‘(to have an) erection.’ || PS \*ʔuʔ ‘to grow, rise’ (K63).
- ʔuʔt-míx ‘always having an erection.’
- s.ʔaʔáləm, s.ʔaʔálam ‘grizzly bear.’ || CSLT \*sʔəʔalm ‘grizzly bear’  
     (K225).
- s.ʔaʔə<ʔ>ləm ‘little grizzly bear, grizzly cub.’
- √ʔəl (1) ‘to cut:’ ka.ʔəl<sub>a</sub> ‘to get cut’ (homophonous with ka.ʔəl<sub>a</sub> ‘to  
     stop all of a sudden’ (√ʔəl (2))). || PS \*ʔəl ‘to slice, split, rip’  
     (K109, who also lists Lillooet ʔəlq-án ‘to tear’ and ʔəlq<sup>w</sup> ‘to  
     break (rope, line)’ under this root).
- s.ʔəl ‘(having been) cut.’
- ka.ʔəl-kiñ-ús<sub>a</sub> ‘to get cut on the forehead.’
- ka.n.ʔəl-al-ús<sub>a</sub> ‘to get cut on one’s eye.’ || Homophonous with the  
     form for ‘to stare’ (see √ʔəl (2)).
- ʔl-úíax<sup>w</sup> F ‘to plough.’
- √ʔəl (2) ‘to stop:’ ka.ʔəl<sub>a</sub> ‘to stop all of a sudden (e.g., when shot or  
     hurt); to stop finally’ (homophonous with ka.ʔəl<sub>a</sub> (√ʔəl (1)) ‘to

get cut’); ka.ǵál-wit\_a ʔayʔ ‘they finally stopped.’ || See √ǵal for etymological comments.

- ǵəl-p ‘to settle down, to stop doing s.t.:’ xʷʔáz\_ha kʷasu.ǵəl-p ‘don’t you (ever) settle down?’
- ǵá<ǵ>ǵ-əp ‘to settle down (little kids).’
- ǵl-ilx ‘to keep still, to sit still without moving; everything stops, quiets down (e.g., after making too much noise):’ wáʔ\_maʔ ǵl-ilx-wi ‘you folks stop!’ || Cf. also next item (ǵl-ǵlx).
- ǵl-ǵlx ‘to hover.’ || Retracted form of ǵl-ilx.
- n.ǵl-ál-us, n.ǵl-ál-us-min ‘to stare at s.o., intr., tr.’
- ka.n.ǵəl-al-ús\_a ‘to stare at s.o., intr.’ (largely synonymous with n.ǵl-ál-us, but with a slight aspectual difference, and homophonous with ‘to get cut on one’s eye’ (√ǵəl (1)).

√ǵəl (1): ǵəl-p ‘noisy’ (vibrating sound like that made by a tight string that is plucked or a pipe that sticks out of the ground and is hit; also noise made by a group of people): ǵəl-p\_ǵu? ǵu psil ‘it was noisy till daylight;’ ǵəl-p ʔi\_sítst-as ‘it was noisy last night.’

√ǵəl (2): ka.ǵl-əp\_a ‘to get strained.’

- ka.n.ǵl-əp-k\_a ‘to pull a muscle in one’s back’ (synonymous with ka.n.qc-əp-k\_a).
- ka.n.ǵl-əp-q\_a ‘to pull one’s Achilles tendon.’

√ǵəl (3): See ǵl-ǵlx (√ǵəl (2)).

√ǵal ‘to stay, stop:’ ǵál-xal, ǵál-an ‘to stop s.o., s.t., intr., tr.’ ǵál-an-ʔkan ti\_káh\_a ‘I stopped the car;’ ǵál-an-c-as ‘he stopped me;’ ǵál-an-as ʔi\_waʔ\_sáy:səz ‘he made them stop playing.’ || PS \*ǵi/al ‘to stop, become motionless’ (K63, who also lists Lillooet √ǵəl (2) ‘to stop’ and √ǵil ‘quiet, settled down’ (ka.ǵil\_a ‘to keep still’) under this root, and suggests a possible link to Lillooet ǵuí-ún ‘to calm s.o., s.t. down,’ with comments on p. 53 on u in √ǵuí vs. a in √ǵal. K63 (PS \*ǵi/al) also refers to PS \*tál (listed as \*tal on p. 110) ‘numb, tired.’ If the correspondence \*ǵ ~ \*t between \*ǵi/al and \*tál holds, a further link to PS \*tul ‘charm, medicine’ (see ǵil-im under √ǵil) may also be possible, in that a semantic connection between ‘stopped’ or ‘quieted down’ and ‘charm’ is

not excluded.

- s.šál ‘to stay (e.g., a train or person), not going anywhere’ (with stative s-).
  - šál-ləx ‘to stop (e.g., car, train, people playing a game):’ šál-ləx ltʔu ʔi\_waʔ\_kʷzús-əm ‘they stopped working;’ šál-ləx kaʔʔ ‘stop for a while (I want to talk with you);’ šál-ləx ʔiz lá.tiʔ, wáʔ-as\_ka kán-əm-wit ‘they stopped there, I wondered what happened to them (what they are doing);’ šál-ləx-kan waʔ kʷzús-əm ‘I stopped working.’ || Cf. šál-ləx with šíl-ilx (√šəl (2)), which have variants of the same root and suffix, but with different stress patterns.
  - šál=əl ‘to stop, break down, be interrupted:’ šál=əl ti\_clock\_a ‘the clock stopped;’ šál=əl ti\_kórnʰxʷ-y-əqs\_a ‘the car stopped (broke down);’ šál=əl-ʔkaʔ waʔ kʷzús-əm, niʔ tsa\_kʷís ‘we stopped working, because of the rain;’ šál=əl-wit ‘they stopped (they were interrupted);’ xʷʔáy\_šúʔ kʷas\_šál-əl kʷas\_kʷzús-əm ‘she never stops working.’
  - šál=əl-s\_šúʔ ‘really, very:’ šál=əl-s\_šúʔ kʷ\_ən.s.ćúʔ-urh ‘I am really cold;’ šál=əl-s\_šúʔ kʷ\_ən.s.ʔáʔs-əm ‘I am really sick.’
- √šil : šíl-im ‘to sing a lovesong.’ || CSLT \*šilm ‘to sing’ (K223). A link to PS \*šul ‘charm, medicine’ (CS), ‘spirit’ (IS) (K110, who lists Lillooet šəlsqáixʷ, šəlsqáixʷ ‘soul’ under this root) seems plausible. See also comments under √šal.
- šíl-xit ‘to sing a lovesong for s.o., tr.’
- √šil ‘quiet, settled down:’ ka.šíl\_a ‘to keep still:’ ka.šíl\_a\_máʔ\_a ‘keep still!’; wáʔ\_maʔ ka.šíl\_a ‘keep still!’ || See √šal for etymological comments.
- n.šíl-q ‘to stay put:’ xʷʔáy\_šúʔ kʷas\_ka.n.šíl-q\_a ‘he doesn’t stay put, he keeps going from one place to the other.
- √šul ‘calm:’ šúl-xal, šul-ún (\*) ‘to calm things down, intr., tr.:’ ʔi\_waʔ\_šul-ún-tali ‘the Transformers.’ || See √šal for etymological comments.’
- šúl-ləx (\*) ‘to calm down.’
  - šəl:šúl ‘calm (esp., water):’ ʔáma kʷa\_ʔiʔ?>wəs ʔəs\_šəl:šúl ‘it’s good angling when the water is calm.’

- ʔá(ʔə)í ‘water, calmed down.’
- ʔuí-t ‘person without special spiritual powers, person who does not undergo religious training, “layman;” ordinary person (in general).’
- ʔáɫ-xal, ʔáɫ-ʔan ‘to bite s.o., intr., tr.:’ ʔáɫ-ʔan-cíh-as\_kʔ ti\_s.qáǎʔ\_a ‘the dog might bite you.’
- ʔá<ʔ>ɫ-ʔən ‘to gnaw at s.t., to keep it in one’s mouth, tr.’
- s.ʔá<ʔə>ɫ-s ‘to carry s.t. in one’s mouth:’ s.ʔá<ʔə>ɫ-s-ás\_tuʔ ‘he carried it away.’
- s.ʔá<ʔ>ɫ-ʔəqs ‘to have a pipe or cigarette in one’s mouth.’
- ʔəlc ‘Highbush Cranberry, Squashberry,’ *Viburnum edule*. || PS \*ʔəls ‘highbush cranberry’ (K110).
- ʔəlc-áz ‘Highbush Cranberry bush.’
- ʔəlsqáɫx<sup>w</sup> (also recorded ʔəlsqáɫx<sup>w</sup>) ‘soul.’ || See ʔíl-im ‘to sing a lovesong’ for etymological comments.
- ʔəlk<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to take s.t. down, to lower it down, tr.:’ ʔəlk<sup>w</sup>-án ʔi\_n.s.q<sup>w</sup>íc-m\_a ‘take down my laundry!;’ ʔəlk<sup>w</sup>-án ʔi\_n.s.ʔam-áwʔ\_a ‘take down my load!’
- ʔəlk<sup>w</sup>-ílx ‘to come down, get off s.t.’
- ka.ʔlók<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to come down:’ ka.ʔlók<sup>w</sup>-kan\_a ‘I came down.’
- ʔəlx<sup>w</sup>úm ‘Hairy Woodpecker,’ *Picoides vilosus*. || Montana Salish s.t’lǎx<sup>w</sup>ú ‘Downy Woodpecker’ (Pete 2010:709).
- ʔəɫq-án ‘to tear s.t. (mainly cloth), tr.’ || See √ʔəɫ (1) for etymological comments.
- s.ʔəɫq ‘torn (cloth).’
- ka.ʔlók<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘(cloth) gets torn:’ ka.ʔlók<sup>w</sup>\_a ti\_n.s.ʔp-íwn\_a ‘my shirt got torn.’
- ʔəɫq<sup>w</sup> ‘to break (rope, line):’ ʔəɫq<sup>w</sup> ti\_n.sl-áyn\_a ‘my fishline broke.’ || See √ʔəɫ (1) for etymological comments.
- ʔəɫq<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to break a rope or line of s.o.:’ ʔəɫq<sup>w</sup>-án-c-as ti\_s.k<sup>w</sup>áxm\_a ‘a spring salmon broke my line.’
- ʔəɫ:ʔlók<sup>w</sup> ‘all broken up, torn up (net):’ ʔəɫ:ʔlók<sup>w</sup> ti\_n.s.pác\_n\_a ‘my fishnet broke.’
- ka.ʔlók<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to break (suddenly).’
- ka.ʔlók<sup>w</sup>-s-as\_a ‘to break it (suddenly, by accident), tr.’

łálwa? ‘fishskin.’ || Cf. łəlwí?q<sup>w</sup> (next item).

√łəlwí? ‘skin:’ łəlwí?-q<sup>w</sup> ‘skin on fish’s head, skin on top of human head.’ || Cf. łálwa?.

łlaz ‘canoe.’ || PS \*łay/\*łya? ‘(river-)canoe’ (K65, who comments on the unexplained intrusive l in Lillooet and in the CeS forms listed by him).

— s.łlaz ‘to travel by canoe.’ || Probably an allegro-form of \*?əs.łláž.

s.łúla? ‘deer.’ Only recorded in the combination zəx:záx-ana? s.łúla? ‘mule deer.’ || PS \*s-tul ‘a type of deer’ (K110).

√łak : See łk-á<k>ta? (√łak (1)).

√łak (1): (A) ‘to go:’ łák\_łu? łak ‘keep on going!;’ łák\_ka\_tu? kən.c?á k<sup>w</sup>u\_míxa? ‘a bear must have gone by around here;’ łák\_tu? 7á.k<sup>w</sup>u? x<sup>w</sup>əman-á?x<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘she went to the store;’ łák\_ma? ‘go on, go ahead!;’ łák\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ká.ti? 7i.n.kyáp\_a, 7á<?ə>ńwas ‘two coyotes were going along;’ (B) to get ...er’ (in this meaning recorded with łu? in all but one case): łák\_łu? cí<cə>l-xən ‘the track is getting fresher;’ łák\_łu? kəy-p ‘he is sinking in further with every step;’ łák\_łu? xə:žzúm-lum<sup>w</sup> ‘the snowflakes are getting bigger;’ łák\_łu?, lan múta? 7úq<sup>w</sup>a?; cáma\_łu?, ní?\_łu? s.lán-s\_łu? múta? wa? łak qəm-p ti\_s.qít\_a, ní?\_łú? múta? s.kə<k>{?a}ws 7á.ta? ti\_s.łák-s\_a ‘he was going along, and he had another drink; he was having a bit of a hard time, and the weather kept getting hotter, so he went in a bit further’ (from “Coyote Drowns,” as told by Rosie Joseph, a legend in which Coyote keeps going further and further into the water until he drowns). || K62 tentatively lists Shuswap t?ek ‘to go’ and st?ek ‘to come’ (t = [t] ~ [ł] in dialectal (or idiolectal?) variation) under PS \*łak/q ‘to protrude, come (forth)’ (for which also see Lillooet √łak (2) below). If the Shuswap forms belong under PS \*łak/q, then so should Lillooet łak (1).

— łák-xal ‘to take some along, intr.’

— łak-s ‘to take s.o., s.t. along, tr.’ See nas for an example.

— łak-an-cút ‘to go by oneself, to take care of one’s own transportation:’ wá?-4ka?\_łu? ka.łak-an-cút\_a ‘we can take care of our own

transportation, we can go by ourselves.’

- ʔák-xən ‘to leave tracks, to pass through (and leave tracks):’ ʔák-xən ʔə.cʔá ʔi.číʔ\_a ‘deer have made tracks around here;’ lan ʔayʔ ká.tiʔ ʔák-xən ‘he went through already;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy\_ʔuʔ k<sup>w</sup>.s.ʔák-xən-s ká.tiʔ ‘he didn’t go through yet.’
- ʔák-x-tən ‘track.’
- s.ʔák-mən ‘way of living.’ See səŋ<sup>w</sup>:síŋ<sup>w</sup> for an example. || The combination of both the nominalizer s- and -mən ‘instrument, implement’ is unusual, since -mən is in itself a nominalizing affix and typically vitiates the need for s-. Cf. also next item.
- n.ʔák-mən ‘track, trail, path.’ || Consultants often use this term to refer to ‘way of living’ (previous item) as well, and use s.ʔák-mən to refer to ‘track, trail, path.’ However, since the combination of the prefix n- and the suffix -mən typically refers to ‘setting’ (Van Eijk 1997:75), the meaning ‘track, trail, path’ (i.e., “setting for going”) seems the most natural one for n.ʔák-mən.
- ʔə:ʔák-a ‘to go straight through; to do s.t. continuously:’ ʔə:ʔák-a-ʔkaʔ ‘we went right by, straight through;’ ʔə:ʔák-a-wít\_tuʔ\_ʔuʔ ‘they went right by;’ nás-kan\_ʔuʔ ʔə:ʔák-a ‘I am going right through;’ ʔə:ʔák-a\_ʔuʔ ʔayʔ ti\_x<sup>w</sup>wáʔ\_a ‘the road goes straight through;’ ʔə:ʔák-a\_ʔuʔ k<sup>w</sup>as\_ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘he is drinking continuously;’ ʔə:ʔák-a\_ʔuʔ k<sup>w</sup>as\_k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm ‘he is working continuously.’
- ʔək-a:ʔák-a (A) ‘to go straight through; to do s.t. continuously’ (largely synonymous with (but referring to a greater degree of thoroughness than) ʔə:ʔák-a): ʔək-a:ʔák-a-ʔkán\_kʔ\_ʔuʔ ‘I will keep right on going;’ ʔək-a:ʔák-a-ʔkán\_kʔ\_ʔuʔ k<sup>w</sup>ən\_ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup>-c ‘I will try to speak Indian all the time;’ ʔək-a:ʔák-a\_ʔuʔ k<sup>w</sup>as\_ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘he just never stops drinking;’ (B) ‘snowsuit (in one piece).’
- ʔák-míx ‘to go right through, to go farther than you were supposed to go:’ ʔák-míx-kan ‘I turned (by car) and went right by it (by accident).’ || Also recorded ʔa(?)k-míx, which is probably a misrecording.
- ʔák=ək-ʔúl ‘to go too far.’
- ʔk-á<k>tq<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘well, spring (of water).’ || The stress-shift to the suffix

after a “strong” root such as **łak** is unusual. Derivation of this item from **√łak** (3) ‘to leak’ is also possible.

**√łak** (2): **s.łak** ‘fishing platform.’ || Also recorded **s.łak**, which is most probably a misrecording, cf. PS \***łak/q** ‘to protrude, come (forth)’ (K62, who also lists Lillooet **łakz-ús** ‘to sprout, to just come up (plants)’ under this root). See also **√łak** (1).

**√łak** (3): **ł{?}k** ‘to leak.’ || See also **łk-á<k>tq<sup>w</sup>a?** (**√łak** (1)).

— **ł{?}k-áw** ‘canoe leaks.’

— **n.ł{?}k-əq** ‘to leak at the bottom:’ **n.ł{?}k-əq ti.n.łl-ák<sub>2</sub>a** ‘my bucket leaks;’ **n.ł{?}k-əq ti.n.łláz<sub>2</sub>a** ‘my canoe leaks.’

**łík-əm** ‘to tattoo, intr.’

**√łəkz** : **łəkz-ús** ‘to sprout, to just come up (plants).’ || Listed under PS \***łak/q** ‘to protrude, come (forth)’ in K62, a listing supported by the fact that **z** in **łəkz-ús** may be a remnant of **-az** ‘bush, plant, tree.’

**√łəka?** ‘to prop, lean on:’ **łəka?-mən** ‘prop.’ || PS \***tək** ‘to prop up, support’ (K109).

— **łək?-án** ‘to prop s.t. up (e.g., a house leaning over), tr.’

— **łək?-ús-ən** ‘to prop up branches of a fruit tree, tr.’

— **łək?-ínwas** ‘to prop up the middle of a house or woodshed, to keep s.o. lifted up by his/her bum, intr.’

— **łək?-ápa?** ‘crosspiece on bow of dipnet.’

**√łək** (1): **ka.łək<sub>2</sub>a** ‘to hush, keep quiet:’ **wá?ma** **ka.łək<sub>2</sub>a** ‘keep quiet!;’ **ka.łək<sub>2</sub>a má<sub>2</sub>a** ‘shut up!’

— **łək:łk-əm** ‘silent, quiet:’ **x<sup>w</sup>γáy<sub>2</sub>łu?** **k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>2</sub>łək:łk-əm** ‘he doesn’t keep quiet;’ **wá?ma** **łək:łk-əm** ‘don’t make too much noise!’

**√łək** (2): **łək** ‘close together (e.g., sprouts coming up).’

— **łk-áíus** ‘small mesh on net.’ || Cf. **s.łc-áíus** for a similar meaning.

**łak** ‘to rise (water):’ **łak ti.caíá<sub>2</sub>a** ‘the lake is rising.’ || PIS \***ta<sup>k</sup>** ‘to rise (of water), (over)flow’ (K189). See also **n.łak<sup>w</sup>**.

— **łák-miń-əm** ‘to get flooded:’ **łák-miń-əm ʔi.n.s.ləp-xál-t<sub>2</sub>a** ‘what I planted got flooded.’

— **łək:łák-əm** (A kind of winged ants; when they are seen it means the water is coming up.)

√*łík* : *ka.łík\_a* ‘to strain oneself (when trying very hard).’

— *ka.łík-k\_a* ‘to strain a muscle in one’s back:’ *ka.łík-k-kán\_a* ‘I strained a muscle in my back.’

— *łík-ləx* ‘to stretch oneself:’ *tx<sup>w</sup>-ús-əm\_k<sup>w</sup>u?*, *łík-ləx\_k<sup>w</sup>u?* *ʔayʔ*; “u, l.cʔá\_ka *núk<sup>w</sup>uñ* *ʔ\_ʕ<sup>w</sup>úýt-an*,” *cút\_k<sup>w</sup>u?* ‘he looked up, and he stretched himself; “Oh, I must have slept here,” he said.’

*s.łákəl* ‘food one takes along, provisions for a trip, box lunch’ (probably synonymous with *kswal*). See *k<sup>w</sup>úch-an* (under *k<sup>w</sup>úca*) for examples. || PIS \**łakl(a)* ‘to provide food for travel’ (K189).

— *łákəl-am* ‘to take food along, intr.’

— *s.łákəl* ‘to take food along, intr.’ || Probably a contraction of \**[ʔəs.js.łákəl*, with *ʔəs-* ‘to have.’

— *n.łákəl-tən* ‘lunchbox.’

√*łíw* (?): *łíw-ləx* ‘to climb (a tree or ladder, not a mountain).’ || Also recorded *łkíw-ləx*.

— *łkíw-ləx-min* ‘to climb (a tree or ladder) to get s.t., tr.:’ *łkíw-ləx-mín-łkan ti\_s.taʕəsəzh\_a* ‘I climbed (the tree) to get the squirrel.’

√*łək<sup>w</sup>* (1): *łək<sup>w</sup>-ən* ‘to bust s.t., to break s.t. open (e.g., a boil, pimple, louse), tr.’ || PS \**łək<sup>w</sup>/q<sup>w</sup>* ‘to explode, burst open; slap, strike’ (K109, who also lists Lillooet *łəq<sup>w</sup>-p* ‘to explode’ and *łəq<sup>w</sup>-ən* ‘to slap (both √*łəq<sup>w</sup>* (1)), and *łiq<sup>w</sup>-t* ‘to crackle, explode (in fire)’ under this root). See also √*łək<sup>w</sup>* (2).

— *ka.łək<sup>w</sup>\_a* ‘to bust open (egg, or bug, when it gets squished):’

*ka.łək<sup>w</sup>\_a ti\_ʔa:ʔú<ʔ>sʔ\_a* ‘the egg bust open;’ *ka.łək<sup>w</sup>\_a ti\_s.ká<k>ýət\_a* ‘the spider got squished (and bust open).’

— *łək<sup>w</sup>-p* ‘to get squished (and bust open).’

— *ka.łk<sup>w</sup>-əp\_a* (A) ‘to get squished (and bust open: boil, pimple, bug):’

*ka.łk<sup>w</sup>-əp\_a ti\_s.ká<k>ýət\_a* ‘the spider got squished (and bust open);’ (B) ‘sound made when bullet hits game.’

— *łək<sup>w</sup>-p-án* ‘to bust s.t., tr.’

— *łək<sup>w</sup>-l-áz* ‘balsam from Balsam Fir’ (obtained by busting open the balls of pitch on the tree).

— *n.łk<sup>w</sup>-əl-us* ‘one-eyed.’

√*łək<sup>w</sup>* (2) (?): *łək<sup>w</sup>-qín s.x<sup>w</sup>náʔəm* ‘person with special powers.’

- || Perhaps related to  $\sqrt{\lambda}ak^w$  (1) through a possible reference to one's head (mind) suddenly opening to deeper insights.
- $\sqrt{\lambda}ak^w$  :  $s.\lambda ak^w$  'to show, to come out from under s.t. or from the other side.'
- $\lambda ak^w = \text{ək}^w$  (A) 'to show;,' (B) 'to get carried away doing s.t., to go really too far.'
  - $\lambda \text{ə} < \lambda > k^w\text{-as-cút}$  'to be a show-off.' || The form **-as** is an irregular variant of the transitivizer **-s**.
  - $\lambda ik^w\text{-əm}$  'to go under a shelter (tree, shed), when it is raining.' || PS  $*\lambda ik^w$  'shelter' (K62, who also suggests a possible link to PS  $*tək^w$  'to be blocked, choked,' from which Lillooet  $ka.tək^w_a$  'to hush, stop crying' is derived).
  - $n.\lambda ak^w$  'to get filled with liquid.' || PIS  $*\lambda ak^w$  1. 'to get filled with liquid; puddle, pool, lake,' 2. 'to rise to the surface, float, emerge from the water' (K190, who also links PIS  $*\lambda ak^w$  'to rise (of water), (over)flow' (K189) to this root.
  - $n.\lambda ak^w$  'puddle, pool.' || Nominalized form with **s-**, which merges with the prefix **n-**.
  - $\lambda \acute{a}:\lambda ak^w\text{-tən}$  'floaters line.'
  - $\sqrt{\lambda}uk^w$  (1):  $\lambda uk^w\text{-un}$  'to hug s.o., tr.' || PIS  $*\lambda uk^w$  'to hold/carry in the arms, hug, get an armful of' (K190).
  - $\sqrt{\lambda}uk^w$  (2):  $\lambda u < \lambda > k^w$  'separately:'  $wa? \lambda u < \lambda > k^w s\acute{s}_k^w z\acute{u}s\text{-əm-wit}$  'they work separately.'
  - $\lambda ak^w \acute{a}m\lambda ax^w$  'root (of plant).' || Cf.  $-ulax^w$  'land, soil.' CeS  $*k^w am$  (with suffix 'bottom' or 'earth') 'root' (K216, who refers in particular to Squamish  $t\acute{k}^w \acute{a}m\lambda ax^w$ , with initial  $t$  paralleling Lillooet  $\lambda$ , a parallel pair not found in the other Salish etyma in K126).
  - $\lambda \acute{a}x$  'sweet, tasty.' || PIS  $*\lambda \acute{a}x$  'sweet' (K191).
  - $s.\lambda \acute{a}x\text{-s}$  'to like s.t. (food), tr.'
  - $s.\lambda \acute{a}x\text{-l-ús}$  "'Sweet" Saskatoon berry.' (A type of  $s.c\acute{a}q^w\text{-əm}$  'Saskatoon Berry,' see there for further comments.)
  - $s.\lambda ax\acute{í}m\acute{a}n$  'spoon.' || PS  $*\lambda ax$ ,  $*xat$  (inverted) 'to ladle' (K112, who also lists Lillooet  $x\acute{a}\lambda\text{-a}n$  'to take s.t. out of s.t.' under this root).
  - $s.\lambda ax\acute{e} < x > m\acute{a}n$  'teaspoon.'

√<sup>l</sup>λx<sup>w</sup> : λx<sup>w</sup>-um ‘to win, intr.’ || PS \*<sup>l</sup>λəx<sup>w</sup> I ‘to win, beat in a game’  
(K64).

— λx<sup>w</sup>-un ‘to beat s.o. in a contest, tr.’

— λəx<sup>w</sup>:<sup>l</sup>λax<sup>w</sup>-ú<x<sup>w</sup>>na? ‘to have a contest, intr.’

— λəx<sup>w</sup>:<sup>l</sup>λax<sup>w</sup>-ú<x<sup>w</sup>>ə>ń-twaí ‘to try to beat each other.’

√<sup>l</sup>λəx<sup>w</sup> (1): λəx<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to brush s.t., tr.’ || PCS \*<sup>l</sup>təx<sup>w</sup> ‘to brush, sweep,  
shake out’ (K153).

— λəx<sup>w</sup>-xál ‘to collect soapberries (by whacking them off the branch),  
intr.’

— λx<sup>w</sup>-áylup ‘to sweep the floor, intr.’

— λx<sup>w</sup>-ál-ića? ‘to shake or brush clothes, intr.’

— λx<sup>w</sup>-al-ića?-tən ‘clothesbrush.’

— λx<sup>w</sup>-ús-əm ‘to shake “no” with one’s head.’

√<sup>l</sup>λəx<sup>w</sup> (2): λəx<sup>w</sup>-p ‘paralyzed’ (synonymous with p̄á?:p̄(ʔa)í). || PS \*<sup>l</sup>λəx<sup>w</sup>  
II ‘cold (object); numb’ (K64).

— ka.<sup>l</sup>λəx<sup>w</sup>.a ‘starting to feel good (when getting drunk).’

— λəx<sup>w</sup>-p-ús ‘to get high (on alcoholic beverage).’

— λəx<sup>w</sup>-p-xən ‘to stagger (when intoxicated).’

λíx<sup>w</sup>-iń ‘to rip, tear (clothes, along seam).’

√<sup>l</sup>λq : Unique variant of √<sup>l</sup>λiq (2) ‘to arrive (here)’ in λq-iʔ ‘to lay eggs.’

√<sup>l</sup>λəq (1): λəq-p ‘pressed together.’ || CSLT \*<sup>l</sup>təq ‘to stick/press/glue  
together’ (K229).

√<sup>l</sup>λəq (2): λəq-ən ‘to dig s.t. out, tr.:’ nás-kan λəq-ən ʔi.n.s.ʔíw<sup>w</sup>.a ‘I am  
going to dig out my cherry bark [which is now properly cured, so  
it can be used as a basket decoration];’ n.ləʃ-ən?-an-ít-as.λu?  
tiʔ.ta.s.ʔístkn.a; x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy.λu? k<sup>w</sup>.s.λəq-n-ít-as ʔi.ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup>.a ‘so  
then they caved in that underground house; they did not dig up  
the people.’ || PIS \*<sup>l</sup>λəq ‘to dig up/out’ (K172).

√<sup>l</sup>λəq (3): (?): λəq:λq-áz ‘Pacific Dogwood, Western Flowering Dogwood,’  
*Cornus nuttallii*. || Cf. λiq (1), with regard to the whiteness of  
Dogwood petals.

√<sup>l</sup>λiq (1): λəq:λiq ‘light of colour’ (not as light as pəq:páq). || Cf. λəq  
(3), √<sup>l</sup>λíq.

— λəq:λiq-aius ‘light of colour.’

- s.ǵiq-t ‘sky.’
- ǵǵq:ǵǵǵǵǵǵ ‘weasel, ermine (in white phase).’
- s.ǵǵq-ǵǵq<sup>w</sup>, s.ǵǵq-ǵǵq<sup>w</sup> (the latter variant probably resulting from overly careful pronunciation): ‘albino.’
- √ǵǵiq (2): ǵǵiq ‘to arrive (here)’ (in contrast to cix<sup>w</sup>, which refers to arriving at a spot away from the speaker): ǵǵiq-kan ‘I arrived, I am here’ (also used as a greeting); ǵǵiq-kax<sup>w</sup> ‘you have arrived, there you are’ (also used as a greeting to arriver); ǵǵiq ʔi ǵǵiq\_a ‘some people have arrived.’
- ǵǵiq-xal, ǵǵiq-s ‘to bring (here), intr., tr.’
- ǵǵiq-an-cút ‘to find one’s own way of getting here.’
- ǵǵq-iʔ ‘to lay eggs’ (with residual form of ǵǵiq).
- √ǵǵǵǵǵǵ : ǵǵǵǵǵǵ-cín ‘Lytton.’
- ǵǵǵǵǵǵǵ ‘to barbecue salmon, to roast salmon over an open fire, intr.’  
|| PIS \*ǵǵǵǵ ‘to prick, pin, skewer, stick in’ (K172).
- √ǵǵǵǵ (1): ǵǵǵǵ-a:ǵǵǵǵ-a ‘(sound made by) flying grasshopper.’
- √ǵǵǵǵ (2): ǵǵǵǵ-p-án ‘to spring a trap, tr.’ || CSLT tǵǵ ‘to snap (shut), trip s.o.’ (K229).
- ka.ǵǵǵǵ-ǵǵ\_a ‘it got sprung.’
- ǵǵǵǵ ‘to cross, to go over.’ See √ʔǵǵǵ<sup>w</sup> (1), √ʔi (2) for examples. || PS \*tǵǵ ‘to cross over;’ (in derivatives:) ‘six’ (K111).
- n.ǵǵǵǵ-m-ǵǵǵ ‘to cross a street.’
- ǵǵǵǵ-a:ǵǵǵǵ-a ‘to cross back and forth.’
- n.ǵǵǵǵ-mǵǵ M ‘bridge.’ || The F gloss is n.tqix<sup>w</sup>.
- ǵǵǵǵ-ǵǵǵ-kst ‘six.’
- ǵǵǵǵǵǵǵ-ǵǵǵ-kst ‘six animals.’
- n.ǵǵǵǵ:ǵǵǵ-ǵǵǵ-kst ‘six people.’
- √ǵǵǵǵ ‘white(ish), grey:’ s.ǵǵǵǵ-t ‘white or grey matter.’ || Cf. ǵǵiq (1).
- ǵǵǵǵ-iñ ‘to whitewash s.t., tr.’
- s.ǵǵǵǵ-suʔ ‘Silver trout.’
- ǵǵǵǵ-mǵǵ ‘white paint.’
- ǵǵǵǵǵǵ F ‘snail.’ || The M gloss is ǵǵǵǵǵǵǵ. See there for etymological comments.
- s.ǵǵǵǵǵǵǵ ‘wing.’ || PCS \*ǵǵǵǵ ‘wing’ (K144, who does not list the

Lillooet form here).

√łq<sup>w</sup> (?): s.łq<sup>w</sup>-a<sup>w</sup>s ‘together (e.g., man and woman going together).’

— łq<sup>w</sup>-áw<wə>s ‘to get together.’

√łəq<sup>w</sup> (1): łəq<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to slap s.o., tr.’ || See √łək<sup>w</sup> (1) for etymological comments.

— łəq<sup>w</sup>-p ‘to explode (e.g., frozen pipe).’

— łq<sup>w</sup>-úpa?-tən ‘beaver tail.’

√łəq<sup>w</sup> (2): s.łəq<sup>w</sup> ‘to have a spot on one’s body.’ || PIS \*łəq<sup>w</sup> (NIS), \*łək<sup>w</sup> (SIS) ‘spot(ted)’ (K172).

— s.łəq<sup>w</sup>:łəq<sup>w</sup> ‘to have more spots, variegated.’

— s.łəq<sup>w</sup>:łə<ł>q<sup>w</sup> ‘to have little spots, variegated.’

√łaq<sup>w</sup> ‘to mend.’ n.łaq<sup>w</sup>-us-əm ‘to mend anything, intr.’

√łiq<sup>w</sup> (1) ‘to snap, pop.’ łiq<sup>w</sup>-t ‘to crackle, explode (in fire), to sparkle (fire)’ (rejected by some speakers in favour of łí<ł>q<sup>w</sup>-ət).

|| K132 lists this root under PS \*tiq<sup>w</sup> ‘spark,’ while it is listed under PS \*łək<sup>w</sup>/q<sup>w</sup> in K109 (see √łək<sup>w</sup> (1) for further comments). K132 also lists PS \*yəq<sup>w</sup>, \*həyq<sup>w</sup> ‘firewood’ (with zəq<sup>w</sup>át ‘sagebrush kindling and hi?q<sup>w</sup>ín ‘candle’ as its Lillooet descendants) as related to PS \*tiq<sup>w</sup>. A more plausible division may be to have \*yəq<sup>w</sup>, \*həyq<sup>w</sup> as variants of one PS root, and \*łək<sup>w</sup>/q<sup>w</sup>, \*tiq<sup>w</sup> as variants of a different PS root.

— łiq<sup>w</sup>-ín ‘to crack a whip, to make a snapping sound, tr.’

√łiq<sup>w</sup> (2): łi{?}<ł>q<sup>w</sup>-a?-ím ‘to sew by hand.’ || Clearly derived from łəq<sup>w</sup>?-úm ‘to sew,’ although the dropping of root-final ? in łi{?}<ł>q<sup>w</sup>-a?-ím is unexplained.

łúq<sup>w</sup>-xal, łúq<sup>w</sup>-uń ‘to suck s.t., intr., tr.’ || Tentatively linked to PS \*łaq<sup>w</sup>/q<sup>w</sup>ul ‘(to smoke) tobacco’ in K63, who also comments on the weakness of the PS etymology. Also tentatively linked to PS \*taq<sup>w</sup> ‘to lick’ in K112.

— n.łúq<sup>w</sup>-c-ań ‘to kiss s.o., tr.’

— s.łú<ł>q<sup>w</sup>-s ‘to keep sucking on s.t. (e.g., like a baby), tr.:’ s.łú<ł>q<sup>w</sup>-s-as ti\_x<sup>w</sup>ul-áka?-s\_a ‘he is sucking on his thumb.’

łáq<sup>w</sup>am-až M (Incompletely identified type of grass, most probably Pine Grass (“Timbergrass”), *Calamagrostis rubescens*, but possibly also

- referring to *s.ləqəm-ʔúl* (see there for further comments.)
- n.łəq<sup>w</sup>s* ‘detachable arrowhead (comes off after hitting target).’
- łəq<sup>w</sup>-úm* ‘to sew, do needlework.’ || PS \**təq<sup>w</sup>a?* ‘to interweave’ (K112),  
 PIS \**təq<sup>w</sup>a?* ‘to sew’ (K191): the double listing of this root as  
 both PS and PIS is unexplained. Cf. *łi(?)<ł>q<sup>w</sup>-aᄫ-írń*.
- *łəq<sup>w</sup>-um-l-áka?* ‘sewing machine.’
- łáq<sup>w</sup>u?* ‘seed stalk of *s.ʔanq̇*.’
- √łáq<sup>w</sup>* (1): ‘knot.’ *n.łáq<sup>w</sup>-aka?* ‘knot in tree.’ || Cf. *√łáq<sup>w</sup>* (2).
- √łáq<sup>w</sup>* (2): *łáq<sup>w</sup>-xal*, *łáq<sup>w</sup>-an* ‘to nail s.t., intr., tr.’
- *n.łáq<sup>w</sup>-anġ-xən* (A) ‘to shoe a horse, intr.?’ (B) ‘horseshoe’ (the latter  
 with the merged nominalizer *s-*).
- *n.łáq<sup>w</sup>-anġ-xn-am* ‘to shoe a horse, intr.’
- s.łáq<sup>w</sup>əm* F ‘Thimbleberry,’ *Rubus parviflorus*. || PS \**s-táq<sup>w</sup>m*  
 ‘thimbleberry’ (K112). The M gloss is *ᄫíkaq<sup>w</sup>*.
- √łix̣* : *łix̣=əx̣* ‘to get wide (e.g., a net when it is not made properly,  
 when it is started at a certain size but gets wider as it is being  
 made).’ || PS \**təx̣* ‘to open up, branch out; six’ (K113).
- *s.łix̣-áx̣ən* ‘to have one’s arms spread out.’
- *łix̣-ál-aka?*, *łix̣-al-aká?-əm*, *s.łix̣-al-aká?-əm* ‘to hold up one’s arms.’  
 See *ka.ᄫá?-alq<sup>w</sup>\_a* for an example.
- łáxil* ‘to attack.’ || Tentatively linked to PS \**łax̣-ilx* ‘to go upstream’ in  
 K64.
- *łáxil-min* ‘to attack s.o., tr.’
- √łəx̣<sup>w</sup>* (?): *s.łəx̣<sup>w</sup>* ‘fishspear made out of a mountain goat’s horn’ (the  
 horn, which forms the spearhead, drops after the fish is struck,  
 but remains attached to the shaft with a string).
- łáx̣<sup>w</sup>-əm* (\*) ‘to pitcook.’ || The more common term is *qtas*.
- łix̣<sup>w</sup>-in̄* ‘to bawl s.o. out, to scold s.o. loudly, tr.’
- *łix̣<sup>w</sup>-aká?-əm* ‘to snap one’s fingers.’
- łix̣<sup>w</sup>t* ‘gravel bar, gravelly beach.’
- √łəɣ<sup>w</sup>* : *łəɣ<sup>w</sup>:łɣ<sup>w</sup>-əm* ‘hard (e.g., an apple, muscles).’ || PS \**łəɣ<sup>w</sup>* ‘hard  
 (substance)’ (K65).
- *n.łəɣ<sup>w</sup>-p-əq* ‘to have a big stomach.’
- √łəw* (1): *ka.łəw\_a* ‘to crack, get cracked (e.g., ice, window).’ || PIS

\*təw ‘to crack,’ \*təwəq ‘to break off’ (K191, who also lists

Lillooet s.ʔuʔq ‘any kind of slide’ under this root pair).

√ʔəw (2): ‘hot, close:’ ʔəw-p F ‘weather is hot.’

— ʔw-ilx ‘weather is close.’

√ʔaw : ʔáw-ləx ‘to go off the track (racehorse).’

— ʔaw-t ‘to veer off the track (racehorse).’

√ʔiw : s.ʔí<ʔu>? (via \*s.ʔí<ʔə>w) ‘down feathers:’ xʷʔit lá.tiʔ ʔi.s.ʔí<ʔ>w\_a  
‘lots of down feathers there.’

ʔuʔq ‘to erode, wear out:’ s.ʔuʔq ‘any kind of slide.’ || See √ʔəw (1)  
for etymological comments.

— ʔúwq-əc ‘riverside gets eroded.’

√ʔay (1) (?): s.ʔá<ʔ>ý-əmx (often shortened into s.ʔáʔimx) ‘Upper  
Lillooet person’ (now also often used for all members of the  
Lillooet nation).

— s.ʔá<ʔ>ý-əmx-əc (often shortened into s.ʔáʔimx-əc) ‘to speak Upper  
Lillooet’ (now often used to speak the Lillooet language in  
general, regardless of dialect).

√ʔay (2): ʔáy-ən, ʔəý:ʔáy-ən ‘to imitate s.o., tr.’ || Since Lillooet  
generally changes z ʔ to y ý before coronal consonants (including  
ən), the ý in these forms and in the next item probably goes  
back to ʔ, in which case these forms are derived from √ʔaz (see  
there).

— ʔáy-c-añ ‘to imitate s.o.’s way of talking, to copy what s.o. is saying,  
tr.’

√ʔayq (?): s.ʔáyq-tən (\*) ‘fishtrap.’

ʔayáqañ (also recorded ʔyáqañ) M ‘snail.’ || PS \*q̣(y)añ ‘snail, slug’  
(K90, who mentions the inversion in the Lillooet form). The F  
gloss is ʔáqañ.

√ʔaz ‘to imitate:’ ʔəý:ʔáz-us-ən ‘to make faces at s.o., tr.’ || Cf. ʔáy-ən.

ʔəzqʷ (\*) ‘different things tied together.’

√ʔu? (1): ʔu? ‘well, but, so’ (used very frequently, often untranslatable):

ʔák\_ʔu? ʔak ‘keep on going!; níʔ\_ʔu? ‘and so, and then.’ || Cf.

√ʔu? (2).

√ʔu? (2) ‘but’ (generally introduces information that was unexpected on

the basis of earlier information, as in Russian *no*): *s.təx<sup>w</sup>-kán.ǵu?* *wa?* *?ama-mín-ci-n*, *ǵu?* *papt-káx<sup>w</sup>.ǵu?* *wa?* *qlíl-miñ-c* ‘I am really good to you, but still you are always angry at me.’ || Probably full word variant of *ǵu?* (*√ǵu?* (1)). Also, *ǵu?* ‘but’ always occurs clause-initially, while *ǵu?* follows the first or a later word in a clause.

*√ǵu?* (3): *ǵu?*, *ǵú?-ən* ‘to rock a baby, intr., tr.’

— *ǵu?-áŷt* ‘to sing a lullaby, to rock a baby.’ || Cf. *?íǵ-əm*, *√?uǵ*.

*ǵum* (A) ‘young waterbird;’ (B) ‘young of large bird (eagle, etc.);’ (C) ‘waterfowl (old or young).’ All meanings recorded from Charlie Mack on different occasions. || Montana Salish *ses.ǵx<sup>w</sup>um* ‘duck, female mallard’ (Pete 2010:192).

*s.ǵá?ləm* ‘non-migrating rainbow trout.’

*ǵú?lax<sup>w</sup>* ‘roots of Cattail.’ || PS *\*tux<sup>w</sup>n*, *\*tunx<sup>w</sup>* (inv.) ‘a plant (cattail, scouring rush)’ (K112).

## ǵ

*ǵ* ‘when, if, where, that’ (requires subjunctive subject suffixes): *plán-ǵkan* *ǵáp-ən* *ǵ.ǵinwat-án.tu?* ‘I already forgot what I said’ (literally, ‘I already forgot that I said what?’); *lá.ti?* *ǵ.ǵəǵ-n-əm-as* ‘that is where we buried him;’ *ka.ǵ.s.ǵənc-ás s.núwa* ‘if I were you.’

*√ǵəp* : *ǵəp:ǵəp:ǵəp* ‘to blink (any light).’ || See *√ǵip* for etymological comments.

— *ǵp-ál-s* ‘eyelashes.’

— *ǵp-ál-s-əm* ‘to blink one’s eyes.’

— *ka.ǵəp-ál-ús.a* ‘to blink one’s eyes.’

*√ǵəp* ‘to extinguish, forget;’ *ǵəp-t* ‘(fire) is out;’ *plán.tu?* *ǵəp-t* *ni.s.ǵ<sup>w</sup>ál:ǵ<sup>w</sup>əl-p.a* ‘the forest fire is out already.’ || PS *\*ǵəp* ‘to dwindle, go out (of fire); forget’ (K58). See also *√ǵip*.

— *ǵáp-añ* ‘to extinguish it (a fire), tr.’

— *ǵáp-ən* ‘to forget s.t., tr.:’ *ǵəp-ən-c-ás.ǵa* ‘he must have forgotten about me.’ See *ǵ* for an additional example.



- n.ᄑám-ləx ‘to get into a car, wagon, canoe.’
- ᄑím-xal, ᄑím-in ‘to pick fruit (bigger than berries), intr., tr.’ || PS \*ᄑim ‘to detach’ (K58, who also lists n.ᄑm-ák?-an ‘to limb a tree’ (√ᄑm) and mᄑᄑ-ən ‘to tear off leaves/branches’ (inverted form) under this root).
- ᄑúm-xal, ᄑúm-un ‘to put s.t. on s.t. (e.g., to fit a window into a wall), intr., tr.’
- ᄑúm-us-tən ‘mask.’ || See also ᄑx<sup>w</sup>-ús-tən (√ᄑəx<sup>w</sup> (1)).
- ᄑum ‘to eat soup.’ || PS \*ᄑum ‘to eat soup,’ \*s-ᄑum ‘soup’ (K58).
- s.ᄑum ‘soup.’
- √ᄑíman : ᄑəm:ᄑíman ‘drying rack for salmon.’
- ᄑəmk ‘broken, not usable any more.’
- ka.ᄑmᄑk<sub>a</sub> ‘to break when pulled (old rope), to come loose (rotting hide off dead animal):’ plán<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>u? wa? ka.ᄑmᄑk<sub>a</sub> ʔi.ᄑámin-s<sub>a</sub> ‘his hide (fur) had already come loose rotting.’
- √ᄑəmk<sup>w</sup> ‘spot, stain.’ ᄑəmk<sup>w</sup>-ús ‘to have a dirty face from eating berries.’
- s.ᄑᄑ<ᄑ>mᄑk<sup>w</sup> (A) ‘to have small spots’ (with s- stative); (B) ‘small spots’ (with s- nominalizer).
- ᄑəᄑᄑ ‘dirty:’ s.tᄑᄑ<sup>w</sup>ᄑ<sub>u</sub>? ᄑəᄑᄑ ʔi<sub>s</sub>.təᄑᄑ:tᄑ<tə>m<sub>s</sub><sub>a</sub> ‘his clothes are really dirty.’
- ᄑəᄑᄑ-ús ‘to have a dirty face:’ ᄑəᄑᄑ-ús ta<sub>s</sub>.mᄑ<m>ᄑac<sub>a</sub> ‘the girl has a dirty face.’
- ᄑút-un ‘to swallow s.t. whole without chewing it, tr.’
- ᄑú(?)<ᄑᄑ>t-s ‘to swallow it right down, tr.’
- ᄑút-xal, ᄑút-un ‘to squish s.t. (esp, a bug), intr., tr.’
- ᄑú<ᄑ>t-əᄑ *id.* as ᄑút-un, but probably referring to st. smaller.
- ᄑᄑ:t:ᄑút ‘soft, squishy.’
- ᄑú(?)t ‘to get all squished.’
- ᄑᄑtxa? F (Mushroom with slimy top, probably *Hygrophorus eburneus*.)
- ᄑᄑc-xál, ᄑᄑc-ən ‘to pile up big objects (firewood, bags of cement, sacks of potatoes, etc.), intr., tr.’ || PIS \*ᄑᄑc ‘to stack, pile up, lay side by side’ (K170).
- s.ᄑᄑc ‘piled up evenly’ (synonymous with n.xcus).
- ᄑᄑc ‘to cave in, get caved in.’ || PIS \*ᄑᄑ/ᄑc II ‘to pound, smash’ (K170).

- 𐄢𐄣𐄤-p ‘to get caved in (by age or weight):’ 𐄢𐄣𐄤-p\_u tu? ni\_cítx<sup>w</sup>-s\_a  
s.Ronnie ‘Ronnie’s house caved in.’ || 𐄢𐄣𐄤-p is not accepted by  
all consultants, who prefer 𐄢𐄣𐄤.
- ka.𐄢𐄣𐄤\_a ‘to cave in (suddenly).’
- 𐄢𐄣𐄤-ən ‘to cave s.t. in, tr.’
- n.𐄢𐄣-ḁna? ‘to get entombed, house or shed falls in on s.o.’
- n.𐄢𐄣-ḁn?-an ‘to cave s.t. in on s.o., tr.’
- 𐄢𐄣𐄤-ən ‘to knock down trees, pile them up in one spot, tr.’
- 𐄢𐄣𐄤-p ‘full of brush, impossible to get through.’ 𐄢𐄣𐄤-p\_ḁu? ʔayʔ ‘there  
is thick brush.’
- 𐄢í{?}<𐄢𐄣>𐄤 ‘fence made out of trees that have been chopped down and  
have fallen on top of each other’ (“lazy man’s fence”),  
synonymous with 𐄤í{?}<𐄤𐄣>𐄤 (B), under √𐄤𐄣.
- √𐄢í𐄤 (1): See 𐄢í{?}<𐄢𐄣>𐄤 (under 𐄢𐄣𐄤-ən).
- √𐄢í𐄤 (2): 𐄢í𐄤 (\*) (Type of dog, “old dog,” possibly Salish wool dog, now  
extinct.) || Cf. Carrier *lhits’e* ‘female dog’ (Antoine et al.  
1974:140).
- 𐄢𐄣s : 𐄢𐄣s-p ‘rash (on skin).’
- 𐄢𐄣ḥ ‘driftnet’ (used in Samahquam).
- 𐄢𐄣ḥəm ‘Missionbells’ (“Rice-root,” “Indian Rice”), *Fritillaria*  
*camschatcensis*, and probably also ‘Chocolate Lily’ (“Rice-root,”  
“Indian Rice”), *Fritillaria lanceolata*. || CSLT \*𐄢𐄣asm ‘Indian rice’  
(K225). Both Missionbells and Chocolate Lily are also referred to  
by 𐄤á<𐄤>wəḥ, although it is likely that originally 𐄢𐄣ḥəm only  
referred to Missionbells, and 𐄤á<𐄤>wəḥ to Chocolate Lily. (The  
fact that both plants are called “Rice-root” or “Indian Rice”  
indicates their similarity.)
- 𐄢𐄣n : 𐄢𐄣n-p ‘sound of things vibrating (e.g., when logging truck passes  
house, an earthquake hits or an oar is dropped on the side of a  
boat)’ (refers to a “heavier” sound than 𐄢𐄣ḥ-p).
- 𐄢𐄣nkaya ‘cast-iron pot.’ s.𐄢𐄣k, 𐄤íla k<sup>w</sup>u\_𐄢𐄣nkaya ‘motionless, just like a  
cast-iron pot’ (said about a lazy person).
- n.𐄢niwt ‘whole side of body.’ || Cf. √𐄢𐄣ḥ.
- 𐄢𐄣ḁ : ka.𐄢𐄣ḁ\_a ‘to get soaking wet (e.g., clothes in the rain)’ (synonymous

with ka.čʷəs\_a). || PIS \*ʦat̚ ‘wet, soaked’ (K170).

√ʦuʃ ‘gurgling noise.’ ʦuʃ=əʃ ‘sound made when drinking (gurgling, bubbling), sound of s.t. boiling.’

— ʦuʃ-xal ‘to make noise when drinking, intr.:’ xʷʔaz kʷasu.ʦuʃ-xal ‘don’t make such a gurgling noise!’

— ʦuʃ-qʰs-arn̄ ‘to draw back snot, intr.’

— ʦəʃ-a:ʦuʃ-a, ʦəʃ-a:ʦuʃ<ʦ>ʃ-a ‘to sip (a little bit):’ ʦəʃ-a:ʦuʃ<ʦ>ʃ-a-ʦkán\_kʦ ti\_n.tíh\_a ‘I will sip my tea.’

ʦəʃkʷ-án ‘to bump s.o. off a job, tr.’

— ʦəʃkʷ=əkʷ ‘to get bumped off a job.’ ʦəʃkʷ=əkʷ-kán ‘I got bumped off my job.’ || See 4.2 for the unusual reduplication pattern.

ʦaʦúcaʔ ‘noodles, dumplings.’ || Recorded only from Alec Peters, also as sasúcaʔ.

ʦaʦálaqs ‘waist.’

√ʦəʦkʷaʔ : ʦəʦkʷaʔ-ú<ʦ>saʔ ‘“Red” Saskatoon Berry’ (a variety of s.cáqʷ-əm, see there for further comments). || Also recorded s.wəʦkʷaʔ-ú<ʦ>saʔ. √ʦəʦkʷaʔ probably contains either initial or consonant reduplication.

ʦəl-ən ‘to chop at s.t. (wood, etc.), tr.’

— ʦəl-k-árn̄ ‘to weed, intr., tr.’

— ʦəl-wíʦ ‘to make a canoe, intr.’

— ʦəl-álqʷ-əm ‘to hew logs before you put them on the house, intr.’

ʦíl-xal, ʦíl-in ‘to sprinkle (on) s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS \*ʦi(-t, -c, -n, -t̚, -l) ‘to sprinkle, spray, splash’ (K56). See also ʦəlč.

— ʦíl=əl ‘to sprinkle.’

— ʦəl=al-əl ‘to keep sprinkling.’

√ʦul (?): ʦúl-ləx ‘to shake with laughter, to laugh so much that one falls to the ground and can’t stop laughing.’ || Recorded only from Bill Edwards.

ʦúl-ʉn ‘to soak s.t. in one’s mouth, tr.’ || Recorded only from Bill Edwards.

ʦílam̄ ‘very soft, pliable; (fruit) just before it is ready to be picked.’

ʦəlč ‘to splash:’ ʦəlč=ləč ‘to splash (e.g., car going through puddle, or water spraying from a broken pipe).’ || Note the partial formal and

semantic resemblance to ʔíl-xal, ʔíl-in.

- ka.ʔlǎ́ǎ́\_a ‘to get splashed.’ ka.ʔlǎ́ǎ́-kan\_a ʔayʔ ‘I got splashed.’
- ʔlak ‘to be from a place, from a group.’ ta\_pǎ́ǎ́pǎ́lʔ\_a ʔlák\_ʔíʔ ‘one (animal) from those.’ See niʔ (1) for an additional example.’ || Cf. lak ‘to be (there, then).’

√ʔǎk (1) ‘to settle, go down, deflate.’ ka.ʔǎk\_a ‘to land somewhere and stay there’ (similar in meaning to ka.kǎq\_a); ‘to get deflated (dough).’ || PS \*ʔǎk/q ‘worn out’ (K57, who also lists √ʔǎk ‘to conk out’ under this root).

- ʔǎk-p ‘gone down, deflated (dough) settled.’

— ʔǎk-ən ‘to deflate s.t., make it settle, tr.’

√ʔǎk (2) (?): ʔǎk-q-tən ‘loincloth.’

√ʔǎk : ka.ʔǎk\_a ‘to get pooped, conk out.’ || See √ʔǎk (1) for etymological comments.

- s.ʔǎk ‘plopped down, pooped, really lazy.’ s.ʔǎk\_ʔuʔ ʔi\_ǎ́íʔ\_a ‘the [dead] deer were plopped down all over.’ See ʔǎnkaya for an additional example.

— ʔǎk:ʔǎk:ʔǎk ‘to just sit around, doing nothing.’

— n.ʔǎk-q ‘to just sit around, being really lazy.’ wáʔ\_ʔuʔ waʔ n.ʔǎk-q-wít ‘they are just lazy.’

√ʔǎk : s.ʔǎk-ʔúl (Variant of s.lak-ʔúl, see there).

√ʔík (1) ‘to check, mark, learn.’ ʔík-xal, ʔík-in ‘to check (on) s.o., intr., tr.: nas ʔík-xal ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ [ʔ\_].s.kán-as k<sup>w</sup>.s.plan-s waʔ cʔas ni\_n.qǎ́ǎ́ǎ́ck\_a ‘see if my elder brother is coming already!’; nás-kan ʔík-in ti\_n.k<sup>w</sup>ǎ́ǎ́ǎ́ʔ\_ʔ\_a ‘I am going to see if my grandmother is o.k.’

— ʔík-mən ‘mark (of ownership) on animal.’

— ʔík-əmən-an ‘to mark an animal, tr.’

— s.ʔík-s ‘to know s.t., to have learned s.t., tr.:’ wáʔ-ʔkax<sup>w</sup>\_ha s.ʔík-s k<sup>w</sup>a\_k<sup>w</sup>úí-əm k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.záǎ́ ‘do you know how to make bread?’

— ʔík=ǎk-s ‘to have learned s.t., tr.:’ ʔík=ǎk-s-kan k<sup>w</sup>a\_sámʔ-ac ‘I know how to speak English.’

√ʔík (2): s.ʔík (\*) ‘maybe.’ waʔ\_ka s.ʔík s.qyaǎ́ ‘maybe he is drunk.’

√ʔákáp (?): n.ʔákáp-məx ‘Thompson Indian.’

ʔəkmaʔwas ‘(to play) lahal.’

ʔkat ‘to find s.t. that is wounded or dead or dead, intr.’ || Meanings also recorded as ‘to kill a wounded animal,’ from Sam Mitchell, and ‘to take a corpse or a dead animal out of the water,’ from Martina LaRochele.

ʔík-ala (\*) ‘flesh on rib-cage of fish.’ || Tentatively linked to PS \*ʔík ‘to cut, sever’ in K57.

ʔíkʰaq<sup>w</sup> M ‘Thimbleberry,’ *Rubus parviflorus*. || The F gloss is s.ʔáq<sup>w</sup>əm.

ʔkíw-ləx (Variant of ʔkíw-ləx, see there.)

ʔák<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to peck at s.t., tr.’

— ʔák<sup>w</sup>-mən ‘bill (of bird).’

ʔúk<sup>w</sup>-un ‘to bail out water, tr.’ || PS \*ʔu/ak<sup>w</sup>/q<sup>w</sup> ‘to lap up, lick up; bail’ (K57). See also ʔáq<sup>w</sup>-xal.

— ʔúk<sup>w</sup>-wiʔ ‘to bail out a canoe, intr.:’ wáʔ<sub>v</sub>maʔ ʔúk<sup>w</sup>-wiʔ ‘bail it out!’

— ʔúk<sup>w</sup>-wiʔ-tən ‘bailer.’

— ʔúk<sup>w</sup>-mən *id.* as ʔúk<sup>w</sup>-wiʔ-tən: nkáʔ<sub>v</sub>tuʔ ni<sub>v</sub>n.ʔúk<sup>w</sup>-əm<sub>v</sub>na ‘where is my bailer?’

ʔk<sup>w</sup>un ‘now.’

— ʔk<sup>w</sup>ún-s<sub>v</sub>a ‘now’ (used more frequently than ʔk<sup>w</sup>un): ʔk<sup>w</sup>ún-s<sub>v</sub>a k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>v</sub>s.qít ‘today.’ See also súx<sup>w</sup>ast and √laq<sup>w</sup> for additional examples.

√ʔk<sup>w</sup> (?): ʔk<sup>w</sup>-áxan-tən ‘sailpole.’

ʔək<sup>w</sup> (1) ‘to get poked, to get an injection:’ nás-kan ʔək<sup>w</sup> ‘I am going to get an injection.’ || PS \*ʔík<sup>w</sup> ‘to hook up, spike, string (beads), pierce’ (K57). Cf. √ʔək<sup>w</sup> (2).

— ʔək<sup>w</sup>:ʔək<sup>w</sup> ‘to get poked a few times.’

— ʔk<sup>w</sup>-álus ‘basket.’

— ʔək<sup>w</sup>-l-ákaʔ ‘hay-fork.’

√ʔək<sup>w</sup> (2) ‘(some kind of) pain (?):’ ʔək<sup>w</sup>:ʔk<sup>w</sup>-íl<sub>x</sub> ‘to have pain around one’s stomach, hands, or legs.’ || Possibly related to √ʔək<sup>w</sup> (1) if ʔək<sup>w</sup>:ʔk<sup>w</sup>-íl<sub>x</sub> refers to a piercing pain.

ʔík<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘to pick berries.’ || Ascribed to the Port Douglas dialect by my M consultants. The common term for ‘to pick berries’ is q<sup>w</sup>l-áw-əm.

- √**ʔuk<sup>w</sup>** (?): ʔú<ʔ>k<sup>w</sup>-əc ‘whitefish’ (said to be the same type as má<m>lət). || ʔú<ʔ>k<sup>w</sup>-əc is said to mean “pursed-up lips.”
- ʔə**k<sup>w</sup>**pín ‘Bitterroot,’ *Lewisia rediviva*.
- √**ʔəx** : ka.ʔəx<sub>a</sub> ‘to realize, come to a sudden realization.’ || This item, and its derivation ka.ʔəx-min<sub>a</sub> listed below, were recorded by Henry Davis and kindly provided to me by him.
- ka.ʔəx-min<sub>a</sub> ‘to realize s.t., come to a sudden realization about s.t., tr.’
- √**ʔx<sup>w</sup>** (?): ʔx<sup>w</sup>-íñak ‘bull snake.’
- √**ʔəx<sup>w</sup>** (1): ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-xál, ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to put on (clothes), intr., tr.: ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-n-ás ta<sub>s</sub>.ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-q-s<sub>a</sub> ‘he put on his pants.’
- s.ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-s ‘to wear clothes, tr.:’ kəʔ-n-ás ta<sub>s</sub>.ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-q-s<sub>a</sub> múta? ʔ<sub>s</sub>.tám-as k<sup>w</sup>a<sub>s</sub>.ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-s-ás ‘he took off his pants and everything else that he was wearing.’ || PS \*ʔəx<sup>w</sup> ‘to draw on, wear’ (K61, who also lists ʔúx<sup>w</sup>-uñ ‘to insert in s.t. hollow’ under his root).
- ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-xít ‘to put on clothes on s.o., tr.’
- s.ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-q ‘pants.’ See ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-ən and s.ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-s (above) for examples.
- ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-q-ám, n.ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-q-ám ‘to put on pants (on oneself).’
- ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-q-án ‘to put on pants (on s.o. else), tr.’
- ʔx<sup>w</sup>-áka?-tən (A) ‘glove’ (synonymous with híw-aka?); (B) ‘cuff (as worn by cowboy, made of buckskin, hard leather or cowhide).’ || Different meanings recorded from different consultants.
- ʔx<sup>w</sup>-ús-tən ‘mask’ (probably synonymous with ʔúm-us-tən, but perhaps the ʔx<sup>w</sup>-ús-tən is worn over the head, and the ʔúm-us-tən only over the face).
- ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-láć ‘conduit (tube fixed onto boy’s penis to urinate through, when carried in baby basket).’
- ʔx<sup>w</sup>-aqs ‘halter (on horse).’
- ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-p-án ‘to hang s.t. on a hook, tr.’
- ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-p-xən ‘to get caught on s.t. with one’s foot.’
- √**ʔəx<sup>w</sup>** (2): ka.n.ʔəx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘to go bananas, to go overboard; s.t. comes over a person (as in míʔa?).’ || PS \*lax<sup>w</sup>, x<sup>w</sup>əl ‘to shake, hurry’ (K54, who also lists x<sup>w</sup>ʔəl ‘to be anxious to do s.t.’ under this root).
- ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-xal, ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-ań ‘to patch s.t., intr., tr.’ || PIS \*ʔax<sup>w</sup> (NIS form) ‘to

- patch (vs. SIS \***ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup> ‘to sew’), K171. See also **ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup> (2).
- **ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>-**mən** ‘patch; piece of material used for patching.’
  - **s.ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup> (A) ‘patched’ (with *s-* stative): **waʔ s.ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup> **ti\_ka\_púh-s\_ǵa** ‘his coat is patched;’ (B) ‘patch’ (with *s-* nominalizer): **ti\_waʔ\_s.ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup> **l\_ti\_s.ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>-**q-s\_ǵa** ‘what your pants are patched with.’
  - **ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup> ‘patchblanket.’
- ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup> (1): **ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>-**xal**, **ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>-**un** ‘to put s.t. into s.t. hollow, intr., tr.’ || See **ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup> (1) for etymological comments.
- **ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>-**c-am** ‘to fix a net (by putting floats on, a rope, lead, etc.), intr.’
  - **n.ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>-**c** (A) ‘to drag fish by running a rope through the mouth (-c) and the gills, intr.?’ (B) ‘string or stick through the mouth and gills of a fish;’ (C) ‘bar across a gate.’ || In cases (B) and (C) we have the nominalizer *s-* merged with the *n-* of the stem.
  - **n.ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>-**c-an** ‘to put a bar across a gate, tr.’
- ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup> (2): **ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>:**ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup> ‘brush, bushes.’ || PIS \***ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup> ‘thicket, bushes’ (K171).
- ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>**c** ‘starting to run (fish), going to the spawning ground.’ || Cf. **n.ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>**ʔac**.
- **n.ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>**c-ǵy-tən** ‘spawning ground’ (with *-ǵy* a variant of *-ǵz* (4)).
- ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>**ǵal** (?): **ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>**ǵal-tən** ‘ladder.’ See **ᄋᄋᄋ-ús-ən** (under **ᄋᄋᄋ-ən**) for an example. || Also recorded **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>**ǵal-tən**, **n.ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>**ǵal-tən**.
- n.ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>**ʔac** ‘creek leading off from other creek into shaded area (used as spawning ground by fish).’ || Cf. **ᄋᄋᄋ**<sup>w</sup>**c**.
- ᄋᄋᄋq** ‘to get stuck, land somewhere:’ **ᄋᄋᄋq-p** ‘to float down and get stuck, to run aground:’ **ᄋᄋᄋq-p-kán** ‘I ran aground, I got stuck on s.t.’ || PS \***ᄋᄋᄋq** ‘to (cause to) land somewhere’ (K59).
- **ᄋᄋᄋq-p-án** ‘to stick s.t. onto s.t., to slap it on, tr.: **ᄋᄋᄋq-p-án ʔá.taʔ** ‘stick it on there (wallpaper, or a picture of a wall)!’
  - **ka.ᄋᄋᄋq-ǵp\_ǵa** ‘to get stuck (e.g., s.t. thrown that gets stuck on a wall).’
  - **ᄋᄋᄋq-p-alq**<sup>w</sup>-**ilx** ‘to stand against a tree or wall.’
- ᄋᄋᄋiq** ‘Poison Ivy:’ **ᄋᄋᄋq:ᄋᄋᄋq=ᄋᄋq** (\*) ‘to get sore from Poison Ivy.’ || See **ᄋᄋᄋq-rń-ǵᄋp** below for etymological comments.
- **ᄋᄋᄋq:ᄋᄋᄋq=ᄋᄋq-xal** (A) ‘Sarsaparilla’ (“Wild Ginseng”), *Aralia nudicaulis*, (B) ‘Poison-ivy,’ *Rhus radicans* (in both meanings synonymous

with 𐄂𐄃𐄄-𐄅-𐄆, next item).

- 𐄂𐄃𐄄-𐄅-𐄆 (A) ‘Sarsaparilla’ (“Wild Ginseng”), *Aralia rudicaulis*, (B) ‘Poison-ivy,’ *Rhus radicans* (in both meanings synonymous with 𐄂𐄃𐄄:𐄅𐄆=𐄇𐄈-𐄉𐄊, preceding item). || PIS \*𐄂𐄃𐄄-𐄅-𐄆𐄇 ‘unid. plant (poison ivy?)’ (K171, who notes that the Colville cognate, which means ‘fireweed,’ complicates the matters semantically).

√𐄂𐄃𐄄 (1) 𐄂𐄃𐄄<𐄅>𐄆-𐄇𐄈 M ‘to make cedar shakes, intr.’ || The F gloss is 𐄂𐄃<𐄅>𐄆<sup>w</sup>-𐄇𐄈.

- 𐄂𐄃<𐄅>𐄆-tən ‘froed.’

√𐄂𐄃𐄄 (2): 𐄂𐄃𐄄 ‘wide.’ || PS \*𐄂𐄃𐄄 I ‘wide’ (K59).

- 𐄂𐄃𐄄:𐄅𐄆 F ‘ribs.’
- 𐄂𐄃-𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈<sup>w</sup> ‘wide (flat) land.’

√𐄂𐄃𐄄 ‘to interfere by taking s.t. away:’ n.𐄂𐄃𐄄-c-𐄅𐄆 ‘to steal food from s.o.’s plate, tr.:’ n.𐄂𐄃𐄄-c-𐄅𐄆-c-𐄇𐄈 ‘he stole food from my plate.’

- n.𐄂𐄃𐄄-𐄅𐄆𐄇, n.𐄂𐄃𐄄-𐄅𐄆𐄇-𐄈𐄉 ‘to interfere with s.o.’s work by taking over what (s)he is doing, intr., tr.:’ n.𐄂𐄃𐄄-𐄅𐄆𐄇-𐄈𐄉-c-𐄇𐄈 wa? k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup> ti.n.səm𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊𐄋 a ‘my wife took over from me when I was cooking, interfered with my cooking.’

- 𐄂𐄃𐄄+𐄅𐄆+𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊, 𐄂𐄃𐄄+𐄅+𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊 (the latter form with 𐄂 of +𐄅𐄆+ dropped) ‘one who elopes with s.o. else’s wife.’

𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆, 𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇, 𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇 ‘short’ (variants may be accidents of recording or represent idiolectal differences). See s𐄂𐄃𐄄 for an example.

- 𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆-𐄇𐄈<sup>w</sup>𐄉𐄊 ‘short of body.’
- n.𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆-𐄇𐄈 ‘short-legged.’
- 𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇-𐄈𐄉 ‘to make s.t. shorter, tr.’
- 𐄂𐄃𐄄<𐄅𐄆>𐄇𐄈𐄉-𐄇𐄈 ‘to make s.t. a little bit shorter, tr.:’ 𐄂𐄃𐄄<𐄅𐄆>𐄇𐄈𐄉-𐄇𐄈-𐄉𐄊 ‘I made it a little bit shorter.’

√𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆: See 𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆-𐄇𐄈<sup>w</sup>𐄉𐄊, n.𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆-𐄇𐄈 (under 𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆).

√𐄂𐄃𐄄<sup>w</sup>: s.𐄂𐄃𐄄<sup>w</sup> ‘to ride on horseback’ (with s- stative). || PIS \*𐄂𐄃𐄄<sup>w</sup> ‘to put on top, put astride’ (K171).

- 𐄂𐄃<sup>w</sup>-𐄅𐄆 ‘to mount a horse.’
- 𐄂𐄃<sup>w</sup>-𐄅𐄆𐄇 ‘to ride a horse, tr.’

ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-xal ‘to eat soapberry (whipped into a foam), intr.’ || PS \*ᄃu/ak<sup>w</sup>/q<sup>w</sup> ‘to lap up, lick up; bail’ (K57, who also lists ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-un ‘to bail out water’ and various derivations of ᄃᄃuq<sup>w</sup> ‘to serve food’ under this root).

— n.ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-c-tən ‘spoon for eating (whipped up) soapberries.’

ᄃᄃiq<sup>w</sup> (1) ‘to disassemble s.t. by squashing or cutting it up:’ ᄃᄃiq<sup>w</sup>-xal, ᄃᄃiq<sup>w</sup>-in ‘to cut s.t. up into small pieces, intr., tr.’ || See ᄃᄃiq<sup>w</sup> (2) for etymological comments.

— ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>ᄃᄃ ‘to squash s.t. (e.g., fruit); to make it small, cut it up, tr.’

— ka.ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to get squished, squashed.’

— ᄃᄃ(?)q<sup>w</sup> ‘to get squished, mashed:’ ᄃᄃ(?)q<sup>w</sup> ʔi.n.s.ᄃ<sup>w</sup>l-áw\_a ‘my berries are squished.’

ᄃᄃiq<sup>w</sup> (2): s.ᄃᄃiq<sup>w</sup> ‘flesh (human, salmon)’ || PS \*s-ᄃᄃiq<sup>w</sup> ‘flesh, meat’ (K60). A connection to ᄃᄃiq<sup>w</sup> (1) through a possible common reference to cutting (of meat) seems plausible, for which see also the comment on ᄃᄃᄃ-ala.

n.ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-xal (A) ‘to serve oneself, intr.’; (B) ‘to put food in bowls, on dishes (for others), intr.’; n.ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-un ‘to put food in bowls, on dishes; to serve food, tr.’ || See ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-xal for etymological comments.

— n.ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-xit ‘to serve food to s.o., tr.’

— n.ᄃᄃuq<sup>w</sup>-xi[t]-cút ‘to serve oneself.’

— n.ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-mən ‘ladle.’

— n.ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘serving bowl.’

— ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-ᄃᄃ M (also Skookumchuck) ‘to scoop fish out of the water, intr.’  
|| The F gloss is záw-əm.

— n.ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-ᄃᄃ ‘to bail out a boat’ (synonymous with n.ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-wiᄃ).

ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>ᄃᄃ (\*) ‘old leaves on ground.’

ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-un ‘to undress s.o., to take a blanket off s.o., tr.’ || See ləᄃ<sup>w</sup>-xál for etymological comments.

— ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-un-cút ‘to undress oneself.’

— ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-ləx ‘to pull a blanket off oneself.’

— ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup> ‘naked.’

— n.ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>-la-qin ‘bald-headed.’

ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>ut : n.ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>uᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>>t ‘to brood, sit on eggs.’ || PS \*ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup> ‘to fall/duck to the ground, lie there’ (K60, who also lists ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>ut ‘to bend over’ under this root, but as a variant of ᄃᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>uᄃᄃ<sup>w</sup>>t (probably reflecting



√**ƒaǎ**<sup>w</sup> (1): **ƒaǎ**<sup>w</sup> ‘to recover, get well.’ || See √**ƒəǎ**<sup>w</sup> (2) for etymological comments. See also √**ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup>**əmx**.

√**ƒaǎ**<sup>w</sup> (2): **ƒǎǎ**<sup>w</sup>-**ən-s** ‘to spit s.t. out (e.g., cherry stones), tr.’ || PCS \***ƒəǎ**<sup>w</sup> ‘to spit’ (K142). Cf. **ptíǎ**<sup>w</sup>-**ən-s** and **ǒcǐq**<sup>w</sup>-**ən-s**.

— **ka.ƒǎǎ**<sup>w</sup>-**s<sub>u</sub>a** ‘to cough or spit s.t. out by accident (e.g., false teeth), tr.’

√**ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup>**əmx** : **ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup>**ǎ<ǎ**<sup>w</sup>**>ǎəx** ‘young teenager, pubescent (esp., pubescent girl).’ || PIS \***ƒəǎ**<sup>w</sup> ‘pubescence’ (K171). A connection to √**ƒaǎ**<sup>w</sup> ‘to recover, get well’ (√**ƒaǎ**<sup>w</sup> (1)) seems possible.

— **ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup>**ǎ<ǎ**<sup>w</sup>**>ǎəx-tən**, **n.ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup>**ǎ<ǎ**<sup>w</sup>**ǎəx-tən** ‘lodge for pubescent girl.’

— **ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup>**əmx-ǎƒx**<sup>w</sup> *id.* as **ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup>**ǎ<ǎ**<sup>w</sup>**>ǎəx-tən**. Recorded from Sam Mitchell only.

**ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup>**ǎlus-əm**, **n.ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup>**ǎlus-əm** F ‘to take a shortcut.’ || The literal translation given by one consultant is ‘to take one’s eye out,’ in which case the breakdown would be **ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup>-**ǎl-us-əm**, **n.ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup>-**ǎl-us-əm**, but this may be a popular etymology. A shared etymon with Shuswap **c-x-ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup>-**eləs-m** (Kuipers 1974:199) is very likely (in which case the form goes back to PS \***ƒəǎ**<sup>w</sup> ‘to escape, etc.’, see √**ƒəǎ**<sup>w</sup> (2)). The M gloss is **ǎ**<sup>w</sup>**íc-ləx**.

√**ƒəǎ** (1): **ƒəǎ**=**ǎ-əp** F ‘to get sold out.’ || Cf. **pǎl**=**l-əp** for a similar formal and semantic make-up.

— **ƒəǎ**=**ǎ-əp-xǎl**, **ƒəǎ**=**ǎ-əp-s** ‘to sell s.t. out, intr., tr.’

√**ƒəǎ** (2): **ƒəǎ-p** (\*) ‘to scatter, flutter in the wind.’

√**ƒǎ**ǎ (1): **ka.n.ƒǎ**ǎ<sub>u</sub> ‘to swallow (liquid) the wrong way, into one’s windpipe, intr.’ (synonymous with **ka.n.ǎǎ**<sup>w</sup><sub>u</sub>).

— **ka.n.ƒǎ**ǎ<sub>u</sub>-**min<sub>u</sub>a** ‘to swallow (liquid) the wrong way, tr.’ (-**min** probably a misrecording for expected -**min**): **ka.n.ƒǎ**ǎ<sub>u</sub>-**min-ƒkán<sub>u</sub>a** **ti<sub>u</sub>q<sub>u</sub>ú<sub>u</sub>a** ‘I swallowed the water the wrong way.’

√**ƒǎ**ǎ (2): **ƒǎ**ǎ(ǎ)ǎ ‘to scatter (e.g., people leaving from a gathering).’

— **ƒǎ**ǎ<sub>u</sub>-**ləx** ‘to go in different directions.’

— **ƒǎ**ǎ<sub>u</sub>-**xal**, **ƒǎ**ǎ<sub>u</sub>-**ín** ‘to scatter objects, people, intr., tr.’

√**ƒaǎ**t : **ƒəǎ**:**ƒǎ**t F ‘fast, to go fast.’

√**ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup> : See **ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup>-**ǎlq**<sup>w</sup>-**əm** (√**ƒaǎ**<sup>w</sup>).

√**ƒəǎ**<sup>w</sup> : **ƒəǎ**<sup>w</sup>-**p** ‘to bounce (off s.t.).’

— **ƒǎ**<sup>w</sup>-**ilx** ‘to jump.’

- ʔəʔʷ:ʔəʔʷ-í<ʔʷ>ǰəx F ‘to jump up and down:’ waʔ ʔəʔʷ:ʔəʔʷ-í<ʔʷ>ǰəx  
ʔi.s.q<sup>w</sup>yíç\_a ‘the rabbits are jumping up and down.’
- √ʔaʔʷ ‘to peel:’ ʔáʔʷ-alq<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘to peel off bark from a tree or pole (using  
a knife or an axe), intr.’ || See ǰəq<sup>w</sup>-xál for etymological  
comments.
- ʔəʔʷ-álq<sup>w</sup>-əm *id.* as ʔáʔʷ-alq<sup>w</sup>-əm.
- √ʔuʔ<sup>w</sup> : ʔúʔ<sup>w</sup>=əʔ<sup>w</sup>-s ‘to have time for s.t., s.o.:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>ən\_ʔuʔ<sup>w</sup>=əʔ<sup>w</sup>-s-  
túmin ‘I don’t have time for you.’
- ka.ʔúʔ<sup>w</sup>-s\_a ‘to manage to find time:’ nuk<sup>w</sup>ʔ-an-ʔkán\_ka ka\_ʔ\_uwáʔ-an  
ka.ʔúʔ<sup>w</sup>-s\_a ‘I would help him if I would have time.’
- √ʔaʔ<sup>w</sup> (?): ʔá<ʔ>ʔ<sup>w</sup>-əç, ʔá<ʔə>ʔ<sup>w</sup>-c-ań ‘to interrupt s.o. talking, intr., tr.:’  
ʔa<ʔə>ʔ<sup>w</sup>-c-ań-c-as ‘he interrupted me.’
- ʔawt (A) ‘lower back;’ (B) ‘spine’ (different meanings recorded from  
different consultants).
- s.ʔawín ‘bedding, blanket; mattress’ (in the last meaning synonymous with  
n.k<sup>w</sup>up): málx<sup>w</sup>-ən ti\_s.ʔawín-sw\_a ‘roll up your bedding/blanket!’  
|| PS \*ʔaw ‘matting,’ \*ʔaw-alq<sup>w</sup> ‘raft’ (K60, who also lists  
Lillooet s.ʔáwlaq<sup>w</sup> ‘raft’ under this root and mentions that both  
s.ʔawín and s.ʔáwlaq<sup>w</sup> “may well be borrowings from Squamish  
(because of the close correspondence and of Li[llooet] ə)”, CeS  
\*s-ʔaw-in ‘bedmat’ (K216, who adds that the root is all-Salish,  
but the extension -in is CS).
- ʔwál-ən ‘to leave, abandon s.o., s.t., tr.:’ čəx-ən-ʔkálap ʔi\_s.ʔistkən-láp\_a,  
x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz-as k<sup>w</sup>aláp\_ʔwál-ən ká.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.tám, k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.x<sup>w</sup>ík<sup>w</sup>aʔʔ, məs\_ǰuʔ  
niʔ x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz ‘clean out your underhouses, don’t leave anything, not  
even a salmon bone!’ || PS \*ʔaw(-al) ‘to leave behind, abandon’  
(K61, who also suggests a link to Lillooet ʔwálc-tən ‘fall,  
autumn’).
- ʔwál-xit ‘to leave s.t. to s.o., tr.’
- ʔwəl-awíʔ ‘to miss the train, bus, etc., intr.’
- √ʔwálc : ʔwálc-tən ‘fall, autumn; October’ || See ʔwál-ən for etymological  
comments, and cf. s.qəpç ‘spring (season)’ for the segment -c.
- s.ʔáwlaq<sup>w</sup> ‘raft.’ || See s.ʔawín for etymological comments.
- ʔáʔ-ən ‘to put things close together, tr.’ || PS \*ʔaʔ ‘to touch, close by’

(K56).

- ɬaʔ-mín ‘to go close to s.t., tr.’
- ɬaʔ-min-twáɫ-ən ‘to put things close together, tr.’
- ɬaʔ-xít ‘to put s.t. close to s.t., tr.’ See ka.ɬáʔ-əlq<sup>w</sup> a below for an example.
- s.ɬaʔ (A) ‘to be close, go close’ (with stative prefix s-); (B) ‘area close to s.t.’ (with nominalizer s-): s.ɬáʔ-s<sub>a</sub> ti<sub>q</sub>úʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘close to the water.’
- s.ɬa[ʔ]-ʔúl ‘to be too close.’
- n.ɬaʔ-k, n.ɬaʔ-k-áǎm ‘to lean with one’s back against s.t.’
- n.ɬaʔ-k-ə<kə>ǎm ‘to lay down for a little while.’ || A very rare case where consonant reduplication involves an intransitivizer.
- n.ɬaʔ-k-áǎ ‘to lean s.o. with her/his back against s.t., tr.’
- n.ɬaʔ-xn-áǎm ‘to get close(r) to where one is going.’ náś-kan n.ɬaʔ-xn-áǎm ‘I am getting close to where I am going.’
- ɬaʔ-qs ‘to get across the water, to go ashore.’ cix<sup>w</sup> ʔə.tʔú n.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>ǎm<sub>a</sub> ɬ<sub>k</sub>əɬ-n-ás ta<sub>s</sub>.ɬəx<sup>w</sup>-q-s<sub>a</sub> mútaʔ ɬ<sub>s</sub>.táǎm-as k<sup>w</sup>a<sub>s</sub>.ɬəx<sup>w</sup>-s-ás; lá.niʔ waʔ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáʔ<sub>k</sub>a k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>x</sub>ʔít k<sup>w</sup>a<sub>s</sub>.təǎm:tə<tə>ǎm-s, k<sup>w</sup>a<sub>s</sub>.ɬəx<sup>w</sup>-s-ás; níɬ<sub>ʔ</sub>ú<sub>ti</sub>ʔ s.zús-un-as l.cʔa ɬ<sup>w</sup>úm-qən-s<sub>a</sub>; níɬ n.ɬáy-ləx-s, ɬaʔ-qs, ɬəx<sup>w</sup>-n-ás ta<sub>s</sub>.ɬəx<sup>w</sup>-q-s<sub>a</sub> ‘he came to a spot upstream where he took off his pants and everything [else] that he was wearing; he wasn’t wearing too many clothes at that time, I guess; next, he tied his clothes on his head; then he swam off, he got across, and he put on his pants.’
- ɬʔ-us ‘to get close to the shore.’
- ɬʔ-ús-ən ‘to lean s.t. against s.t., tr.’ ɬʔ-ús-ən ti<sub>q</sub>ɬax<sup>w</sup>ál-tǎ<sub>a</sub> ‘lean the ladder against it!’
- ɬə<ɬ>ʔ-aq ‘close to the bottom of a hill.’
- ɬʔ-ákaʔ-tən ‘cane, walking stick.’
- n.ɬáʔ-x-tən ‘stepladder.’
- n.ɬʔ-ank-áɬx<sup>w</sup> ‘ceiling.’
- ɬʔ-ilx (A) ‘to get, sit or stand close to s.t.’; (B) ‘to go ashore.’ lá.tiʔ<sub>k</sub>ɬ [ɬ<sub>ʔ</sub>]ɬʔ-ilx-at ‘that is where we will go ashore.’
- ɬʔ-iws ‘to point “both bones inside” in lahal game’ (traditionally

signalled by pointing both thumbs down).

- ka.ʔáʔ-alq<sup>w</sup> a ‘to back up against a wall, to get close to a wall.’ ʔačǵ-n-ás<sub>2</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u? tiʔ<sub>2</sub>ta<sub>2</sub>x<sup>w</sup>ík-t<sub>2</sub>a ta<sub>2</sub>sámʔ<sub>2</sub>a, ǰzum-ʔúl; ǰíʔ-xit-əm ʔə.cʔá ʔə.ta<sub>2</sub>ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> a s.múʔac: ʔaʔ-xít-əm ʔə.ta<sub>2</sub>qá<q>naʔ-s<sub>2</sub>a; niʔ s.x<sup>w</sup>úl=əl-s, x<sup>w</sup>úl=əl ʔə.tʔú, ka.ʔáʔ-alq<sup>w</sup> a, niʔ lá.tiʔ s.x<sup>w</sup>ʔay-s k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>2</sub>q<sup>w</sup>c-íl<sub>2</sub>x, x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>2</sub>ka.q<sup>w</sup>ál<sub>2</sub>a; wáʔ<sub>2</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔǰuʔ ǰíx-ál-aka? ‘the white man had seen that knife, it was too big!; so this is what the Indian woman did to him: she put it [the knife] close to his throat; so he ran away, he backed up against the wall so he couldn’t budge, and he couldn’t say anything; he was just holding up his hands.’

√ʔaʔx<sup>w</sup>ál : ʔaʔx<sup>w</sup>ál-tən, n.ʔaʔx<sup>w</sup>ál-tən (Variants of ʔax<sup>w</sup>ál-tən).

## I/I

l<sub>2</sub> ‘in, on, at; among; with.’ l<sub>2</sub>ti<sub>2</sub>cítx<sup>w</sup> a ‘in the house;’ l<sub>2</sub>ki<sub>2</sub>ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup> a ‘among the Indians;’ l<sub>2</sub>ti<sub>2</sub>x<sup>w</sup>ík-t<sub>2</sub>a ‘with a knife.’

ləp ‘suddenly’ (recorded only in combination with ǰǰuʔ): ləp<sub>2</sub>ǰuʔ k<sup>w</sup>s<sub>2</sub>.ka.qíl<sub>2</sub>-s<sub>2</sub>a ‘he suddenly got mad.’

láp-an ‘to bend s.t. over, tr.:’ láp-an ʔlá.taʔ ti<sub>2</sub>qəpǰǰ<sup>w</sup>-áz<sub>2</sub> a ‘bend over that hazelnut tree!’ || Tentatively listed under PS \*li/aǰ ‘to bend down (esp. treebranch), bend over, cover; skew’ in K52. See also ləp and líp-xal.

— ləp:láp-anaʔ ‘to have floppy ears, ears that hang down (like a dog’s)’ (also used as a derisive term).

lup F ‘rope.’ || Borrowing from English. See also ǰ<sup>w</sup>íʔləm.

lápát ‘cup.’ || Borrowing from French *le pot* (probably in a phrase that has the [t] pronounced).

ləputáy F ‘bottle.’ || Borrowing from French *la bouteille*.

ləpask<sup>w</sup>í ‘biscuit.’ || Borrowing from French *le biscuit*.

lípən ‘ribbon.’ || Borrowing from English.

ləpinitás, lapinitás ‘to punish, intr.’ || Borrowing from French *la penitence*.

Recorded as lapínitas from Sam Mitchell.

- læpinitás-c, lapinitás-c ‘to punish s.o., tr.’
- lapál F ‘shovel.’ || Borrowing from French *la pelle*.
- lapál, lapál-əm F ‘to shovel.’
- laplås ‘board, plank.’ || Borrowing from French *la planche*.
- lapýús ‘hoe.’ || Borrowing from French *la pioche*.
- láp ‘to get buried, covered:’ lá.ti? ɬ.láp-ás ‘that is where he is buried.’
  - || PS \*li/ap ‘to bend down (esp. treebranch), bend over, cover; skew’ (K52, who does not list the Lillooet item here, but includes láp-ən ‘to cover s.o. with a blanket’ and tentatively lists láp-añ under \*li/ap).
- láp-xál, láp-ən ‘to bury s.o., s.t., to plant s.t., intr., tr.’
- s.láp-xál ‘s.t. buried in the ground (e.g., a seed).’
- n.láp-xál-tən ‘garden.’ húy-ɬkan ʎáq̣ l.cʔá-wna l.ti.n.láp-xál-tɲ.a ‘I am going to go across this garden.’
- láp=əp ‘to get covered (e.g., in a slide):’ láp=əp ti.x<sup>w</sup>wáɬ.a ‘the road is covered with mud; there has been a wash-out.’
- láp-q-ám ‘to hill potatoes, corn, etc., intr., tr.’
- láp-q-míx ‘to get planted and hilled right away.’
- láp-q-tən ‘hoe.’
- n.láp-ána? ‘to get covered with dirt.’
- láp+aɬ+k<sup>w</sup>úna? ‘cured salmon eggs (having been stored in the ground for a period of time)’ (“stink-eggs”).
- láp-ən ‘to cover s.t., s.o. with a blanket, tr.:’ láp-ən-c-as ‘he covered me.’
  - || See láp for etymological comments.
- láp-əm ‘to cover oneself (with a blanket one has to get first).’ || Cf. láp-ləx.
- láp-ləx ‘to cover oneself (with a blanket that is already there).’ || Cf. láp-əm. The difference in meaning between láp-əm and láp-ləx seems also to be a matter of idiolect. (It “sometimes depends on who is talking,” according to some consultants.)
- s.láp ‘blanket.’
- líp-xal, líp-in ‘to squeeze s.t., intr., tr.’ See k<sup>w</sup>an for an example.
  - || Tentatively listed under PS \*li/ap ‘to bend down (esp. treebranch), bend over, cover; skew’ in K52. See also láp-añ.

- s.líp-s ‘to hold s.t. in a squeeze, tr.’
- líp-aḞq̄<sup>w</sup>əlt-an ‘to choke s.o., tr.’
- líp:əlp̄-ət ‘to make a nuisance of oneself, to insist on a point.’
- ləm-xál, lám-ən ‘to break s.t. that is brittle or dry, intr., tr.’
- lám:əlm̄-ən ‘to break s.t. all up, tr.’
- ka.lám\_a ‘to get all broken.’
- ka.ləm:lám\_a ‘to get all broken up.’

√lam (1): lam ‘rum.’ || Borrowing from English. Also listed as CSLT  
 \*lam ‘liquor’ in K225, with a note that this term was borrowed  
 via Chinook Jargon.

- s.lam-ála, s.ləm-ála ‘bottle.’
- lam-áwtəx<sup>w</sup> M ‘liquor store.’

√lam (2) ‘to speak gently; pray:’ lám-ən (A) ‘to pacify a crying child, to  
 make it stop crying, tr.;

(B) ‘to pray to s.o., tr.’ (the latter  
 meaning was probably acquired as a result of Christianization):  
 lám-ən k<sup>w</sup>u\_xá?\_a k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>pəy ‘pray to the Lord!’ || PIS \*lam ‘to  
 be comforted, pleased, happy’ (K169).

- lám-xal ‘to pray (collectively, as in Church), intr.’
- lam-xal-áḞx<sup>w</sup> M ‘church.’
- lám-xal-tən F ‘church.’
- lam-xal-áska? ‘hymn.’
- lam-ín-ən ‘to pacify a child, tr.’

lúm-ən ‘to accuse s.o., tr.’

- lú<lə>Ḟ ‘jealous in matters of love; to suspect or accuse one’s love-  
 partner of infidelity.’
- lu<lə>Ḟ-sút ‘to be jealous without reason.’
- lu<l>Ḟ-úḞ ‘always jealous.’
- lu<l>Ḟ-uḞ-sút ‘always jealous without a reason.’

lmát-min ‘to leave s.t. with s.o., tr.’ || The configuration #RC (rather than  
 #RəC) within a root is unusual. The segment l is probably a  
 petrified form of the prefix l- (related to the proclitic preposition  
 l\_).

ləmatú ‘sheep.’ || Borrowing from French *le mouton*.

ləmatísən ‘rheumatism.’ || Borrowing from English.

lamtáw (\*) ‘fading; about two or three days old (track):’ lamtáw ʔi s.ǰíl-  
tn\_a ‘the track (traces) are two or three days old.’

√lámən : ləm:lámən ‘medicine.’ || Reduplication of a truncated form of  
məlámən.

√límq<sup>w</sup> : n.lí<l>rḥəq<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘egg-shell.’ || The section -əq<sup>w</sup> may be the suffix  
-q<sup>w</sup> ‘head; animal’ which also combines with n- and consonant  
reduplication in, for example, n.pə<pə>lʔ-aq<sup>w</sup> ‘one (pálaʔ) egg.’

√lítəm̄ : lí<l>təm̄ ‘grown up; old.’ (Overlaps semantically with  
qəʔmḗ<mə>ḥ̄ in the meaning ‘old.’ Some speakers employ lí<l>təm̄  
to express only ‘grown up’ and not ‘old,’ for which they use  
qəlḥḗ<mə>ḥ̄ exclusively.)

— lí<l>təm̄-sút ‘to think you are grown up.’

— s.la:lí<l>təm̄ ‘parents.’

— la:lḗ<lə><l>təm̄ ‘to get older.’ See xiḥ̄ and ʔəmh-á<hə>ḥ̄ for examples.

latám ‘table.’ || Borrowing from French *la table*.

lataḥ̄ F ‘tent.’ || Borrowing from French *la tente*.

— lataḥ̄-əm F ‘to put up a tent, intr.’

lútən ‘altar.’ || Borrowing from French *l’autel*.

√ləc̄ : lə<l>c̄ ‘bile (thrown up when having gall stones).’ || CSLT \*ləc̄  
(red.) ‘gall, bile (color)’ (K225).

lič̄ ‘to ooze; mucky matter runs; mud comes up between toes.’

— ləc̄:líč̄-lurḥx<sup>w</sup> ‘muddy, soggy soil.’

luč̄ ‘tight.’ || PS \*lu/ač̄, \*yu/ač̄ ‘tight, crowded’ (K51).

— luč̄-akáʔ-əm, lúč̄-akaʔ-min ‘to hold on tight to s.t., intr., tr.’

ləḥ̄ ‘to cave in.’ See n.ləḥ̄-əḥ̄ʔ-an below for an example. || Tentatively

linked to CSLT \*ləs ‘bottom, lower part’ in K225, with comment  
that the retraction in the Lillooet form may hint at borrowing.

— ka.ləḥ̄\_s\_a ‘to cave in, to sink in:’ ka.ləḥ̄\_s\_a ʔi.n.k<sup>w</sup>ḥ̄-ús-təḥ̄-s\_a ‘his eyes  
are sunken in.’

— ləḥ̄-p ‘to cave in, get caved in.’

— n.ləḥ̄-əḥ̄naʔ ‘to get entombed, covered in a cave-in.’

— n.ləḥ̄-əḥ̄ʔ-an ‘to cave s.t. in, tr.:’ n.ləḥ̄-əḥ̄ʔ-an-ít-as\_ḥ̄\_uʔ tiʔ ta\_s.ʔístkn\_a;  
x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy\_ḥ̄\_uʔ k<sup>w</sup>\_s.ḥ̄əq-n-ít-as ʔi.ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup>\_a; níʔ\_ḥ̄\_uʔ lá.tiʔ s.ləḥ̄-  
c\_ḥ̄\_uʔ tuʔ ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ta\_s.ʔístkn\_a ‘they caved in the underground

house; they did not dig out the [dead] people [who were in there]; so the underground house got caved in right there.’

— n.ləʃ-p-ána? ‘to get entombed, covered in a cave-in.’

— ləʃ-p-úlṁəx<sup>w</sup> ‘ground is caved in.’

√lis : ka.lís=əs\_a ‘to be dumbfounded, really surprised, gobsmacked:’

ka.lís=əs-wít\_a\_ka ʔayʔ ‘they must be really surprised.’

√lus : lús=əs-əm ‘to work with a sluicibox or flume.’

— s.lús=əs ‘sluicibox, flume; irrigation.’

— s.lús=əs-əm ‘irrigation.’

l̥iʃaput ‘Apostle.’ || Borrowing from French *les apôtres*.

lasúpla ‘to pray the Rosary.’ || Borrowing from French *les supplices* (?).

lísapik ‘bishop.’ || Borrowing from French *l’archevêque* or *les évêques*.

l̥iʃáʃ ‘angel.’ || Borrowing from French *les anges*.

lasál F ‘salt.’ || Borrowing from French *le sel*. The M gloss is ʃáʔəm.

— lasál-əm ‘to salt s.t., intr.’ || Also recorded lasál-am, which may be a misrecording, or a slip of the tongue of the consultant, since the suffix -am after a noun usually expresses ‘to get (obtain, collect) the referent of the noun.’

lan ‘already:’ lan ʔayʔ waʔ may-s-an-cút ‘she had already made herself up.’ || Aphaeresis form of plan.

l̥l̥əl ‘type of small duck; makes whistling sound with its wings when flying.’ Probably refers collectively to the three species of Goldeneye which inhabit Lillooet territory (Bufflehead, *Bucephala albeola*, Common Goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula*, and Barrow’s Goldeneye, *Bucephala islandica*). All goldeneyes make a noticeable whistle when they fly. All three species winter on ice-free rivers and lakes, and Barrow’s Goldeneye is also a common lakeside breeder. || The sequence əl may result from final reduplication.

l̥l̥uya ‘gull, seagull’ (general term covering all subspecies).

lak ‘to be (there, then):’ lak ʔ\_húʔ-as ʃiq ‘that is when he’ll come;’ lak ʔ\_ʃíq-as ‘that is when he came’ (synonymous with lá.niʔ ʔ\_ʃíq-as); wáʔ-wit\_ka ʔk<sup>w</sup>un lá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ k<sup>w</sup>ʔ\_ǰ<sup>w</sup>ə:ǰ<sup>w</sup>uʔ4-í, k<sup>w</sup>ʔ\_s.taṁ, tákəm\_ka lá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ waʔ lak l\_ʔa\_s.ʔístkn\_a ‘their bones and

everything else that used to be there in the underground house must still be there.’ || See also ɬlak for a semantically and formally similar verb.

- lak-s ‘to be concerned about s.t., s.o., to care for s.t., s.o., tr.’
- n.lák-q-tən ‘candle holder; cement holder for a cross (on a grave).’
- s.lak-ʔúl ‘(first) cousin; close relative.’ || Also recorded s.ɬak-ʔúl.

l̥ák-əm M ‘to log.’ || Borrowing from English.

lík:lik ‘unidentified little swamp bird’. The name imitates the bird’s call.

Perhaps Wilson’s Snipe, *Gallinago delicata*, for which however also ʃít:ʃit was recorded, or maybe more likely one of the other sandpipers that occur in Lillooet territory, with the Spotted Sandpiper, *Actitis macularia*, being the most likely candidate. The water is said to come up when this bird’s call is heard, which fits with the arrival of the Spotted Sandpiper on its breeding territory, at about the same time the spring runoff begins.

lakáta ‘catechism.’ || Borrowing from French *le catéchisme*.

lækí ‘key.’ || Borrowing from French *la clef*. Also nækí.

l̥ákált F ‘card.’ || Borrowing from French *la carte*.

- l̥ákált-əm F ‘to play cards.’

l̥ək:l̥ákik ‘(White-tailed) ptarmigan,’ *Lagopus leucurus*. || Rejected by some speakers in favour of kə:l̥ákik. The form l̥ək:l̥ákik was recorded only in F, but it is possible that it is also used by some M speakers.

√lak<sup>w</sup> : lək<sup>w</sup>:lák<sup>w</sup> ‘loose (coat, dress).’

- la{?}k<sup>w</sup> ‘to get loose.’

lak<sup>w</sup>á ‘cross.’ || Borrowing from French *la croix*.

lak<sup>w</sup>ín ‘cross (on grave), headstone.’ || Borrowing from French (?).

√lix : s.líx-il ‘fish slime, slime.’

- lix-il-áliw̥s ‘slime on skin.’
- líx:əlx-ət ‘slimy.’
- lí{?}x ‘(to get) slimy.’
- n.lí{?}x-əc ‘to have slime in one’s mouth.’

√lǎx<sup>w</sup>əm : s.lǎx<sup>w</sup>:əlx<sup>w</sup>əm M ‘pile of rocks resulting from rock slide.’

|| The sequence əm may be the formative (or homophonic

intransitivizer) -əṃ.

s.lax<sup>w</sup>ázaʔxən ‘caribou.’ || May contain the suffix -xən ‘foot, leg.’

√ləy̆ ‘to stopper (?):’ ləy̆-c-ám̄, ləy̆-c-án̄ ‘to cork s.t. (a bottle), intr., tr.’

|| PIS \*ləy̆ ‘to insert’ (K169).

— ləy̆-c-tən ‘cork.’

ləq ‘even, o.k. (after paying for s.t., when both parties are satisfied with the deal):’ plan waʔ ləq ‘it’s even, it’s o.k.;

ləq tuʔ ‘it’s been sold already, they are satisfied.’

√liq : líq-aʔ ‘easy.’ || PCS \*liq ‘easy’ (K142).

— li<í>q id as líq-aʔ.

— n.s.li<í>q ‘generous.’

— li<í>q-s ‘to allow, permit s.o. (to do s.t.), tr.’

— lí<í>q-xit ‘to permit s.o. to s.o., tr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>.s.li<í>q-xi[t]-c-as k<sup>w</sup>.s.Alec  
ti.káh-s\_a ‘Alec did not allow me to use his car.’

s.ləqəṃ ‘hay; tall grass.’ || May contain the formative or homophonic intransitivizer -əṃ.

— s.ləqəṃ-ʔúl ‘Alfalfa,’ *Medicago sativa*, but also applied to sweet-clovers, Red Clover, and sometimes Bluebunch Wheat Grass. Originally applied to indigenous Bluebunch Wheat Grass (“Bunchgrass”), *Agropyron spicatum*, now also to major species of cultivated hay crops. || See also ʔáq<sup>w</sup>am-až.

— ləqṃ-ám̄ ‘to hay, intr.’

— ləq:əlqəṃ ‘prairie, meadow.’

— p̄əc+aʔ+ləqəṃ ‘first snow of winter (knocks down the grass).’

√ləqs : s.ləqs-áy̆ʔ ‘pet, favourite child.’ || √ləqs results from ʔáqs through aphaeresis of ʔa and further changes.

— ləqs-áy̆ʔ-áz-am ‘to pretend to be the pet, to refuse to do anything, to demand attention or service.’

— ləqs-ay̆ʔ[-s]-cút ‘to want to be petted, to think one is the pet more than others.’

√ləq̄ : ləq̄-p ‘flipped over (e.g., a blanket).’ || Cf. láq̄-xal, láq̄-añ.

— ləq̄-p-án̄ ‘to flip over a blanket or a page, tr.’

— ləq̄-p-ánaʔ ‘Purple Penstemon,’ *Penstemon fruticosus*.

láq̄-xal, láq̄-añ ‘to flip over a page, to take a cover off, to take a blanket

off a bed, intr., tr.’ || Cf.  $\sqrt{\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{q}}}$ .

—  $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{q}}=\text{e}\acute{\text{q}}$  ‘to get removed (cover), to get flipped over;’  $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{q}}=\text{e}\acute{\text{q}} \text{?ay}\text{f}$  ‘it got flipped over (e.g., by the wind).’

—  $\text{la}\acute{\text{q}}\text{-an}\acute{\text{a}}\text{?}\text{-}\text{en}$  ‘to uncover s.t. (e.g., hay, or a person), tr.’

—  $\text{l}\acute{\text{e}}\acute{\text{q}}\text{-a}:\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{q}}\text{-a}$  (A) ‘to turn pages fast;’ (B) (Design on basket, in which the woven-in decorative strips are alternately shown and hidden by other parts of the basket’s structure).

$\sqrt{\text{la}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}$  :  $\text{ka.l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{a}$  ‘to get partly torn off.’ || Cf.  $\text{l}\acute{\text{e}}\acute{\text{q}}^{\text{w}}\text{-en}$ .

$\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{a?}$  (\*) ‘cedarbark basket.’ || Maybe misrecording for  $*\text{l}\acute{\text{e}}\acute{\text{q}}^{\text{w}}\text{a?}$  (cf.  $\text{l}\acute{\text{e}}\acute{\text{q}}^{\text{w}}\text{-x}\acute{\text{a}}\text{l}$ ). See also  $\text{l}\acute{\text{e}}\acute{\text{q}}^{\text{w}}\text{iy}$ ,  $\text{l}\acute{\text{e}}\acute{\text{q}}^{\text{w}}\text{iy}$ .

$\text{l}\acute{\text{e}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{á}\acute{\text{z}}$  (A) ‘blanket;’ (B) ‘clothing’ (synonymous with  $\text{s.t}\acute{\text{e}}\text{m}:\text{t}\acute{\text{e}}\text{c}\text{t}\acute{\text{e}}\text{m}$ ); (C) ‘woman’s dress’ (synonymous with  $\text{s.la}\acute{\text{w}}\text{í}\text{w}\text{s}$ ). || CSLT  $*\text{l}\acute{\text{e}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{a}\acute{\text{y}}$  ‘clothes’ (K225).

$\text{l}\acute{\text{e}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-x}\acute{\text{a}}\text{l}$ ,  $\text{l}\acute{\text{e}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-en}$  ‘to tear s.t. off (e.g., a piece of dried salmon from its skin), intr., tr.’ || PS  $*\text{l}\acute{\text{e}}\text{w}/\text{r}^{\text{w}}$  ‘to come off (as skin, bark)’ (K53, who lists  $\text{l}\acute{\text{e}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-en}$ , together with  $\text{f}\text{u}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-u}\acute{\text{n}}$  ‘to undress s.o.’ (and several related derivations) and  $\text{l}\acute{\text{u}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-al}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-em}$  ‘to peel a log,’ in a subsection of Salish cognates that have extensions  $\text{q}^{\text{w}}$ ,  $\text{q}^{\text{w}}$ ,  $\text{q}$  or  $\text{q}$  (and that should also include Lillooet  $\sqrt{\text{la}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}$  ‘to tear open’), while  $\text{f}\acute{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{w}}\text{-al}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-em}/\text{f}\text{r}^{\text{w}}\text{-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{l}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-em}$  ‘to peel off bark’ and  $\text{s.l}\acute{\text{u}}\text{w}\text{-a}\acute{\text{z}}$  ‘inner cedar bark’ are listed as direct descendants of  $*\text{l}\acute{\text{e}}\text{w}/\text{r}^{\text{w}}$ , and  $\text{l}\acute{\text{í}}\text{r}^{\text{w}}\text{-in}$  as a possible descendant).

—  $\text{ka.l}\acute{\text{e}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{a}$  ‘to get torn off (e.g., toenail).’

$\sqrt{\text{la}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}$  ‘to tear open, pry open.’  $\text{n.l}\acute{\text{e}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}:\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-al-}\acute{\text{u}}\text{s-}\text{em}$  ‘to pry open one’s eyes.’ “ $\text{n.l}\acute{\text{e}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}:\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-al-}\acute{\text{u}}\text{s-}\text{em}_\text{ma}\text{f}$ ,”  $\text{c}\acute{\text{u}}\text{n-as}_\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{u?}$   $\text{?ay}\text{f ta}_\text{s.kal}\acute{\text{u}}\text{l?}_\text{a}$ , “ $\text{n.l}\acute{\text{e}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}:\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-al-}\acute{\text{u}}\text{s-}\text{em}$ ,  $\acute{\text{x}}\acute{\text{í}}\text{-em-fkan}$   $\text{?}\acute{\text{a}}.\text{ti?}$ ,  $\text{?}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{c}}\acute{\text{x}}\text{-en}$   $\text{f}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\acute{\text{u}}\text{n-s}_\text{a}$   $\text{?}\acute{\text{a}}\text{ma}$   $\text{ta}_\text{ns.k}^{\text{w}}\acute{\text{x}}\text{-}\acute{\text{u}}\text{s}_\text{a}$ ,  $\text{m}\acute{\text{e}}\text{y-s-an-c}\acute{\text{u}}\text{t-kan}$ ,”  $\text{x}^{\text{w}}\text{u?}$ ,  $\text{n.l}\acute{\text{e}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}:\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-al-us-}\text{em}_\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{u?}$   $\acute{\text{x}}\acute{\text{á}} \text{l}\acute{\text{a}}.\text{ti?}$   $\text{ta}_\text{s.kal}\acute{\text{u}}\text{<I>?}_\text{a}$ ;  $\text{n}\acute{\text{í}}\text{f}_\text{k}\text{a}_\text{wi?}$   $\text{z}\acute{\text{a}}\text{m} \text{s}\acute{\text{e}}\text{s}_\text{en.c}\acute{\text{e}}\text{s}:\text{c}\text{f-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{l-us}$   $\text{ta}_\text{s.kal}\acute{\text{u}}\text{<I>?}_\text{a}$ ;  $\text{n.l}\acute{\text{e}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}:\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-al-}\acute{\text{u}}\text{s-}\text{em}_\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{u?}$   $\text{?ay}\text{f}$   $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}.\text{ti?}$ ,  $\text{x}^{\text{w}}\text{u?}$ ,  $\text{n.p}\acute{\text{u}}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{-al-us-n-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{s}_\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{u?}$   $\text{?ay}\text{f}$   $\text{k}\acute{\text{i}}_\text{s}\acute{\text{í}}\text{k}\acute{\text{i}}\text{l}_\text{a}$ ,  $\text{k}\acute{\text{i}}_\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{a}\acute{\text{l}}\acute{\text{í}}\text{f}_\text{a}$ ,  $\text{tak}\acute{\text{e}}\text{m}_\text{k}^{\text{w}}\acute{\text{ú}}\text{?}$   $\acute{\text{x}}\acute{\text{á}}\text{u?}$   $\text{n.p}\acute{\text{u}}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{-al-}\acute{\text{u}}\text{s-n-as}$  “‘open your eyes wide, she told the Owl, “open your eyes wide, this is what I have done, look now, and see how beautiful my face is, I have made myself up;” oh, he pried open his eyes, the Owl; that is why the Owl is still big-eyed today; he

opened his eyes wide and, oh my, she poured into his eyes the treebark, the pitch, everything she poured into his eyes.’ || See  $l\acute{a}q^w-x\acute{a}l$ ,  $l\acute{a}q^w-\acute{e}n$  for etymological comments.

$l\acute{í}q^w-in\acute{}$  ‘to splash (on s.o.), intr., tr.:’  $l\acute{í}q^w-in\acute{-}c-as$  ‘he splashed on me.’

—  $ka.l\acute{í}q^w_a$  ‘to splash (suddenly).’

—  $l\acute{í}q^w-c-ar\acute{}$  ‘to splash on the shore.’

$\sqrt{lu}q^w$  ‘to peel, strip:’  $l\acute{u}q^w-alq^w-\acute{e}m$  ‘to peel a log, take off bark (mainly by hand, also a bear stripping a log when looking for ants), intr.’

|| See  $l\acute{a}q^w-x\acute{a}l$ ,  $l\acute{a}q^w-\acute{e}n$  for etymological comments.

$l\acute{a}q^w-iy$ ,  $l\acute{a}q^w-iy$  (\*) ‘cedarbark basket.’ || Cf.  $l\acute{a}q^w-a?$ .

$\sqrt{l\acute{a}x}$  (1):  $l\acute{a}x:l\acute{a}x$  ‘intelligent, well-educated, knowing everything.’ || PS \* $li/a\acute{x}$  ‘clear, bright, light; intelligence, mind’ (K55, who also lists  $l\acute{a}x:l\acute{a}x-s$  ‘to remember’ ( $\sqrt{l\acute{a}x}$  (1)),  $n.l\acute{a}x:l\acute{í}x$  ‘clear water,’ and  $la\acute{x}$  ‘wide-mesh net’ ( $\sqrt{l\acute{a}x}$  (2)) under the PS root).

—  $l\acute{a}c\langle l \rangle x:l\acute{a}x$  ‘a little bit smart.’

$\sqrt{l\acute{a}x}$  (2) (?):  $l\acute{a}x-\acute{a}z$  F ‘Small-flowered Bulrush’ (“Cut-grass,” “Swamp Hay,” “Swamp Grass,” with the last two terms also used to refer to  $\acute{p}\acute{u}st\acute{e}n$ ), *Scirpus microcarpus*. || The M gloss is  $n\acute{í}x:\acute{e}n\acute{x}-a\acute{z}$ .

$\sqrt{l\acute{a}x}$  (1):  $l\acute{a}x:l\acute{a}x-s$  ‘to remember (to do s.t.), tr.:’  $l\acute{a}x:l\acute{a}x-s-kax^w$   $k^w_s.?\acute{i}?\acute{w}a?-s-\acute{a}x^w$   $c?a$  ‘remember to take this with you.’ || See  $\sqrt{l\acute{a}x}$  (1) for etymological comments.

—  $l\acute{a}x-\acute{e}n-s$  ‘to bring s.t. up, tr.:’  $x^w?\acute{a}z$   $m\acute{u}ta?$   $k^w_{asu}l\acute{a}x-\acute{e}n-s$  ‘don’t bring it up again!’

—  $ka.l\acute{a}x-s_a$  ‘to remember s.t. (suddenly), to think of s.t., tr.:’  $ka.l\acute{a}x-s-kan_\acute{a}_k\text{†}$  ‘I might think of it.’

$\sqrt{l\acute{a}x}$  (2):  $la\acute{x}$  ‘type of net with wide mesh (used for any kind of fish).’  
|| See  $\sqrt{l\acute{a}x}$  for etymological comments, and cf.  $l\acute{a}x\acute{y}en$ .

—  $l\acute{a}x:l\acute{a}x$ ,  $l\acute{a}x:l\acute{a}x-\acute{a}lus$  ‘wide mesh on net.’

$\sqrt{li}x$  :  $n.l\acute{a}x:l\acute{í}x$  ‘clear (water).’ || See  $\sqrt{l\acute{a}x}$  (1) for etymological comments.

—  $n.li\langle ? \rangle x$  ‘to clear up (water).’

—  $n.li\langle ? \rangle x-\acute{a}tk^w_a?$  ‘water clears up.’

$l\acute{a}x\acute{y}en$  (\*) ‘spring salmon net.’ || Cf.  $la\acute{x}$  ( $\sqrt{l\acute{a}x}$  (2)) and  $-ay\acute{e}n$  ‘net.’

$l\acute{a}x-\acute{e}n$  ‘to drag s.t. along, tr.’

—  $l\acute{a}x-p-\acute{a}sq\acute{e}t$  (A man’s name, meaning both ‘sound of s.t. being

- dragged,’ and ‘sound of running water in a brook.’)
- ləʃ-íṅak-tən ‘violin.’
  - laʃəsa ‘Squaw Currant’ (“Wild Currant”), *Ribes cereum*.
  - laʃəsh-aʒ ‘Wild Currant bush.’
  - ləʃ<sup>w</sup>-úm, ləʃ<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to hide s.t., intr., tr.’
  - s.ləʃ<sup>w</sup>-úm ‘hidden.’
  - ləʃ<sup>w</sup>-xít ‘to hide s.t. from s.o., tr.’
  - ləʃ<sup>w</sup>-áslaq ‘to find a lot of berries without telling anybody (so one can keep them for oneself).’
  - ləʃ<sup>w</sup>-átkaʔ ‘to hide booze.’
  - ləʃ<sup>w</sup>-ílx ‘to hide oneself.’
  - ləʃ<sup>w</sup>-ílx-min ‘to hide oneself from s.o., tr.’
  - ləʃ<sup>w</sup>-ilx-ú<x>zaʔ ‘to play hide-and-seek.’
  - ləʃ<sup>w</sup>-c-áṁ ‘to deny s.t., to refuse to admit it, intr.’
  - ləʃ<sup>w</sup>:əʃ<sup>w</sup>-əc ‘to hide one’s words, to talk really low, so that others will not hear it.’
  - ləʃ<sup>w</sup>-útəm ‘Fountain Valley.’
  - √laʃ<sup>w</sup> ‘space:’ ləʃ<sup>w</sup>:láʃ<sup>w</sup> ‘room, spaces in between things.’ || See líʃ<sup>w</sup>-in for etymological comments.
  - láʃ<sup>w</sup>-ləx ‘to make room for oneself.’
  - láʃ<sup>w</sup>-ləx-min ‘to make room for s.o., tr.’
  - láʃ<sup>w</sup>-xit ‘to move s.t. out of s.o.’s way, tr.’
  - láʃ<sup>w</sup>-q-aṁ ‘to thin out what one has planted, intr.’
  - ka.láʃ<sup>w</sup>-qa ‘vegetables get thinned out.’
  - líʃ<sup>w</sup>-in ‘to dismantle s.t., to take it apart, to break into (a house), tr.’ || PS \*liʃ<sup>w</sup> ‘loose, free’ (K55, who also lists láʃ<sup>w</sup>-ləx under this root and suggests a possible link to tiʃ<sup>w</sup>-ín ‘to set loose, free,’ while K53 suggests a possible link to PS \*ləw/ʃ<sup>w</sup> ‘to come off (as skin, bark)’).
  - líʃ<sup>w</sup>-alc ‘to tear down a house, intr.’
  - líʃ<sup>w</sup>-mən ‘wrench.’
  - líʃ<sup>w</sup>-ləx ‘to break in (person into a house, animal into a garden, etc.).’
  - lí{ʔi}ʃ<sup>w</sup> ‘to fall apart.’
  - líʔ:əl{ʔi}ʃ<sup>w</sup> ‘to fall apart (all over).’

- líſ<sup>w</sup>-almín ‘about to fall apart.’
- læſ<sup>w</sup>:líſ<sup>w</sup>-in ‘to take s.t. apart completely, tr.’
- læháć ‘otter.’
- √læw : ka.láw\_a ‘to fall, to land with a thud.’ || K170 suggests a possible link to PIS \*læſ<sup>w</sup> ‘to rumble.’
- law ‘to get hanged, hung:’ níſ\_maſ tiſ\_k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.qáyx<sup>w</sup> lów\_tu?, ká\_ſ\_la.t?-ás\_maſ k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.ŷáp, ká\_ſ\_ən.ká?-as\_ſ\_u?, ſ\_u? la.ti?\_ká\_həm\_ſ\_u?; wá?\_həm\_ſ\_u? wa? cut k<sup>w</sup>as\_tu?\_wá? k<sup>w</sup>u\_wa?\_lów lá.ti? ‘so that guy was hanged, whether it was on that tree, or wherever it was, but it was over there; anyhow, they say that somebody was hanged there.’ || PS \*law ‘to snare, catch’ (K54).
- lów-ań ‘to hang s.t., s.o. up (on a rope or string), tr.’
- lów-ləx ‘to hang oneself.’
- lów-alk-ən ‘to hang s.t., s.o. up on a string (esp., to hang up a baby basket), tr.’
- lów-alk ‘swing (e.g., for baby basket):’ zál-k<sup>w</sup>-n-as ti\_ſi<?>mac-s\_a, n.ſam-án-as l\_t\_i\_cəpalín\_a, niſ s.lów-ań-as l\_t\_i\_lów-alk\_a ‘she wrapped up her grandchild, put her in the baby basket and hung her on a swing.’
- law-ú<w>sa?, law-ú<w>s?-an ‘to snare a grouse, intr., tr.’
- s.ləw:lów ‘hung up (many things):’ c?ás-wit\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔayſ lá.ta? ʔi\_ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>\_a, u, ʔi\_s.ćəq<sup>w</sup>:ćə<ć>q<sup>w</sup>az\_a s.ləw:lów\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘so the people went there and, oh, the fish that were hanging there!’
- √liw (?): s.ſiw-ſəst ‘sharp little rocks.’
- √luw ‘to take off (?):’ s.lúw-aź ‘inner cedar bark.’ || See læq<sup>w</sup>-xál for etymological comments.
- √liwat : lí<ł>wat ‘Mount Currie’ (original name of a long-time settlement, the boundaries of which overlap with those of present day Mount Currie).
- lí<ł>wat-əmx ‘person, people from Mount Currie.’
- lí<ł>wat-əmx-əc ‘to speak Mount Currie language (the Mount Currie dialect of Lillooet).’
- ləws ‘to crack, shatter (like glass).’
- ləws-án ‘to crush, shatter s.t. (e.g., glass), tr.’

- ka.lwəs<sub>a</sub> ‘it cracked, shattered (suddenly).’  
lawəsza ‘sleet (rain hits snow and freezes).’ || The semantic, idiolectal or dialectal relationship to čəž:čəžx̃<sup>w</sup>-əm *id.* still needs to be established.
- s.lawíws, s.ləwíws, lwíws ‘woman’s dress’ || See læq<sup>w</sup>áz for semantic comments.
- láwa? M ‘sockeye.’ || The F gloss is s.š<sup>w</sup>aʔs.
- n.láwʔ-aq<sup>w</sup> (Unidentified kind of mushroom that grows when sockeye runs.)
- ļayám ‘devil.’ || Borrowing from French *le diable*.
- ļays ‘rice.’ || Borrowing from English. The original term is ʔásəm.
- lúʔk<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘grave-pole, gave-monument, statue (on grave).’

## k

- ka, ka<sub>u</sub> ‘obligation, expectancy’ (usually translates as ‘would,’ ‘should’):  
cuk<sup>w</sup>-uñ-ʔkán<sub>ka</sub>tiʔ ‘I should finish that;’ x̃zúm<sub>ka</sub>həm  
k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>ka</sub>máx<sup>w</sup>-y-aqs-káʔ ‘we should have a big car;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáz<sub>ka</sub> ʔá.tiʔ  
k<sup>w</sup>asu<sub>u</sub>x̃íl-əm ‘you shouldn’t do that;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáz-as<sub>ka</sub> ʔá.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>asu<sub>u</sub>x̃íl-  
əm ‘I wish you wouldn’t do that;’ ka<sub>u</sub>ʔ<sub>u</sub>ʔácx̃-n-an ʔi<sub>n</sub>nátx<sup>w</sup>-as,  
saw-ʔən-xít-kan<sub>ka</sub> ni<sub>u</sub>táx̃<sup>w</sup>ʔac-s<sub>a</sub> ‘had I seen him yesterday, I  
would have asked him for his gun;’ ka<sub>u</sub>ʔ<sub>u</sub>s.ʔənc-ás s.núwa ‘if I  
were you.’
- ki<sub>u</sub> (Article, ‘present, known, collective.’ This article is mostly used with the object complements of formally intransitive verbs. It could thus also be interpreted as an oblique case marker: waʔ táw-əm ki<sub>u</sub>s.máñx<sub>a</sub> ‘he was selling tobacco;’ waʔ káx-xal ki<sub>u</sub>məxáz<sub>a</sub> ‘she is drying huckleberries.’) || See also ʔi<sub>u</sub>.
- kəp-ən ‘to tap/touch s.o. lightly (e.g., on the arm, to get attention), tr.’
- ka.kəp-s<sub>a</sub> *id.* as kəp-ən but apparently with an (as yet undetermined) lesser degree of control: ka.kəp-s-tuñx̃-ás<sub>a</sub> ‘he tapped/touched me;’ ka.kəp-s<sub>a</sub> = wáʔ<sub>u</sub>maʔ ka.kəp-s<sub>a</sub> ‘tap/touch him!’
- √kap : ka{ʔ}p ‘sore, hurt:’ ka{ʔ}p ʔi<sub>n</sub>s.ptínus-m<sub>a</sub> ‘my feelings are hurt.’

- ka{?}p-áws-xən ‘to have sore knees (from kneeling).’
- n.ka{?}p-ánwas ‘not feeling well.’
- n.ká{?}p-əq ‘to be tired from sitting too long.’
- kəpt ‘cupboard.’ || Borrowing from English.
- kápic ‘cabbage.’ || Borrowing from English.
- cánəməŋ kápic ‘Chinese cabbage.’
- kapúh ‘coat.’ || Borrowing from French *capote*.
- kapúh-am ‘to put on a coat (on oneself).’
- kapúh-an ‘to put on a coat on s.o. else, tr.’
- kapə́<pu>h ‘little coat, light jacket.’
- kám-əm ‘to dig up edible roots, potatoes, vegetables, etc., intr.:’ wa?
  - kám-əm ʔi\_míχaʔ\_a, ti\_s.qac-əzʔ-ih\_a mútaʔ ti\_s.kix-əzʔ-ih\_a ‘there were some black bears digging roots, a father and a mother with their cubs (literally, “their father and their mother”).’
- n.km̄-úl̄m̄əx<sup>w</sup> ‘to plough, work the land, dig it up; to shovel, clear land, work in a garden, intr.’
- n.km̄-úl̄m̄əx<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘tool used for plowing or digging.’
- √kam̄ (1): n.kám-xal, n.kám-ən ‘to pick s.t. up, intr., tr.’ || Tentatively linked to PS \*kəm̄ ‘to carry (CS ‘on back’)’ in K37.
- n.kám-sləp̄ ‘to gather firewood, intr.’
- n.kám-c-am̄ ‘to pick up food from the floor (like a child), intr.’
- n.ká<kə>r̄-xal ‘to pick things up here and there, intr.’
- √kam̄ (2): kam̄-án ‘to look down upon s.t., s.o. (e.g., a nurse who does not want to go near a person with sores, white people looking down on Indians, a daughter who does not want her mother’s old-fashioned coat), tr.:’ kam̄-án-as ti\_s.ʔum̄-n-án\_a ‘he disliked what I gave him;’ kam̄-án-ci-m̄ká ‘maybe they [the deer] didn’t like you’ (literally, ‘it seems you were rejected;’ said to a person who did not have any luck hunting).
- km̄us ‘Kinnikinnick Berry, Bearberry’ (the dried leaves of which were often mixed with tobacco and smoked), *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.  
|| Cf. √km̄usaχən.
- km̄ús-až ‘Kinnikinnick bush.’
- kəm̄:kəm̄ə<r̄>s-až (Unidentified plant, the branches of which would be

boiled into a “tea” and drunk as medicine against excessive bleeding during menstruation.)

s.kírnūt : See s.kírnwæt.

√kmúsaǰən : kəm:kmú<m>saǰən (General term for three species of Catharus thrushes, viz., Hermit Thrush, *Hylocichla guttata*, Swainson’s Thrush, *Hylocichla ustulata*, and Veery, *Hylocichla fuscescens*, all three commonly referred to as “Swamp Robin.”)

|| Cf. kmús.

√kərn̄x<sup>w</sup> : s.kərn̄x<sup>w</sup> ‘stubbed, cut off, broken off.’

— kərn̄x<sup>w</sup>-áka? ‘to have a hand missing.’

— n.kərn̄x<sup>w</sup>-əq ‘to have one’s tail cut off, to have a missing tail.’

— n.kərn̄x<sup>w</sup>-l-əqs ‘pug-nosed.’

— kərn̄x<sup>w</sup>-y-əqs ‘car, truck.’ || The term refers to the old style cars, with high flat radiators (as in a T-Ford).

s.kírnwæt (also s.kírnūt, an allegro-form) ‘Tiger Lily, Columbia Lily,’

*Lilium Columbianum*.

√kt (?): s.kt-íca? F ‘shirt.’ || The F gloss is s.ǰp-íwən (√ǰəp (3)).

— kt-íć?-am ‘to put on a shirt (on oneself).’

— kt-íć?-an ‘to put on a shirt on s.o., tr.’

kíc-cal, kíc-in̄ ‘to lay s.t. down, intr., tr.’

— kíc-ləx ‘to lay down (oneself).’

— n.kíc-ləx-tən ‘lair (of deer).’

— s.kíc ‘lying down.’ || See s.ǰp-ílap (√ǰəp (2)) for an example.

— ka.kíc\_a (A) ‘to get laid up (when sick):’ ka.kíc\_a\_k<sup>w</sup>ú?\_a ‘he got laid up, I hear;’ (B) ‘to just touch the ground:’ ka.kíc\_a\_ǰu?\_?á.ta? q<sup>w</sup>íx<sup>w</sup>-lap\_a ‘it just about touches the ground.’

— kíc=əc (A) ‘to get laid up;’ (B) ‘to land somewhere:’ ?á.ta? ƒ\_kíc=c-as ‘that is where it landed.’

— n.kíc-xal ‘to plant seeds, potatoes, vegetables, etc., intr.’

— n.kíc-ank-áƒx<sup>w</sup> ‘foundation.’

√kəs (1): kəs:ks-əm ‘kind of dark, not enough light:’ wá?\_ǰu? kəs:ks-əm ti\_s.ćák<sup>w</sup>-kaƒ\_a ‘our light is low; our lamp is not giving enough light.’

√kəs (2): ka.ks-əp\_a ‘to go far:’ ka.ks-əp-kan\_a\_?ayƒ ‘I went far’

(synonymous with *ká(ʔə)w̃ ʔ\_cíx<sup>w</sup>-an*); *plán-ʔkaʔ\_ʕu?* *wa?* *ka.ks-əp\_a l\_ʔi\_púk<sup>w</sup>\_a* ‘we went far in the book (we read a lot of it already).’

*kas* ‘to be how?, to be (done) in what manner?:’ *wa?* *kas ʔəx<sup>w</sup>\_máys-ən* *ʔi\_ʔk<sup>w</sup>-álus\_a* ‘how do you make baskets?;’ *x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>as\_zəwát-n-as* *ʔəs\_kás ʔəs\_ǵ<sup>w</sup>əl* ‘she did not know how it was (needed to be) cooked.’ || Cf. *√kan* (2).

— *kas-c* ‘to do s.t. how?, to fix it in what manner?, to do what to it?, tr.:’ *kás-c-kax<sup>w</sup> ʔ\_máys-n-ax<sup>w</sup>* ‘how did you fix it’ (literally, “what did you do to it when you fixed it?”); *x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy\_ʕu?* *ká.ti?* *k<sup>w</sup>\_s.kás-c-an* ‘I did not do anything to him;’ *kás-c-as ti\_káħ-s\_a* ‘what did he do to his car?;’ *wáʔ-ʔkax<sup>w</sup> kas-c,* *níʔ\_ʕu?* *səs\_ǰzúm* *ʔi\_n.k<sup>w</sup>ǰ-ús-təń-sw\_a* ‘what do you do to your eyes to make them so big?’

— *kás-ləx* ‘to do s.t. how?, intr.:’ *kas-ləx-káʔ\_kʔ ʔ\_nás-at* ‘how are we going to go?’

— *s.kas* ‘to be how?, to be (done) in what manner?, to arrive somewhere how?:’ *s.kás-kax<sup>w</sup>* ‘how did you go (get there)?;’ *s.kás-kax<sup>w</sup>\_kʔ* ‘how are you going?;’ *s.kás-kaʔ\_kʔ* ‘how are we going?’

— *s.kas-c* ‘to do s.t. how?, to fix it in what manner?, tr.’ (largely synonymous with *kas-c*): *s.kás-c-kax<sup>w</sup>\_kʔ* ‘how are you going to do it?; what are you going to do to it?’

*√kis* : *s.kís-əm* ‘back area, back woods, food stored away:’ *x<sup>w</sup>ʔit* *ʔi\_s.kísəm-s\_a* *s.Alec* ‘Alec has a lot of food stored away;’ *n.s.kísm\_a* ‘behind me, at the back of my house;’ *s.kísəm-sw\_a* ‘behind you, at the back of your house.’

— *kəs:kís-əm* (A) ‘to go through the back;’ (B) ‘to sleep close to a wall’ (in latter meaning opposite of *kəw:káw*).

— *kis-əm-q-álc* ‘back of house.’

*s.kásən* ‘messenger:’ *s.núwa ʔayʔ k<sup>w</sup>u\_huý\_s.kásən* ‘you will be the messenger, the one who does the job.’ || CSLT \**kəs* ‘to send (a person)’ (K221).

— *ksn-am,* *ksn-an* ‘to send s.o. on an errand, intr., tr.:’ *wáʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>u?* *ká.ti?* *ta\_s.cicáʔ\_a;* “*símaʔ\_qa?* *ʔə.cʔá,* *síma?* *ʔə.cʔá,* *húy-ʔkan ksn-án-ci-*

n,” cún-as<sub>u</sub>k<sup>w</sup>? ta<sub>s</sub>.cicá?<sub>a</sub>; ʎu? s.ni<sup>4</sup>-c ʎay<sup>4</sup> s.ksn-ánas, s.q<sup>w</sup>ál<sup>i</sup>-n-as ʎay<sup>4</sup> ta<sub>s</sub>.cicá?<sub>a</sub> k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>hu</sub>y<sub>s</sub>.záy-tən-s ʎ\_cíx<sup>w</sup>-as ʎá.k<sup>w</sup>u? ʎúx<sup>w</sup>áí, ʎə<sub>ki</sub>.s.ʎístkn<sub>a</sub>, ʎə<sub>ki</sub>.s.la.lí<í>tərn<sub>s</sub>-a ‘the Crow happened to be around there; “come here please, come here, I am going to send you on an errand,” she said to the Crow; so she sent him on his errand, she told the Crow what to do when he would get to the underground houses, to her parents.’

s.kásənkəm ‘illegitimate child, bastard’ (in latter meaning also used as a scolding term). || CSLT s-kasnəkəm ‘illegitimate child’ (K224).

√kaslaq : ká<k>slaq ‘field mouse’ (a little bigger than pú?yax<sup>w</sup>; also has a shorter tail).

kswal (\*) ‘box lunch, provisions for a trip.’

√kn (?): kən:kn-an-cút ‘to take one’s time.’ || Cf. √kin.

√kəń : kəń=əń ‘to get bumped.’ || PS \*kən ‘to touch, hold, keep steady’ (K37).

— kəń=ń-álq<sup>w</sup> ‘to bump into a large object (e.g., car bumping into another car, a house, stump or tree).’

— n.kəń=ń-əqs ‘to bump one’s nose.’

— kəń=ń-áka? ‘to bump one’s hand.’

— kəń=ń-ák?-am, kəń=ń-áka?-min ‘to beat s.o., intr., tr.:’ papt k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>u</sub>.kəń=ń-ák?-am ‘he is always beating people;’ kəń=ń-aka?-mín-as ti<sub>s</sub>əm?ám-s<sub>a</sub> ‘he beat his wife.’

kən<sub>u</sub> ‘around, via:’ kən<sub>ti</sub>.cítx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘around the house, via the house.’

√kan (1): kán-am ‘to can s.t., put it in cans, intr.’ || Borrowing from English.

√kan (2): ‘what, whether, how?:’ kán-əm (A) ‘to do what, to be in what state, to do how?:’ kax<sup>w</sup> kán-əm ‘what are you doing?; how are things?, what are you up to?’ (standard greeting, usually shortened to kán-əm); kan-əm-4kán<sub>k</sub> ‘what will I do?;’ x<sup>w</sup>?áy<sub>u</sub> ʎu? k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>u</sub>.zəwat-n-ít-as 4əs<sub>ti</sub>?<sub>kán-əm</sub>, q<sup>w</sup>núx<sup>w</sup> ʎu? ‘they did not know what was wrong with him, he was just sick;’ (B) ‘why’ (in this meaning always combined with s-constructions, Van Eijk 1997:146): kán-əm səs<sub>q</sub>acác-wit ‘why are they going?;’ kán-əm su<sub>q</sub>líl ‘why are you mad?;’ tay, s.kalú<la>?, kán-əm səs<sub>u</sub>žzúm

ʔi.n.k<sup>w</sup>ǎ-ús-təń-sw<sub>a</sub> ‘hey, Owl, why are your eyes so big?’ || Cf. kas.

- s.kan ‘is it the case that ...?’ (comparable to Russian *li* or Polish *czy*):  
s.kan k<sup>w</sup>ǎ.ǎiq-i ‘did they come?’; ka.[ʔ-]s.kán-as k<sup>w</sup>ǎ.huý-s ǎiq ‘he might come;’ kan-as.qáʔ.maʔ k<sup>w</sup>ǎ.ǎiq-s ‘I wonder whether he will come.’ || The function of s.kan seems to be almost identical to that of ʔha, although s.kan might hint at a greater degree of puzzlement (‘I wonder if ...’).
- s.kən:kán (A) ‘to be of what size, of what amount?:’ s.kən:kán k<sup>w</sup>ǎ.xiń-s k<sup>w</sup>asu.s.x<sup>w</sup>ák ‘how long have you been awake?’  
s.kən:kán k<sup>w</sup>ǎ.kəkáw-s k<sup>w</sup>ǎ.mát-q-su ‘how far did you walk?’  
(B) ‘at all, even’ (with x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz ‘not,’ see qəʔmín for an example).
- s.kən:kán-s ‘to make it how much?, to ask what price for it?, tr.:’  
s.kən:kán-s-kax<sup>w</sup> ti.ʔk<sup>w</sup>-álus-cw<sub>a</sub> ‘how much are you asking for your basket?’
- kán-m-as-as ‘when?:’ kan-m-as-ás.kʔ ʔǎiq-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘when will you come?’  
kan-m-as-ás.kʔ ʔ.nás-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘when will you go?’; kan-m-as-ás.ka ʔǎiq-as ‘I wonder when he came, I don’t know when he came;’  
kan-m-as-ás.kʔ ʔ.húz-as ǎiq ‘I wonder when he will come.’

√kan (3): kan-úm-t ‘to notice, intr.’

- kan-ún ‘to notice s.t., tr.’

√kin (1): s.kin ‘to go slow:’ s.kín-ʔkax<sup>w</sup>ǎu? ‘go slow!’

- s.kən:kín ‘to go slow, be slow:’ s.kən:kín ʔəs.pump ‘he is pumping slowly’ (punning on Lillooet pəmp ‘fast’).
  - s.kən:kín-s ‘to go easy on s.o., tr.:’ s.kən:kín-s-tumx, ʔápa? ‘go easy on me, ʔápa?’
  - s.kən:kín-c ‘to talk low, to whisper’ (synonymous with s.ká<k>p-əc).
  - kən:kín-c-ań ‘to calm down (oneself).’
  - kən:kín-c-ań ‘to calm s.o. down, tr.’
  - s.kín-atq<sup>w</sup>a? ‘slow water.’
- √kin (2) (Meaning unclear, recorded only in combination with -qs ‘nose, point’): kín-qs-ań ‘to aim, take aim, intr.’ (largely synonymous with k<sup>w</sup>íl-qs-ań).
- kín-qs-xit ‘to aim at s.o., s.t.’ (largely synonymous with k<sup>w</sup>íl-qs-xit):

kin-qs-xít-kan ti\_ćí?\_a ‘I aimed at the deer.’

√knap : kən:knáp F ‘thunder.’ || The M gloss is kǎl:kǎǎ.

kánti ‘candy.’ || Borrowing from English.

√kəʔ (1): ʔkəʔ (ʔkʰ when unstressed) ‘remote future, future possibility:’

qlil-miñ-cíh-as\_ʔkəʔ\_tu? ‘he might get mad at you;’ ka.cəʔ\_a\_ʔkəʔ\_a

‘he might sober up;’ ?ačǎ-ən-cí-ʔkan\_ʔkʰ mǔta? ‘I shall see you again’ (used as equivalent of ‘see you later!’); ʎǎ-ən-c-ás\_ʔkʰ

ti\_s.qaǎa?-láp\_a ‘your dog might bite me.’

√kəʔ (2): kǎʔ-ən ‘to take s.t. off, apart, tr.:’ kǎʔ-ən\_maʔ ?i\_s.tə̀m:ǎ<tə>ǎm-

sw\_a ‘take off your clothes!;’ kǎʔ-ən\_maʔ ti\_s.záxən-sw\_a ‘take the

pack off your back!’ || PS \*kəʔ ‘to be detached, come off/apart, separate’ (K37).

— ka.kǎʔ\_a ‘to come off, apart.’

— kǎʔ-p ‘to split up (couple):’ húž\_k<sup>w</sup>u? kǎʔ-p-wít ‘they are going to separate, I hear;’ lan wa? kǎʔ-p-wít ‘they split up already.’ || Cf. kʰ-áw<=wə>s.

— kʰ-a<sup>w</sup>s ‘split in half.’

— kʰ-áw<=wə>s ‘to split, to part, get parted (group of people who were doing s.t. together, or a couple):’ kʰ-áw<=wə>s-wít\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘they got parted, I hear;’ húž\_k<sup>w</sup>u? kʰ-áw<=wə>s-wit ‘they are going to split up.’ || When referring to a couple, kʰ-áw<=wə>s is synonymous with kǎʔ-p.

— kʰ-áw<=wə>s-ən (A) ‘to divide things up (e.g., cups), tr.;’ (B) ‘to split up a couple, tr.’

— kǎʔ:kʰ-áw<=wə>s-ən ‘to divide it all up, tr.’ See n.mí<m>ǎ-ən for an example.

— kʰ-a<sup>w</sup>s-átq<sup>w</sup>?-am ‘to split (water):’ kʰ-a<sup>w</sup>s-átq<sup>w</sup>?-am ti\_q<sup>w</sup>ú?\_a ‘the water splits.’

— kʰ-a<sup>w</sup><=wə>s-átq<sup>w</sup>a? ‘forks in river.’

— kʰ-a<sup>w</sup>s-ílx ‘to fork off (trail, road), to separate (itself).’

— kʰ-ilx ‘to quit (doing s.t.), to move over.’

— kʰ-íkən, s.kʰ-íkən ‘fat from back of beef or deer.’

— kǎʔ-p-áka?-min ‘to miss s.t. when trying to catch it, tr.’

— kʰ-ák?-am ‘to let go off s.t. (also refers to heavy rain or snow), intr.:’

kʰ-ák?-am ?ayʔ ti\_máq?\_a ‘the snow is really coming down;’ kʰ-

ákʔ-am ʔayʔ ti\_s.kʷís\_ǵa ‘the rain is really coming down.’

- kʔ-ákaʔ-min ‘to let go of s.t., (also refers to heavy snow), tr.:’ kʔ-akaʔ-mín-as\_kʷuʔ lá.tiʔ ti\_s.qawc\_ǵ\_xʷiʔ\_ǵ\_ǵ\_ka ‘she let go of what turned out to be a potato [instead of the mouse she thought she had caught];’ kʔ-akaʔ-mín-as ti\_máqʔ\_ǵa ‘the snow is really coming down.’
- kʔ-ákaʔ-xit ‘to let go of s.t. for s.o., tr.’ See kʷíl-qs-xit for an example.
- kʔ-úlwat ‘to castrate an animal, intr.’
- kʔ-álc-əm (A) ‘to unload a gun, intr.;;’ (B) ‘to turn over rocks, looking for ants, intr.’
- n.kʔ-ánk-ən ‘to take red wood out of pkʷ-aʔ, tr.’
- kʔ-álk-añ ‘to take a packsack off, tr.’
- n.kəʔ-k-áñ ‘to take off a saddle, intr.’
- kəʔ-qs-áñ ‘to take a bottle off one’s mouth, intr.’
- kəʔ-qs-án (A) ‘to take the tip off s.t., tr.;;’ (B) ‘to wean (mostly cattle or horses, but also people), tr.’

√kaʔ (Allomorph of kaʔás before stressed suffixes.)

kaʔás ‘three.’ || PS \*kaʔas ‘three’ (K37).

- n.kə:kaʔás ‘three people.’ See pá<ɸ>laʔ for an example.
- kaʔá<ʔ>s ‘three animals.’
- n.kəʔá<ʔ>s-əqʷ ‘three eggs.’
- kaʔ-qín ‘three year old buck.’
- kaʔ-á<ʔ>qaʔ ‘three-point buck, three year old buck.’
- kaʔ-úl-wiʔ ‘three bottles, canoes, cars, wagons.’
- kaʔ-álqʷ ‘three sticks.’
- kaʔ-ásqət ‘Wednesday.’

√kəl ‘area, spot:’ n.kl-us ‘front, area in front of s.t.:’ n.kl-ús-c\_ǵa ti\_cítxʷ\_ǵa ‘in front of the house.’

- n.kəl:kl-ús ‘to go in front of the houses:’ n.kəl:kl-ús-kan\_ǵkʔ ‘I will go right in front of the houses.’
- kəl-ǵ ‘to back up.’

√kəʔ : ka.kəʔ-ǵ\_ǵa ‘to catch sight of s.t., to catch a glimpse of s.t., tr.’

|| PIS \*kəl ‘to look at, see’ (K164, where the Lillooet form given there should read ka.kəʔ-ǵ-as\_ǵa ‘he caught sight of it’).

- ka.kəǵ|<sub>1</sub>-min<sub>2</sub>a ‘to look at, cast a glance at s.t., tr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy.ǵuʔ  
k<sup>w</sup>.s.ka.kəǵ|<sub>1</sub>-min-c-ás<sub>2</sub>a ‘he never even looked at me.’ (The presence of n rather than expected n̄ in -min may be a misrecording.)
- n.kǵ|<sub>1</sub>-ǵnaʔ-min ‘to keep an eye on s.t., tr.:’ n.kǵ|<sub>1</sub>-ǵnaʔ-mín-c-as ‘he keeps an eye on me.’
- kál-ən ‘to chase s.o., s.t., tr.:’ waʔ kál-n-as ti.púʔǵax<sup>w</sup>.a ‘he is chasing the mouse;’ waʔ kál-n-as ti.s.qáǵʔ.a ti.máw.a ‘the dog is chasing the cat;’ s.taǵ ti.waʔ.kál-n-as ti.máw.a ‘what is the cat chasing?;’ s.taǵ k<sup>w</sup>u.waʔ.kal-ən-táli ti.púʔǵax<sup>w</sup>.a ‘what is chasing the mouse?’ || PS \*kal ‘to go after, follow, chase’ (K36). Cf. kalál.
- kəl:kál-ən ‘to chase and try to catch s.o., tr.’
- n.kál-im, n.kál-ən ‘to want to go with s.o., intr., tr.’
- n.kál-xal, n.kal-s ‘to follow s.o. (to see that he does not get into trouble, to see that he gets home safely), intr., tr.’ || Probably contains the stative prefix s-, merged with n-.
- n.ká<kə>|<sub>1</sub>-xal, n.ká<kə>|<sub>1</sub>-s ‘to follow s.o. all the time (e.g., dog following its master, or child following its mother), intr., tr.’  
|| Probably contains the stative prefix s-, merged with n-.
- n.kál-xən ‘to follow tracks, intr.’
- n.kál<sub>1</sub>-c-xal ‘to repeat s.o., intr.’
- n.kál<sub>1</sub>-c-aǵ (A) ‘to repeat s.o., tr.:’ n.kal<sub>1</sub>-c-aǵ-c-kax<sup>w</sup> ‘you repeat after me!;’ (B) ‘to pay the witness at a name-giving ceremony, tr.’
- n.kal<sub>1</sub>-c-s ‘to repeat after s.o., tr’ (largely synonymous with n.kál<sub>1</sub>-c-aǵ):  
n.kal<sub>1</sub>-c-s-túm-x-kax<sup>w</sup> ‘you repeat after me!’
- √kiǵ : kí{?}<kə>|<sub>1</sub> ‘unwilling to do s.t.:’ ǵák.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ká.taʔ, xáʔ-s<sub>2</sub>a ʔə.tʔú-na ti.q<sup>w</sup>úʔ.a; súx<sup>w</sup>ast, ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ, ǵak mútaʔ ǵáǵ-əm; wáʔ.ǵuʔ ʔá.tiʔ ǵíl-əm, níʔ.ǵuʔ s.kí{?}<kə>|<sub>1</sub>-s k<sup>w</sup>as.ǵáǵ-əm ‘he was going along there, quite a ways up from the water; he went down, he had a drink, and he went up again; he kept doing that until he got too lazy to go uphill.’
- ki{?}<k>|<sub>1</sub>-úʔ ‘lazy, always unwilling to do things.’
- √kiǵ! (Meaning unclear, only found in combination with -us ‘face’ or -qs ‘nose’): ka.kǵ|<sub>1</sub>-us<sub>2</sub>a ‘to get hurt suddenly (physically or in feelings, e.g., when jamming one’s finger in a door, or when being utterly

embarrassed or saddened)’ (refers to the expression on s.o.’s face, when that person is hurt, embarrassed or saddened): **ka.kiꞥ-us-kán\_a ʔayɸ** ‘I was at wit’s end (with pain or shame).’

- **kiꞥ-us-əm** ‘to feel very bad about s.t., intr.?’ **kiꞥ-us-əm-ɸkán\_kɸ ʔayɸ ɸ\_ǰán-s-as ti\_n.káh\_a** ‘I will feel very bad if he wrecks my car;’ **wáʔ\_maɸ kiꞥ-us-əm** (virtually untranslatable, said to a child when it wants to cry, probably something like ‘go ahead and give in to your grief’); **wáʔ\_λuʔ waʔ kiꞥ-us-əm, xʷʔəz kʷas\_k.a.ʔlal\_a** ‘he is at wit’s end so bad, he cannot even cry.’
- **ki(ʔ)ꞥ-ús** ‘to get really embarrassed or hurt.’
- **kiꞥ-qs-am, kiꞥ-qs-miñ** ‘to snub s.o., to “wrinkle one’s nose at s.o.” intr., tr.’

√**kaláp** (?): **n.s.kaláp-tən** (\*) ‘village.’

**n.kəɭám** ‘(to observe) Lent.’ || Borrowing from French *le carême*.

**kálic** ‘carrots.’ || Borrowing from English.

— **kalic-úpzaʔ** ‘Pineapple Weed,’ *Matricaria matricarioides*.

**klísməs** ‘Christmas.’ || Borrowing from English.

**kəɭəñ** ‘candle.’ || Borrowing from English.

**kalál** ‘soon.’ || Cf. **kál-ən**.

— **ɸ\_kalál-as** ‘after a while.’

**káik-ən** ‘to delouse s.o., an animal, tr.’ || PS \***kalk** ‘to delouse’ (K36).

— **káik-tən** ‘louse comb.’

√**kɭəkik** : **kəɭ:kɭəkik** ‘(White-tailed) ptarmigan,’ *Lagopus leucurus*. || See also **lək:ləkik**. Thompson **kəl:klákək** ‘White-tailed ptarmigan’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1113).

**kláx<sup>w</sup>** ‘muskrat.’ || PS \***kəɭax<sup>w</sup>** ‘muskrat’ (K36).

— **kə:kláx<sup>w</sup>** ‘muskrat, muskrats.’ || The initial reduplication indicates plurality in some idiolects. However, in other idiolects, **kə:kláx<sup>w</sup>** is used as the general gloss for ‘muskrat,’ without implication of plurality.

— **kláx<sup>w</sup>-am, kə:kláx<sup>w</sup>-am** ‘to trap muskrats, intr.’

√**kəɭəx̃** : **kəɭ:kəɭəx̃** M ‘to thunder.’ **waʔ kəɭ:kəɭəx̃** ‘it is thundering.’ || The F gloss is **kən:knáp**.

— **s.kəɭ:kəɭəx̃** ‘thunder.’

káíwat ‘medicine.’ See q<sup>w</sup>nuǰ<sup>w</sup> for an example. || káíwat is used in both M and F, while mǝlámən is largely limited to F.

— káíwat-á4x<sup>w</sup> ‘drug store.’ || A neologism. Traditionally, the suffix -a4x<sup>w</sup> only occurs after verbs, not nouns.

— n.káíwat-ál-us-tən ‘eye-medicine.’

s.kláwckza? ‘cone of pine or fir’ (synonymous with s.cǝk-qír̃). || For the sequence ckza? cf. -alckza? ‘leaf.’

káíwíl ‘to barbecue tree-moss, intr.’

kála? (A) ‘first:’ ní4\_tí? kála? sáq<sup>w</sup>u4 l.c7a Lillooet\_a k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.mú4ac, Harry Carey ta\_səm7ám-s\_a ‘that was the first halfbreed woman here in Lillooet, Harry Carey’s wife;’ ní4\_7í? kála? ǰlít-n-as, 7izá-wna 7i\_s.7ix<sup>w</sup>4-úlr̃nǝx<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘those were the first ones he invited, those strangers;’ (B) ‘very, really:’ wá?4kax<sup>w</sup>\_ǰu? zəwát-ən 7i\_q<sup>w</sup>áí4\_a, kála? q̃íǰ ‘you know what pitch is, it is really hard;’ kála? 7áma cíkən ‘a really good chicken;’ kála?4kán\_ǰu? 7ǰl̃s-əm ‘I am really sick;’ (C) ‘to go ahead:’ kála? 7á.ta? ‘go ahead!;’ núwh-as k<sup>w</sup>u\_kála? ‘you go ahead!;’ kála?4káx<sup>w</sup> ‘you go ahead!;’ (D) ‘before’ (kála? in meaning (A), but followed by factualized k<sup>w</sup>-constructions): kála? k<sup>w</sup>\_s.x<sup>w</sup>ák-i 4əl\_wi\_s.nu-láp ‘they were awake before you folks;’ kála? k<sup>w</sup>\_s.cúk<sup>w</sup>-ka4 4əl\_wi\_s.ní4 ‘we were finished before them.’

— s.kála?-s (usually abbreviated to kála?-s) ‘before:’ 7úq<sup>w</sup>7-an-s c7a kála?-s 4əl\_k<sup>w</sup>\_s.7ǰl̃s-əm-su ‘drink this before you get sick;’ húy-4kan cúk<sup>w</sup>-uñ c7a kála?-s 4əl\_k<sup>w</sup>\_ən.s.ǰák ‘I am going to finish this before I go;’ 7acǰ-ən-cí-4kan\_k4 kála?-s 4əl\_k<sup>w</sup>\_ən.s.ǰák 7í(7)wəs ‘I’ll see you before I go fishing.’

— s.kál:kla? ‘ancestors.’

— s.kəl:kǝk>la? ‘elders; oldtimers; ancestors.’ || The stress-pattern indicates that this is a CVC-reduplication of an unattested simplex s.kǝk>la?, rather than C-reduplication of s.kál:kla?.

— s.kǝkǝ>l7-ar̃nǰ ‘older relative, oldest in the family’ (opposite of s.7alǝ<l>na?): s.kǝkǝ>l7-ar̃nǰ-kan (synonymous with s.7ǝnc\_a ti\_s.kǝkǝ>l7-ar̃nǰ\_a) ‘I am the oldest in the family;’ ti\_s.kǝkǝ>l7-ar̃nǰ\_a n.s.qayx<sup>w</sup> ‘my oldest brother’ (woman speaking).

- s.kəlʔ-áqs, s.kəlʔ-áqs-tən, kəlʔ-áqs-tən, n.kəlʔ-áqs-tən ‘leader, band councillor.’
- s.kalú<l>ʔ ‘Great Horned Owl,’ *Bubo virginianus*: x<sup>w</sup>ʔáz-as  
 k<sup>w</sup>asu\_ka.ték<sup>w</sup>\_a, níʔ\_ǵuʔ n.s.huʔ ǵlít-ən ta\_s.kalú<l>ʔ\_a, cʔas-min-  
 cíh-as\_kʔ ta\_s.kalú<l>ʔ\_a ‘if you don’t hush, I will call the Owl,  
 the Owl will come for you.’ See n.k<sup>w</sup>ǵ-ús-təh̄ ‘eye,’ √laq<sup>w</sup> ‘to  
 tear, pry open,’ and ʔəm:ʔímn-əm ‘to make animal noise’ for  
 additional examples. || Cf. Thompson kə:kel-uleʔ, s.kel-úleʔ (√kel  
 ‘to follow,’ -uleʔ ‘deer (?)’), Thompson and Thompson 1996:1063.  
 While the Lillooet form suggests reduplication (from an otherwise  
 unattested root \*kaluʔ), it may also have been borrowed in its full  
 form from Thompson.
- kalú<l>ʔ-ac-əm̄ ‘to hoot, like owl (also persons, to indicate that one has  
 found game).’
- kəkńí ‘Kokanee salmon:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔit ʔi\_kəkńíh\_a ‘there is lots of Kokanees.’  
 || PS \*kanax<sup>w</sup> ‘salmon (species)’ (K38, who adds that IS forms  
 ending in i, including Lillooet, may be borrowings from English, a  
 suggestion made likely for Lillooet, since Kokanees are not  
 indigenous to Lillooet territory).
- kəkʷəlxáz̄ (\*) ‘indolent.’ || Possibly contains the suffixes -ilx (in its  
 unstressed allomorph) and -aʔ ‘playingly.’
- kíkaʔ (Respectful and affectionate form of address to a woman, comparable  
 to ‘dear,’ but often untranslatable): símaʔ\_ǵuʔ, kíkaʔ ‘come here,  
 kíkaʔ;’ kán-əm, kíkaʔ ‘what is the matter, my dear?’  
 || PS \*kay(-aʔ) ‘grandmother’ (K39). See also √kix (1).
- s.kíkaʔ ‘girl, (young) woman’ (term of endearment; used as argument  
 in sentences, rather than as form of address): x<sup>w</sup>ʔit wi\_s.kíkaʔ ‘lots  
 of girls’ (referring to girls taking part in a communal dance; line  
 from a dancing song); waʔ l.cʔa k<sup>w</sup>\_s.kíkaʔ ‘here is my little girl.’  
 || As the examples show, this word combines with the articles  
 k<sup>w</sup>\_ and wi\_, which typically combine with proper nouns.
- n.kak<sup>w</sup>úsənt, n.kak<sup>w</sup>úsənət ‘star.’ || PS \*k<sup>w</sup>usən ‘star’ (K47).
- √kəx : kəx:kəx ‘older sister.’ || See √kix (1) for etymological comments.
- √kix (1): s.kíx-zaʔ ‘mother.’ See kəm̄-əm and ʔ<sup>w</sup>uyt for examples. || PS

- \*kix(-aʔ) ‘mother, elder sister’ (K39, who also lists Lillooet káx:kəx ‘older sister’ under the PS root and refers to PS \*kay(-aʔ) ‘grandmother,’ for which see also Lillooet kíkəʔ).
- s.kix-əzʔ-úʔ ‘stepmother.’
- √kix (2): kíkx:kəx-ət ‘lively, working fast, getting things done quickly’ (synonymous with xət:xát and xəʔ:xəʔ-əm).
- √kəxm ‘to walk along s.t.’ (recorded only in unstressed derivations, and often in the shape kxm-): kəxm-ákst, kxm-akst ‘branch, limb of a tree.’
- kəx:kəxm-ákst ‘many branches.’
- n.kəxm-ákst-la-qín ‘stupid person, knothed.’
- n.kxm-áʔm>ləq<sup>w</sup> (A) ‘to walk on a log;’ (B) A species of berry, tentatively identified as Stink Currant, Greyberry, *Ribes ? bracteosum*.
- n.kxm-aʔm>ləq<sup>w</sup>-áz Stink Currant (Greyberry) bush.
- n.kəxm-íwac, n.kxm-íwac ‘to walk on the ice on a river or lake.’
- √kəx<sup>w</sup> : kəx<sup>w</sup>-p ‘to get bruised.’
- kəx<sup>w</sup>-p-ál-us ‘to bruise one’s eye, to get a black eye.’
- ka.n.kəx<sup>w</sup>-al-ús\_a ‘to get a black eye (suddenly).’
- kəx<sup>w</sup>:kx<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘dark blue, purplish blue.’
- kəx<sup>w</sup>:kx<sup>w</sup>-əm-mínst ‘blue (lighter than kəx<sup>w</sup>:kx<sup>w</sup>-əm).’
- kx<sup>w</sup>ans, n.kx<sup>w</sup>ans (Unidentified type of small owl, announces an imminent death’ (“ghost owl”). It is most likely the Saw-whet Owl, *Aegolius acadicus*, which is the most common small owl around Lillooet and Mount Currie.) || The form kx<sup>w</sup>ans was recorded by Davis for M, while n.kx<sup>w</sup>ans was recorded by Van Eijk and Davis for F.
- √kiš : ki{ʔ}š ‘cranky (child), fussing (because it wants attention or is sick).’
- s.kiš-c, kíkš-c-am ‘to baby oneself, to think one is helpless in everything.’
- √kəš<sup>w</sup> ‘tapping sound:’ ka.kəš<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to make a tapping sound (e.g., cane on hard surface).’ || Cf. √kiš<sup>w</sup>.
- kəš<sup>w</sup>:kəš<sup>w</sup>:kəš<sup>w</sup> ‘rattling or tapping sound (e.g., when chain on a tire

breaks).’

√kiǰ̃<sup>w</sup> : kǰ̃<sup>w</sup>=əǰ̃<sup>w</sup> ‘crackling sound of s.t. frying (e.g., grease), or of pitch burning.’ || Cf. √kəǰ̃<sup>w</sup>.

√kiŋ<sup>w</sup> (\*) (Meaning unknown, recorded only in ka.kǰ̃<sup>w</sup>-us\_a ‘to be upset, troubled, sad (e.g., about lost money).’ Possibly a misrecording of ka.kǰ̃<sup>w</sup>-us\_a, but cf. pǰ̃-xal and pǰ̃-ǰ̃n for a similar ! ~ ŋ<sup>w</sup> pair.)

s.kǰ̃<sup>w</sup> (\*) ‘wife, girlfriend; kept woman (?).’ plan\_k<sup>w</sup>u?\_tú?\_ti? ʔayɬ q<sup>w</sup>acác pǰ̃ǰ̃əm ta\_s.kalú<ǰ̃>\_a, x<sup>w</sup>ǰ̃-əm k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.q<sup>w</sup>yíc múta? k<sup>w</sup>u\_tákəm\_ǰ̃u? ká.ti? wá?\_ǰ̃u? ǰ̃ǰ̃q-s-as, ʔi\_s.mú<ǰ̃>tm̃\_a, ʔi\_s.taǰ̃əsəzh\_a, ǰ̃ǰ̃q-xit-as ta\_s.kǰ̃<sup>w</sup>-s\_a, níɬ\_t\_i? ʔayɬ wa? nah-n-ás k<sup>w</sup>a\_s.kǰ̃<sup>w</sup>; s.tam̃-as\_ka\_maɬ\_t\_i?, x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz k<sup>w</sup>ənswa\_zəwát-ən ɬ\_s.tám-as k<sup>w</sup>a\_s.kǰ̃<sup>w</sup> ‘that Owl had already set out hunting, looking for rabbits and everything else that used to bring, grouse, squirrels, he brought them to his s.kǰ̃<sup>w</sup>, that is what he used to call her, s.kǰ̃<sup>w</sup>; whatever that is, I don’t know what a s.kǰ̃<sup>w</sup> is;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz múta? k<sup>w</sup>as\_ǰ̃ǰ̃k-xǰ̃[t]-c-as na\_n.k<sup>w</sup>é<k<sup>w</sup>>?\_a ɬ\_s.tám-as k<sup>w</sup>a\_s.kǰ̃<sup>w</sup>; níɬ\_ka\_wí?\_həm ta\_səmʔam-min-ás\_a ta\_s.m̃é<ǰ̃>ɬac\_a ‘and my grandmother did not tell me what a s.kǰ̃<sup>w</sup> is either; I guess that what he made the girl into by keeping her as a wife.’ (The two example sentences run consecutively in a legend told by Martina LaRochele.) See háǰ̃a-xit for an additional example.

káh-ən ‘to pry s.t. open a little bit, tr.’ || PIS \*kah \*ka? ‘to open’ (K164).

— kah-q<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to open a lid, tr.’

— kah-c-ám ‘to open one’s mouth.’

— n.kah-c-án ‘to open a door a little bit, tr.’

— kh-áǰ̃-əm ‘to pry a rock, intr.’

kəh ‘car, train.’ || Borrowing from English.’

— kəh-əm (A) ‘to go by car, intr.’; (B) ‘to meet the train, intr.’

— n.kəh-əw̃s ‘railroad track.’

— n.kəh:kh-əw̃s ‘to walk along the railroad track.’

√kw (?): kw-áǰ̃kza? ‘acorn.’ || See kaw-áǰ̃kza? for comments.

kəw-xál, kéw-ən ‘to clear land, intr., tr.’

— s.kəw ‘clearing, cleared land.’

— kéw:kw-əm ‘area in forest with no underbrush.’

— na.kəw ‘area in forest with no underbrush.’ || Possibly an irregular

amalgam of *naləw* and *s.kəw*.

√*kaw* (1): *s.kaw* ‘woman’s sister-in-law (husband’s sister; woman’s brother’s wife).’ || PS \**kaw* I ‘relative through marriage (mostly of, to or through female)’ (K38).

√*kaw* (2) ‘away.’ *káw-ləx* ‘to move away on land.’ || PS \**kaw* II ‘down, downhill area (beach, lakeshore),’ PS \**kaw* III ‘far (out on the water/prairie)’ (K39, who lists Lillooet *kəw:káw* ‘lakeshore’ under \**kaw* II, although that item does not occur in that meaning in my corpus (but see *kəw:káw* below), and states that a connection between \**kaw* II and \**kaw* III is quite possible.

— *n.káw-ləx* ‘to move away on or in the water (swimming or in a boat or canoe); to set off from the shore.’

— *kəw:káw* ‘to sleep away from a wall’ (opposite of *kəs:kís-əm*). || See comment under *káw-ləx* above.

— *káw=əw* ‘to come apart from s.t. (e.g., joints, or extension coming away from the main structure).’

— *ká{ʔə}w̃* ‘to go far away on land.’

— *ká<k>{ʔa}w̃* ‘to go a bit farther.’

— *n.ká{ʔə}w̃* ‘to go far away on or in the water.’

— *n.kəw:káw* ‘to move away on water (but not as far as *n.ká{ʔə}w̃*):’  
*n.kəw:káw-ɬkax<sup>w</sup>* ‘go out further!’

— *kə:káw* ‘far away.’ See *put* for an example.

— *n.kə:kaw-aláqaɬ* ‘wide (of water); far from shore to shore.’ See *sał-átq<sup>w</sup>a?* for an example.

— *sa.káw-məx*, *sa.káw-amx*, *sa.káw-aməx* (different variants recorded from different consultants) ‘Prairie Indian; Cree Indian’ (in the latter meaning also commented on as “Indian from way up north” by one consultant, which does not correspond to the location of the Cree as east of the Lillooet). || Cf. *sə.káw-aməx* (next item).

— *sə.káw-aməx* ‘giant from way back.’ || Cf. preceding item. The exact semantic and formal relationship between *sa.káw-məx/sa.káw-amx/sa.káw-aməx* and *sə.káw-aməx* remains to be firmly established.

√*kaw* (3): *káw:kəw* ‘Big Sagebrush,’ *Artemisia tridentata*. || Cf. *s.káʔəw̃*

‘berries of Sitka Mountain-ash,’ and *kaw-álckza?* ‘Yarrow’ (*√kaw* (4)).

*√kaw* (4) (?): *kaw-álckza?* ‘Yarrow (?)’ || Cf. *kw-álckza?* ‘acorn.’ The exact semantic and formal relationship between *kaw-álckza?* and *kw-álckza?*, and between *kaw-álckza?* and *qə́cyu?-á<?>ʔəp* (see there), remains to be firmly established.

*√kay* : *káy:kay* ‘Steller’s Jay,’ *Cyanocitta stelleri* (when bringing good news). || Synonymous with *qáy:qay*. Cf. Thompson *q<sup>w</sup>áy*, *q<sup>w</sup>áy*, *q<sup>w</sup>áy* ‘call of Steller’s Jay [foretells success in gathering, harvesting]’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:955).

*√kiy* : *kiy-a:kiy-a* (Longlegged spider, probably Daddy-longlegs.)

*s.kayú* ‘horse.’ || Possibly a borrowing from Chinook Jargon *kiuatan*. According to Joe Joseph, *s.kayú* is an “old-time word,” used before *č+qáǰa?* came into use.

*s.kiy?amx* F ‘porcupine.’ || CSLT *\*s-kə́ya-mx* ‘porcupine’ (K225, although this word alphabetically belongs on p. 224). The M gloss is *k<sup>w</sup>əl:k<sup>w</sup>əl*.

*s.kəžk* (General term for both Brittle Prickly-pear Cactus, *Opuntia fragilis*, and Plains Prickly-pear Cactus, *Opuntia polyacantha*.)

*√káza?* (1): *n.s.káza?* ‘proud, stuck-up, conceited.’

— *n.s.ká<k>za?* ‘a little bit proud.’

*√káza?* (2): *ká<k>za?* ‘to lie, tell a lie.’

— *ká<kə>z?-an* ‘to lie to s.o., tr.?’ *ka<kə>z?-án-c-as* ‘he lied to me.’

— *ká<k>za?-min* ‘to lie about s.o., tr.?’ *wá?\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ta\_k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>pý\_a, wá?\_ti? ʔə[s].s.k<sup>w</sup>úza? ta\_s.qáyx<sup>w</sup>\_a; níʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>u?\_ǰu? ká.ti? sə\_s\_cíx<sup>w</sup> ka<k>za?-mín-as ta\_s.qác-za?-s\_a k<sup>w</sup>as\_ǰələn-c-ám ká.ti? k\_i.s.tám\_a* ‘there was this chief, who had a son; so he [the son] would go out and lie about his father, saying that his father was begging for all kinds of food.’

— *kə<k>za?-nún, kəza?-nún, kəz?a-nún* ‘to doubt s.o., tr.’

*n.ka?* (A) ‘(to be) where?:’ *n.ka? ni\_máw\_a* ‘where is the cat?;’ *n.ka? k<sup>w</sup>u\_cúwa?-s s.Alec cəs-p-íča?* ‘which one is Alec’s sweater?’ (literally, ‘where is the sweater belonging to Alec?’); (B) ‘whither’ (in that meaning probably a contraction of *\*ʔə.n.ká?*, with *ʔə-*

‘towards’): n.kaʔ ɬ\_nás-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘where are you going?’; n.káʔ\_tuʔ  
 ni\_máw\_a ‘where did the cat go?’; n.kaʔ-as\_ká\_həm\_tuʔ ʔayɬ  
 ni\_púʔýax<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘the mouse must have run off somewhere.’

— ʔəl.ən.káʔ ‘(to be) where?’ || Possibly a back-formation, with a unique  
 allomorph of the prefix l-, to make exclusive reference to ‘where  
 at,’ in contrast to [ʔəl.]n.kaʔ (n.kaʔ (B)).

kaʔɬ ‘again, one more time; for a while:’ núwa kaʔɬ k<sup>w</sup>u\_zaxn-áyɬ ‘it’s  
 your turn to carry the baby (on your back);’ húy-ɬkan kaʔɬ cuk<sup>w</sup>  
 ‘I am going to quit for a while;’ n.ǎák<sup>w</sup>-xi[t]-c kaʔɬ ‘pour me  
 another one!’

kʔáxil (\*) ‘young person.’

s.káʔəw̄ ‘berries of Sitka Mountain-ash.’ || Cf. káw:kəw (√kaw (3)) and  
 kaw-álckzaʔ (√kaw (4)).

— kaʔw̄-áz ‘Sitka Mountain-ash,’ *Sorbus sitchensis*.

## k̄

√k̄ (?): s.k̄-áp-qən ‘back of head.’ || Cf. s.k̄z-áp-qən. The root k̄ in s.k̄-áp-  
 qən is possibly a remnant of √kaʔ to stop at s.t.’ The word may  
 also be a borrowing from Shuswap s-kep-qn ‘head,’ Kuipers  
 1974:212.

ḵa, k̄a ‘possibility, surmise:’ wáʔ\_k̄a lá.tiʔ ʔəs.cítx<sup>w</sup> ti\_s.kíx-zaʔ-s\_a  
 ti\_s.yáqcʔ\_a ‘I guess the mother of the woman had a house there;’  
 sámaʔ\_k̄a k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.q<sup>w</sup>al-ən-táli ‘it must have been a white man who  
 told her;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáz\_k̄a k<sup>w</sup>as\_x<sup>w</sup>ʔít k<sup>w</sup>a\_s.təm:tək̄tə>ḵm̄-s ‘apparently he  
 was not wearing too many clothes;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy\_ǎuʔ k<sup>w</sup>as\_ka.ták<sup>w</sup>\_a,  
 s.tam̄-as\_k̄a\_maɬ k<sup>w</sup>a\_ʔilal-mín-as ta\_s.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k̄<sup>w</sup>>mit\_a,  
 ta\_s.m̄é<ḵm̄>ɬac\_a ‘whatever the little girl was crying for, she  
 would not hush;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz k<sup>w</sup>\_s.zəwat-n-ít-as ɬ\_s.wát-as\_ʔiz  
 k<sup>w</sup>u\_ʔús[-s]-tali, k̄a\_ɬ\_sámʔ-as, k̄a\_ɬ\_s.tam̄-as ‘they did not know who  
 had thrown those things away, whether it was a white man, or  
 whatever.’ For an additional example see n.kaʔ. || The clitic ḵa (k̄a\_)  
 shares the idea of ‘conjecture’ with ǎn̄. However, ḵa

refers only to a possibility, while *ʌn* refers to an almost inevitable conclusion, as is shown by the following two examples: *wáʌka* *kʷzús-əm* ‘he must be at work (which is why he is not here);’ *wáʌ-asʌn* *kʷzús-əm* ‘it looks like he is working.’ See also *kámaʌ*.

*kámaʌ* ‘but’ (generally introduces information that is contradictory to what has been said about something else, as in Russian *a*):  
*nu(?)qʷ-ám* *ʌkʷún-sʌ*, *kámaʌ* *ʌnátxʷ-as* *kálaʌʌuʌ* *ʌəʌ* ‘it is warming up today, but yesterday it was really cold;’ *tákəmʌuʌ* *s.wat* *waʌ* *zəwat-ən-c-ál-it-as* *kʷənswaʌn.kýáp*, *kámaʌ* *xʷʌz* *s.núwa* *kʷasuʌn.kýáp* ‘everybody knows that I am a coyote, but you are not a coyote.’ || The constituent *ka* is interpreted as a full word variant of *ka* but the entire form *kámaʌ* could also be monomorphemic *kámaʌ*, cf. PS *\*ki/aməl* ‘almost, near’ and Shuswap *keməʌ* ‘but, only’ (K41, who also suggests a link to PS *\*kih* ‘near’).

*kápał* ‘sinker, weight on fishline.’ || Also recorded *kápał* (probably a misrecording, cf. Shuswap *x-kəp-elstn* ‘sinker line on dragnet’ (Kuipers 1974:212), with non-glottalized *p*).

*kəpiłus* ‘stem of pipe, cigarette holder.’ || Variant of *pəkilús*.

*kəpxʷ-xál*, *kəpxʷ-án* ‘to make a hole in or through s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS *\*kəpxʷ* ‘to break, crush, gouge out’ (K42).

— *s.kəpxʷ* ‘hole’ (synonymous with *s.ʌəʌq*).

— *ka.kəpəxʷʌ* ‘to get a hole suddenly (e.g., when a knot falls out of a piece of wood, or when paper gets pierced)’ (synonymous with *ka.ʌtəqʌ*).

— *kəp:kəpxʷ-ə<xʷ>łus* ‘to have little holes (e.g., a biscuit).’

— *s.kəpxʷ-əc* ‘hole, mouth of cave or cavity, mouse hole.’

*kəpʌ-xál* ‘to knock, intr.’

— *ka.kəpəʌʌ* ‘to make a single knocking sound (e.g., a pencil falling on the floor).’

— *kəp<əpə>ʌ* ‘to make a continuous knocking sound (e.g., hailstones hitting a roof).’

— *kəpʌ-ús-xal* ‘to knock on a window when s.o. goes by, intr.’

*ʌkəp* ‘soft, low (of sound):’ *kəp:kəp-c* ‘to talk low, to whisper.’

- s.ká<k>ǰ-əc, ká<k>ǰ-əc *id.* as kəǰ:káǰ-c.
  - s.ká<k>ǰ-əc-miñ ‘to whisper to s.o., tr.:’ s.ká<k>ǰ-əc-miñ-ʔkax<sup>w</sup>  
ti.ñá<ñ>ǰ<sup>w</sup>aʔ-sw<sub>a</sub> ‘you whisper to your sweetheart.’
  - kəǰ:káǰ-xən to walk softly.’
  - s.ká<k>ǰ-xəñ *id.* as kəǰ:káǰ-xən.
- kíp-in ‘to hold s.t. with tweezers or tongs, tr.’ || PS \*kíp ‘to squeeze, pinch’ (K42).
- kíp-mən ‘tweezers, tongs.’
  - kíp-c-am ‘to press one’s lips together.’
  - n.kíp-q-tən ‘holder for bottom frame of basket (consisting of two sticks or strips of wood that are tied together to form a clasp on the frame).’
  - n.kíp-q-am ‘to put a n.kíp-q-tən on a basket (bottom) frame, intr.’
  - kəǰ:kíp-al-ús-əm ‘to squint one’s eyes.’
  - kəǰ:ká<k>ǰ-al-us ‘to have squinty eyes.’
- káǰə́ (Probably incorrect variant of káǰə́.)
- √kəm ‘area, location, edge:’ kəm-qs ‘end of street, stick, bridge:’ kə́m-qs-  
c<sub>a</sub> ti.ǰáǰ-mən<sub>a</sub> ‘on the other side of the bridge.’ || PIS \*kəm  
‘stem occurring with many (complexes of) lexical suffixes, sometimes accompanied by local prefixes, to form words expressing parts of the body (but not internal organs), parts of lodgings, and geographical features; its use is markedly less widespread in Li[lloet,] Th[ompson,] C[oeur] [d’Alene] than in the other IS languages’ (K166, who also mentions that this root should not be identified with PS \*kəm ‘grab a handful’).
- kəm-ánis ‘edge of land or water:’ kəm-ánis-c<sub>a</sub> lá.tiʔ ti.tmíx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘at the edge of the land;’ kəm-ánis-c<sub>a</sub> ti.q<sup>w</sup>ú<sub>a</sub> ‘at the water’s edge.’
  - kəm-us (A) ‘edge of a cliff or steep sidehill;’ (B) (Unidentified species of mushroom, in this meaning also recorded as n.kəm-us which is rejected by some consultants).
  - kəm:kəm-ús ‘to go along the edge of a steep sidehill.’
  - s.kə́m-c (A) F ‘door’ (cf. səps M ‘door’); (B) ‘edge (of body of water):’ s.kə́m-c-s<sub>a</sub> ti.q<sup>w</sup>ú<sub>a</sub> ‘(at) the edge of the water;’ s.kə́m-c-s<sub>a</sub> ti.całáʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘(at) the edge of the lake;’ s.kə́m-c-s<sub>a</sub>

ti\_s.cwá<w>x<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘(at) the edge of the river.’

- n.kə́m-c ‘edge of body of water’ (in M, this term usually refers to the head of Lillooet Lake): ná-s-kan ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ n.kə́m-c\_a ‘I am going to the edge of the water; I am going to the edge of Lillooet Lake.’
  - n.kə́m:kəm-əc ‘to walk along the edge of the water.’
  - kə́m-qín ‘top, summit.’ kə́m-qín-s\_a ti\_cítx<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘the top of the house;’ kə́m-qín-s\_a ti\_s.ɣáp\_a ‘the top of the tree;’ kə́m-qín-s\_a ti\_s.q<sup>w</sup>ə́m\_a ‘the top of the mountain.’
  - n.kə́m-qín ‘head (end) of a valley, creek or river.’
  - n.kəm-úlqŋ-am ‘to dive.’
  - n.kəm-ańk ‘seed of any berry or other piece of fruit, or of vegetables like cucumber.’
  - n.kəm-áxan-min ‘to carry s.t. under one’s arm, tr.:’ waʔ n.kəm-áxan-mín-as ʔi\_píph\_a ‘he is carrying papers under his arm.’ || Possibly a misrecording for \*n.kəm-áxan-min, with √kə́m (1) ‘to plug, put in narrow crack.’
- √kə́m (1): kə́m-xál, kə́m-əŋ ‘to put s.t. in a narrow split or crack, to plug s.t. into s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS \*kə́m ‘to grab a handful, squeeze, bite’ (K41). See also comment on √kə́m ‘area, etc.’
- s.kə́m-s ‘to hold s.t. in a narrow crack or split, tr.’
  - ka.kə́m\_a ‘to get plugged in, to get stuck in a crack.’
- √kə́m (2): ka.kə́m\_a ‘to go too far, to get carried away, to be too late:’ lán\_ʔuʔ núk<sup>w</sup>uń waʔ ka.kə́m\_a ‘he went too far again, he got carried away again;’ waʔ núk<sup>w</sup>uń ka.kə́m\_a ‘he is too late again;’ ka.kə́m\_a ɤwas\_ʔáw<=wə>t ‘he is too late’ (synonymous with lan núk<sup>w</sup>uń waʔ ka.kə́m\_a and most probably also with the two preceding examples, but probably with minor semantic differences). || Some speakers use ka.kə́m\_a in a more positive sense than ʔák<sup>w</sup>=ə́k<sup>w</sup> (B), in that ka.kə́m\_a also refers to working too hard (i.e., getting carried away doing s.t. positive). On the other hand, some speakers associate ka.kə́m\_a with səx-wílx, which seems to have a wholly negative connotation.
- √kam ‘softly, quietly:’ kám-ləx ‘to walk softly, to sneak along.’ Used less frequently than ká<kə>m-ləx below. || PIS \*kam ‘near, close’

(K166).

- ká<kə>m̄-ləx ‘to walk softly, to sneak along:’ *ʕak lá.ti? ká<kə>m̄-ləx*  
‘he walked softly, went with quiet steps.’
- s.ká<kə>m̄-ləx (Variant of ká<kə>m̄-ləx): s.ká<kə>m̄-ləx-kax<sup>w</sup> *ʕ\_nás-ax<sup>w</sup>*  
n.s.ʕim̄ ‘you walk softly when you go to lay beside a woman.’)
- ká<kə>m̄-ləx ‘to sneak up to s.o., tr.’
- √kim (?): kím-aíc ‘to freeze.’ || CSLT \*kím ‘cold, to freeze’ (K224, who  
also suggests a link to PS \*kay ‘cold (season),’ K43).
- s.kím-aíc ‘ice.’
- n.kím-aíc ‘frozen over (river or lake); ice on body of water.’
- kím-aíc-an, kím-aíc-ən ‘to freeze s.t., tr.’
- s.kar̄nc ‘Yellow Avalanche Lily; Glacier Lily’ (“Wild Sweet Potato”),  
*Erythronium grandiflorum*. || May contain the suffix -c ‘mouth.’
- kámaʔ : See ká\_maʔ.
- n.kəm̄q̄<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to drown s.o., s.t., tr.’
- n.kəm̄q̄<sup>w</sup>-ilx ‘to drown oneself.’
- ka.n.km̄əq̄<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to fall into the water:’ ka.n.km̄əq̄<sup>w</sup>\_a\_k<sup>w</sup>úʔ\_a ‘he fell into  
the water, I hear.’
- kámaʔ ‘needles of tree (pine, fir, etc.) lying on the ground.’ || PS  
\*kamu/a(maʔ) ‘(cover of) conifer needles (on ground)’ (K41).
- kát-ən ‘to poke s.o., s.t., tr.’ || Cf. s.kátəc, n.kátəq, kátl-aʔ.
- ka.n.kát-al-ús\_a (A) ‘to have s.t. sharp in one’s eye;’ (B) ‘to stare (into  
a void).’
- ka.n.kát-al-ús-min\_a ‘to stare at s.o., tr.:’ ka.n.kát-al-us-min-c-ás\_a ‘he  
stared at me.’
- √kit ‘close(by):’ kít-xn-aṁ ‘to get close (to s.t.), to go on a short trip:’  
nás-kan kít-xn-aṁ ‘I am going on a short trip.’ || PS \*kih, \*ki-t  
‘near’ (K40).
- kík>t-aʔ ‘closeby, nearby; to go on a short trip:’ kík>t-aʔ\_ʕuʔ  
t\_ən.s.nás\_a ‘I am going to a spot closeby.’
- kík>t-aʔ-min ‘to get close to s.t., tr.’
- kík>t-aʔ-xit ‘to put s.t. close to s.t., tr.’
- kík>t-aʔ-xn-aṁ ‘to go on a short trip:’ nás-kan kík>t-aʔ-xn-aṁ ‘I am  
going on a short trip; I am not going far.’

— kíkʔtʔ-ám ‘closer by.’

s.kátəc (\*) ‘tanning stick.’ || Cf. kát-ən.

n.kátnəq (\*) ‘horsefly’ (considered by some M speakers to be the F variant of čkʷus, although čkʷus was also recorded in F). || Cf. kát-ən.

√katl (?): kátl-až ‘Devil’s-club,’ *Oplopanax horridus*. || The final l of the root may be the connective l, in which case the root (\*kát) might be related to kát-ən. CSLT \*kátl ‘devil’s club’ (K222).

n.kətk ‘urgent, important message; special delivery.’

kətx<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to cut s.t. off, tr.’ || CSLT \*kətx<sup>w</sup> ‘to cut, sever, carve’ (K224).

— kətx<sup>w</sup>-mən ‘pliers.’

— kət:kətx<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to cut into little pieces (stew meat, wood, fish, etc.), tr.’

— kətx<sup>w</sup>-úsləp ‘to saw wood.’

— n.kətx<sup>w</sup>-ús ‘to have one’s head cut off.’ See s.ná:ňatx<sup>w</sup> for an example.

— n.kətx<sup>w</sup>-ús-ən ‘to behead s.o., tr.’

— ka.ktəx<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to fall off (after cutting):’ ník-xal-čkan, ka.ktəx<sup>w</sup>\_a ʔayč, cúk<sup>w</sup>-kan ‘I was cutting it, it fell off, and I was finished.’

kítaʔ ‘to heave a long, deep sigh’ (a sign that someone will visit you).

|| Considered to be an “old-time” word.

kácaʔ ‘storage basket or box (for trinkets, valuables, etc.).’ || CSLT \*kaca ‘storage box’ (K224).

— kəkʔcaʔ ‘small storage box or basket.’

— kəc:kəkʔcʔ-aq<sup>w</sup> ‘Prince’s-pine; Pipsissewa,’ *Chimaphila umbellata*.

|| The Lillooet name derives from the fact that the tops of the plant look like kəkʔcaʔ.

√kəc ‘put across:’ n.kəc ‘log or other object put across a creek or road.’

|| PS \*kəc I ‘to cross, put across e.o.’ (K40).

— n.kəc-xál, n.kəc-ən ‘to put s.t. (e.g., a log) across s.t. (e.g., a road or creek), intr., tr.’

— n.kəc-c-án ‘to put a bar across a gate, put a log across a creek, tr.’

— n.kəc-c-tən ‘bar on door or gate.’

— n.kəc:kəc-əc ‘bars and other obstacles all over the road (e.g., after Halloween).’

- ka.n.kć-ám̄\_a ‘to go in sideways (s.t. one tries to fit in), by accident; to end up cross-wise on the road (car in accident).’
- n.kć-ám̄-ləx ‘to go sideways.’
- kǎć-əl-wíʔ-tən ‘crosspiece in canoe.’
- kć-ut ‘collar bone.’
- kć-áka? ‘board used for measuring mesh when making a net.’
- s.kǎć-alc ‘horizontal strut in a roof frame.’ || The presence of a (rather than ə) in the root is unexplained.

√kać : See s.kǎć-alc (√kǎć).

√kić : kić, kǎć:kíć ‘clean.’

- kíć-ləx (A) ‘to clean oneself (either outside, by washing, or inside, by taking a laxative or emetic);’ (B) ‘to clean the house’ (synonymous with čǎ-ilx).

— kíć-xal, kíć-in̄ ‘to clean s.t., intr., tr.’

√ks (?): n.ks-ańk ‘mean(spirited).’ || PS \*kis ‘bad’ (K42, who mentions that Lillooet n.ks-ańk is borrowed from Shuswap).

— n.ks-ə<s>ńək ‘a little bit mean.’

kǎstən ‘nits.’ || PS \*(kə)st/tań ‘nits’ (K43, who does not list the Lillooet form).

n.ksáytkən ‘friend, relative, neighbour’ (“people right around you”): níʔ\_ʔiź wa? n.ksáytkən-ʔkaʔ ‘those are our neighbours, relatives;’ pápt\_k<sup>w</sup>u? wa? ʔi?wa? ʔwas\_píǎm̄ ʔi\_n.ksáytkən-s\_a ‘he always came along when his fellow-tribesmen went hunting.’

√kən (?): kən-əlwás-tən ‘corset’ (also recorded kəń-əlwás-tən). || Cf. √kəń.

√kəń : kəń-p ‘to harden (like jello or tallow).’ || Cf. √kən.

— kəń-p-áik ‘fat on top of soup hardens.’

√kin : kín:kən-t, kín:kń-ət ‘dangerous.’ || PIS \*kin ‘dangerous, precarious, causing fear’ (K166). Cf. kńux<sup>w</sup> with a shared reference to danger, and see also √kiń.

√kiń (?): ki(ʔə)ń-mín ‘to visit s.o. who has just returned from a trip:’ ki(ʔə)ń-min-c-al-it-as ‘they came to see me (as soon as I had arrived from my trip);’ nás-kan ki(ʔə)ń-mín ʔi\_łíq\_a ‘I am going to see the people who have just arrived.’ || A connection to √kin

‘dangerous’ is not excluded, due to the unpredictable discourse situation involving returnees from a trip, cf. Silver and Miller 1997:173-174)

√knux<sup>w</sup> : knúx<sup>w</sup>=əx<sup>w</sup> ‘to experience an eerie, spooky feeling (e.g., when people are together, and suddenly the conversation stops and an eerie feeling comes over the people).’ || See √kin for etymological comments.

√kəǎ : kǎǎ:kəǎ ‘dirty, not cleaned well.’ kǎǎ:kəǎ ti\_cítx<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘the house is dirty (on the inside).’ Cf. káw:kw-ət. || PIS \*kǎǎ ‘grey, brown, dirty’ (K165).

— ka(?)ǎ ‘to get dirty’ (more or less synonymous with cí(?)ǎ): ka(?)ǎ ti\_kǎh\_a ‘the car got dirty.’

√kǎǎ (Ablaut form of √kəǎ in ka(?)ǎ.)

kǎǎ ‘rock, stone.’ || CSLT \*kǎǎa? ‘stone, rock’ (K221).

— n.kǎǎh-íməm ‘rocky canyon.’

√kiǎ : ka.kíǎ\_a ‘to creak, crack (when s.t. is going to break).’ || PIS \*kǎt ‘to break off, crack, cut’ (K167).

— kíǎ-aká?-əm ‘to crack one’s knuckles.’

√kəʔ ‘to settle.’ n.kəʔ-p-əq ‘to settle down on the bottom (like sediment).’

√kəʔ ‘mud, thick liquid.’ s.kəʔ-t ‘mud.’ || PS \*kəʔ ‘to drip, drain, mud’ (K41).

— kəʔ-ən ‘to make liquid thick (e.g., by adding flour to water), tr.’

— kəʔ-p ‘muddy, thick (of liquid).’

— kəʔ:kəʔ-əp ‘all muddy.’

— kəʔ-p-ú!mǎx<sup>w</sup>, kəʔ-t-ú!mǎx<sup>w</sup> ‘muddy road.’

kǎʔmǎt ‘to burp.’

— kǎʔmǎt-s ‘to make s.o. burp, tr.:’ kǎʔmǎt-s-túmǎx-as ti\_píyh\_a ‘the beer made me burp’ (a very rare example of a non-animate transitive agent).

— kǎʔmǎt-min ‘to burp s.t. up, tr.:’ kǎʔmǎt-mín-ʔkan ti\_píyh\_a ‘I burped up the beer.’

√káʔa? : kǎ<k>ʔa? ‘bugs (of the type found in dried salmon when it gets soggy).’ || PS \*káʔu? (mostly red.) ‘maggot, mite’ (K41).

— kǎ<k>ʔʔ-án-əm ‘to be infested with kǎ<k>ʔa?’ kǎ<k>ʔʔ-án-əm

- ʔi.s.čwán<sub>a</sub> ‘the dried salmon are infested with ká<k>ʔa?’
- √kál ‘slow (?):’ n.kəl-č ‘to eat s.t. slowly (s.t. one does not really care for), intr.’
- kəl-xál, kəl-ən ‘to make a mark by scratching s.t., by cutting into it, intr., tr.’ || PS \*kəl ‘to cut (esp. skin), rip’ (K40).
- kə<k>|-ən ‘to make a little mark on s.t., to scratch it a little bit, tr.’
- kəl:k|-ən (A) ‘to cut s.t. (leather) into pieces, tr.;;’ (B) ‘to mark, scratch s.t., tr.’
- ka.kəl<sub>a</sub> ‘to make (leave) a scratchmark.’
- ka.kəl=|<sub>a</sub> ‘to make (leave) a scratchmark; to make a squeaky sound (like a nail scratching on a blackboard).’ || Possibly a misrecording of the previous item.
- ka.kəl-aká?<sub>a</sub> ‘to get scratched on one’s hand.’
- s.kəl (A) ‘leather, buckskin;’ (B) ‘s.t. one marks.’
- s.kəl-ʔúl F ‘buckskin.’ || The M gloss is sə<sə>ṁ.
- s.kə<kə>| (A) ‘small piece of leather;’ (B) ‘small mark.’
- k|-íca? ‘leather coat, buckskin coat:’ ni<sup>+</sup> cʔa n.k|-íca? ‘this is my buckskin coat.’
- s.k|-úl<sup>w</sup>məx ‘mark on the ground.’
- n.k|-úl<sup>w</sup>məx-am ‘to make a mark on the ground, intr.’
- kəl-mən ‘anything one scratches with.’
- kəl-x<sup>w</sup>əl-tən ‘black, coagulated blood in salmon (mainly along backbone, scraped out before it spoils the salmon).’
- √kál (1): kəl:kál ‘quiet, no noise is heard.’ || Cf. √kál (2) and kálán.
- ká(ʔə)l ‘to quiet down (e.g., when a group of people or deer move away, so the noise stops):’ ká(ʔə)l<sub>tu</sub>? ʔi.ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sub>a</sub> ‘the people are gone.’
- ká(ʔ)l-əc ‘to stop (noise, esp., when people are talking).’
- √kál (2): kál-əm ‘to wait, intr.’ || PS \*kál ‘to listen to, attend, wait’ (K41, who also lists Lillooet kálán ‘to listen’ under PS \*kál).
- kál-əm-min ‘to wait for s.o., tr.’
- s.kíl ‘rock rabbit; pika.’ || PIS \*s-kíl/n ‘hoary marmot, Rocky mountain pika’ (K165).
- s.kálpa? M ‘wife of man’s deceased brother.’ || PIS \*s-kalp ‘man’s

deceased brother's wife; parents-in-law or son-in/daughter-in-law after death of spouse' (K165). The F gloss is n.q<sup>w</sup>íc-tən.

— kálp?-am 'to marry the husband of one's deceased brother.'

√k!íp 'to curl:'. k!íp-ləx 'to curl up.' || For the sequence ip see the comment under čniṗ.

— s.k!íp-q<sup>w</sup>, s.kə!k!íp-q<sup>w</sup> 'curly hair.'

— k!íp-q<sup>w</sup>-am 'to curl one's hair.'

— k!íp-q<sup>w</sup>-an 'to curl s.o.'s hair, tr.'

kəlp 'to be on the edge of s.t.'

— kəlp-s 'to put (sew, etc.) s.t. on the edge, tr.'

√kəls : ka.k!əs\_a 'eerie silence falls:'. ka.k!əs\_a ʔayɬ 'an eerie silence fell (e.g., in the evening);'. ka.k!əs\_kəɬ\_a 'an eerie feeling came over us.'

kálan 'to listen, intr.:'. kálan-wi 'listen, you people!' || See √ka! (2) for etymological information.

— kálan-min 'to listen to s.o., tr.:'. kálan-min\_maɬ ti\_waʔ\_q<sup>w</sup>ai-ut-s-turíh-as 'listen to the one who is talking to you.'

— kálan-min-an-cút 'to listen to one's own advice.'

— n.kálan-ac 'to listen without saying a word.'

√kəlx<sup>w</sup> : n.kəlk=lə>x<sup>w</sup>-xál, n.kəlk=lə>x<sup>w</sup>-s 'to bother people, intr., tr.' || Cf. n.klux<sup>w</sup>.

√kála<sup>w</sup> (?): kála<sup>w</sup>-až 'False-box, Oregon Boxwood' ("Deerweed"), *Paxystima myrsinites*. || Synonymous with máwas-až, k<sup>w</sup>əc-š-m-áž.

— kə!kə!<k>lax<sup>w</sup>-až (Unidentified plant.)

n.klux<sup>w</sup> 'to be in bad shape (e.g., sick and almost dying; having no money):'. lan waʔ n.klux<sup>w</sup> ti\_waʔ\_ʔá!s-əm 'the one who is sick is in very bad shape, he is close to death.' || PIS \*kələx<sup>w</sup> 'to set (of sun), be (dangerously) sick' (K165). Cf. √kəlx<sup>w</sup> 'to bother people' for a possible shared semantic connection 'discomfort.'

— ka.n.klúx<sup>w</sup>-miṗ\_a 'to be worried about s.o., tr.:'. ka.n.klúx<sup>w</sup>-miṗ-ɬkán\_a ʔi\_waʔ\_ʔəs.š!až 'I am worried about the ones in the canoe.'

kəlq-xál, kəlq-án 'to cut s.t. (paper, cloth), intr., tr.'

— kəlq-ál-us-min 'to snub s.o., tr.:'. kəlq-al-us-mín-c-as 'he snubbed me.'

kəlĭ-án ‘to fit s.t. into s.t. narrow, into a small hole, tr.’

— ka.klǎĭ\_a ‘to fit into a small or narrow place.’

— ka.klǎĭ-s\_a ‘to manage to fit s.t. into a narrow place, tr.’

— kəlĭ-ĭlx, kəlĭ-í<ǎ>ĭəx ‘to squeeze or wiggle one’s way through s.t. (e.g., through a crowd, a thick brush).’

— kəlĭ-ál-us, kəlĭ-ál-us-əm (n.kəlĭ-ál-us, n.kəlĭ-ál-us-əm) ‘to look or peer through a crack or keyhole, intr., tr.’

— kəlĭ-ál-us-min (n.kəlĭ-ál-us-min) ‘to look, peer at s.o., tr.:’ n.kəlĭ-al-us-mín-c-as ‘he looked, peered at me.’

— n.kəlĭ-ál-us-tən ‘glasses, spectacles.’

ká|a? ‘liver.’

√kx : See n.kx-ínwas (under kax).

kəx-xál, kəx-ən ‘to shake things loose (e.g., fruit or berries from a tree), intr., tr.:’ kəx-ən\_ma† ti\_ǭ<sup>w</sup>l-áz\_a ‘shake the fruit tree!’ || See s.kx-us below for etymological comments.

— kəx-p ‘to fall out, to fall off (e.g., leaves):’ wa? kəx-p ti\_máq?\_a ‘the snow is falling lightly.’

— s.kəx-p ‘something fallen off (e.g., leaves, apples, berries); spilled matter; crumbs:’ x<sup>w</sup>uy, n.cáq<sup>w</sup>əm-†a?, síma?, húy-†kax<sup>w</sup> l.c?a k<sup>w</sup>an ʔi\_s.kəx-p\_a, ʔi\_s.kəx-p-s\_a c?a ti\_s.máh\_x\_a ‘come on, n.cáq<sup>w</sup>əm-†a?, come here, you will take these crumbs, the crumbs of this tobacco.’

— n.kəx-p-əq<sup>w</sup> (A) seeds are falling off; (B) ‘seed’ (with the nominalizer s- merged with n- of the stem).

— kəx-p-əc ‘to spill food when eating.’

— ka.n.kəx-al-ús\_a ‘to have tears in one’s eyes.’

— s.kx-us (A) ‘tear;’ (B) ‘bead;’ (C) ‘hail stone.’ || PIS \*s-kx-us ‘tear(s)’ (K167, who also refers to Lillooet which apparently is the only IS language to have preserved √kəx without -us).

— s.kə:kx-ús (A) ‘tears;’ (B) ‘beads;’ (C) ‘hail stones.’

— kə:kx-ús-am (A) to bead, do beadwork; (B) ‘to hail’ (the latter also recorded as kx-ús-am).

kax ‘dry, to be dry:’ plán\_ha wa? kax ‘is it dry already?’; húž\_ha kax ‘is it going to be dry?’ || See √kaza for etymological comments.

— káx-xal, káx-añ ‘to dry s.t., intr., tr.’ See ki<sub>u</sub> for an example.

— n.kax ‘container is dry inside.’

— ká(?)<k>x-a† ‘dried out completely.’

— káx-ləx ‘to dry oneself.’

— káx-†ča? ‘to dry meat.’

— n.káx-a†ča? ‘constipation.’

— n.kx-ínwas ‘island.’

s.kəx<sup>w</sup> ‘hole (e.g., hole made in riverbank by muskrat).’

— s.kə<k>x<sup>w</sup> *id.* as s.kəx<sup>w</sup> (but probably smaller).

— kí(?)<kə>x<sup>w</sup> ‘hole (esp., hole in ground, like those made by muskrat):’

kí(?)<kə>x<sup>w</sup> cípwəñ ‘hole in ground for storing vegetables.’

— kí(?)<kə>x<sup>w</sup>-əñ ‘to gnaw a hole (like mice, rats).’

— n.kx<sup>w</sup>-ank ‘basin in sidehill.’

— kə<k>x<sup>w</sup>-təñ ‘net rings.’

√kix<sup>w</sup> (Ablaut form of √kəx<sup>w</sup> in kí(?)<kə>x<sup>w</sup>.)

n.kax<sup>w</sup>ál-əñ (A) ‘to get onto s.t. (in order to reach s.t.), intr.?’ (B) ‘s.t.

one gets onto’ (with the nominalizer s- merged with n- of the stem).

kəx<sup>w</sup>a? (A) ‘hockey;’ (B) ‘lacrosse.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.) || CSLT \*kəx<sup>w</sup>a? ‘lacrosse’ (K225).

√kγ (?): kəγ:kγ-ílx ‘to rain now and then; to rain in different spots; weather turns bad (clouds form).’ || Cf. √kəγ.

√kəγ : kəγ-p ‘to go down, sink into s.t. (e.g., earth, snow):’ káx.kəγ

kəγ-p ‘she is going father down with every step.’ || Cf. √kγ.

— n.kəγ-p ‘to go down into the water, sink into water.’

— kəγ, kəγ, kəγ (Words said by Ghost Woman, probably referring to sinking further into the underworld.)

√kəq : ka.kəq\_a ‘to land somewhere and stay there.’ lán.k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔay†  
ka.kəq\_a k<sup>w</sup>u\_wa? ʔá!s-əñ ‘a sick person falls and does not move.’

— ka.kəq-alíw\_s\_a ‘to fall back tired, after a hard day’s work.’

√kqin (?): n.kí<qí>ñ-təñ ‘fishing rod.’ || Probably a combination of a root

\*k (cf. √ka? ‘to stop at s.t.’) and the suffix -qín ‘head.’ Meaning also recorded as ‘stationary fishing rod,’ which is probably the

original (and perhaps the only correct) meaning, since there is also ʔi(?)wəs-tən, with the exclusive meaning '(handheld) fishing rod.'

kíx-xal, kík-in 'to fry s.t., intr., tr.'

— s.kíx 'fried.'

— n.kík-mən 'frying pan.'

— kík=əx 'to fry, get fried.'

kəxəm 'to blow (wind); wind.' || Probably contains the formative (or intransitivizer) -əm.

— kək>xəm 'breeze.'

— kəxm-án-əm 'to be blown upon, to be blown around (by wind):'

kəxm-án-əm ti.s.q<sup>w</sup>íc-m\_a 'the laundry is blown by the wind;'

kəx-m-án-əm ʔi.s.γəp:γáp\_a 'the wind blows on the trees.'

— kəxm-əlín (Name of a mountain in the Mount Currie area, where the wind is always blowing.)

√kʕ (?): kʕ-ilx 'to glide when flying.' || Variant (and possibly misrecording) of qʕ-ilx.

√kíʕ<sup>w</sup> : s.kíʕ<sup>w</sup> 'delicate, frail.' || K43 suggests a possible link between the Lillooet root and PS \*kaw I 'old, decrepit,' although I suggest that Lillooet √kaw 'dirty' might also be a descendant of the PS root.

— kík(ʔi)ʕ<sup>w</sup> 'to be run down, withered; to have t.b.'

√kʕh : See kʕh-ápəl, s.kʕh-ayʕ (under kʕh-xál).

kʕh-xál, kʕh-ən 'to pick s.o. or s.t. up and put him (it) in one's lap, intr., tr.' || CSLT \*kʕh 'to rise, raise' (K224).

— s.kʕh-s 'to hold s.o. in one's lap, tr.'

— n.kʕh-k-án 'to put s.t. on s.o.'s shoulder, tr.:' n.kʕh-k-án-c-kax<sup>w</sup> 'put it on my shoulder!'

— n.kʕh-k-ám, n.kʕh-k-mín 'to put s.t. on one's own shoulder, in one's own pack, intr., tr.:' n.kʕh-k-mín-ʕkan ti\_n.təx<sup>w</sup>ʔac\_a 'I put my gun on my shoulder; n.kʕh-k-mín-lkan ti\_n.q<sup>w</sup>wís-qín\_a 'I put my axe on my shoulder.'

— n.kʕh-k-xít 'to put s.t. in one's pack for s.o., tr.:' n.kʕh-k-xí[t]-c 'put it in your pack for me!'

- n.kih-q-án ‘to push s.o. up by his bum, tr.’
- k̄h-ápəl ‘to rest one’s head in one’s hands.’
- s.k̄h-aȳʔ ‘to carry a baby in one’s arms, intr.’
- √k̄aw : k̄aw:k̄w-ət ‘(repulsively) dirty.’ k̄aw:k̄w-ət ti\_cítx<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘the house is dirty (on the outside, cf. k̄ə́ł:k̄ə́ł).’ || See √k̄iŋ<sup>w</sup> for etymological comments.
- k̄aw-ləx ‘to make oneself dirty (e.g., by soiling one’s pants); to get really ugly-looking (e.g., when starved or drunk).’
- √k̄iw (?): n.kiw-kiñ-ús-əm ‘to frown.’ || Cf. PS \*ki/aw II ‘to go up, ascend’ (K43, who does not list the Lillooet form there).
- n.k̄yap ‘coyote.’ See k̄á\_maʔ, sx-ə<xə>ñ (√səx), ʔak (1) for examples. || PS \*s-n-kəl(ap) ‘coyote’ (K40). The Lillooet form suggests a borrowing from Thompson snk̄yep (K40), since PS \*l was generally preserved as l in Lillooet.
- √k̄aȳt : s.k̄á<k̄>ȳət ‘spider.’ || PIS \*s-kaȳ(t) ‘spider’ (K167).
- √k̄z (?): s.k̄z-áp-qən ‘back of head or neck.’ || Cf. s.k̄-áp-qən (√k̄).
- √k̄az ‘to destroy, annihilate.’ k̄az-ákʔ-am, k̄az-ákaʔ-min ‘to kill s.o., intr., tr.?’ k̄az-akaʔ-mín-ʔkan ‘I killed him.’
- k̄áy-c-am̄, k̄áy-c-miñ ‘to deny false information (e.g., that you stole s.t.), intr., tr.’
- √k̄aza ‘ugly.’ k̄azh-úsaʔ ‘ugly, old (berries, from last year).’ || PS \*kaȳ ‘to dry out, wither’ (K43, who also tentatively links Lillooet k̄ax ‘dry’ and √x<sup>w</sup>ik̄ ‘to butcher (clean and dry) fish’ to the PS root, in the latter case through a possible inversion of \*k̄ix<sup>w</sup> < \*k̄aȳx<sup>w</sup>).
- s.k̄zaq ‘fishtrap (consisting of vertical sticks put right across a creek; fish are trapped behind these and then caught by the z̄aw-əm method).’ || CSLT \*k̄yaq ‘salmon weir’ (K225).
- k̄záq-am ‘to make a s.k̄zaq, intr.’
- k̄zuz ‘to have twins.’ k̄zúz\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ‘I heard she had twins.’ || PCS \*k̄əyuya ‘twins’ (K140, who comments that Lillooet is the only IS language with a reflex of the PCS root).
- k̄zuz-ált *id.* as k̄zuz.
- s.k̄zuz, s.k̄zuz-ált ‘twins.’
- √k̄aʔ : ka.k̄áʔ\_a ‘to land somewhere and stay or get stuck right there

- (without bouncing).’ || PIS \*ká? ‘to lie (of round object)’ (K165).
- n.ká? F ‘to be put in jail.’
  - n.ká?-ən F ‘to put s.o. in jail, tr.’
  - ka.n.ká?\_a ‘to get snagged (e.g., a fishline):’ ka.n.ká?-ɬkan\_a ‘my fishline got snagged.’ || Cf. √k̄.
  - n.ká?-c ‘doorstop, prop or rock used to keep a door open.’
  - n.ká?-c-án ‘to plug up a groundhog hole with a rock, tr.’
  - s.ká? ‘rock or anything that just lies there (also used to refer to lazy people).’
  - n.k̄?-ánk-ən ‘to block s.t., to prevent it from rolling away; to prop s.t. up, tr.’
  - n.k̄?-ánk-xən ‘rock against a wheel (to prevent it from rolling back).’
  - k̄?-ilx ‘to refuse to move (e.g., a donkey or horse).’
  - k̄a?-qin-úps-əm ‘to tie a horse to another horse that leads it, intr.’
  - k̄á?=a? ‘laid up.’
- k̄í?-əm (\*) ‘to peel off bark from Indian Hemp (s.pác̄ən), intr.’

## k<sup>w</sup>

- k<sup>w</sup>\_ (1) (Article, used with single proper nouns when these take the position of a subject or object complement in a predication: **wa?** k̄<sup>w</sup>zús-əm k<sup>w</sup>\_s.Bill ‘Bill is working.’ The article is not used where the proper noun is the adjunct to a form with a third person possessive marker and refers to the owner of the object in question, as in ti\_cítx<sup>w</sup>-s\_a s.Bill ‘Bill’s house.’ Neither is k<sup>w</sup>\_ used after proclitic conjunctions, as in ʔə\_s.Bill ‘by Bill.’)
- k<sup>w</sup>\_ (2) (Conjunction used in combination with factual constructions (factuals) in certain types of dependent clauses, viz., (a) after *verba sentiendi et declarandi*: wá?-ɬkan zəwát-ən k<sup>w</sup>\_s.ʔiq-s ‘I know that he came;’ cún-ɬkan k<sup>w</sup>\_s.nas-c ʔáik<sup>w</sup>-iɬ ‘I told her to go and babysit;’ (b) after adjectives and numerals, expressing ‘to do s.t. in an X manner, to do s.t. X times:’ ʔ<sup>w</sup>əm k<sup>w</sup>\_s.cix<sup>w</sup>-s ʔúʔ<sup>w</sup>al ‘she arrived home fast;’ kaɬás k<sup>w</sup>\_s.ǵáy-ləx-s ‘he jumped three

times;’ (c) after  $x^w\gamma az$  ‘it is not the case’ and other predicates which translate as adverbials:  $x^w\gamma az$   $k^w_s.šiq-s$  ‘he did not come.’) ||  $k^w_$  is probably an abbreviated form (through apocope) of the article  $k^w_u$  (see  $k^w_u$  (2)). In progressive tense (incomplete aspect) formations,  $k^w_$  fuses with inflected forms of  $wa?$  ‘to be busy with, involved in’ into proclitic constructions in which both  $wa?$  and the affixes marking it for person and number are greatly reduced phonetically:  $k^w_ənswa_$  ( $k^w_ən_$ ) 1S,  $k^w_asu_$  2S,  $k^w_as_$  3SP,  $k^w_at_$  ( $k^w_a+kaf_$ ) 1P,  $k^w_aīap_$  2P.

$k^w_a_$  (1) (Connector between a qualifying word and a following verbal form:  $ʔáʔǎʔ$   $k^w_a_píǎm$  ‘good at hunting;’  $k^w_áz-añ-as$   $ʔi_təw:təw<w><wə>t_a$   $k^w_a_+q^w-ilx$  ‘he trains the boys for rodeos;’  $q^w_əc=əc-kán$   $ʔayʔ$   $wa?$   $x^w_əp-q-ám$  ‘I finally got started digging roots.’)

$k^w_a_$  (2) (Allegro form of  $k^w_u_wa?$ , with the article  $k^w_u$ , see  $k^w_u$  (2), and cf.  $k^w_a_$  (1):  $s.tañ_kʔ$   $lá.ti?$   $k^w_a_zúq^w-s-ax^w$   $l_tj_tǎx^wʔac-sw_a?$  ‘what are you going to kill with that bow of yours?’)

$\sqrt{k^w_u}$  (1):  $k^w_u$  (Attribute connector: connects constituents in the attribute slot in a sentence with their objects:  $ʔáma$   $k^w_u_s.qáyx^w$  ‘a good man.’  $k^w_u$  is quite often omitted from such constructions, and it is habitually absent from fixed combinations, such as  $s.qayx^w$   $s.k^w_úza?$  ‘son’ (i.e., “male child”).

$\sqrt{k^w_u}$  (2):  $k^w_u$  (Article, expressing two functions: (a) when combined with the reinforcing enclitic  $_a$ , which is inserted after the constituent preceded by  $k^w_u$ , this article expresses ‘unknown, present singular,’ as in  $s.qə<q>yəx^w_k^w_u?$   $k^w_u_s.k^w_ə<k^w>zaʔ-s_a$  ‘she gave birth to a boy, I was told;’  $qañim-ən-s-kan$   $k^w_u_ʔux^walmix^w_a$  ‘I heard a person;’  $qañim-xən-s-kan$   $k^w_u_s.wat-as_á_ka$  ‘I heard someone walk;’  $qañim-xən-s-kan$   $k^w_u_ʔux^walmix^w_a$  ‘I heard a person walk;’ (b) without  $_a$ , the article expresses ‘unknown, absent, singular,’ as in  $símaʔ-xi[t]-c$   $k^w_u_pála?$  ‘give me one!;’  $ʔ_x^w_í<xi[t]-c-ax^w$   $k^w_u_núk^w$   $ʔáx^w-mən$ ,  $ʔum-un-ʔkán_kʔ$   $l.cʔa$  ‘if you give me another patch, I will put it on here.’) || Cf.  $k^w_ʔa$ ,  $\sqrt{k^w_ʔu}$ ,  $k^w_u?$ .

√k<sup>w</sup>u (3): k<sup>w</sup>u (Nonce word, recorded only in q<sup>w</sup>acác-kan k<sup>w</sup>u, ʔíhəna ‘I am on my way, ʔíhəna,’ a line from a traditional song.)

|| Possibly a contraction of ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘that way.’

n.k<sup>w</sup>up ‘mattress.’ || PS \*k<sup>w</sup>/q<sup>w</sup>up ‘to push together, stuff’ (K46, who also connects Lillooet q<sup>w</sup>ú{ʔ}p-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘bushy/messy hair’ to the PS root).

√k<sup>w</sup>úpəy : k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>pəy, k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>pi? ‘chief.’ || PS \*k<sup>w</sup>up-i/a? ‘elder’ (K46).

— k<sup>w</sup>u<k<sup>w</sup>>pý-áz-am ‘to pretend to be a chief.’

— k<sup>w</sup>u<k<sup>w</sup>>pəy-s-cút ‘to pretend to be the chief, to be bossy.’

√k<sup>w</sup>m : k<sup>w</sup>m-áʔməx ‘watertight basket (woven out of roots, without a frame).’

— k<sup>w</sup>m-áʔməx-am ‘to make a k<sup>w</sup>m-áʔməx.’

√k<sup>w</sup>əm (1): k<sup>w</sup>əm:k<sup>w</sup>əm M ‘dull (not sharp).’ || For the F variant of this and the following derivations see √mak<sup>w</sup>.

— k<sup>w</sup>əm-p ‘to get dull.’

— k<sup>w</sup>əm:k<sup>w</sup>m-əqs ‘blunt.’

— k<sup>w</sup>əm-p-əqs ‘to get blunt.’

√k<sup>w</sup>əm (2): k<sup>w</sup>əm:k<sup>w</sup>ə<k<sup>w</sup>ə>ṁ ‘weasel in brown phase.’

k<sup>w</sup>am ‘to take, get s.t., intr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>ám-ʔkan ʔi.s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>əl<sub>a</sub> ‘I took (or bought) some berries;’ cíx<sup>w</sup>-kan ʔə.tʔú qláw-áʔx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> k<sup>w</sup>am ki.s.qláw<sub>a</sub> ‘I went to the bank to get some money.’ || See k<sup>w</sup>an ‘to take s.t., tr.’ for formal, semantic and etymological comments. Cf. also s.k<sup>w</sup>akst, n.k<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>-mən.

— k<sup>w</sup>ám-sləp ‘to get firewood from the woodpile.’ || Cf. psáx-əm.

— k<sup>w</sup>ám=əm ‘to catch, receive s.t., intr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>ám=əm-ʔkan ti.s.ʔáʃ-m<sub>a</sub> ‘I caught a disease;’ k<sup>w</sup>ám=əm-ʔkan ti.píph<sub>a</sub> ʔəl<sub>s</sub>.Bill ‘I got a letter from Bill;’ k<sup>w</sup>ám=əm-ʔkan ti.s.qláw<sub>a</sub> l<sub>i</sub>ti.píph<sub>a</sub> ‘I got some money in the mail.’ || The final sequence əm is homophonous with the intransitivizer -əm. However, k<sup>w</sup>ám=əm clearly patterns as a form with final reduplication, due to its telic aspect and its “out-of-control” function.

√k<sup>w</sup>um : n.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>ə>ṁ ‘upstream area.’ ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>u? n.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>ṁ<sub>a</sub> ʔ<sub>n</sub>ás-an ‘I went upstream.’ || PS \*k<sup>w</sup>um ‘to go up/ashore, inland’ (K46).

s.k<sup>w</sup>ímcxən ‘rainbow.’ || Probably contains the suffixes -c ‘edge, mouth,’

and -xən ‘foot.’ PIS \*s-k<sup>w</sup>imc-xn ‘rainbow’ (K167).

√k<sup>w</sup>imsa? : n.k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>ə>ṁsa? ‘firstborn (of human or animal):’

n.k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>ə>ṁsá?\_tí? ‘that’s my firstborn.’

√k<sup>w</sup>t (?): k<sup>w</sup>t-áltəx<sup>w</sup> ‘Common Cat-tail’ (“Bulrush”), *Typha latifolia*. || The vernacular term “Bulrush” is in fact a misnomer, in that it should only apply to məlk<sup>w</sup>-áltəx<sup>w</sup> (ǰn-áltəx<sup>w</sup>) and níx:ənǰ-aẓ (ləǰ-áẓ), while it is also incorrectly applied to múx<sup>w</sup>an.

√k<sup>w</sup>ət ‘to beat (heart):’ k<sup>w</sup>ət-p-áǰ<sup>w</sup>ac ‘heartbeat, heart is beating.’ || Cf.

√tək<sup>w</sup> (1) ‘to pound, drum’ of which √k<sup>w</sup>ət is the inverted form.

— k<sup>w</sup>ət:k<sup>w</sup>ət:k<sup>w</sup>ət-aǰ<sup>w</sup>ac ‘heart is pounding, beating.’

— k<sup>w</sup>ət-p-ánwas ‘heart is beating.’

— k<sup>w</sup>ət:k<sup>w</sup>ət ‘hollow spot on top of breastbone (rises and falls when heart is pounding).’

k<sup>w</sup>at\_ (1P intransitive subject, progressive aspect k<sup>w</sup>-constructions. See k<sup>w</sup>\_ (2).)

k<sup>w</sup>áta ‘quarter (coin).’ || Borrowing from English.

√k<sup>w</sup>ut (Meaning unclear, found only in combination with -qs ‘nose’): k<sup>w</sup>út-qs-am̄ ‘to pout (e.g., like teenager):’ k<sup>w</sup>út-qs-am̄ ʔayɬ ‘he is pouting.’ || CSLT \*k<sup>w</sup>ut ‘to pout’ (K225).

— k<sup>w</sup>út-qs-míñ ‘to pout at s.o., tr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>ut-qs-míñ-c-as ‘he pouted at me.’

— s.k<sup>w</sup>ú:k<sup>w</sup>ut-əqs ‘to pout, look sombre:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔaẓ k<sup>w</sup>asu\_s.k<sup>w</sup>ú:k<sup>w</sup>ut-əqs ‘don’t pout!’

k<sup>w</sup>tamc ‘husband.’ || PCS \*k<sup>w</sup>-tam-c ‘husband’ (K141, with comment on K17 that c may be a petrified hypocoristic suffix and may also be present in s.múɬac ‘woman’ and ʔímac ‘grandchild’). For the section tam see təmit-áqs and comments there.

k<sup>w</sup>ətəx<sup>w</sup>lúʔc (Very small owl, unidentified. Either Saw-whet Owl, *Aegolius acadicus*, or possibly Northern Pygmy Owl, *Glaucidium gnoma*, which is also widespread in Lillooet territory.)

k<sup>w</sup>útwan ‘eel.’ || PS \*k<sup>w</sup>utwal/n ‘eel’ (K47).

√k<sup>w</sup>əc : k<sup>w</sup>əc-ǰ-m-áẓ ‘False-box, Oregon Boxwood’ (“Deerweed”), *Paxistima myrsinites*. || See máwas-aẓ and kálab<sup>w</sup>-aẓ for alternate names of this plant, and see -ǰ in the suffix list for further comments.

- √k<sup>w</sup>ic ‘to stick out:’ k<sup>w</sup>ic-q, k<sup>w</sup>ic-q-am ‘to stick out one’s bum, to stoop over.’
- k<sup>w</sup>úca ‘(to go) down towards the shore/river:’ húy-4ka4 k<sup>w</sup>úca ‘we’ll go down towards the shore.’
- k<sup>w</sup>úch-am ‘to take a canoe down to the river, intr.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>úch-an (A) ‘to take a canoe down to the river, tr.:’ (B) ‘to put out food, tr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>uch-án-4kan ti\_n.s.łáklí\_a ‘I put out my lunch, put it with theirs;’ k<sup>w</sup>úch-an 4lá.k<sup>w</sup>u? 7i\_s.łáákəl-sw\_a ‘put out your food!’
  - n.k<sup>w</sup>úca ‘to go downstream.’
  - n.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>ca ‘downstream area.’
  - n.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>ch-amx ‘people from downstream.’
- s.k<sup>w</sup>ácic ‘name.’ See √zarń (1) for an example. || PCS \*k<sup>w</sup>ac ‘name’ (K141; see also comment under k<sup>w</sup>astáy’).
- s.k<sup>w</sup>acic-úlməx<sup>w</sup> ‘geographical name, name of a place.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>ácic-an ‘to name s.o., bestow a name on s.o., tr.’
- √k<sup>w</sup>as (1): k<sup>w</sup>as\_ (3 subject, progressive aspect k<sup>w</sup>-constructions. See k<sup>w</sup>\_ (2).)
- √k<sup>w</sup>as (2): ka.k<sup>w</sup>ás\_a ‘to get dark, dusk sets in.’ || Also ka.q<sup>w</sup>ás\_a. PS \*k<sup>w</sup>as ‘dusk’ (K47).
- √k<sup>w</sup>is (1): k<sup>w</sup>is ‘to drop, to rain:’ s.tarń k<sup>w</sup>u\_k<sup>w</sup>is ‘what dropped?;’ wa? k<sup>w</sup>is ‘it is raining;’ huż k<sup>w</sup>is ‘it is going to rain.’ || CSLT \*k<sup>w</sup>əs ‘to spray’ (K225).
- k<sup>w</sup>is-in ‘to drop s.t. (on purpose), tr.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>is-c ‘to drop s.t. by accident, to manage to make s.t. drop (e.g., after one has kept poking at it), tr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>is-c-kan ‘I dropped it, managed to make it drop.’
  - ka.k<sup>w</sup>is-c\_a ‘to drop s.t. by accident, to manage to make s.t. drop (with probably even less control over the final result than k<sup>w</sup>is-c), tr.:’ ka.k<sup>w</sup>is-c-kan\_a ‘I bumped into it (unintentionally) and it dropped; I finally made it drop (after some trying).’
  - k<sup>w</sup>is-nuń ‘to drop s.t. by accident (not even knowing that one dropped it), tr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>is-nuń-4kan ‘I dropped it;’ k<sup>w</sup>is-nuń-4kán\_ka\_tu? ‘I must have dropped it.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s-əń ‘to drop little things, intr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s-əń 7i\_ǵápǵ<sup>w</sup>\_a

ʔi\_s.taʔsəzh\_a ‘the squirrels are dropping hazelnuts.’

- k<sup>w</sup>is-cút ‘to drop by accident.’ k<sup>w</sup>is-cút\_ʕu? ‘it dropped.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>is-ləx ‘to come off s.t., down s.t. (e.g., a mountain, or a ledge), to lower oneself.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s-ləx ‘to return in order to spawn (fish, when coming up the river).’
  - k<sup>w</sup>is-minst ‘to drizzle, to rain lightly.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>is-almən ‘to be about to rain, to look like it will rain’ (often translated as ‘it wants to rain’ by my consultants).
  - n.k<sup>w</sup>is-q ‘heavy snow comes down (e.g., big chunks falling off trees).’
  - n.k<sup>w</sup>is-əlq<sup>w</sup> (A) ‘to fall from a log,’ (B) ‘to come off the track (train).’
  - n.k<sup>w</sup>əs-tíq<sup>w</sup> ‘upside down (head down, legs up)’ (synonymous with n.yəp-q).
  - k<sup>w</sup>is-əlt, k<sup>w</sup>is-lət ‘about to give birth.’
  - s.k<sup>w</sup>is-tq<sup>w</sup>?-am, s.k<sup>w</sup>is-təq<sup>w</sup>?-am ‘waterfall.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>í{?}<k<sup>w</sup>ə>s ‘to come down fast (e.g., down a hill on horseback, in a “suicide race”); to fall out of s.t. (e.g., stepping out of the door of a van without realizing how high the door is, and falling down as a result):’ k<sup>w</sup>í{?}<k<sup>w</sup>ə>s\_ʕu? ʔayʔ ‘he fell out, he came down fast;’ k<sup>w</sup>í{?}<k<sup>w</sup>ə>s-kán\_ʕu? ‘I fell out, came down fast.’
- √k<sup>w</sup>is (2): k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s ‘little, small.’ || Cf. q<sup>w</sup>í<q<sup>w</sup>>s ‘small.’
- k<sup>w</sup>ə:k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s ‘small objects.’ k<sup>w</sup>ə:k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s ʔi\_n.q<sup>w</sup>ʔí?xn\_a ‘my shoes are small.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s-an ‘to make s.t. smaller, tr.:’ húy-ʔkan k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s-an ‘I am going to make it maller.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s-ʔúl ‘too small.’ s.taṛn\_kʔ lá.ti? k<sup>w</sup>a\_zúq<sup>w</sup>-s-ax<sup>w</sup> l\_ti\_tăx<sup>w</sup>?ac-sw\_a? k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s-ʔúl, k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s-ʔúl! x<sup>w</sup>?əz k<sup>w</sup>asu\_zúq<sup>w</sup>-s k<sup>w</sup>u\_stám ‘what are you going to kill with that bow of yours? It’s too small, too small! You won’t kill anything!’
  - k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s-alc ‘small house.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s-l-əqs ‘(to have) a small nose.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘small animal.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>ə:k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘small animals.’

k<sup>w</sup>asu\_ (2S subject, progressive aspect k<sup>w</sup>-constructions. See k<sup>w</sup>\_

(2.)

k<sup>w</sup>usəmtáχan (recorded by Davis from Morgan Wells) ‘Golden Eagle,’  
*Aguila chrysaetos*.

— k<sup>w</sup>u<k<sup>w</sup>>səmtáχan (\*) (Unidentified large bird, mountain habitat;  
possibly Red-tailed Hawk, *Buteo jamaicensis*, but see also s.ǰəž.)  
|| Possibly contains the suffix -aχan ‘arm.’ K168 suggests a  
tentative link between this item and PIS \*k<sup>w</sup>us ‘to gather up (as  
curtain).’

k<sup>w</sup>astáy ‘nickname.’ || The sequence aǰ is possibly a variant of -až  
‘playingly, for fun.’ PCS \*k<sup>w</sup>ac / PIS \*k<sup>w</sup>ast ‘(to) name’ (K44).  
See also s.k<sup>w</sup>ácic.

k<sup>w</sup>uǰú (also recorded k<sup>w</sup>asú) ‘pig.’ || Borrowing from French *cochon*.

— k<sup>w</sup>uǰuh-áǰca? ‘pork.’

k<sup>w</sup>asú (variant of k<sup>w</sup>uǰú) ‘pig.’ || Borrowing from French *cochon*.

— k<sup>w</sup>asuh-áǰx<sup>w</sup> ‘pigsty.’

k<sup>w</sup>úǰa? ‘to urinate (men or animals).’ || The term for women urinating is  
ǰú<?>ǰqa?

— k<sup>w</sup>úǰa?-tən ‘urinal, bottle for urinating in.’

— k<sup>w</sup>uǰ?-ǰǰnup ‘to wet one’s bed.’

— k<sup>w</sup>uǰ?-ǰǰx<sup>w</sup> ‘men’s washroom.’

— k<sup>w</sup>uǰ?-ǰǰmən ‘to want, need to urinate.’

— k<sup>w</sup>uǰa?-xín, k<sup>w</sup>uǰa?-xín ‘night slipper.’

k<sup>w</sup>an ‘to take, catch, grab s.t., tr.:’ cix<sup>w</sup> ǰá.k<sup>w</sup>u?, níǰ\_ǰu? səs\_wá?, k<sup>w</sup>án-as  
ǰə.tǰú ǰi\_s.qáwc\_a; wá?\_k<sup>w</sup>u?\_ǰu? ǰá.ti? xíl-əm, ǰák\_k<sup>w</sup>u? kná.ti?  
ti\_pú?ǰax<sup>w</sup>\_a; níǰ\_k<sup>w</sup>u?\_ǰu? s.k<sup>w</sup>án-as, lip-in-ás\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘she got over  
there, and she stayed around, taking potatoes; she was doing that,  
when a mouse ran by; so she grabbed it, and she squeezed it.’  
See also s.kəx-p for an additional example. || The segments m in  
k<sup>w</sup>am (see there) and n in k<sup>w</sup>an doubtless go back to the  
intransitivizer -Vm and the transitivizer -Vn (Van Eijk 1997/18).  
However, derivations from both forms show that the functions of  
m and n have been reanalyzed, and that these suffixes have  
merged with the root. PS \*k<sup>w</sup>an ‘to take’ (K46). Cf. also  
k<sup>w</sup>ən:k<sup>w</sup>əntwíx<sup>w</sup>.

- k<sup>w</sup>án=ən ‘to get caught:’ lán\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔayʔ k<sup>w</sup>án=ən ti\_wa?\_náq<sup>w</sup> ‘I hear the thief has been caught already.’
- k<sup>w</sup>án=ən-s ‘to catch s.o., s.t., tr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>án=ən-s-kan ti\_s.q<sup>w</sup>úrm\_c\_a ‘I caught the ball; I received a ball;’ k<sup>w</sup>án=ən-s-kan ti\_s.ʔáʃ\_m\_a ‘I caught a disease;’ k<sup>w</sup>án=ən-s-kan ti\_wa?\_náq<sup>w</sup> ‘I caught the chief;’ ná(?)q s.qawc ti\_k<sup>w</sup>an=ən-s-ás\_a ‘it was a rotten potato that she had caught [instead of the mouse she thought she had caught].’
- ka.k<sup>w</sup>án-s-as\_a ‘to be able to catch s.t., to get s.t. after a while or after a lot of trouble, tr.:’ ka.k<sup>w</sup>án-s-as\_a ti\_ǰáǰ-miñ-án\_a ‘I can finally afford the thing I want.’
- k<sup>w</sup>án-xit ‘to take s.t. away from s.o., tr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>an-xit-ám\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ki\_ǰ<sup>w</sup>ucin-ál\_q<sup>w</sup>\_a, ki\_q<sup>w</sup>əs-m-álc-s\_a, níʔ\_ǰu? s.may-s-xít-əm ‘four of his arrows were taken away from him, and they were fixed for him [magically, endowed with power].’ See s.qʔam for an additional example.
- k<sup>w</sup>án-xən, n.k<sup>w</sup>án-xən, k<sup>w</sup>án-xn-án ‘to track and animal, follow a track, intr., tr.’
- k<sup>w</sup>an-xn-áʔc\_a? ‘to follow a track, intr.’
- √k<sup>w</sup>in : s.k<sup>w</sup>ən:k<sup>w</sup>ín ‘Western Spring Beauty,’ (“Indian Potato”),’ *Claytonia lanceolata*. || PIS \*s-k<sup>w</sup>nk<sup>w</sup>in-m ‘wild potato’ (K168).
- √k<sup>w</sup>əntwíx<sup>w</sup> : k<sup>w</sup>ən:k<sup>w</sup>əntwíx<sup>w</sup> ‘to try and catch s.t. (e.g., a rabbit, or a boy trying to catch a girl), intr.’ || Cf. k<sup>w</sup>an.
- k<sup>w</sup>ən:k<sup>w</sup>əntwíx<sup>w</sup>-s ‘to manage to catch s.t., tr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>ən:k<sup>w</sup>əntwíx<sup>w</sup>-s-kan ‘I managed to catch it.’
- k<sup>w</sup>inúx<sup>w</sup> ‘to wait for a long time for s.o. to come back:’ k<sup>w</sup>inúx<sup>w</sup>-kax<sup>w</sup>\_ǰu? ‘you must have been waiting for a long time.’
- √k<sup>w</sup>ǰ (Meaning unclear, occurs only in combination with -us ‘face’): s.k<sup>w</sup>ǰ-us ‘face.’ See √laq<sup>w</sup> for an example. || PIS \*s-k<sup>w</sup>ǰ-us ‘face’ (K167).
- n.k<sup>w</sup>ǰ-ús-təñ ‘eye.’ See √kan (2) for an example.
- √k<sup>w</sup>ʔ (1): k<sup>w</sup>ʔ\_ (Article, ‘present, unknown, plural’ or ‘absent, unknown, plural,’ depending on whether or not it combines with the reinforcing clitic \_a. Plural variant of k<sup>w</sup>u\_ (2): waʔ lá.k<sup>w</sup>ʔa sáy:səz k<sup>w</sup>ʔ\_s.k<sup>w</sup>əm:k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>mit\_a lá.k<sup>w</sup>u? ləp-xál-tñ\_a ‘there are children

playing in the garden;’ n.káʔ.tuʔ kʷʔ.s.təm̄:tá<tə>ń-su ‘where are your belongings?’)

√kʷʔ (2) ‘to paint:’ kʷʔ-ús-əm̄ ‘to paint one’s face.’

— kʷʔ-áíw̄s-əm̄ ‘to paint one’s body.’

— kʷʔ:kʷʔ-ús ‘to have spots on one’s face.’

kʷʔʔən ‘to borrow s.t., intr.:’ húy-ʔkan kʷʔʔən kʷʔ.s.qláw̄ ‘I am going to borrow some money.’ || PS \*kʷʔul ‘to borrow’ (K45).

— kʷʔʔən-min ‘to borrow s.t. from s.o., tr.:’ waʔ kʷʔʔən-mín-c-as ni.n.tǎx̄ʷʔac\_a ‘he borrowed my gun;’ kəns.kʷʔʔən-mín-c-as ‘he wanted to borrow it from me;’ nás-kan kʷʔʔən-min kʷʔ.s.Bill ti.kə́m̄x̄ʷʔəqs-c\_a ‘I am going to borrow Bill’s truck.’

— kʷʔʔən-s ‘to lend s.t. to s.o., tr.:’ húy-ʔkan kʷʔʔən-s kʷʔ.s.Bill ti.n.kə́h\_a ‘I am going to lend my car to Bill;’ kʷʔʔən-s-kán.tuʔ ni.n.tǎx̄ʷʔac\_a kʷʔ.s.wátaʔ ‘I lent my gun to so-and-so.’

— kʷʔʔn-áyʔ ‘to lend things out.’

— kʷʔʔn-íńak ‘to borrow a gun.’

— kʷʔʔn-íńak-xal ‘to rent out guns.’

— kʷʔʔn-íńak-s ‘to lend a gun to s.o., tr.:’ húy-ʔkan kʷʔʔn-íńak-s-túmin ‘I will lend you my gun;’ kʷʔʔn-íńak-s-kán.tuʔ kʷʔ.s.wátaʔ ‘I lent my gun to so-and-so.’ || The form kʷʔʔn-íńak-s and its inflections were recorded in F, but were rejected by my M consultants who provided the examples with tǎx̄ʷʔac under kʷʔʔn-s as the correct forms.

— kʷʔʔn-áwʔ ‘to borrow a canoe, boat, car.’

— kʷʔʔn-áwʔ-xal ‘to rent out cars.’

— kʷʔʔn+s.qáx̄aʔ ‘to borrow a horse.’

√kʷʔl (?): kʷʔl:kʷʔl-áw̄s-xən ‘bannock.’ || More common variant of kʷʔlúy-áw̄s-xən. See məkil-áw̄s-xən for the use of -áw̄s-xən ‘knee’ in terms for bread.

s.kʷʔá ‘sunshine.’ || PS \*kʷʔal ‘warm’ (K44).

— ka.kʷʔáʔ\_a ‘sun shines (suddenly), sun appears:’ ka.kʷʔáʔ\_a ʔayʔ ‘all of a sudden the sun is shining.’

— ka.n.kʷʔáʔ-q\_a ‘sun rises over a mountain.’

— kʷʔl-ilx ‘to sun oneself.’

- n.k<sup>w</sup>í-ank ‘sunny side of mountain.’
- √k<sup>w</sup>ə! : k<sup>w</sup>í-í? ‘green, yellow.’ || PS \*k<sup>w</sup>əl ‘green, yellow’ (K44, who also lists Lillooet k<sup>w</sup>lú<l>?-až ‘Red Alder’ under the PS root).
- ka.k<sup>w</sup>í-í?-us\_a ‘to have a greenish, yellowish face.’
- ka.k<sup>w</sup>í-í?-alxkn\_a ‘yellow (tube-like, cylinder-like object):’ ka.k<sup>w</sup>í-í?-alxkn\_a s.ǰ?ázaq ‘yellowjacket (bee).’
- č.k<sup>w</sup>í-í? ‘sorrel horse.’ || Variant of cə.k<sup>w</sup>í-í? (next item).
- cə.k<sup>w</sup>í-í? ‘sorrel horse.’ || Variant of č.k<sup>w</sup>í-í? (preceding item).
- č.k<sup>w</sup>əl-aqín F ‘strawberry-coloured horse.’
- s.k<sup>w</sup>í-ǰ!št ‘jade.’
- k<sup>w</sup>í-it ‘brass.’
- k<sup>w</sup>əl-m-ǰkst ‘Wolf lichen’ (“Yellow Tree Moss”), *Evernia vulpina*.  
|| Synonymous with paʔs-m-álq<sup>w</sup>.
- k<sup>w</sup>əl-əń ‘gall, gallbladder.’
- k<sup>w</sup>əl:k<sup>w</sup>ǰ! ‘yellow, light yellow.’
- k<sup>w</sup>ǰ(?)!-ús ‘pale in the face.’
- s.k<sup>w</sup>ǰ<k<sup>w</sup>ə>!’, also recorded s.k<sup>w</sup>ǰ<k<sup>w</sup>ə>!’ (Unidentified bird with yellow chest and black back. Most likely Western Tanager, *Piranga ludoviciana*.)
- na.k<sup>w</sup>ú! ‘coloured butterfly.’ || Cf. pasít.
- √k<sup>w</sup>al (?): k<sup>w</sup>al-ú<l>sa? (\*) ‘eggs of bullhead.’
- √k<sup>w</sup>ǰ! : See k<sup>w</sup>ǰ(?)!-ús (√k<sup>w</sup>ǰ!).
- √k<sup>w</sup>ǰ! : See k<sup>w</sup>ǰ!k<sup>w</sup>ǰ!, s.k<sup>w</sup>ǰ<k<sup>w</sup>ə>! (√k<sup>w</sup>ǰ!).
- k<sup>w</sup>í-ín ‘to prepare s.t., to get things ready (e.g. suitcases etc. for a trip), tr.:’ plán-Ɔkan wa? k<sup>w</sup>í-ín ʔi.n.s.təm:tə<t>ǰm\_a ‘I already got my stuff ready.’ See sawt for an additional example. || Cf. k<sup>w</sup>ʔík<sup>w</sup>í-ax<sup>w</sup>.
- k<sup>w</sup>ǰ!k<sup>w</sup>í ‘all ready to go.’
- k<sup>w</sup>í-nəx<sup>w</sup> F ‘to be ready.’
- k<sup>w</sup>í-s-tən (A) ‘Creator;’ (B) ‘sweatlodge.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.)
- k<sup>w</sup>í-qs-am ‘to take aim, intr.’ || Cf. kín-qs-am.
- k<sup>w</sup>í-qs-xit ‘to take aim at s.o., s.t., tr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>í-qs-xít-əm\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔayƆ Ɔəl.tʔú Ɔəl.ta.čúq<sup>w</sup>um\_a, kƆ-aka?-xít-əm\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔá.tiʔ, pút\_ǰu? qárm̄t-s-tum;

ǫ́mín-n-əm<sub>k</sub>u? lá.ti?, níʔ.ǰu? s.zuq<sup>w</sup>-s ‘then the chickadee aimed [an arrow] at him, he let go [of the arrow] and he hit him; he fell down, and he died.’ (From ‘Coyote and Chickadee,’ as told by Bill Edwards, in which Coyote challenges Chickadee and is promptly shot dead by the latter, only to be revived after a while by another coyote, Van Eijk and Williams 1981.)

— s.k<sup>w</sup>il ‘prepared.’

√k<sup>w</sup>il̥ : See s.k<sup>w</sup>il̥k<sup>w</sup>ə̃l̥ (√k<sup>w</sup>ə̃l̥).

k<sup>w</sup>úl-xal, k<sup>w</sup>ul̥-ún ‘to soak s.t. dry, intr., tr.’ (Pertains to the soaking of, for example, dry berries, or dirty socks before washing them. Also used to refer to soaking dried (or salted) salmon, although this type of soaking is also referred to with the special form ʔilax<sup>w</sup>.)

— k<sup>w</sup>ú{ʔə̃}l̥ ‘to get soaked:’ s.ʔilax<sup>w</sup>-s-kán.ǰu? ǰu k<sup>w</sup>ú{ʔə̃}l̥ ‘I kept it in the water until it got soaked.’

√k<sup>w</sup>ul̥ : See na.k<sup>w</sup>ul̥ (√k<sup>w</sup>ə̃l̥).

s.k<sup>w</sup>ə̃lpatís ‘Palomino.’ || Variant of s.k<sup>w</sup>ə̃ltapís.

n.k<sup>w</sup>il̥ims-əm ‘white area on skin when there is pus underneath.’

s.k<sup>w</sup>ə̃ltapís ‘Palomino.’ || Variant of s.k<sup>w</sup>ə̃lpatís.

k<sup>w</sup>látən, s.k<sup>w</sup>látən ‘Pileated Woodpecker,’ *Dryocopus pileatus*. || This term seems to be more common in M, while cək<sup>w</sup>látən (see there) is preferred in F.

√k<sup>w</sup>luy (k<sup>w</sup>aluy) (?): k<sup>w</sup>lúy-áws-xən (k<sup>w</sup>alúy-áws-xən) (\*) ‘bannock.’ || The better known form is k<sup>w</sup>əl:k<sup>w</sup>l-áws-xən. See also na{ʔ}ǫ́-áws-xən, məkil-áws-xən for the use of -áws-xən ‘knee’ in terms for bread.

√k<sup>w</sup>lu? (?): k<sup>w</sup>lú<l>?-až ‘Red Alder,’ *Alnus rubra*. || See k<sup>w</sup>ə̃l̥ for etymological comments.

s.k<sup>w</sup>akst ‘hand, (lower) arm.’ || contains the suffix -akst or its variant -kst, now fused with the root, which is probably the same as that of k<sup>w</sup>am and k<sup>w</sup>an. See also √k<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>w</sup>.

√k<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>w</sup> ‘to take (?):’ n.k<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>-mən F ‘handle.’ || Possibly \*n.k<sup>w</sup>á<k<sup>w</sup>>[m]-mən, with the root related to k<sup>w</sup>am. The M gloss is n.təq-mən.

k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup> (1) ‘to cook, intr.:’ wáʔ<sub>m</sub>maʔ k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup> ‘you’d better do some cooking!’ || Borrowing from English.

— k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>-un̥ ‘to cook s.t., tr.’ See ʔá<ʔə̃>ńwas for an example.

- k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-xi[t]-cút ‘to cook for oneself:’ k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-xi[t]-cút-kan ki\_s.qáw\_c\_a ‘I cooked some potatoes for myself.’
- s.k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup> ‘what one cooks, s.o.’s cooking.’
- k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup> (2) ‘to get out of a difficult situation.’ || Tentatively linked to PIS \*k<sup>w</sup>um ‘to save’ in K167, with a further possible link to PS \*k<sup>w</sup>um to ‘go up/ashore, inland.’
- k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-s ‘to save s.o. out of a difficult situation,’ mainly used to express gratitude: k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>-s-tur<sup>h</sup>x-kax<sup>w</sup> ‘thank you’ (one person speaking to one); k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-s-tur<sup>h</sup>x-kálap (one person to several), k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-s-tur<sup>h</sup>ú<sup>h</sup>-kax<sup>w</sup> (several to one), k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-s-tur<sup>h</sup>ú<sup>h</sup>-ka<sup>h</sup>lap (several to several).
- k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-sút ‘to be fortunate:’ k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-sút ʔay<sup>h</sup> k<sup>w</sup>\_s.Teddy ‘Teddy is fortunate;’ s.təx<sup>w</sup>-ká<sup>h</sup>ʔ\_ʔuʔ ʔay<sup>h</sup> k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-sút ‘we are really fortunate.’
- k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-sút-xal ‘to help out, to provide what is really needed:’ k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-sút-xal-<sup>h</sup>kax<sup>w</sup> ‘you provided s.t. that was really needed k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-sút-xal-<sup>h</sup>kax<sup>w</sup> ti\_kápih\_a ‘the coffee brought was really needed; you really helped out by serving coffee.’
- k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-sút-s ‘to help s.o., tr.’
- k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-númút ‘to make it through a difficult time (e.g., through a severe winter).’
- k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-númút-s ‘to help s.o. through, tr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-númút-s-kax<sup>w</sup> ‘thank you’ (considered to be “old language”).
- s.k<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>w</sup> (Unidentified nocturnal bird; said to have white spots, makes much noise, about as big as a Great Horned Owl, lives up in the mountains, also around Duffy Lake. Perhaps the Spotted Owl, *Strix occidentalis*, which formerly inhabited most of Lillooet territory.)  
|| Possibly an onomatopoeia and/or a reduplication of a root \*k<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>w</sup>.
- √k<sup>w</sup>ax ‘bad, ugly (?):’ k<sup>w</sup>áx-c-am ‘to say bad words’ (more or less synonymous with c<sup>w</sup>á<sup>h</sup>ŷ-c-am).
- s.k<sup>w</sup>ix ‘alert, watching out for possible danger.’ || PIS \*k<sup>w</sup>i/ax ‘awake, alert’ (K168).
- s.k<sup>w</sup>ix-miñ ‘to be alert for s.t., watch out for s.t., tr.:’ s.k<sup>w</sup>ix-miñ-<sup>h</sup>kax<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>\_u\_míxa<sup>h</sup> ‘watch out for bears!’
- k<sup>w</sup>əx:k<sup>w</sup>ix ‘wild (feral, not friendly), shying away from people.’

- k<sup>w</sup>əx:k<sup>w</sup>ix-miñ ‘to shy away from s.o., tr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>əx:k<sup>w</sup>ix-miñ-c-as ti<sub>1</sub>núk<sup>w</sup> a n.ʔi<?>mac ‘one of my grandchildren shied away from me.’
- s.k<sup>w</sup>áǰəm (A) F ‘first spring salmon of the run’ (vs. zúmak ‘any spring salmon’); (B) M ‘spring salmon’ (used largely interchangeably with zúmak).
- s.k<sup>w</sup>aǰm-ál-us ‘Sagebrush Buttercup’ (blooms when s.k<sup>w</sup>áǰəm runs), *Ranunculus glaberrimus*.
- k<sup>w</sup>aǰm-áyən ‘spring salmon net.’
- √k<sup>w</sup>iw : k<sup>w</sup>iw:k<sup>w</sup>w-ət ‘slippery.’ || PIS \*k<sup>w</sup>əw, \*q<sup>w</sup>əw/ɾ<sup>w</sup> ‘to slide, crawl’ (K168).
- k<sup>w</sup>i{ʔə}w ‘to slip.’
- k<sup>w</sup>i{ʔə}w-xən ‘to slip with one’s foot.’
- s.k<sup>w</sup>úykaʔ ‘thumb part of glove.’
- √k<sup>w</sup>z : See k<sup>w</sup>z-ilx (under k<sup>w</sup>úz-xal).
- k<sup>w</sup>əz-ən ‘to polish, shine s.t., tr.’
- k<sup>w</sup>z-ánis-əm ‘to varnish a board, intr.’
- k<sup>w</sup>əz:k<sup>w</sup>z-əm ‘smooth, slippery.’
- √k<sup>w</sup>az ‘child, offspring (?):’ s.k<sup>w</sup>az-úz ‘doll:’ k<sup>w</sup>an-xi[t]-c-ás.tuʔ k<sup>w</sup> s.Johnny ti<sub>1</sub>n.s.k<sup>w</sup>az-úz a ‘Johnny took away my doll.’ || Cf. s.k<sup>w</sup>úzaʔ.
- k<sup>w</sup>az-úz-am ‘to play with dolls, intr.’
- k<sup>w</sup>úz-xal, k<sup>w</sup>úz-un (A) ‘to empty one small bucket of berries into the main, big bucket, intr., tr.:’ (B) ‘to spread out berries to dry, intr., tr.’ (in the second meaning synonymous with pál-xal).
- k<sup>w</sup>úz=əz ‘to get spilled (berries).’
- k<sup>w</sup>z-ilx ‘to move around busily, in excitement, to create a commotion:’ k<sup>w</sup>z-ilx ʔi<sub>1</sub>ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup> a ‘everybody is moving around;’ k<sup>w</sup>z-ilx ʔi<sub>1</sub>plísmən a ‘the policemen stirred up a commotion;’ k<sup>w</sup>z-ilx-kaʔ ʔayʔ ‘we were moving around.’
- ka.n.k<sup>w</sup>úy-c a ‘to burp up food.’
- k<sup>w</sup>ziñx<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘to be jealous, envious (e.g., of s.o.’s qualities, wealth, job or abilities), intr.’
- k<sup>w</sup>ziñx<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to be envious of s.o., tr.’
- k<sup>w</sup>ziñx<sup>w</sup>-s ‘not getting along with s.o., tr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>ziñx<sup>w</sup>-s-twáɫ-wit ‘they are not getting along with each other.’

s.k<sup>w</sup>úza? ‘child, offspring, son, daughter.’ s.qayx<sup>w</sup> s.k<sup>w</sup>úza? ‘son;’ s.yáqca? s.k<sup>w</sup>úza? M ‘daughter;’ s.múʔac s.k<sup>w</sup>úza? F ‘daughter;’ wáʔmaʔ ʔíʔ[-s]-twi k<sup>w</sup>u.s.ʔíʔ-c-aláp.ʔu? ta.n.s.k<sup>w</sup>úʔa; x<sup>w</sup>ʔáʔwi? k<sup>w</sup>as.ʔáma tsa.ʔíʔ-əm, tsa.cíx<sup>w</sup> ka<k>zaʔ-mín-c-as ‘do whatever you want with my son; it is not good what he does, that he goes and tells lies about me.’ || Cf. √k<sup>w</sup>az. PS \*s-k<sup>w</sup>uy-a? ‘child, offspring’ (K48).

— s.k<sup>w</sup>uzʔ-úʔ ‘stepchild.’

— n.k<sup>w</sup>úzaʔ-tən ‘womb.’

— s.k<sup>w</sup>ə<k<sup>w</sup>>zaʔ ‘little child (offspring).’

— s.k<sup>w</sup>əz:k<sup>w</sup>ə<k<sup>w</sup>>zaʔ ‘little children (offspring).’

k<sup>w</sup>ʔa ‘this (invisible, singular):’ s.taṛṛ k<sup>w</sup>ʔa ‘what is this? (when touching s.t. in the dark).’ || Cf. √k<sup>w</sup>u (2), √k<sup>w</sup>ʔu, k<sup>w</sup>uʔ.

— l.k<sup>w</sup>ʔa ‘here (non-visible, proximal, pivoting).’

— l.k<sup>w</sup>ʔá-wna ‘right here.’

— ʔəl.k<sup>w</sup>ʔá ‘from here.’

— ʔə.k<sup>w</sup>ʔá ‘to this place.’

— kən.k<sup>w</sup>ʔá ‘around here, via this place.’

— lá.k<sup>w</sup>ʔa ‘there (non-visible, distal, non-pivoting)’ (used mostly when an entity is heard, smelled or felt, but not seen): n.pəʔ<sup>w</sup>-c-ám lá.k<sup>w</sup>ʔa ‘someone is knocking at the door;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔux<sup>w</sup> lá.k<sup>w</sup>ʔa ‘something is smelling, stinking;’ məq-kán lá.k<sup>w</sup>ʔa ‘I feel full (from eating);’ cʔas lá.k<sup>w</sup>ʔa ʔlá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ k<sup>w</sup>u.s.ʔáʔ-álm<sub>a</sub> ‘there is a grizzly coming (I hear him).’

— ká.k<sup>w</sup>ʔa ‘around there.’

√k<sup>w</sup>ʔu : l.k<sup>w</sup>ʔu ‘there (non-visible, distal, pivoting).’ || Cf. √k<sup>w</sup>u (2), k<sup>w</sup>ʔa, k<sup>w</sup>uʔ.

— l.k<sup>w</sup>ʔú-na ‘right there.’

— ʔəl.k<sup>w</sup>ʔú ‘from there.’

— ʔə.k<sup>w</sup>ʔú ‘that way.’

— kən.k<sup>w</sup>ʔú ‘around there, via that place.’

√k<sup>w</sup>aʔ : k<sup>w</sup>ə<k<sup>w</sup>>aʔ ‘grandmother.’ || See papt for an example.

— k<sup>w</sup>áʔ:k<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘grandmothers.’ ʔi.k<sup>w</sup>aʔ:k<sup>w</sup>aʔ-ʔkáʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘our grandmothers’ (synonymous with ʔi.k<sup>w</sup>ə<k<sup>w</sup>>ʔ-ʔkáʔ<sub>a</sub>).

- √k<sup>w</sup>u? (1): k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘that (invisible, singular):’ s.tám<sub>̣</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘what is that? (e.g., when hearing a noise).’ || k<sup>w</sup>u? often loses its own stress and is enclitic to the preceding full word, as in the above example. Cf. k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>̣</sub> (2), k<sup>w</sup>?a, k<sup>w</sup>?u, k<sup>w</sup>u? (√k<sup>w</sup>u? (2)).
- lá.k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘here, there (non-visible, proximal, non-pivoting):’ lá.k<sup>w</sup>u? pank<sup>w</sup>úph<sub>̣</sub>a ɬ.pún-an ti.púk<sup>w</sup>u<sub>̣</sub>a ‘I found the book there in Vancouver.’
  - ɬlá.k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘from there.’
  - ?á.k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘that way.’ See k<sup>w</sup>u? (below) for an example. || See also k<sup>w</sup>u (√k<sup>w</sup>u (3)).
  - kná.k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘around there, via there.’
  - ká.k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘around there, via there’ (variant of kná.k<sup>w</sup>u?).
- √k<sup>w</sup>u? (2): k<sup>w</sup>u? (Reportative marker, ‘from hearsay; as I was told;’ used with great frequency in legends and other texts where the speaker did not witness the events her/himself: nás<sub>̣</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u? ?ám-ləx ?á.k<sup>w</sup>u? cípun-s<sub>̣</sub>a ‘she went that way, to her roothouse to get food, as I was told.’) || See also √k<sup>w</sup>u? (1) for related forms.
- k<sup>w</sup>?ík<sup>w</sup>í-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘to dream.’ || A connection to k<sup>w</sup>í-ín ‘to prepare s.t.’ seems feasible, due to the power of dreams to predict future events and thus allow the dreamer to prepare for those.
- s.k<sup>w</sup>?ík<sup>w</sup>í-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘a dream.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>?ík<sup>w</sup>í-ax<sup>w</sup>-sút ‘to dream all kinds of things, to dream away; to have a dream the contents of which one does not remember afterwards.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>?ík<sup>w</sup>í-an ‘to dream about s.o., s.t., tr.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>?ík<sup>w</sup>í-ax<sup>w</sup>-mín *id.* as k<sup>w</sup>?ík<sup>w</sup>í-an.

## k<sup>w</sup>

- √k<sup>w</sup>ap : k<sup>w</sup>əp:k<sup>w</sup>áp ‘straight (like a stick).’ || PS \*k<sup>w</sup>əp ‘straight’ (K49).
- s.k<sup>w</sup>{?}ap F ‘straight’ (synonymous with k<sup>w</sup>əp:k<sup>w</sup>áp, and also with s.t̥x<sup>w</sup>-ilx where this refers to sticks and similar objects). || The insertion of the infix glottal stop before rather than after the vowel is unique to this case.

- kʷ{ʔ}áp-əm, kʷ{ʔ}áp-ən F ‘to straighten s.t. (e.g., a stick for an arrow, by chewing it), intr., tr.’
- √kʷəp̄ (?): kʷəp̄-wíʔ, kʷəp̄-wíʔ-tən ‘cross-piece in a canoe.’
- √kʷúmit : s.kʷú<kʷ>mit, s.kʷú<kʷ>miʔt ‘child, young person.’ || See ʔka for an example. The presence of the glottal stop in the second variant probably results from pronunciation of the final syllable with creaky voice.
- kʷu<kʷ>mit-án-cut ‘to behave like a child.’
- kʷu<kʷ>mit-s-cút *id.* as kʷu<kʷ>mit-án-cut.
- kʷu<kʷ>mit-áz-am ‘to pretend to be a child, to copy a child’s actions.’  
|| See also Van Eijk (1988) for this and the preceding two derivations.
- s.kʷəm:kʷú<kʷ>mit ‘children.’ n.ʔam̄-án-as\_ kʷuʔ ʔə\_tj\_n.cq-ús-tj\_a ʔi\_ʔá<ʔə>ńwas\_a s.kʷəm:kʷú<kʷ>mit ‘she put the two children into the pot’ (from a story told by Adelina Williams, in which a Grizzly cooks the children (cubs) of a black bear couple, Van Eijk and Williams 1981:14-18).
- kʷu<kʷ>mit-sút ‘to be the only one that is a child (in the family).’  
kʷəmslíʔk (\*) ‘spine, backbone.’
- √kʷəc : kʷəc-p ‘stiff.’ || PS cəkʷ II, \*čəkʷ (the latter in SIS) ‘straight(en), stiff’ (K23, who also notes inversion in a number of IS languages, including Lillooet).
- kʷəc-p-álimat ‘to have a stiff neck.’
- kʷəc-p-əq ‘to have a stiff leg.’
- kʷəc:kʷc-əp ‘all stiffened up.’
- kʷuc̄ ‘crooked.’ || PS \*kʷəl(č), \*kʷəč ‘to bend twist’ (K48, who also lists Lillooet s.kʷu|č ‘bent, crooked’ under this PS root).
- kʷúc-ləx ‘to get crooked.’ kʷúc-ləx tj\_n.ʔkʷ-áluš\_a ‘my basket went crooked;’ kʷúc-ləx tj\_n.s.x^wák^w\_kʷ\_a ‘I got peeved.’
- ka.n.kʷuc̄-anwás\_a ‘to get peeved.’ ka.n.kʷuc̄-anwás-kan\_a ‘I got peeved.’
- kʷuc̄-q ‘to have a crooked leg.’
- √kʷəčtán (?): kʷəčtán-xən ‘to skate.’ pəm-p ʔi\_waʔ\_kʷəčtán-xən ‘they are skating fast.’

- √kʷəs (1): kʷəs-ən ‘to singe s.t. (e.g., a duck or grouse), tr.’ || Cf. kʷás-xal.
- kʷs-á<s>l-ícaʔ, kʷs-a<s>l-íčáʔ-ən ‘to burn the hair off an animal, intr., tr.’
  - kʷəs-xín ‘poker (for fire).’
  - kʷəs-p ‘to get singed.’
  - kʷəs-p-ákaʔ ‘hair on hands gets singed.’
- √kʷəs (2) ‘ripple (?):’ kʷəs-p-áik ‘little ripples on water (when wind is blowing).’
- kʷás-xal, kʷás-añ ‘to heat s.t. up, put it close to the heat; to try to cook s.t. fast by holding it close to the fire, intr., tr.’ || PS \*kʷas ‘hot, to scorch’ (K50). Cf. √kʷəs (1).
- kʷá<kʷ>s-əñ ‘to burn off the hair of an animal, tr.’
  - kʷas-al-íčʔ-an ‘to burn off down (of a bird), tr.’
  - kʷa<kʷ>s-al-ícaʔ, kʷa<kʷ>s-al-íčʔ-an ‘to burn off hair of an animal, intr., tr.’
  - kʷás-ul-wiʔ ‘to cure a new canoe, make it watertight’ (either by smoking the outside with burning pitch which will blacken the canoe and prevent it from splitting, or by filling up the canoe halfway with water, then putting in hot rocks and go along the outside of the canoe with pitch; the heat of the canoe will melt the pitch which will impregnate the wood).
- kʷástəñ ‘timberbound wood; twisted, gnarled wood.’
- kʷastñ-álqʷ (A) id. as kʷástəñ; (B) ‘tree that has kʷástəñ, i.e., timberbound spots.’
- kʷsixʷ ‘(Canada) goose,’ *Branta canadensis*, the only goose commonly seen in Lillooet territory. || PIS \*kʷsixʷ ‘goose’ (K169).
- √kʷn (?): kʷn-ús-əṃ ‘to nod one’s head (in consent).’
- √kʷañ ‘to see, look:’ kʷá(ʔə)ñ ‘see?!’ (expression used, for example, at the end of a demonstration). || PS \*kʷan ‘to inspect (try out, aim at)’ (K49)
- kʷáñ-xən, kʷañ-xn-áʔcaʔ F ‘to track an animal, intr.’
  - n.kʷañ-ús-tən ‘mirror, window.’ || Also recorded (perhaps incorrectly) n.kʷan-ús-tən.

kʷin ‘how much, how many?:’ kʷinǰʰ ‘what time is it?’ || PS \*kʷin ‘how many?; several’ (K49).

— n.kʷin:kʷən ‘how many people?’

— kʷə<kʷ>ǰ ‘how many animals?’ See s.ʔú<ʔ>s-tək for an example.

— kʷin-aszánuxʷ ‘how old?; how many years?’

— kʷin-usaʔ ‘how many pieces of fruit or potatoes?; how expensive (i.e., how many dollars)?’

— kʷin-us-əm ‘different kinds.’

— n.kʷin-us ‘how many layers, how many layer-like objects?:’ n.kʷin-us ʔi.s.láḫ-sw\_a ‘how many blankets do you have?’

— kʷin-ám ‘how many rows (of potatoes, etc.)?’

— kʷí<kʷ>n-aʔ ‘some, a few.’

— kʷin-asqət ‘a few days:’ nás\_kʷuʔ ʔayʰ mútaʔ ʔə.tú kʷin-asqət ‘a few days went by again.’

kʷúnaʔ ‘salmon eggs, salmon roe.’ || PIS \*ʔakʷn/I ‘fish roe’ (K158).

However, this item is also found in non-Interior Upriver Halkomelem and Lower Chehalis. Moreover, the fact that it has qʷ in a number of languages (including Shuswap qʷune ‘soup made of fish-eggs with scejʷm,’ Kuipers 1974:249) hints at a non-Salish origin, and in that case it is probably a borrowing from Athabaskan qʷnʔ ‘roe’ (Krauss 1985:485), with now extinct Nicola being the most likely source.

— ləḫ+aʰ+kʷúnaʔ ‘cured salmon eggs (having been stored in the ground for a period of time)’ (“stink-eggs”).

— kʷən:kʷə<kʷ>naʔ ‘Stonecrop,’ *Sedum divergens*.

√kʷəǰ : ka.kʷəǰ\_a ‘to break open (sore, boil):’ ka.kʷəǰ\_a ʔayʰ

ʔi.n.éúrn:čm\_a ‘my sores broke open.’ || PIS \*kʷəǰ ‘to become exposed’ (K168).

— ka.n.kʷəǰ\_a ‘to break out of an egg.’

— n.kʷəǰ-ən ‘to break peas out of a pod, to peel eggs, tr.’

— n.kʷǰ-ilx ‘to break out of a cocoon (fullgrown insect).’

kʷuǰ ‘sea, ocean.’ || CSLT \*kʷuǰ ‘salt water, ocean’ (K225).

kʷəʰ-ən ‘to spill, pour out liquid, tr.’ || PCS \*kʷəʰ ‘to spill’ (K141).

— n.kʷə-ánʔ-an ‘to pour s.t. all over s.t., s.o., tr.’

- ka.kʷə́ɬ-c-as\_a ‘to pour s.t. out by accident, tr.’
- n.kʷə́ɬ-c-ám ‘to pour a drink into one’s mouth, intr.’
- kʷə́ɬ-alúʷ (\*) ‘gall spills.’
- kʷáɬ-xal, kʷáɬ-ań ‘to hire s.o., to ask s.o. to come along on an expedition, intr., tr.’
- √kʷiɬ : s.kʷiɬ ‘to be left over:’ s.kʷiɬ\_ǵu? ʔi\_n.s.ləqma ‘my hay got left over (from the winter);’ wáʔ\_ha kʷu\_s.kʷiɬ ‘is there anything left over?’; kʷan-it-ás\_kʷu? lá.tiʔ ʔi\_waʔ\_s.kʷiɬ s.kʷəz:kʷə<kʷə>zʔ-i, níɬ\_kʷuʔ\_ǵu? s.qʷacác-i ‘they took their leftover children, and they went away’ (from the same story as the one that is featured under s.kʷəm:kʷú<kʷ>ńit above).
- kʷiɬ-aíc ‘to leave food, to leave left-overs.’
- s.kʷiɬ-aíc ‘leftovers, leftover food.’
- s.kʷə́ ‘quill of porcupine.’ || PS \*kʷə́ ‘skin, feather, quill (porcupine)’ (K48)
- s.kʷə́:kʷə́ M ‘porcupine.’ || The F gloss is s.kíyʔamx.
- √kʷal ‘to call names, to make nasty remarks:’ kʷal-íńaɬ ‘making nasty remarks about people, calling them names, making fun of them in an ugly manner.’
- kʷal-ín ‘to pass nasty remarks on s.o., poke fun at s.o. in an ugly manner:’ kʷal-ín-c-as ‘he called me names, poked fun at me in a nasty way.’
- kʷúl-əm, kʷúl-xal, kʷúl-ún ‘to make s.t., intr., tr.’ || The transitive form kʷúl-ún is rarely used. Its semantic range is also largely covered by máy-s-ən, which is employed very frequently. One consultant described kʷúl-ún as “higher language” and employed it in the meaning ‘to create,’ giving the following example: niɬ ti\_xáʔ\_a kʷú<kʷ>pəy kʷúl-ún-tali ti\_tmíx\_w\_a ‘it is the Lord who created the world’ (with the semantically identical alternative niɬ ti\_xáʔ\_a kʷú<kʷ>pəy may-s-ən-táli ti\_tmíx\_w\_a). PIS \*kʷúl ‘to become; do, make, fix’ (K168).
- s.kʷúl ‘s.t. made:’ s.wáńuɬ cʔa s.kʷúl ‘who made this?’; cúwaʔ-s s.Marie s.kʷúl ‘Marie made that.’
- kʷúl-əm-sút ‘to make s.t. up as one goes along, without blueprint’

(synonymous with *may-s-xal-sút*).

- *kʷúl=əl* ‘growing.’
- *s.kʷúl=í-əm*, *s.kʷúl=í-əm-sút* ‘illegitimate child.’
- *kʷúl-xit* ‘to make s.t. for s.o., tr.’
- *kʷúl-xi[t]-cút* ‘to make s.t. for oneself.’
- *kʷúl-an-cút* ‘to go out and cut wood for a fence or house.’
- *kʷúl-c-aṁ* ‘to make food, to get food (in general or for oneself), intr.:’  
*qʷacác.kʷuʔ*, *cún-as.kʷuʔ* *ʔi.s.cm-ált-s\_a*: “*nás-kan kʷúl-c-aṁ*” ‘she set out, and she told her children: “I am going to get food.”’
- *kʷúl-c-aṁ* ‘to get or make food for s.o., tr.:’ *cixʷ ʔayʔ kʷúl-c-aṁ-as*  
*ʔi.s.cm-ált-s\_a*, *s.taṁ-as.ká\_wiʔ* *mútaʔ kʷʔ\_waʔ.s.kʷúl-c-aṁ-as* ‘she went to get food for her children, whatever kind of food she got for them.’

*√kʷəl* ‘crossed:’ *n.kʷəl-əl-us* ‘cross-eyed.’

- *kʷəkʷ>|\_aṁ* ‘to stagger (when hurt, hit, or tripped).’

*kʷult* ‘to come down a hill diagonally, veering off to one side’ (opposite of *suχʷast-ús* ‘to come down straight’).

- *n.kʷəlt-ánk* ‘to go up a hill diagonally’ (opposite of *χaḷ-aṁ-ús* ‘to go up straight’).

*kʷəlcázaʔ* (\*) ‘any fishtrap.’

*√kʷəlç* : *s.kʷəlç* ‘bent, crooked’ (overlapping with *kʷuç* in the meaning ‘crooked’ and see there for etymological information). || Cf.

*√kʷəlç*.

- *kʷəlç-án* ‘to bend s.t., tr.’
- *kʷəlç-ílx* ‘to bend (oneself).’
- *s.kʷəlç-ílx* ‘a bend:’ *tí.s.kʷəlç-ílx-s\_a* *tí.xʷwáʔ\_a* ‘a bend in the road.’
- *kʷúʔç-aʔ* ‘red crossbill,’ *Loxia curvirostra*.

*√kʷəlç* (?): *kʷəl:kʷəlç-ún-əm* ‘to get ghosted.’ || Cf. *√kʷəlç*.

*kʷalxʷ* ‘dog salmon.’ || CSLT \**kʷuləxʷ* ‘dog salmon’ (K225).

*s.kʷalχ* (A) ‘young Bald Eagle,’ *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, (B) ‘Bald Eagle (young or mature).’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants. In meaning (B), *s.kʷalχ* is synonymous with *pq-us*.) || Upriver Halkomelem *s.kʷəlχ* ‘immature bald eagle’ (Galloway 2009:1213, possibly meaning ‘having head feathers skinned off,’

Galloway 2009:170).

√k<sup>w</sup>ix<sup>w</sup> : k<sup>w</sup>i{?}x<sup>w</sup> ‘black pitch inside tree; wood all pitched inside.’

— k<sup>w</sup>i{?}x<sup>w</sup>-ám ‘to get pitch (or pitchwood), on order to use it as a fire starter.’

s.k<sup>w</sup>íqəq ‘(American) robin,’ *Turdus migratorius*. || The sequence əq may result from final reduplication, although the CSLT form (as listed by K221) is \*s.k<sup>w</sup>íqəq ‘robin.’

k<sup>w</sup>əq-xál, k<sup>w</sup>əq-ən ‘to crack or split things (e.g., beans), to break s.t. open, intr., tr.’

k<sup>w</sup>əx-xál ‘to rattle s.t., intr.’

— k<sup>w</sup>əx-p ‘to rattle (not very loud, e.g., like rattlesnake, not as loud as q<sup>w</sup>ít=ət).’

— k<sup>w</sup>əx-mən ‘rattle (of any kind, e.g., deerhoof rattle).’

— k<sup>w</sup>əx-l-áka? ‘rattle’ (basically synonymous with k<sup>w</sup>əx-mən). || Meaning also recorded as ‘snaredrum,’ which may be incorrect (see k<sup>w</sup>əx-m-áka?, next item).

— k<sup>w</sup>əx-m-áka? ‘snaredrum.’

— k<sup>w</sup>əx-m-áka?-tən ‘stick for beating snaredrum.’

— k<sup>w</sup>əx-əm-l-áka? (\*) (A) ‘snaredrum;’ (B) ‘stick for beating snaredrum.’

|| Apparently less common term than respectively k<sup>w</sup>əx-m-áka? or k<sup>w</sup>əx-m-áka?-tən.

— k<sup>w</sup>əx-m-áz ‘Snowbush, Snowbrush,’ *Ceanothus velutinus*. || The Lillooet name is derived from the “rattling” noise the leaves make when one walks through a patch of it. See also k<sup>w</sup>əc-x-máz, and the reference to -x there.

k<sup>w</sup>áw-an ‘to make s.t. go slanted, tr.’ || PIS \*k<sup>w</sup>əwət, \*k<sup>w</sup>əwət ‘to walk, step’ (K165).

— k<sup>w</sup>áw-ləx ‘to pass around s.t., to go in a curve, to shoot one way (gun), to go off to one side:’ ǎkǎʎu? k<sup>w</sup>áw-ləx ‘he keeps going off;’ k<sup>w</sup>áw-ləx ti\_waʎ\_ən.čáq ‘the pitcher throws a curve.’

— k<sup>w</sup>əw:k<sup>w</sup>á<k<sup>w</sup>ə>w-ləx ‘to slalom.’

k<sup>w</sup>wát-əm ‘to step, take steps.’

— k<sup>w</sup>wát-ən ‘to step on s.t., tr.’

— k<sup>w</sup>əw:k<sup>w</sup>wát-ən ‘to step all over s.t., to trample down s.t.; to belittle

s.o., tr.?’

— n.k<sup>w</sup>wát-mən ‘track.’

— n.k<sup>w</sup>wát-əm-tən ‘little stepladder.’

— n.k<sup>w</sup>wat-án ‘stirrup(s).’

— k<sup>w</sup>wat-á<t>qa? ‘to thresh things (e.g., beans).’

— k<sup>w</sup>wát=ət ‘to get trampled, squished.’ wa? k<sup>w</sup>wát=ət-wit ‘they are getting trampled.’

√k<sup>w</sup>z (1) (?): k<sup>w</sup>z-ápəl ‘cheek.’

√k<sup>w</sup>z (2) (?): n.k<sup>w</sup>z-ánwas-əm ‘to worry.’ || See k<sup>w</sup>áz-xal for etymological information.

— n.k<sup>w</sup>z-ánwas-min ‘to worry about s.o., tr.:’ kán\_ǵu? wa? n.k<sup>w</sup>z-anwas-mín-wit ‘I am worrying about them;’ wá?-Ɔkan n.k<sup>w</sup>z-ánwas-min ʔi\_wa?\_q<sup>w</sup>əc-p ‘I am worried about the ones who left.’

— n.k<sup>w</sup>z-anwas-min-an-cút ‘to worry about oneself.’

k<sup>w</sup>áz-xal, k<sup>w</sup>áz-ań ‘to train s.o., intr., tr.’ níƆ wa? k<sup>w</sup>áz-xal ‘that’s the trainer;’ k<sup>w</sup>áz-ań-as ʔi\_təw:twə<w><wə>t\_a k<sup>w</sup>a\_Ɔq<sup>w</sup>-ilx ‘he trains the boys for rodeos.’ || PS \*k<sup>w</sup>ay ‘to suffer’ (K51, who also lists Lillooet k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm ‘to work,’ and n.k<sup>w</sup>z-ánwas-əm ‘to worry’ under this PS root).

— k<sup>w</sup>áz-ləx F ‘to train oneself (spiritually, or for sport).’

— k<sup>w</sup>az-án-cut ‘to train oneself.’

k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm M ‘to work:’ wá?\_maƆ k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm ‘you’d better work!’ || See k<sup>w</sup>áz-xal for etymological information. The F gloss for ‘to work’ is ʔalkst.

— s.k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm ‘work, job:’ níƆ\_ti? s.k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm-su ‘that’s your job.’

— k<sup>w</sup>əz:k<sup>w</sup>zə<ý>s-əm ‘to do all kinds of little jobs.’

— s.k<sup>w</sup>əz:k<sup>w</sup>zú<z>s-əm, s.k<sup>w</sup>əz:k<sup>w</sup>zə<ý>s-əm ‘all kinds of little jobs:’ ʔi\_n.s.k<sup>w</sup>əz:k<sup>w</sup>zə<ý>s-m\_a ‘my crafts, what I do around the house (sewing, knitting, patching, mending)’ (according to the consultant’s comment, this expression is less often used by men).

— nək<sup>w</sup>.k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm ‘fellow-worker, colleague:’ níƆ wa? n.nək<sup>w</sup>.k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm ‘that’s my colleague;’ níƆ s.Mary ti\_wa?\_ən.nək<sup>w</sup>.k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm ‘Mary and I work together.’

— k<sup>w</sup>zus-m-íca? ‘work clothes.’

- k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm-l-áka? ‘tool:’ ῥάω-ən ʔi<sub>2</sub>n.k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm-l-ákʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘gather my tools!’
  - k<sup>w</sup>zús-miñ ‘to work for s.o.; to take care of s.o., tr.’
  - k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm-xit (also recorded k<sup>w</sup>zús-xit) ‘to work for s.t., in order to get s.t.’
- n.k<sup>w</sup>ʔáta ‘D’Arcy.’
- n.k<sup>w</sup>ʔáth-amx ‘people from D’Arcy.’ See xmañ-ú<ñ>s for an example.

## X

- √xəñ : ka.xəñ<sub>a</sub> ‘drunk or crazy; not knowing what one is doing; to go out of one’s mind (e.g., when having so much fun that one does not know when to stop):’ ka.xəñ-ʔkan.á<sub>2</sub>ka.ʔu? ʔayʔ ‘I really must have gone haywire;’ ka.xəñ<sub>a</sub> ti<sub>2</sub>máqʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘it is snowing too hard (the snow went out of its mind);’ ka.xəñ<sub>a</sub> ti<sub>2</sub>tmíx<sub>a</sub> ‘the weather has gone crazy (it rains, then it shines, etc.).’
- xəñ-p ‘not knowing what one is doing (e.g., when a feeble-minded person tries to do a job and botches it); to go wild doing s.t.’ (largely synonymous with ka.xəñ<sub>a</sub>): xəñ-p lá.ti? ʔi<sub>2</sub>waʔ<sub>2</sub>sáy:səʔ ‘they are going wild playing.’
  - xəñ:xəñ:xəñ ‘to know only partially what one is doing.’
- √xim : ka.xim<sub>a</sub> ‘to disappear (for a while, not forever, in contrast to ka.x<sup>w</sup>áz<sub>a</sub> ‘to disappear forever’):’ lán<sub>2</sub>tu? ka.xim-wit<sub>a</sub> ‘they already went out of sight;’ ʔák<sub>2</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔ, ka.xim<sub>a</sub>k<sup>w</sup>úʔ<sub>2</sub>tu? ‘he went on, and he went out of sight.’
- xim-ín ‘to put s.t. out of sight, to turn it low (e.g., wick in a coal-oil lamp), tr.:’ xim-ín<sub>2</sub>maʔ ti<sub>2</sub>s.ćák<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘turn the lamp low!’ || In the meaning ‘to turn it low,’ xim-ín overlaps with ʔuz-ún.
  - ka.n.xim-q<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘to disappear over a mountain (sun):’ ka.n.xim-q<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ti<sub>2</sub>s.nəq<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘the sun disappears behind (goes over) the mountain.’
- xmañ ‘enemy:’ cʔás-wit ʔi<sub>2</sub>xmañ<sub>a</sub> ‘the enemies are coming.’ || PS \*xəm ‘both (sides),’ \*xəm-an(-was) ‘other side, alter ego, enemy’ (K117).

- xmañ-min ‘to be against s.o., tr.’
- xmañ-ú<ñ>s ‘opposing side (in a game):’ niʔ ʔi.n.k<sup>w</sup>ʔáth-amx\_a huʔ  
xmañ-ú<ñ>s-kaʔ ‘the people from D’Arcy will be playing against  
us.’
- xmañ-úʒ ‘to play that one is s.o.’s enemy.’
- xmaʒ ‘fly, housefly.’ || PIS \*xəməʎ/y ‘fly (insect)’ (K194).
- xəm:xmə<m>ʒ-al-us ‘fly design on a basket.’
- √xət : xəʔ-p ‘to be tired (e.g., after running), to pant.’
- √xat (1): xát-xal ‘to lift s.t. up, intr.’ || Cf. √xátus.
- xát-añ (A) ‘to lift s.t. up, tr.?’ (B) ‘to give away an Indian name, tr.’  
huʒ\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ xát-añ-as ti\_s.k<sup>w</sup>ácic-s\_a ‘he is going to give away his  
(Indian) name;’ húy-ʔkan xát-añ ti\_n.s.k<sup>w</sup>ácic\_a ‘I am going to  
give away my Indian name.’
- n.xát-añ ‘to swipe s.t., tr.?’ n.xát-añ-əm ‘it got swiped.’
- s.xat-s ‘to hold s.t. up, to keep it up, tr.’
- ka.xát-q\_a ‘to rise (sun, moon):’ ka.xát-q\_a ti\_s.néq<sup>w</sup>-m\_a ‘the sun  
rose;’ ka.xát-q\_a ti\_ʔánañ-tñ\_a ‘the moon rose.’
- xát-qs-min ‘to lift up one end of a log, bench, etc.?’ ka.xat-qs-mín-m\_a  
‘the end of a log or bench is lifted up (because of the weight at  
the other end).’
- √xat (2): xat ‘lead (metal); lead weight on net.’ || CSLT \*xat ‘lead’  
(K230).
- √xat (3): xəʔ:xát ‘lively (animal or person).’
- xátus ‘deadfall (type of trap).’ || Probably contains the suffix -us ‘face,  
head,’ and √xat (1).
- xác-ən ‘to cut, mow s.t., tr.’ || Cf. xíc-xal, xíc-iñ.
- xəc-q-áñ F ‘to cut hay, tr.’ || The M gloss is ník-q-añ.
- xəc-q<sup>w</sup>-áñ ‘to cut, trim s.o.’s hair, tr.’
- xíc-xal, xíc-iñ F ‘to cut, mow brush, intr., tr.’ || Cf. xác-ən.
- xíc-q-tən F ‘scythe, mowing machine.’
- n.xcus ‘piled evenly (e.g., firewood).’
- n.xcús-əm, n.xcús-ən ‘to pile it evenly, intr., tr.’
- √xis ‘messy (hair):’ s.xis-q<sup>w</sup> ‘to have messy hair.’ || Cf. q<sup>w</sup>ú{ʔ}p-əq<sup>w</sup>.
- xís-q<sup>w</sup>-am̄, xís-q<sup>w</sup>-añ ‘to mess up one’s own hair (-am̄), s.o. else’s hair

(-ań).’

— xí{?}s-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘hair is all messy.’

xíń ‘to last a long time:’ x<sup>w</sup>?ǎz<sub>u</sub>?ǎu? k<sup>w</sup>.s.xíń-s lá.ti?, c?ás<sub>u</sub>?ǎu?  
ta<sub>s</sub>.kalú<l>?a ‘it did not take long before the Owl came;’ wa?  
xíń<sub>u</sub>.ka<sub>wi</sub>? ?ə.t7ú ?ə?ǎíq ?ay? ?i<sub>s</sub>.cm-áít-s<sub>a</sub> ‘some time passed  
before her children arrived (were born);’ xíń ?ə.t7ú la:lá<lə><l>təń  
?ay? ?i<sub>təw</sub>:twə<w><wə>t<sub>a</sub>, ní?ǎu? səs<sub>u</sub>?acác-wit ká.ti? píxəń  
‘time passed by and the boys got older, so they went out  
hunting.’

— s.xíń-s (A) ‘old (object):’ s.xíń-s c?a k<sup>w</sup><sub>u</sub>.kapúh ‘this is an old coat;’  
(B) ‘to last a long time:’ s.xíń-s<sub>u</sub>? k<sup>w</sup>ənswa<sub>u</sub>.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>?əy ‘I have  
been chief for a long time.’

— ?i xíń-as ‘a long time ago.’ || See pá<?>la? for an example.

s.xníz (General term for ‘Coastal Black Gooseberry,’ *Ribes divaricatum*,  
‘White-stemmed Gooseberry,’ *Ribes inerme*, and ‘Idaho Black  
Gooseberry,’ *Ribes irriguum*.)

— xníz-aż ‘gooseberry bush.’

— xníz-am ‘to pick gooseberries.’

√xǎ ‘flat, wide:’ xǎ-alq<sup>w</sup> F ‘board.’ || The M gloss is ǎplǎs.

xǎǎ-ən ‘to put s.t. somewhere as a block, in order to prevent s.t. (car,  
wagon) from rolling away, tr.’

— ka.xǎǎ<sub>a</sub> ‘something gets blocked or stopped (e.g., s.t. that one is  
dragging is blocked).’

— n.xə<x>ǎ ‘steps (e.g., on a porch).’

— n.xə<x>ǎ-əń ‘to make steps where one is going to put one’s feet.’

— s.xǎǎ (Name of a fishing spot on the Fraser River, a few miles north  
of Lillooet, so called because the passage upstream is partially  
blocked.)

xǎǎ-xal (A) ‘to take s.t. out of s.t., intr.?’ (B) ‘to give away a deceased  
person’s belongings, intr.’ || PS \*xat, \*tax (inv.) ‘to ladle’ (K112,  
who also lists Lillooet s.ǎaxímən ‘spoon’ under this PS root).

— xǎǎ-xal-s ‘to let s.o. take s.t. out of s.t., tr.’

— xǎǎ-ań ‘to take s.t. out of s.t., tr.’

— xǎǎ-ləx ‘to get out of s.t.’

- xáǎ-í-ǎm ‘to unload a car, boat, wagon (e.g., to unload hay).’
- xáǎ-q-ǎn ‘to take a pot off a stove, tr.’
- √xíǎ (1) ‘to sit (or stand) on knees or toes:’ xíǎ-il ‘to kneel down (e.g., in church, or in Indian Court).’ || PS \*xít ‘to be stretched out, project’ (K118)
- xíǎ-il-q-ǎn ‘to go to Indian Court, to be judged in Indian Court:’ nás-kax<sup>w</sup> xíǎ-il-q-ǎn ‘you have to go to Indian Court;’ cíx<sup>w</sup>-kan xíǎ-il-q-ǎn ‘I went to Indian Court.’
- xí:xíǎ-xǎn, xí:xíǎ-xǎn-ǎn ‘to stand on one’s toes.’
- xíǎ-lǎx ‘to kneel down’ (synonymous with xíǎ-il): wá?\_maǎ xíǎ-lǎx ‘kneel down!’
- √xíǎ (2): xǎǎ:xíǎ (\*) ‘puttees, strips of cloth wound around one’s legs.’
- √xǎǎ, √xǎǎ ‘active, dilligent.’
- xǎǎ:xǎǎ ‘diligent’ (semantically overlapping or synonymous with xǎǎ:xǎǎ-úǎ).
- xǎǎ:xǎǎ-ǎm ‘lively, brisk’ (synonymous with kík:kx-ǎt, xǎt:xǎt).
- xǎǎ:xǎǎ ‘to be willing to do what s.o. asks.’
- xǎǎ:xǎǎ-úǎ ‘diligent.’
- xǎǎ:xǎǎ-míñ ‘to be willing to go with s.o., work for s.o., tr.’
- xǎl:xǎǎ-c ‘to allow, permit s.o. (to do s.t.),’ (synonymous with líǎǎǎ-q-s).
- xǎǎ:xǎǎ-xít ‘to allow s.o. to have or use s.t., tr.’ (synonymous with líǎǎǎ-q-xít): húy-ǎkan xǎǎ:xǎǎ-xí[t]-cín ‘I will let you have it, use it;’ xǎǎ:xǎǎ-xí[t]-c-as tí\_ǎláǎ-s\_ǎ ‘he let me use his canoe.’
- xǎǎ-ǎn-cút ‘to offer to help, to volunteer for a job:’ wá?\_k<sup>w</sup>u? tí\_s\_ǎǎǎǎlm\_ǎ, pún-as ?i\_s.k<sup>w</sup>ǎm:k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>rnít\_ǎ, níǎ\_ǎu? s.xǎǎ-ǎn-cút-s k<sup>w</sup>as\_huǎ\_?ǎlk<sup>w</sup>-íǎ ‘the Grizzly Bear was around, she found the children [of the Black Bears], and she decided that she was going to babysit for them.’
- √xǎǎ : See √xǎǎ, √xǎǎ.
- √xǎl : xǎl-p ‘water moves (when s.t. is running under the surface).’
- xǎl-ilx ‘fish running under the surface of the water (causing it to move).’
- xǎl:xǎl-ilx ‘big shake-up of water’s surface.’
- s.xǎl (A) ‘edge, rim (of hill or table’ (with nominalizer s-); (B) ‘to be

close to the edge, rim or brow (of hill or table)’ (with stative s-).

|| PS \*xəl, \*xal ‘to hang spread out; steep’ (K117, who also lists xəl-ən, see below, and s.ǰəl ‘steep’ under this reconstructed doublet).

- ka.xəl\_a ‘to get to an edge, to the brow of a hill; to hang over an edge:’ ka.xəl\_a k<sup>w</sup>ú?\_a ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘he got to the brow of a hill over there;’ ka.xəl\_a ʔá.ta? q<sup>w</sup>ú?\_a ‘he got to the edge of the water.’
- ka.xəl-almən\_a ‘to be almost at the brow of a hill, to get close to the edge of s.t., to the brow of a hill.’ || See súx<sup>w</sup>ast for an example.
- n.xəl-us F ‘to go to a gathering; to attend a funeral.’
- xá<x>ǰ-əp ‘Fountain’ (so called because it is close to the brow of a hill). || The combination of -p with a root with a full vowel (i.e., not ə or ɐ) is unusual.

xəl-ən ‘to hoist up a flag or sail, tr.’ || See s.xal for etymological information. Cf. √xəl|x.

√xil (1): xíl-in ‘to land a canoe, tr.’

- xil-qs ‘to land with a boat (only the front end lands, so one can get out):’ plan wa? xil-qs ʔi\_wa? ʔəs.ǰláz ‘they have already landed their canoes.’
- xíl-qs-án ‘to land a canoe, tr.:’ xil-qs-án-as ti\_ǰláz\_a ‘he landed the canoe.’
- xíl-wiʔ ‘to pull a canoe out of the water, put it ashore.’
- xíl-ləx ‘to go ashore.’
- ka.n.xíl-k\_a ‘to run aground’
- ka.n.xíl-q\_a ‘end of s.t. gets stuck (when pushing s.t. out).’ || The presence of -q rather than -qs, suggests that it is actually the bottom of s.t. that gets stuck.

√xil (2): s.xíl:xəl ‘Common Silverweed, Cinquefoil,’ *Potentilla anserina*.

xíl-xal, xíl-ín ‘to stir s.t., intr., tr.’

- s.xíl-s ‘to keep stirring it, tr.’
- xíl-áik-arn, xíl-áik-án ‘to stir around in a pack, intr., tr.’
- xíl-q-arn ‘to cultivate potatoes, stir up soil, intr.’
- xí<x>ǰ-əqs-arn ‘to dig around in s.t. with one’s nose, intr.:’ cúk<sup>w</sup>\_ǰu? ʔi\_k<sup>w</sup>asúh\_a wa? xí<x>ǰ-əqs-arn ‘it is only the pigs that dig around

with their noses.’

s.xíləm (Unidentified plant, possibly Cluster Lily (Large-flowered *Triteleia*, False Onion), *Triteleia grandiflora*, or perhaps Hooker’s Onion, *Allium Acuminatum* (for which Turner 1987 lists (s.)nəqləqs, a word not known to me), although the latter identification was rejected by Alec Peters (Turner 1987).) || Possibly contains a petrified reduplication.

√xlać : xəl:xláć (\*) ‘flying squirrel.’ || Also recorded x<sup>w</sup>əl:x<sup>w</sup>láć, and see there for further comments.

√xəlk : ka.xlák\_a (\*) ‘to snap off.’

— ka.xlí(?)<ə́>k-aḞ\_a (\*) ‘to snap right off.’ || Both this item and ka.xlák\_a were commented on with “you don’t hear that very often.”

√xəlk : ka.n.xlák\_a ‘to be half full, almost half full.’

— ka.n.xlák-s\_a ‘to have something (almost) half full, tr.’

— ka.n.xlák-almən\_a ‘to be almost half full.’ ka.n.xlák-almən\_a ʔi.ns.ǰ<sup>w</sup>l-áw\_a ‘my (pail/basket of) berries is almost half full.’

√xilκ : See ka.xlí(?)<ə́>k-aḞ\_a (√xəlk).

√xəlx : n.xá<x>|əx ‘to hover.’ || Cf. xá|-ən.

x|əʔ, x<sup>w</sup>l|əʔ, yəx<sup>w</sup>l|əʔ (with the last form rejected by some consultants)

‘(Common) Raven,’ *Corvus corax*. || Thompson s.xláś ‘Common Raven’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1130).

xík-in ‘to push s.t., tr.:’ xík-in-c-as ‘he pushed me;’ xík-in-Ḟkan ‘I pushed him.’

— ka.xík-s\_a ‘to push s.t. by accident, tr.:’ ka.xík-s-as\_a ‘he pushed it by accident.’

— xík-akaʔ-min ‘to push s.o. with one hand in order to wake her/him up, tr.:’ xik-akaʔ-mín\_maḞ lá.taʔ ‘wake him up!’

— xik-a:xík-a ‘to push a hoop with a stick (also as part of a woman’s spiritual training).’

√xək : ka.n.xə́k\_a ‘to choke, get choked.’

— ka.n.xə́k-s\_a ‘to choke on s.t., to get s.t. stuck in one’s throat, to run out of breath suddenly, tr.’ ka.n.xə́k-s-as\_a ‘she/he choked on it;’ ka.n.xə́k-s-kan\_a ti\_ǰḞḞ\_a ‘I (kind of) choked on the cold air.’

xík-ən ‘to miss s.t. (one aims at), tr.:’ xík-ən-ɬkan ta\_s.pzú<z>ʔ\_a ‘I missed the bird;’ xík-ən-ɬkan ‘I missed you.’ || PIS \*xík ‘to miss a target’ (K194).

xák<sup>w</sup>-xal, xák<sup>w</sup>-ań ‘to shovel snow, intr., tr.:’ xák<sup>w</sup>-ań-əm ti\_máqʔ\_a ‘the snow got shoveled.’

xax ‘steam.’

— xáx-xal, xáx-ań ‘to steam s.t., intr., tr.’

— n.xáx-s-əń ‘to steam (e.g., insoles or rubber boots when being aired out).’

— n.xáx-c-miń ‘to breathe steamy air on s.t., tr.’

s.xíxix, s.xíxi? ‘Gray Jay,’ *Perisorius canadiensis*, also known by various English vernacular names including “whisky-jack”, “camp robber”, “Canada jay”, “Oregon jay,” “Hudson Bay bird”). || The variant s.xíxix was recorded in F only. The variant s.xíxi? is derived from xíxi? ‘curious, to see what is going on, to have a look.’ Cf. Thompson s.hi:híhe? tək s.pzú<zu>ʔ ‘prob. grey or Canada jay [whisky jack, camprobber]’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1388), and Thompson s.xíxix “spring bluebird,’ prob. Mountain Bluebird and (or) Western bluebird’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:641).

xíxi? ‘curious, to see what is going on, to have a look.’ || Probably contains either initial reduplication or consonant reduplication.

— s.xíxi? ‘Gray jay.’ || See s.xíxix for detailed comments.

xíw-in ‘to put a stick into or through s.t., tr.’ || CSLT \*xiw ‘to thread on string, put on spit’ (K230).

— n.xíw-c, n.xíw-c-ań (A) ‘to close, lock a door with a latch, intr., tr;’ (B) ‘to skewer fish lengthwise on a stick (in order to roast them), intr., tr.’

— n.xíw-c-tən ‘latch (for door).’

xaʔ ‘high.’ || CSLT \*xaʔ ‘high, top, upward’ (K229).

— s.xaʔ ‘high place, area above s.t.:’ ʔák\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ká.taʔ, xaʔ-s\_a ʔə.tʔú-na ti\_q<sup>w</sup>úʔ\_a ‘he was going along there, on the high ground away from the water’ (with habitual dropping of the nominalizer s-).

— xə<xa>ʔ ‘higher.’

— xaʔ-s-cút ‘to brag.’

- xaʔ+a+tmíx<sup>w</sup> ‘Heaven’ (literally, “high land”). || A contraction of k<sup>w</sup>u\_xáʔ\_a tmíx<sup>w</sup>, which also occurs as such.
  - xaʔ+a+k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>>pəy̆ ‘The Lord; God’ (literally, “high chief”). || A contraction of k<sup>w</sup>u\_xáʔ\_a k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>>pəy̆, which also occurs as such.
  - n.xaʔ-q-áñ ‘to push open a window, tr.’
  - n.xaʔ-k-áws ‘ceiling.’
  - n.xʔ-ank ‘high sidehill.’
  - n.xáʔ:xʔ-aq ‘anything high from the ground (e.g., bushes, or a horse with long legs).’
  - ka.n.xáʔ\_a ‘to have the hiccups.’ See ǰ<sup>w</sup>əñ-c for an example.
  - xə:xʔ-áp-ía-xən ‘high-heels.’ || Possibly derived from xə<xə>ʔ, with consonant reduplication, although initial reduplication, indicating plurality and opted for here, seems more likely. See also xə:xəʔyuʔ-mín-twaí below.
- s.xáʔyuʔ, xáʔyuʔ ‘woman’s rival in love (husband’s girlfriend).’ || PCS \*xaʔyuʔ ‘sexual rival’ (K154).
- xə:xəʔyuʔ-mín-twaí ‘to be rivals in love; (two women) fighting over one man.’ || For the two possible reduplication types involved, and for the decision to accept initial reduplication, cf. xə:xʔ-áp-ía-xən (√xaʔ).

## X<sup>w</sup>

- x<sup>w</sup>əp-ən ‘to lift s.t., s.o. up, to put s.o. on his feet, tr.’ || See s.ǰp-íláp (√ǰəp (1)) for an example.
- x<sup>w</sup>p-ilx ‘to rise from lying position.’
  - x<sup>w</sup>əp-q-ám ‘to dig cedar roots (for making baskets), intr.’ (synonymous with ʔak<sup>w</sup>-almíx<sup>w</sup>-am).
- √x<sup>w</sup>ap (1) x<sup>w</sup>áp-añ ‘to unfold s.t., tr.’ || PS \*x<sup>w</sup>ap ‘to unfold, spread out (as blanket, arms)’ (K121). PIS \*x<sup>w</sup>ap ‘to unfold, spread out (as blanket)’ (K195, who also lists Lillooet x<sup>w</sup>áp-añ incorrectly (but perhaps resulting from an older transcription by JvE) as x<sup>w</sup>ápñ, and does not explain the double listing of \*x<sup>w</sup>ap as PS and PIS).

Cf.  $\sqrt{x^w}ap$  (2).

—  $x^wáp-áik-añ$  ‘to fold open any bundle, tr.’

—  $x^wáp-álikst$  ‘to open a newspaper or letter.’

$\sqrt{x^w}ap$  (2) (?):  $s.x^wáp-məx$  ‘Shuswap.’ || Possibly related to  $\sqrt{x^w}ap$  (1), see Kuipers 1974:187.

—  $x^wáp-əmx-əc$  ‘to speak Shuswap.’

—  $x^wáp-məx-ákst$  ‘East Wind.’

$\sqrt{x^w}up$  :  $s.x^wup$  ‘to have all left, everybody is gone:’  $s.x^wup-wit_tú?_ǎu?$  ‘they have all left;’  $plán_tu?_ǎu?$   $s.x^wup$   $nəʔ_?ux^walmíx^w_a$  ‘the people are all gone already (there is nobody left).’

$x^wíp-iñ$  ‘to tie a rope to a tree and pull it down.’ || Considered an “old-time word,” now largely replaced with  $síp-iñ$ .

—  $n.x^wíp-la-qin$  ‘Steller’s jay,’ *Cyanocitta stelleri*. ||  $n.x^wíp-la-qin$  refers to the shape of the bird’s crest. See  $s.q^wáz-až$  for the “official” name of the Steller’s jay.

$\sqrt{x^w}əm$  :  $x^wəm-p$  ‘lonesome.’ || PS  $*x^wəm$  ‘to be lonesome, pining (for)’ (K121). Cf.  $\sqrt{x^w}am$  (which K121 also derives from PS  $*x^wəm$ ).

—  $x^wəm-p-mín$  ‘to be lonesome without s.o., tr.’

$\sqrt{x^w}am$  :  $x^wəm:x^wám$  ‘lonesome, lonely.’ || See  $\sqrt{x^w}əm$  for etymological comments.

—  $x^wəm:x^wám-min$  ‘to be lonesome without s.o., tr.’ || The absence of glottalization on  $n$  in  $-min$  is probably due to a misrecording.

$x^wimán$  ‘to keep store:’  $ti_wa?_x^wimán$  ‘storekeeper.’

—  $x^wəman-áʔx^w$ ,  $x^wiman-áʔx^w$  ‘store.’

$\sqrt{x^w}ət$  :  $n.x^wət-p$  ‘to go around.’ || PS  $*x^wət$  ‘to come to an end, be exhausted, all gone’ (K121, with listing of  $*x^wət$  also as a PIS root on p. 196 but without explanation for the double listing).

—  $x^wət-p-xən$  ‘birthday.’

—  $s.x^wət-p-aszánux^w$  ‘year.’

$\sqrt{x^w}it$  :  $x^wít-ən$  ‘to whistle:’  $x^wít-ən-ʔkax^w$   $ʔ_x^wít-n-as$  ‘you whistle when he whistles!’ || PS  $*x^wiw$  ‘to whistle’ (K121).

—  $x^wi:x^wít-ən$  ‘to keep whistling.’

—  $x^wít-ən-s$  ‘to whistle at s.o., tr.’

—  $x^wít-aká?-əm$  ‘to whistle through one’s hands or fingers.’

- x<sup>w</sup>it<sub>u</sub>qá?a ‘whistle!’ (said to hiding persons in hide-and-seek game).
- x<sup>w</sup>tin, n.x<sup>w</sup>tin, nə.x<sup>w</sup>tín ‘rope made out of twisted limbs’ (preferably cedar, but also willow or hazelnut, the latter only when nothing else is available).
- nə.x<sup>w</sup>tín-až ‘any tree used for making nə.x<sup>w</sup>tín (e.g., čəx<sup>w</sup>:čx<sup>w</sup>-áž).’
- x<sup>w</sup>tín-əm, nə.x<sup>w</sup>tín-əm ‘to twist branches in order to twist a rope.’
- s.x<sup>w</sup>ətk<sup>w</sup> (A) ‘Sweet Cicely’ (“Wild Parsnip”), *Osmorhiza chilensis*; (B) ‘Garden Parsnip,’ *Pastinaca sativa*.
- n.x<sup>w</sup>acín-ən ‘to listen to s.o.’s advice, tr.:’ n.x<sup>w</sup>acín-ən-ƒkálap  
ʔi.s.la:lí<|>tərn-láp<sub>u</sub> ‘listen to your parents, you folks!’ || The sequence in̄ is possibly a fossilized suffix, cf. saw-ín-ən.
- x<sup>w</sup>əclamácya? (A game: one participant is in the middle of a circle formed by others who are holding hands; the participant in the middle must then try to break out.)
- √x<sup>w</sup>ic̣ (1): x<sup>w</sup>ic̣-xal, x<sup>w</sup>ic̣-in̄ ‘to give s.t. (e.g., money for an event), to hand it over, intr., tr.’ || PIS \*x<sup>w</sup>ic̣ ‘to give, point to, show’ (K195).
- x<sup>w</sup>ic̣-xit ‘to give s.t. to s.o., tr.’
- √x<sup>w</sup>ic̣ (2) ‘to jump up (end of stick or log):’ x<sup>w</sup>ic̣-qs ‘to jump up (end of board, log).’ || CSLT \*x<sup>w</sup>ic̣ ‘to sway, rock (baby)’ (K230).
- x<sup>w</sup>əč-am-áya, x<sup>w</sup>ic̣-am-áya ‘teeter-totter, seesaw.’ || The occurrence of a (partially) retracted suffix after a non-retracted root is highly unusual, see also məkil-úlyya? (under s.míkil).
- √x<sup>w</sup>əs : x<sup>w</sup>əs:x<sup>w</sup>əs-t, x<sup>w</sup>əs:x<sup>w</sup>s-ət ‘strong, forceful, overbearing, pushy (smell, taste, way of talking or acting):’ x<sup>w</sup>əs:x<sup>w</sup>əs-t-šlu?  
ti<sub>u</sub>wa?q<sup>w</sup>əl:q<sup>w</sup>al-ə<|>t ‘he is very pushy in his way of talking;’  
x<sup>w</sup>əs:x<sup>w</sup>əs-t ti<sub>u</sub>s.čáq<sup>w</sup>-tən-s<sub>u</sub>a ‘its taste is strong, it has a strong taste.’ || PIS \*x<sup>w</sup>us ‘forceful, scary; eager, alert, hurried’ (K196).
- x<sup>w</sup>əs:x<sup>w</sup>əs-t-ʔúl ‘too strong, overbearing:’ x<sup>w</sup>əs:x<sup>w</sup>əs-t-ʔúl ti<sub>u</sub>s.čáq<sup>w</sup>-tən-s<sub>u</sub>a ‘it tastes too strong;’ x<sup>w</sup>əs:x<sup>w</sup>əs-t-ʔúl<sub>ti</sub>? šlu?, x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy šlu?  
k<sup>w</sup><sub>u</sub>.ka.čáq<sup>w</sup>-s-an<sub>u</sub>a ‘it tasted too strong, I could not eat it.’
- x<sup>w</sup>əs-ləx ‘to get worse; to spread, to come up (e.g., a bush growing out after having been trimmed).’ || The use of -ləx, rather than -ilx, after a stem with ə is unexpected.

x<sup>w</sup>ás-añ ‘to grease s.t. (a car, machine, pan), to rub ointment or cream on s.o., tr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>ás-añ ti\_kíx-məñ\_a ‘grease the pan!’ || See also x<sup>w</sup>ík<sup>w</sup>-iñ below.

— x<sup>w</sup>ás-us-əñ ‘to rub cream on one’s face.’

— n.x<sup>w</sup>ás-q-añ ‘to rub cream on one’s buttocks.’

√x<sup>w</sup>n (?): x<sup>w</sup>n-ús-əñ ‘to nod one’s head.’

— x<sup>w</sup>n-ús-miñ ‘to nod one’s head at s.o., tr.’

√x<sup>w</sup>uñ : x<sup>w</sup>ú<x<sup>w</sup>ə>ñ ‘to heave a deep sigh.’

s.x<sup>w</sup>namt ‘co-parent-in-law.’ || Cf. s.x<sup>w</sup>ná?əñ.

— x<sup>w</sup>namt-áws ‘co-parents-in-law together, people who are co-parent-in-law to each other.’

x<sup>w</sup>inúms, x<sup>w</sup>inúms-əñ ‘to be jealous, envious (when s.o. is better at s.t., or has more possessions).’

— x<sup>w</sup>inúms-əñ ‘to be envious of s.o., tr.’

x<sup>w</sup>inúñs ‘to kind of doubt s.o. (e.g., s.o. who is telling a story).’

|| Possibly a hybrid form between x<sup>w</sup>inúms and x<sup>w</sup>áy<sup>w</sup>-nuñ.

s.x<sup>w</sup>ná?əñ ‘Indian doctor, shaman.’ || Possibly related to s.x<sup>w</sup>namt through an association with tabooed or spiritually powerful concepts.

— x<sup>w</sup>əna?m-án ‘to put s.o. under a spell, to curse s.o., tr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>na?m-án-əñ\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘he was put under a spell.’

— x<sup>w</sup>əna?m-áska? ‘power song.’

— x<sup>w</sup>əna?m-ílx ‘to use one’s powers (to reach s.o.).’

x<sup>w</sup>əł ‘to desist, give up’ (used only in combination with x<sup>w</sup>?əz ‘not’ in constructions expressing ‘to insist, be determined’): x<sup>w</sup>?áy<sup>w</sup>\_ł\_u? k<sup>w</sup>as\_x<sup>w</sup>əł ‘he is determined to do it;’ x<sup>w</sup>?áy<sup>w</sup>\_ł\_u? k<sup>w</sup>as\_x<sup>w</sup>əł l\_k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.tám ‘he is determined to do it, he isn’t giving up at all.’

— x<sup>w</sup>ə<x<sup>w</sup>ə>ł ‘to desist, give up’ (only in combinations with x<sup>w</sup>?əz; the aspectual difference with x<sup>w</sup>əł is virtually untranslatable):

x<sup>w</sup>?áy<sup>w</sup>\_ł\_u? k<sup>w</sup>as\_x<sup>w</sup>ə<x<sup>w</sup>ə>ł k<sup>w</sup>as\_?í?wa? ‘he insists on coming along;’ x<sup>w</sup>?áy<sup>w</sup>\_ł\_u? k<sup>w</sup>as\_x<sup>w</sup>ə<x<sup>w</sup>ə>ł k<sup>w</sup>as\_kí(?)<kə>í k<sup>w</sup>\_s.Bill

k<sup>w</sup>as\_k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup> ‘she insists that Bill is lazy to cook.’ || The form

x<sup>w</sup>ə<x<sup>w</sup>ə>ł is interpreted as containing consonant reduplication

with rare repetition of the targeted vowel, but x<sup>w</sup>é:x<sup>w</sup>əł is also a

morphological and semantic possibility.

x<sup>w</sup>ú<sup>l</sup>-u<sup>n</sup> ‘to take s.t. off (article of clothing), tr.’

— x<sup>w</sup>u<sup>l</sup>-al-íć?-am ‘to take off one’s clothes.’

— x<sup>w</sup>ú<sup>l</sup>-q<sup>w</sup>-am ‘to take off one’s hat.’

— x<sup>w</sup>u<sup>l</sup>-aká?-əm ‘to take one’s gloves off.’

— x<sup>w</sup>ú<sup>l</sup>-xn-am ‘to take one’s shoes off.’

— x<sup>w</sup>ú<x<sup>w</sup>><sup>l</sup>-xə<sup>n</sup> ‘barefoot.’

— x<sup>w</sup>u<sup>l</sup>-alwás-əm ‘to take one’s pants off, to pull one’s pants down.’

√x<sup>w</sup>ə<sup>l</sup>min ‘buckskin.’ x<sup>w</sup>ə<sup>l</sup>min-ílap ‘buckskin pants.’ || PIS \*x<sup>w</sup>ə<sup>l</sup> ‘to cut up, whittle’ (K195).

— x<sup>w</sup>ə<sup>l</sup>min-á<sup>l</sup>qs ‘buckskin coat.’

√x<sup>w</sup>i<sup>l</sup> ‘after all, as it turned out to be’ (always in combination with the reinforcing enclitic √a which precedes √x<sup>w</sup>i<sup>l</sup> and is sometimes repeated after √x<sup>w</sup>i<sup>l</sup>; often cooccurs with √ka ‘possibility, surmise’): lán<sub>a</sub>√x<sup>w</sup>i<sup>l</sup> wa? ʔuc-á<sup>l</sup>-p ʔi<sub>s</sub>.ćúq<sup>w</sup>az<sub>a</sub> ‘the fish are not fit to eat;’ ʔuc<sub>a</sub>√x<sup>w</sup>i<sup>l</sup>ti? k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>c</sub>úwa?-s ‘that’s not his;’ k<sup>l</sup>-aka?-mín-as<sub>k</sub>u? lá.ti? ti<sub>s</sub>.qáwc<sub>a</sub>√x<sup>w</sup>i<sup>l</sup>á<sub>a</sub>ka ‘she released her grip on what turned out to be a potato [instead of the mouse she thought she had caught].’

√x<sup>w</sup>əl (1) ‘to step into s.t. unknown.’ ka.x<sup>w</sup>əl-xn<sub>a</sub> ‘to step into s.t. deep suddenly (e.g., when getting off a plane and not noticing the step).’

— x<sup>w</sup>əl:x<sup>w</sup>əl:x<sup>w</sup>əl ‘to go in the dark, not knowing where one is going.’

√x<sup>w</sup>əl (2): x<sup>w</sup>əl-p ‘to spin around.’ || See √x<sup>w</sup>ul (3) for etymology and cf. x<sup>w</sup>əl:x<sup>w</sup>lák<sup>w</sup>əm.

— x<sup>w</sup>əl-p-án ‘to spin s.t. around, tr.’

— x<sup>w</sup>əl-p-íl<sub>x</sub> ‘to spin around (oneself).’

— x<sup>w</sup>əl-p-í<ρ>ləx ‘to go round and round.’

— x<sup>w</sup>əl-p-ús-əm ‘to turn around, to make a turn.’

— n.x<sup>w</sup>əl-p-ək ‘to flip over (saddle, pack on horse).’

— x<sup>w</sup>əl-əp=ap=əp ‘to whirl around.’ || A unique case of final reduplication targeting not the consonant following the stressed vowel but the final consonant.

√x<sup>w</sup>əl : x<sup>w</sup>əl-p ‘breeze is blowing, draft is coming through.’ wa? ʔlá.ta?

- x<sup>w</sup>ə|p ‘there is a breeze coming from there;’ x<sup>w</sup>ə|p ʔayʔ ʔlá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ  
‘there is draft coming from there.’
- ka.x<sup>w</sup>ʔ|əp\_a ‘to get a breeze suddenly; to get frightened to death;’  
ka.x<sup>w</sup>ʔ|əp\_a\_ʔuʔ ʔayʔ ‘he got scared to death, he died.’
  - x<sup>w</sup>ə|p-tən ‘fan.’
  - n.x<sup>w</sup>ə|p-ánk ‘breeze along sidehill.’
  - ka.x<sup>w</sup>ə|\_a ‘draft or breeze starts suddenly.’
  - x<sup>w</sup>ə|ən ‘to fan s.o., tr.’
- √x<sup>w</sup>á| : ka.x<sup>w</sup>á|\_a ‘to give off smell;’ lán\_ʔuʔ waʔ ka.x<sup>w</sup>á|\_a ‘it smells  
already;’ ka.x<sup>w</sup>á|\_a ti\_s.k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>-sw\_a ‘your cooking is smelling.’
- ka.x<sup>w</sup>á|\_s\_a ‘to smell, s.t., get a whiff of s.t., tr.:’ ka.x<sup>w</sup>á|\_s-kan\_a  
k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.mánx\_a ‘I smelled some tobacco;’ ka.x<sup>w</sup>á|\_s-kan\_a  
ti\_s.k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>-sw\_a ‘I smelled your cooking;’ ka.x<sup>w</sup>á|\_s-as\_a ‘she  
smelled it.’
  - x<sup>w</sup>á|=á|=á| ‘to give off smell (e.g., a person who has been drinking).’
- √x<sup>w</sup>á| : x<sup>w</sup>á<x<sup>w</sup>>|\_ám ‘light of weight.’ || Perhaps related to PS \*x<sup>w</sup>a ‘light  
of weight’ (K119, who does not list Lillooet √x<sup>w</sup>á| as a  
descendant of the PS root).
- n.x<sup>w</sup>ə<x<sup>w</sup>>|\_ám-áp (also recorded n.x<sup>w</sup>ə<x<sup>w</sup>>|\_ám-áp) ‘lively, going fast.’
- √x<sup>w</sup>il (1): n.x<sup>w</sup>il-xal, n.x<sup>w</sup>il-in ‘to roast or bake s.t. (e.g., meat, potatoes,  
bread) in an oven (not on an open fire), intr., tr.:’ wáʔ-ʔkan  
n.x<sup>w</sup>il-xal ki\_s.záq\_a ‘I am baking bread in the oven;’ n.x<sup>w</sup>il-in-  
ás\_kʔ ti\_číʔ\_a ti\_n.s.kíx-əzʔ\_a ‘my mother will roast the meat.’
- n.x<sup>w</sup>il-xit ‘to roast meat etc. for s.o., tr.:’ n.x<sup>w</sup>il-xi[t]-tumuʔ-kán\_kʔ  
ti\_číʔ\_a ‘I will roast the meat for you folks;’ niʔ\_kʔ ti\_n.s.kíx-əzʔ\_a  
n.x<sup>w</sup>il-xi[t]-tam-álap-as ti\_číʔ\_a ‘it is my mother who will roast the  
meat for you folks.’
- √x<sup>w</sup>il (2): ‘under:’ n.x<sup>w</sup>il-ánk ‘to go under a fence (e.g., pigs).’
- x<sup>w</sup>í<x<sup>w</sup>>|\_əc ‘drop-off under water (e.g., in a lake bed).’
- x<sup>w</sup>í|\_əm, x<sup>w</sup>í|\_ən ‘to look for s.t., intr., tr.’
- x<sup>w</sup>í|\_əm-sút ‘to look around for s.t., not knowing where to look, intr.,  
tr.’
  - x<sup>w</sup>ə|:x<sup>w</sup>il-ús, x<sup>w</sup>ə|:x<sup>w</sup>il-ús-ən ‘to check if s.o. has arrived already, intr.,  
tr.’

- n.x<sup>w</sup>əl-ílt, n.x<sup>w</sup>íl-ílt ‘to look for eggs, intr.’
- √x<sup>w</sup>ul (1): x<sup>w</sup>úl=əl ‘to run away (from danger).’
- x<sup>w</sup>úl=əl-min ‘to run away from s.o. or s.t., tr.’
- x<sup>w</sup>úl=l-us, x<sup>w</sup>úl=l-us-min ‘to dodge s.t. with one’s face, intr., tr.’
- n.x<sup>w</sup>úl-q<sup>w</sup>-am̓ ‘to put a cover over one’s head (as part of a healing ceremony), so that one’s spirit can travel.’
- n.x<sup>w</sup>úl-q<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘cover used when n.x<sup>w</sup>úl-q<sup>w</sup>-am̓.’
- √x<sup>w</sup>ul (2): x<sup>w</sup>ú<x<sup>w</sup>>l-am ‘to play a tune, to make music.’
- s.x<sup>w</sup>ú<x<sup>w</sup>>l-am ‘music.’
- x<sup>w</sup>ú<x<sup>w</sup>>l-atən ‘musical instrument, record player.’
- √x<sup>w</sup>ul (3), √x<sup>w</sup>ul̓ ‘to roll, twist, drill:’ x<sup>w</sup>úl-uḥ ‘to drill a hole in s.t., tr.’
- || Listed with √x<sup>w</sup>əl (2) under PS \*x<sup>w</sup>ul ‘to turn, spin, drill, wrap around, round’ in K120.
- x<sup>w</sup>úl-mən ‘drill, auger.’
- x<sup>w</sup>úl-k<sup>w</sup>-xal, x<sup>w</sup>úl-k<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to roll s.t. up (paper, blanket, sleeping bag, etc.), intr., tr.’
- x<sup>w</sup>ú<x<sup>w</sup>ə>l-k<sup>w</sup>-əḥ, t.x<sup>w</sup>ú<x<sup>w</sup>ə>l-k<sup>w</sup>-əḥ ‘to roll a cigarette, intr.’
- x<sup>w</sup>úl-xal, x<sup>w</sup>ul̓-ún (\*) ‘to drill fire, intr., tr.’
- x<sup>w</sup>úl-k<sup>w</sup>əp (\*) ‘to drill fire, intr.’
- s.x<sup>w</sup>ú(ʔə)l̓ ‘drill for making fire (either hand-driven or bow-driven), match (for lighting s.t.).’
- x<sup>w</sup>u(ʔ)l̓-áç ‘Pacific Willow’ (“Long-leaved Willow”), *Salix lasiandra*, the wood of which is used for tinder (when drilling fire).
- √x<sup>w</sup>ul̓ ‘to drill fire:’ see √x<sup>w</sup>ul (3).
- x<sup>w</sup>álap̓-ən ‘to fan s.o., tr.:’ waʔ x<sup>w</sup>álap̓-ən-c-as ‘he is fanning me.’
- x<sup>w</sup>álap̓-íl̓x ‘to fan oneself.’
- s.x<sup>w</sup>áləm ‘deer trail, game trail.’
- x<sup>w</sup>alítəm M ‘white person.’ || PCS \*x<sup>w</sup>əl/nitm ‘white person’ (K155, who lists the Lillooet form as x<sup>w</sup>alít̓n, identical to the Squamish and Sechelt forms. The Chilliwack (Upriver Halkomelem) form x<sup>w</sup>alít̓m is however the more likely donor, as x<sup>w</sup>alítəm is the only form of this word in my corpus.)
- √x<sup>w</sup>laç : x<sup>w</sup>əl:x<sup>w</sup>láç (\*) ‘flying squirrel,’ || Variant of xəl:xláç. The part aç may be a petrified suffix, cf. txaç ‘elk,’ ləhác ‘otter’ and s.əmc-ác

(type of groundhog).

x<sup>w</sup>l̥aɬp, s.x<sup>w</sup>l̥aɬp ‘ghost, dead person.’

— x<sup>w</sup>əl̥:x<sup>w</sup>l̥aɬp, s.x<sup>w</sup>əl̥:x<sup>w</sup>l̥aɬp ‘graveyard.’

— x<sup>w</sup>l̥aɬp-úl̥məx<sup>w</sup> (General term for a variety of mushrooms, including *Lycoperdon perlatum* and other *Lycoperdon*, *Bovista*, and *Calvatia* species, generally commonly referred to as “Puffballs;” grow where people are buried; if one steps on a puffball, one will be pursued by a ghost.)

√x<sup>w</sup>l̥ák<sup>w</sup>əm : x<sup>w</sup>əl̥:x<sup>w</sup>l̥ák<sup>w</sup>əm (x<sup>w</sup>əl̥:x<sup>w</sup>l̥ák<sup>w</sup>əm̄) ‘whirlwind.’ || PIS \*x<sup>w</sup>lak<sup>w</sup> ‘whirlwind’ (K195, who does not list the Lillooet form there, but suggests a possible link between \*x<sup>w</sup>lak<sup>w</sup> and PS \*x<sup>w</sup>ul ‘turn, spin’).

x<sup>w</sup>l̥aʔ (Variant of x̥l̥aʔ ‘Raven.’)

x<sup>w</sup>ák-añ ‘to wake s.o. up, tr.’ || PCS \*x<sup>w</sup>ak ‘to awaken’ (K155).

— s.x<sup>w</sup>ak ‘to be awake.’

— x<sup>w</sup>ák-ləx ‘to wake up.’

— ka.x<sup>w</sup>ák\_a ‘to wake up (suddenly).’

— x<sup>w</sup>áʔ:x<sup>w</sup>{ʔa}k ‘waking up.’

x<sup>w</sup>ak ‘to stop raining;’ x<sup>w</sup>ák\_tuʔ ‘it stopped raining;’ lan waʔ x<sup>w</sup>ak ‘it stopped raining already.’

x<sup>w</sup>ík-əm, x<sup>w</sup>ík-ən ‘to butcher fish, intr., tr.’ || See √kaza for etymological comments, and cf. s.x<sup>w</sup>ík<sup>w</sup>aʔɬ.

— x<sup>w</sup>ík-m-áɬx<sup>w</sup> ‘shed for butchering fish’ (usually an open shed consisting of a roof frame and supporting poles plus a butchering table).

— s.x<sup>w</sup>ík ‘butchered fish.’

— x<sup>w</sup>ík-áz (\*) ‘butchered and prepared (dried, conserved) fish:’ cún-as\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ta\_s.cicáʔ\_a: “húy-ɬkax<sup>w</sup> nas, k<sup>w</sup>án-xi[t]-c k<sup>w</sup>u\_x<sup>w</sup>ík-áz, k<sup>w</sup>u\_zúć-mən, məkil-úlyaʔ,” cút\_wiʔ ‘she told the crow: “You will go, and get me some prepared salmon, paint, and məkil-úlyaʔ,” that’s what she said;’ “ʔaa, ʔaa,” cút\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ\_ʃuʔ ta\_s.cicáʔ\_a, “cʔas-min-xít-kan s.kíkaʔ ʔi\_məkil-úlyaʔ-s\_a, x<sup>w</sup>ík-áy-s\_a, zúć-mən-s\_a, ʔaa, ʔaa,” cút\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayɬ ta\_s.cicáʔ\_a “Aeh, aeh,” said the crow, “I am coming for kíkaʔ’s məkil-úlyaʔ, for her prepared salmon, and for her paint, aeh, aeh,” said the crow.’ || The word x<sup>w</sup>ík-áz was only recorded in the legend ‘The Girl and the Owl,’ as told

by Martina LaRochelle, from which the above sentences are taken.

— x<sup>w</sup>ík-tən ‘knife.’

— x<sup>w</sup>ík-tn-álq<sup>w</sup> ‘iron; iron rod or bar.’

— x<sup>w</sup>ík-in̄ ‘to tell s.o. to butcher or prepare salmon, tr.’

x<sup>w</sup>ík<sup>w</sup>-in̄ ‘to polish s.t. (by rubbing polish on it); to spread ointment,

medicine on s.t., tr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>ík<sup>w</sup>-in̄ ti.ɬatám̄a ‘polish the table, rub polish on it!’ || x<sup>w</sup>ík<sup>w</sup>-in̄ overlaps semantically with x<sup>w</sup>ás-añ.

However, x<sup>w</sup>ás-añ refers more to a rubbing motion, while x<sup>w</sup>ík<sup>w</sup>-in̄ refers more to a spreading motion: in the above example, x<sup>w</sup>ás-añ may not be substituted for x<sup>w</sup>ík<sup>w</sup>-in̄. PS \*x<sup>w</sup>i/ak<sup>w</sup>, \*x<sup>w</sup>ik<sup>w</sup> ‘to wipe, brush, smooth, clean, bathe’ (K119).

— x<sup>w</sup>ík<sup>w</sup>-mən ‘liniment.’

— x<sup>w</sup>ík<sup>w</sup>-ləx ‘to spread ointment on oneself.’

— x<sup>w</sup>ík<sup>w</sup>-alíws-əm ‘to spread ointment, liniment on one’s body.’

— x<sup>w</sup>ík<sup>w</sup>-us-əm ‘to spread ointment, liniment on one’s face.’

√x<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup> ‘to open, remove’ (only recorded in combination with -c ‘mouth, opening’): x<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-c ‘cork is removed, bottle is opened.’ tíx̄-ləx-wit, x<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-c ta.palʔ-ulwíʔ̄a ʔəl.ki.s.ʔúq<sup>w</sup>ʔ̄a, ʔəl.ki.rum̄a ‘they sat down at the table, and one of the bottles of booze, of the rum, got opened.’ || PS \*x<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>, x<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup> ‘to pull (out)’ (K119, who also lists Lillooet x<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>-ən (‘to drag s.t., tr.’) under this root).

— x<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>-c-añ ‘to remove a cork, open a bottle, tr.’

s.x<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>ək<sup>w</sup> ‘heart, feelings, mind:’ ʔáma ti.n.s.x<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>k<sup>w</sup>̄a ‘I am glad;’ ʔəx<sup>w</sup>.kəns.pún k<sup>w</sup>u.niċ-aʔ̄əlt-án-tali tiʔ̄.ti.sumíkh̄a, x̄w̄əmə.ʃuʔ̄ n.s.x<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>ək<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>̄.s.pún-xi[t]-cin ʔ̄.ʔúm̄-ən-c-a-x<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>u.ʔańwas-úlwiʔ̄ s.ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ̄, ʔańwas-úlwiʔ̄ rum ‘if you want to find the one who has cut the shoemaker’s throat, I think I can find him for you right away if you give me two bottles of booze, two bottles of rum.’

|| Possibly a case of final reduplication of a root \*x<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>w</sup> (see also Kuipers 1974:40 for such an analysis of Shuswap s-x<sup>w</sup>ék<sup>w</sup>ək<sup>w</sup> ‘lung’). Note, however, also PS \*x<sup>w</sup>a ‘light of weight’ (K119, who derives Lillooet s.x<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>ək<sup>w</sup> from this root).

x<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>-xal, x<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to drag s.t., intr., tr.’ || See √x<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup> for etymological

information.

- $n.x^wuk^w-c$ ,  $n.x^wúk^w-c-am̓$  ‘to drag a deer, to drag fish in the water, tited to one’s boat (in both caes by running a line through the animal’s mouth), intr.’
- $x^wú(?)<x^wə>k^w$  ‘to drag, s.t. drags (when one has nothing to put underneath it).’
- $x^wu(?)<x^w>k^w-a4-ír̓n̓$  ‘to drag s.t. along (e.g., a log), to drag s.t. on the ground.’  $x^wu(?)<x^w>k^w-a4-ír̓n̓-wit$  ‘they are dragging it along.’  
 $s.x^wak^wt$  ‘frost.’ || Possibly contains the aspectual suffix  $-t$ .
- $x^wək^wt-úlm̓əx^w$  ‘frosty ground.’
- $x^wak^wt-mín-ən$  ‘to get frosted, covered with frost.’  $x^wak^wt-mín-əm ʔayɬ ʔi.n.s.ǫ́wíc-m̓a$  ‘my laundry got frosted.’  
 $x^wák^wəlcəm (*)$  ‘river canoe.’  
 $s.x^wík^wa7ɬ$  ‘salmon backbone.’ See  $x^wʔəz$  for an example. || Cf.  $x^wík-əm$ .  
 $x^wəx^wí$  ‘(Western) Meadow lark,’ *Sturnella neglecta*. || PIS  $*x^wəli/aʔ$  ‘meadowlark’ (K195, who also suggests a possible link to PS  $*x^wiw$  ‘to whistle’).
- $x^wwaɬ$  ‘road, trail, street.’ || PS  $*xəwal$  ‘trail’ (K118).
- $x^wṵə<ṵ>ɬ$  ‘little road, street.’
- $\sqrt{x^w}ay$  ‘disappeared, gone (?)’:  $x^wáy-nun̓$  ‘to miss s.o., s.t, to feel the loss of s.o., s.t., tr.’ || Probably derived from  $\sqrt{x^w}az$  ‘to disappear,’ with regular change of  $\acute{z}$  to  $\acute{y}$  before a coronal consonant (a suggestion supported by the etymological information under  $\sqrt{x^w}az$  ‘to mourn’).
- $x^wuy$  ‘come on!, do this or that!’:  $x^wúy-maɬ$  ‘come on!; go ahead!;’  $x^wúy-wi-maɬ$  ‘come on, you folks!; go ahead, you folks!;’  $x^wúy-wi-ʔá.taʔ$  ‘go that way, you guys!’ || PIS  $*x^wuy$  ‘to go’ (K196).
- $x^wuy-s$  ‘let us go, do it!.’  $x^wúy-s-maɬ$  ‘let us go, do it!’ (used for a smaller group within a larger group);  $x^wuy-s-twí-maɬ$  ‘let us go, do it!’ (used for the whole group). || These forms ( $x^wuy-s$ ,  $x^wúy-s-twí$ ) are unusual in that (1) they are formally transitive imperative forms addressing 2S and 2P respectively, (2) they distinguish between 1P exclusive and inclusive, a distinction that is made nowhere else in the grammar of Lillooet.

— n.x<sup>w</sup>úy-t-əm ‘to go ahead.’

s.x<sup>w</sup>yat ‘different.’ || Skookumchuck dialect. The M and F dialects have s.ʔix<sup>w</sup>ʔ.

x<sup>w</sup>yáyawt ‘to owe (mostly to a store, but also to a person).’ || Possibly contains a petrified reduplication and see √x<sup>w</sup>az for etymological information.

x<sup>w</sup>əž M bushtail rat.’ || The F gloss is háwint.

√x<sup>w</sup>az : n.s.x<sup>w</sup>az ‘to mourn; to lose one’s treasures (e.g., one’s house, or a relative), intr.’ || PIS \*x<sup>w</sup>al/y ‘to be absent, missing; debt’ (K195, who also lists Lillooet x<sup>w</sup>az-án ‘to forget about s.t.’ (from √x<sup>w</sup>az ‘to disappear’—JvE), x<sup>w</sup>áy-nuñ to miss s.t.,’ and x<sup>w</sup>yáyawt ‘to owe’ as descendents of this root). Cf. also x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz ‘not, no.’

— n.s.x<sup>w</sup>áz-miñ ‘to lose one’s treasures, tr.’

√x<sup>w</sup>az : ka.x<sup>w</sup>áz\_a ‘to disappear (for good), to pass away.’ ka.x<sup>w</sup>az\_a\_tú?\_a ‘he disappeared, he passed away.’ || See √x<sup>w</sup>az for etymological information.

— x<sup>w</sup>az-án ‘to forget about s.t., let it vanish, tr.’

— x<sup>w</sup>az-wílX ‘plan gets changed, mind gets changed.’ x<sup>w</sup>az-wílX\_ha múta? k<sup>w</sup>.s.nás-cu ‘did you change your mind again about going?’ ka\_ʔ\_ná[s]-tuñx-áx<sup>w</sup>\_tu?\_ʔu? ʔə.k<sup>w</sup>ʔú pank<sup>w</sup>úph\_a, x<sup>w</sup>az-wílX\_ha zam ‘I thought you were going to take me to Vancouver, did your plans get changed?’ See also séna? for an example.

— x<sup>w</sup>az-wílX-s ‘to change one’s mind about s.t., tr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>az-wílX-s-kan múta? k<sup>w</sup>.ən.s.nás ‘I changed my mind again about going.’

√x<sup>w</sup>uz (1): x<sup>w</sup>úz-xal F ‘to have a hemorrhage in one’s mouth.’ || Cf. x<sup>w</sup>uz (2).

√x<sup>w</sup>uz (2): n.x<sup>w</sup>úz-xal, n.x<sup>w</sup>uz-ún ‘to take things out of a box, drawer, intr., tr.:’ n.x<sup>w</sup>uz-ún ti? ‘take that out!’ húy-ʔkan n.x<sup>w</sup>uz-ún lá.ti? ʔi\_wa?\_ən.ʔám ‘I am taking the things out that are in.’ || Cf. x<sup>w</sup>uz (1).

√x<sup>w</sup>uz (3): s.x<sup>w</sup>úcx<sup>w</sup>ə>ž ‘ant.’ See q<sup>w</sup>ul for an example. || PS \*x<sup>w</sup>/x<sup>w</sup>aya? ‘fly, maggot, worm, ant’ (K122, who also lists Lillooet x<sup>w</sup>əy:x<sup>w</sup>yáqs ‘maggots on a deer’s head,’ naǰ<sup>w</sup>ít ‘snake’ and its

diminutive form  $nax^w\acute{a} < \check{x}^w > t$  ‘worm’ as descendants of this root).

—  $x^w u < x^w > \acute{z} - \acute{a} 4 x^w$  ‘ant-hill.’

$\sqrt{x^w} u\acute{z}$  (4):  $x^w u\acute{z}$  ‘to be about to do s.t.:’  $x^w \acute{u}\acute{z} - 4kan$   $x^w \acute{u}l - un$   $ta_{s.k\acute{a}m - c} a$   
‘I am going to drill a hole in the door.’ || Variant of  $hu\acute{z}$ .

$x^w uz\acute{a}?$  ‘to get ready, to get dressed in order to go.’ || Variant of  $huz\acute{a}?$ .

See there for etymological information.

—  $x^w uz\acute{a}?$ -s ‘to get s.o. ready, to dress so. so s/he can go, tr.’

$\sqrt{x^w}?$  (?):  $n.x^w?$ - $\acute{a}n$  ‘to let s.o. do s.t., to allow her/him to do s.t., tr.’

(considered to be the “high word” for  $x\acute{o}4:x\acute{a}4 - c$ ):  $n.x^w?$ - $\acute{a}n - 4kan$   
‘I let him do it;’  $x^w?$  $\acute{a}z$   $k^w asu_{n.x^w? - \acute{a}n}$   $ti_{s.k^w\acute{o} < k^w > za? - sw_a}$   
 $k^w as_{n\acute{a}s}$   $k^w u_{k\acute{a}h - \acute{a}ws_a}$  ‘don’t let your child go to the railroad  
track;’  $x^w?$  $\acute{a}z$   $k^w asu_{n.x^w? - \acute{a}n}$   $k^w as_{\acute{z}i?wa?}$  ‘don’t let him go with  
you;’  $x^w?$  $\acute{a}z$   $k^w_{\acute{e}n.x^w? - \acute{a}n - ax^w}$   $k^w_{s.nas - c}$  ‘don’t allow him to go’  
(synonymous with  $x^w?$  $\acute{a}z$   $k^w_{s.x\acute{o}4:x\acute{a}4 - c - ax^w}$   $k^w_{s.nas - c}$ ).

$\sqrt{x^w} i?$  (1) (?):  $n.x^w i?$ - $c\acute{in}$  (A) ‘confluence of two rivers;’ (B) ‘(to get to) the  
mouth of a river into a lake.’ (Different meanings recorded from  
different consultants.)

$\sqrt{x^w} i?$  (2):  $n.x^w i?$  ‘emptyhanded (e.g., to come too late for a meal, to get  
to the store when that what one wanted is already sold out).’

|| Cf.  $x^w?$  $\acute{a}z$ .

$x^w u?$  ‘oh!, my!’ (exclamation of amazement or excitement). See  $\sqrt{laq^w}$  for  
an example. || Cf.  $hu?$ .

$x^w?$  $i$  ‘much, many:’  $x^w?$  $i$   $\acute{z}i_{wa?} \acute{t}\acute{o}x^w - p$  ‘there were many buyers;’  $l\acute{a}.ni?$   
 $wa?$   $x^w?$  $\acute{a}z_{ka}$   $k^w as_{x^w? i}$   $k^w a_{s.t\acute{a}m:t\acute{a} < t\acute{a} > m - s}$ ,  $k^w a_{s.4\acute{o}x^w - s - \acute{a}s}$  ‘he  
wasn’t wearing too many clothes at that time, I guess;’  $\acute{f}_{\acute{z}i q - as}$   
 $ta_{s.qac - za? - l\acute{a}p_a}$ ,  $x^w?$  $i$  $k^w$   $k^w u_{s.\acute{z}i\acute{f}\acute{a}n - lap}$  ‘when your father  
comes, you will have lots to eat.’ || PIS  $*x^w?$ ( $i$ ) ‘much, many’  
(K196).

—  $x^w?$  $i < ? > t$  ‘a little bit more:’  $t\acute{i}\check{x} - l\acute{o}x - wit$ ,  $x^w uk^w - c$   $ta_{pal? - ulw\acute{i} \acute{f}_a}$   
 $\acute{f}\acute{a}l_{ki_{s.\acute{z}uq^w?}_a}$ ,  $\acute{f}\acute{a}l_{ki_{rum}_a}$ ,  $n.\acute{z}\acute{a}k^w - xit - as$   $\acute{z}i\acute{z}\acute{u}$   $x^w?$  $i < ? > t$ ,  $n.\acute{z}\acute{a}k^w -$   
 $xit - as$   $\acute{z}i_{s.\acute{z}ix^w \acute{f} - \acute{u}l\acute{r}m\acute{x}^w_a}$  ‘they sat down at the table, and one of  
the bottles of booze, of the rum, got opened,; he [the host]  
poured those strangers a little bit more’

—  $x^w?$  $i$  $t - alx^w$  ‘to have a big family.’

- x<sup>w</sup>ʔit-aslaq ‘many berries’ (synonymous with qǎ-áslaq).
- x<sup>w</sup>ʔit-usaʔ ‘many berries, fruit, potatoes; expensive (i.e., many dollars).’
- x<sup>w</sup>ʔa! ‘to be anxious to do s.t., go somewhere.’ plán\_ʔuʔ waʔ x<sup>w</sup>ʔa!-wit  
k<sup>w</sup>as\_ńás-wit ‘they are anxious to go;’ lán-ʔkaʔ\_ʔuʔ x<sup>w</sup>ʔa! ‘we are  
anxious to go.’ || PS \*lax<sup>w</sup>, \*x<sup>w</sup>al ‘to shake, hurry’ (K54, who  
also lists ʔəx<sup>w</sup> ‘become frenzied’ (√ʔəx<sup>w</sup> (2)) under the PS  
doublet).
- x<sup>w</sup>ʔux<sup>w</sup> ‘to smell, give off smell.’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔux<sup>w</sup> ʔi\_ʔəp+aʔ+k<sup>w</sup>únʔ\_a ‘the “stink  
eggs” are smelling.’
- ka.x<sup>w</sup>ʔúx<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to smell, start smelling (e.g., s.t. that has gone off, like  
meat that is a few days old).’
- x<sup>w</sup>ʔúx<sup>w</sup>-nuń ‘to smell s.t., notice the smell of s.t., tr.’
- s.x<sup>w</sup>ʔux<sup>w</sup> ‘smell:’ ʔáma ti\_s.x<sup>w</sup>ʔúx<sup>w</sup>-s\_a ‘it smells good.’
- n.x<sup>w</sup>ʔux<sup>w</sup>-q ‘to have a stinking bum’ (often used facetiously, e.g., to a  
hunter who did not have good luck, suggesting that the smell of  
his bum drove the deer off).
- n.x<sup>w</sup>ʔúx<sup>w</sup>-əm F ‘to have a smelling bum’ (said to refer to a more  
serious condition than n.x<sup>w</sup>ʔux<sup>w</sup>-q).
- x<sup>w</sup>ʔaʔ ‘no; not (it is not the case that...); nothing; to be gone:’ “n.kýáp-  
ʔkan, tákəm\_ʔuʔ s.wat waʔ zəwat-ən-c-ál-it-as k<sup>w</sup>ənswa\_n.kýáp;  
ká\_maʔ x<sup>w</sup>ʔaʔ s.núwa k<sup>w</sup>asu\_n.kýáp, pə<p>laʔ-ʔkákx<sup>w</sup>,” “x<sup>w</sup>ʔaʔ  
ká.tiʔ, n.kýáp-kan\_ʔuʔ ʔit,” cúť\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ; “x<sup>w</sup>ʔaʔ ká.tiʔ, pə<p>laʔ-  
ʔkákx<sup>w</sup>” “I am a coyote, everybody knows that I am a coyote;  
but you are not a coyote, you are “another one” (‘literally, “one  
animal”);’ “not at all, I am also a coyote,” he said; “not at all,  
you are “another one;”” x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy\_ʔuʔ s.tań ‘nothing;’ cíla k<sup>w</sup>u\_x<sup>w</sup>ʔaʔ  
‘nothing;’ cəǎ-ən-ʔkálap ʔi\_s.ʔistkən-láp\_a, x<sup>w</sup>ʔaʔ-as k<sup>w</sup>aláp\_ʔwál-ən  
ká.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.tań, k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.x<sup>w</sup>ík<sup>w</sup>aʔʔ, məs\_ʔuʔ niʔ x<sup>w</sup>ʔaʔ ‘clean out  
your underground houses, leave nothing behind, not even a  
salmon backbone, nothing at all;’ plán\_tuʔ x<sup>w</sup>ʔaʔ ‘it is already  
gone.’ || Cf. n.x<sup>w</sup>iʔ (√x<sup>w</sup>iʔ (2)) and see √x<sup>w</sup>az ‘to mourn’ for  
etymological information.
- x<sup>w</sup>ʔay-s ‘to refuse s.t., tr.’
- x<sup>w</sup>ʔaʔ-aslaq ‘few berries, not many berries.’

- n.x<sup>w</sup>ʔáz-anwas ‘not feeling like doing s.t.’
- x<sup>w</sup>ʔáz-áz-am ‘pretending not to notice s.t. (e.g., when people are clowning around or misbehaving).’
- x<sup>w</sup>ʔáz-áz-a[m]-min ‘to ignore s.o., s.t., to pretend not to notice s.o., s.t., tr.’
- x<sup>w</sup>ʔá<{?}>áz-aʔ ‘good for nothing.’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔá<{?}>áz-aʔ\_ʕu? k<sup>w</sup>as\_nú<sup>w</sup>ʔ-an-c-as ti\_n.s.k<sup>w</sup>úz\_ʔ\_a ‘my child never helps me, never tries to help me;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔá<{?}>áz-aʔ\_ʕu? k<sup>w</sup>as\_nú<sup>w</sup>ʔ-an-c-as ti\_wa\_ʔ\_wá? l\_s.ʔənc ‘the one who is staying with me never helps me.’ || See 4.2 for the notation <{?}>.
- x<sup>w</sup>ʔá<{?}>áz-aʔ-ʔúl ‘good for nothing, not able to do anything right:’ s.təx<sup>w</sup>\_ʕu? x<sup>w</sup>ʔá<{?}>áz-aʔ-ʔúl k<sup>w</sup>\_s.Bill ‘Bill can’t do anything right.’

## ʔ

- √ʔəp : s.ʔəp ‘upright, standing up.’ || PS \*ʔ/ʔəp ‘to stand upright; tree’ (K134). Cf. s.ʔəp, ʔíp-xal, and √wəp, √wap.
- ʔəp-xál, ʔəp-ən ‘to stand s.t. up, put it upright, intr., tr.’
  - ʔə<ʔ>p-əm, ʔə<ʔ>p-ən ‘to stand it up a little bit, intr., tr.’
  - ʔəp-q-áń, ʔəp-q-án ‘to plant a tree, intr., tr.’
  - n.ʔəp-q ‘upside down.’ || Also recorded n.ʔəp-q<sup>w</sup>, which may have resulted from confusion with n.pálk-əq<sup>w</sup>.
  - n.ʔəp:ʔp-əq ‘upside down’ (probably referring to several things).
  - n.ʔəp-q-án ‘to turn s.t. upside down, tr.’
  - ka.n.ʔəp\_ʔ\_a ‘noon:’ ptak ti\_s.ka.nyəp\_ʔ\_a ‘afternoon.’
  - ka.n.ʔəp-almən\_ʔ\_a ‘almost noon.’
  - ʔəp-mən ‘post:’ ʔáta? ʔ\_cíx<sup>w</sup>-as ti\_n.ʔəp-mən\_ʔ\_a ‘that is how far my land goes;’ ʔəp-mən-s k<sup>w</sup>u\_cítx<sup>w</sup> ‘house-post.’
  - n.ʔəp-átq<sup>w</sup>a? ‘rock in a river.’
  - n.ʔəp-ínwas-tən ‘center pole.’
  - ʔəp-la-qíń-tən ‘headstone.’
- s.ʔəp ‘tree.’ || Cf. √ʔəp, ʔíp-xal.

— s.γḗp:γáp ‘trees, timber:’ yək:yík-almix<sup>w</sup> ʔi\_s.γḗp:γáp\_a ‘may the trees fall down.’

— s.γḗp-ʔúl, s.γap-ʔúl ‘Douglas-fir,’ *Pseudotsuga menziesii*.

γíp-xal, γíp-in̄ ‘to raise s.o., grow s.t. (persons, horses, trees, etc.), intr., tr.:’ γíp-in̄\_máʔ\_tíʔ ‘raise him!’ || Cf. √γḗp, s.γap.

— s.γíp-xal ‘what one grows or raises.’

— γí{ʔ}p ‘to grow, grow up:’ γí{ʔ}p ʔi\_ləp̄-xál-ʔkaʔ\_a ‘our plants are growing.’

— n.γí{ʔ}p-təm ‘to grow, grow up’ (virtually synonymous with γí{ʔ}p, but with a very slight, untranslatable aspectual difference; Alec Peters “used to hear it a long time ago” and mentions that there is only a slight difference with γí{ʔ}p).

— γí{ʔ}p-mín ‘to grow up with s.o., tr.’

— γí{ʔ}p-úpzaʔ ‘potatoes start growing (in sack or in roothouse).’

— γí{ʔ}p-úlməx<sup>w</sup> ‘weeds.’

— γí{ʔ}p-kálc ‘weeds.’

— n.γí{ʔ}p-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘to go to seed.’

√γíc : γíc-in̄-əm ‘to ache’ (passive form with transitivizer -in̄ and passive marker -əm): waʔ γíc-in̄-əm ʔi\_n.s.q̄<sup>w</sup>áxt\_a ‘my feet are aching.’

|| According to a later note, γíc-in̄-əm refers to the way broken bones ache when they are healing; cf. q̄<sup>w</sup>áí:q̄<sup>w</sup>əl̄-t which refers to the way a broken bone aches when it is just broken, before it heals.

√γḗñ : γḗñ-p ‘to freeze (persons, animals), to freeze to death:’ γḗñ-p-wít\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ\_tuʔ ‘they froze to death;’ tqíʔ-kan\_ʕuʔ γḗñ-p ‘I almost froze.’ || The form \*γḗñ-p tí\_q<sup>w</sup>úʔ\_a ‘the water froze’ was explicitly rejected, as γḗñ-p cannot refer to non-living things.

√γiwp : n.γíwp-əm (\*) ‘buckish.’ || Possibly a misrecording based on γí{ʔ}p.

# q

- √qəp (1): qəp-ən ‘to put s.t. on a table or on a wall, to put a band-aid or a bandage on s.t., tr.:’ qəp-ən |\_ti\_típl\_a ‘put it on the table!’  
 || PIS \*qəp ‘to put s.t. on s.t. (mostly to cover or protect)’  
 (K180). See also √qəp̄.
- n.qp-íməṃ ‘to line the inside of anything, intr.:’ n.qp-íməṃ\_məṃ  
 ti\_ǎ́cṃ\_a ‘line the inside of the box!’ || Probably a haplogological form resulting from underlying \*n.qp-ím[-əṃ]-əṃ, although occasionally intransitive verbs with a lexical suffix occur without -əṃ, as in pǎǎ́-əlq<sup>w</sup> (besides pǎǎ́-əlq<sup>w</sup>-əṃ).
  - n.qp-íməṃ-tən ‘wallpaper.’
  - n.qəp-k-áṃ ‘to put s.t. (e.g., a blanket) on one’s shoulders.’
  - n.qp-ánaʔ-tən ‘earmuff’ (synonymous with nəq<sup>w</sup>-ánaʔ-tən).
  - n.qp-ál-us-əṃ, n.qp-ál-us-ən ‘to blindfold oneself (-əṃ), s.o. else (-ən).’
  - n.qp-ál-us-tən ‘blinkers.’
  - qp-áǎ́<sup>w</sup>ac ‘bib.’
  - ka.qəp\_a ‘it landed (like a bird or an airplane landing on water on land).’
- √qəp (2): ‘white:’ qəp-ṃíx, s.qəp-ṃíx M ‘Swan, Snowgoose.’ Most likely the Trumpeter Swan, *Cygnus buccinator*; as the Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) does not occur regularly in Lillooet territory.  
 || √qəp is a metathesized form of pəq ‘white’ (see there for etymological information). The F variant of qəp-ṃíx is s.pəq-ṃíx.
- √qap : qəp:qáp ‘soft (hide, clothing, etc.).’ || Cf. s.qapc. PS \*qap ‘soft, pliable’ (K180).
- qáp-xal, qáp-aṃ ‘to soften a hide by poking it (as part of the tanning process).’
  - qa(?)p ‘to get soft.’
- s.qapc, qapc ‘spring (season).’ || For the sequence qap cf. √qap (with a possible semantic extension of ‘soft’ to include weather); for the c in qapc note also the c in ʔwǎ́lc-tən ‘fall, autumn.’  
 PS \*(s-)qap(-c/s) ‘spring, summer, spring salmon’ (K85).

— qapc-ʔúl ‘March.’

— s.qəpc-ákaʔ, qəpc-ákaʔ ‘south wind.’

√qəm : qəm-p ‘hot, warm (weather, object):’ qəm-p<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>uʔ lá.tiʔ ti<sub>s</sub>.pám-s<sub>a</sub> ‘the fire was going good;’ qəm-p-kán ‘I am warm;’ qəm-p ti<sub>n</sub>.kapúh<sub>a</sub>, waʔ s.ʔaʔ l<sub>i</sub>ti<sub>n</sub>.pám-s-t<sub>n</sub><sub>a</sub> ‘my coat is warm, it was close to the stove.’ || PS \*qəm I ‘soft, lukewarm, calm, gentle’ (K83).

— qəm-p-áliws ‘fever.’

— n.qəm-p ‘hot, warm liquid.’

— n.qəm-p-átk<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘hot water (e.g., in tub).’

— n.qəm-p-álc ‘house is hot.’

— ka.n.qəm-alc<sub>a</sub> ‘house is getting warm.’

— qə<q>ń-əp ‘lukewarm.’

— qəm-ən ‘to heat s.t., tr.’

— n.qəm-mən ‘tea kettle.’

√qam̄ : qam̄:qám̄ ‘to get wounded.’ || Cf. qar̄mt.

√qim ‘chunky (?)’: qím-us, s.qím-us M ‘rainbow trout.’ (The name is supposed to mean ‘chunky head,’ but no other derivations of √qim could be elicited.) || The F gloss is s.čə<č>q<sup>w</sup>az̄-ʔúl.

qmut ‘hat.’

qar̄mt ‘to get hit:’ qar̄mt<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>uʔ<sub>tuʔ</sub> ‘he got hit, I hear.’ || Cf. √qam̄.

— qar̄mt-s ‘to hit s.t., tr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>il̄-q̄s-xít-əm<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayʔ ʔəl<sub>i</sub>ti<sub>c</sub>úq<sup>w</sup>ur̄<sub>a</sub>, kʔ-akaʔ-xít-əm<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔá.tiʔ, pút<sub>ʔ</sub>ʔuʔ qar̄mt-s-tum ‘the chickadee took aim at him from there, he let go [of the arrow] at him, and he hit him;’ x<sup>w</sup>úy<sub>qaʔ</sub> zam̄, nas ʔə.tʔú-na x̄ʔiʔ<sub>a</sub> ʔá.tiʔ l<sub>i</sub>ti<sub>n</sub>.ləp̄-xál-t<sub>n</sub><sub>a</sub>, x̄<sup>w</sup>ə́m<sub>ʔ</sub>ʔuʔ lá.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup><sub>s</sub>.qar̄mt-s-túmin ʔəl.cʔá ‘come on then, you go over there, to the other side of that garden, and I’ll hit you right away from here.’

— qar̄mt-an-cút ‘to hit oneself.’

— qar̄mt-sút ‘to get hit by accident.’

— qar̄mt-sút-s ‘to hit s.t. by accident, tr.:’ qar̄mt-sut-s-tum̄x-ás<sub>ʔ</sub>ʔuʔ ‘he hit me, but he didn’t mean to.’

— qar̄mt-us ‘to get hit in the face.’

— qar̄mt-ákaʔ ‘to get hit on the hand.’

- qam̄t-álq<sup>w</sup> ‘to get bumped into.’
- qam̄t-álq<sup>w</sup>-min ‘to bump into s.t., tr.:’ qam̄t-álq<sup>w</sup>-mín-ᄋkan ti\_kə́m̄x<sup>w</sup>-y-əqs\_a ‘I bumped into the car;’ qam̄t-álq<sup>w</sup>-mín-c-as ti\_kə́m̄x<sup>w</sup>-y-əqs\_a ‘the car bumped into me.’
- qəms-án ‘to put things away, tidy them up (dishes, clothes, etc.), tr.:’  
wá?\_maᄋ qəms-án ‘you’d better tidy them up!’ || PCS \*qəm ‘to fold, pack’ (148).
- qəms-úlwat ‘to pack things up, to get ready to go.’
- √qməᄋ : qm̄ácməᄋᄋ ‘dirt all piled up on top of burrow made by muskrat.’
- qəmlá? , s.qəmlá? (\*) ‘young, newly hatched fish.’
- √qamqs : qəm:qámqs ‘rim around the bottom of a basket’ (does not go up in a coil, but the ends of the strip that form the rim meet each other).’ || Possibly contains the suffix -qs ‘tip.’
- qámx<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to coil up a rope, roll up a rope, tr.’ || See also qəm̄-q<sup>w</sup>-án, √qəm̄x<sup>w</sup> (1). PS \*qəm̄x<sup>w</sup> ‘a lump, ball, cluster’ (K84, with suggested links to a number of items, see s.q<sup>w</sup>um̄c).
- qtas, qtás-ən ‘to pit-cook s.t. (e.g., meat, black moss), intr., tr.’
- n.qtás-tən ‘cooking pit.’
- s.qtiᄋ (\*) ‘big dipnet (used in Skookumchuck).’ || Recorded from Charlie Mack only. CSLT \*qtiᄋ ‘(dipnet for fishing in) pool in river’ (K226). Cf. s.qátin.
- s.qátin ‘Skookumchuck.’ || Cf. s.qtiᄋ.
- s.qátin-əmx ‘person from Skookumchuck.’
- √qəc ‘to pull a muscle:’ ka.n.qc-əp-k\_a ‘to pull a muscle or tendon in one’s back’ (synonymous with ka.n.ᄋl-əp-k\_a). || PIS \*qəc ‘to shrink’ (K179).
- √qac (?): s.qác-za? ‘father.’ See qəl:qəl-cín-miᄋ, qa? (1), ?azút for examples. || Cf. qack. PIS \*qaca?, \*qack ‘father, elder brother’ (K179).
- s.qac-əz?-úᄋ ‘stepfather.’
- qack ‘older brother.’ || See √qac for etymological information.
- qə́cq>cək ‘older brother’ (used far more frequently than qack).
- √qic : qí<q>ć-əᄋ (qí<q>ć-əᄋ), qí<q>ć-əᄋ ‘to chew s.t. (s.t. hard, e.g.,

pitch, or a fishskin), intr., tr.:’ ʎak, k<sup>w</sup>ám<sub>u</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u? ʎi<sub>u</sub>q<sup>w</sup>alíf<sub>a</sub>, qí<q>ć-  
əm<sub>u</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u? ʎayɸ lá.ti? ‘he went and he got some pitch, and he  
chewed it there.’ || The form qí<q>ć-əm, rather than expected  
qí<q>ć-əm, in this sentence, may be a misrecording

— qí<q>ć-min ‘to chew s.t., tr.:’ wáʎ-ɸkax<sup>w</sup> ʎu? zəwát-ən ʎi<sub>u</sub>q<sup>w</sup>alíf<sub>a</sub>,  
kála? qíx; məq<sup>w</sup>-ən-s-káx<sup>w</sup>, níɸ ʎu? s.qí<q>ć-mín-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘you know  
what pitch is, it is really hard, you put it in your mouth, and  
then you chew it.’

— s.qí<q>ć ‘s.t. one chews (e.g., bubblegum): ka.qsák-s-as<sub>a</sub> ti<sub>u</sub>qí<q>ć-s<sub>a</sub>  
‘he made his gum pop’ (with fairly common omission of the  
nominalizer s-).

qíćt ‘to get frightened and jump to one side (horse).’

√qíćkən : qí<q>ćkən (Variant of qí<q>ćqəń ‘Swallow (bird).’ See there for  
further comments.)

√qíćqəń : qí<q>ćqəń (also recorded qí<q>ćkən) ‘Swallow (bird).’ Probably  
refers to either the Barn Swallow, *Hirundo rustica*, or the Cliff  
Swallow, *Hirundo pyrrhonota*, both of which build mud nests  
close to or on human habitations. || May contain the suffix -qən/  
qəń ‘head’ or -kən ‘back.’ A relation to √qíć ‘to chew (gum)’ is  
also possible, because swallows build their nests from mud, which  
they carry in their beaks and mix with saliva. Thompson qíqec̣ḳń  
‘prob. barn swallow’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1298).

√qəćyu? (?): qəćyu?-á<ʎ>ɸəp (\*) (Variant of qəćyu?-á<ʎ>ɸəp ‘Yarrow.’  
See there for further comments.)

√qəs ‘to wiggle, shiver:’ qəs-p (\*) ‘to shiver.’ || Tentatively linked to PIS  
\*qəs ‘to scratch, tickle’ in K180.

— n.qə<q>s-p-əq (\*) ‘to wiggle one’s behind, to walk in a provocative  
manner.’ || The better-known term is n.q<sup>w</sup>əc-p-əq.

naqíkištən ‘dragonfly.’

√qəṣḳ : ka.qsák<sub>a</sub> ‘to crack, pop (like bubblegum).’

— ka.qsák-s<sub>a</sub> ‘to let s.t. pop, tr.’ || See s.qí<q>ć for an example.

qəṣḳəc (\*) (Unidentified species of little fish.)

√qin ‘head:’ s.t.qin ‘pillow.’ || Full word variant of the suffix -qin. See  
also cət-qín.

- s.t.qín-min ‘to use s.t. for a pillow, tr.’
- qańím ‘to hear, intr.:’ plán-ᄋkax<sup>w</sup>ᄋ ha wa? qańím ‘did you hear the news already?’ || PS \*qan ‘to hear’ (K84).
- qańím-ən-s ‘to hear s.t., tr.:’ plán-ᄋkax<sup>w</sup>ᄋ ha wa? qańím-ən-s ti<sub>s</sub>.q<sup>w</sup>á<sub>s</sub>a ‘did you hear the news already?’; qańím-ən-s-ás<sub>s</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔayᄋ ti<sub>s</sub>.kalú<|>ᄋa, lán-s<sub>s</sub>a ʔayᄋ múta? wa? ʔáp-almən ‘he heard the Owl, because it was getting dark again.’
- qańím-sút ‘to overhear, intr.:’ qańím-sút-kan ‘I happened to hear it (nobody told me when it first happened).’
- qańím-c ‘to understand.’ wáᄋ-ᄋkax<sup>w</sup>ᄋ qańím-c ‘do you understand?’
- qańím-c-ań ‘to understand s.o., tr.:’ qańím-c-áń-ci-ᄋkan ʔayᄋ ‘I understand you.’
- qańím-xn-ań ‘to hear s.o.’s footsteps, tr.’
- qańím-xən-s ‘to hear s.o.’s footsteps, tr.’ || Probably indicates a lesser degree of control than the preceding item.
- ka.qańím-xən-s<sub>s</sub>a ‘to hear s.o.’s footsteps (suddenly, unexpectedly), tr.:’ ka.qańím-xən-s-ás<sub>s</sub>a ‘he heard s.o.’s footsteps.’
- √qənk<sup>w</sup> : qə<q>nək<sup>w</sup> (A) ‘uvula,’ (B) ‘salmon heart.’
- s.qńíwáᄋ (also s.qańíwáᄋ), s.qə:qńíwáᄋ ‘shadow, reflection.’
- √qána? : qə<q>na? ‘(front of) neck.’ || PS \*qənu/a(x<sup>w</sup>) ‘throat, gullet’ (K84).
- √qəǎ : qəǎ=aǎ=əǎ ‘to shiver from cold.’
- qǎ ‘fishline with many hooks, fastened somewhere (e.g., on the beach), and floated out in the water.’ || Cf. qǎ<q>ǎǎǎ, √qǎǎ (2).
- qǎ-tən *id.* as qǎ.
- qǎ-am ‘to set one’s line out.’
- √qǎǎǎ : qǎ<q>ǎǎǎ ‘small fishhook’ (cf. qǎǎǎyu). || Cf. qǎ.
- qəᄋ-ən ‘to put s.t. away, to bury s.o., tr.:’ lá.ti? ᄋ<sub>s</sub>qəᄋ-nəm-as ‘that is where they buried him.’
- qəᄋ-q<sup>w</sup>-áń ‘to put a cover on s.t. (e.g., to put s.t. on top of one’s basket), tr.’
- s.qəᄋ-q<sup>w</sup> ‘overcast.’
- n.qᄋ-ána? ‘to get covered up.’
- n.qᄋ-án?-an ‘to cover s.t. with a canvas, blanket, piece of cloth, tr.’
- qᄋ-áík-ań ‘to cover s.t. with a tarp or canvas, with dirt or hay, etc.,

tr.’

— qəʔ-alt ‘(to attend a) funeral):’ nás-kaʔ qəʔ-alt ‘we are going to the funeral;’ waʔ ʔʷəl-xál-wit ʔəs\_cúʔ ʔi\_waʔ\_qəʔ-alt ‘they are having a burn (i.e., burn the deceased one’s possessions) when the funeral is over.’

qəʔmín ‘to be of middle age, old:’ s.ʔawt-s ʔlá.tiʔ ʔwas\_tiʔ\_ká.tiʔ ʕak, xʷʔaz\_kʷuʔ mútaʔ s.kən:kán kʷas\_cút, kʷas\_huʔ\_nah-n-ás tiʔ\_ta\_íʔ<í>trn\_a, ta\_qəʔmín\_a s.múʔac “Butcherknife” ‘after that, whenever she came by, he never called that old woman “Butcherknife” anymore.’

— qəʔmá<mə>ń ‘old:’ “s.kən:kín-s-turmx\_ʕuʔ, ʔápaʔ,” cút\_kʷuʔ ta\_qəʔmá<mə>ń\_a, “s.ʔənc; l.cʔá\_ʕuʔ ʔ\_wáʔ-an, muzmit-s-túmi-kan, níʔ\_ʕuʔ s.xʷʔay-s kʷ\_ən.s.ʔiʔwaʔ ʔi\_s.la:íʔ<í>trn-sw\_a mútaʔ ʔi\_nukʷ\_a\_ʕúʔ\_a ʔúxʷalmixʷ” ““take it easy on me, ʔápaʔ,” said the old one, “it is me; I stayed here, because I took pity on you; that is why I did not go with your parents and the other people”” (said by a grandmother to her grandson who has been abandoned by his people as a punishment for his bad behaviour; she addresses him when he is about to kick the bucket in which she is hiding); wáʔ\_kʷuʔ ta\_pá<pə>ʔiʔ\_a qəʔmá<mə>ń l\_wi\_s.níʔ, níʔ\_kʷuʔ\_ʕuʔ s.cut-s: “zəwat=ət-s-ás\_tiʔ kʷ\_a\_píxəń, wáʔ\_ʕuʔ zəwát-n-as [ʔ\_ə]n.káʔ-as ʔəs\_wáʔ ʔi\_cíʔ\_a” ‘there was this one old person among them, and he said: “that fellow has learned how to hunt, he knows where the deer are.”’ See also ʔáma for an additional example.

qəʔayʷ ‘big gaffhook (bigger than qí<q>ʕəʔ); to use a qəʔayʷ.’

|| CSLT \*qəʔayʷ ‘gaffhook’ (K221).

√qəʔ (1): n.qəʔ-ən ‘to stir s.t. into s.t. (e.g., to add flour to water), tr.’

√qəʔ (2) (?): qəʔ:qəʔ-cín ‘to ask for a favour, intr.:’ cʔás\_kʷuʔ ʔayʔ kál-im ti\_s\_ʕaʔálm\_a qəʔ:qəʔ-cín kʷ\_s.xʷʔay-s kʷas\_ʔwál ‘Grizzly came along too, begging not to be left behind.’ || Cf. √qíʔ (1).

— qəʔ:qəʔ-cín-min ‘to ask for a favour, to ask for help, tr.:’ húy-ʔkan qəʔ:qəʔ-cín-min-cin ‘I am going to ask you for help;’ qəʔ:qəʔ-cín-min ti\_s.qác-əʔ\_a ‘to pray to the Father (God, the Creator, e.g.,

- at First Salmon ceremony).’
- qəł ‘bad; old, worthless (e.g., clothing):’ qəł ʔayʔ ti.ʔámh\_a ‘that what was good, went bad (e.g., when a good person goes to waste);’
- qəł ʔi\_waʔ\_náqʷ ‘those who steal are bad.’ || PCS \*qəł ‘bad’ (K148, who also lists Lillooet qí<qə>ł ‘weak’ under this root, together (though tentatively) with Thompson qilil ‘get angry,’ but not Lillooet qilil ‘angry’).
- qəł-mín ‘to have s.t. that disagrees with one (e.g., food); to be allergic to s.t., tr.’
  - qəł-s ‘to dislike s.t., tr.’
  - qəł:qł-ən ‘to destroy s.t., tr.’
  - qəł:qł-əm ‘noisy (e.g., machine, coffee percolator; not people).’
  - qł-átməx ‘not able to do s.t. right, properly:’ s.təxʷ-káxʷ\_ʔuʔ qł-átməx, s.ʔənc-ás kʷu\_may-s-ən-táli ‘you are doing it all wrong, let me fix it.’ (This sentence is in fact quite rude, since one is not supposed to tell a person that s/he is qł-átməx.)
  - s.qəł-c ‘leavings of food.’ || Cf. next item.
  - qəł-ç-mín *id.* as s.qəł-ç.
  - qəł-ç ‘to use bad language.’ || Also recorded qəł-c.
  - qəł:qəł-ç-ám ‘to use bad language, to swear’ (overlaps semantically with qəł-ç, but also seems to refer to worse language than qəł-ç).
  - qł-áł-ícaʔ ‘dirty clothes.’
  - qł-us ‘ugly (of face).’
  - n.qł-ánwas, n.qł-ánwas-min ‘to dislike s.t., s.o., intr., tr.’
  - qł-áʔcaʔ ‘mean.’
  - qł-áłt-əm ‘to be against s.o. as one’s future child-in-law; to dislike s.o. as a spouse for one’s child.’
  - qł-áłqʷərn ‘ugly, homely.’
  - qł-ákaʔ, qł-ə<ł>kaʔ, qəł:qł-ə<ł>kaʔ ‘not being good with one’s hands; to mismanage things (e.g., when ruining clothes in a washer, letting nice things in the house going to waste; being unable to manage money).’ || Also recorded with the prefix n-, although such variants seem to be substandard.
  - qəł-xn-án-cut, qəł:qəł-xn-án-cut ‘to suffer from lack of help (when

there is nobody around to help you).’

- s.qəł-q ‘old shoes.’
  - n.qəł-q ‘having no luck.’ n.qəł-q-káx<sup>w</sup> ha ‘didn’t you have any luck?’
  - s.qəł:qəł-mút (\*) ‘deformed.’
  - qəł-mix<sup>w</sup> á? : See qəł-nix<sup>w</sup> á? (next item).
  - qəł-nix<sup>w</sup> á? ‘to be crabby (esp., little kids).’ || Also recorded qəł-mix<sup>w</sup> á?.
  - qəł:qəł-núx<sup>w</sup> ‘to be unwanted, to go from place to place.’
  - qəł:qəł-núx<sup>w</sup>-mín ‘to be unfriendly to s.o., tr.:’ wa? qəł:qəł-núx<sup>w</sup>-mín-as ti<sub>2</sub>səm?ám-s<sub>2</sub>a ‘he is unfriendly to his wife.’
  - qəł:qəł-núx<sup>w</sup>-xit ‘to be unfriendly to s.t. that belongs or goes with s.o., tr.:’ wa? qəł:qəł-núx<sup>w</sup>-xi[t]-c-as ti<sub>2</sub>n.s.qáǰ?a ‘he does not want my dog around.’
  - qł-əm (A) ‘undertaking s.t. one cannot accomplish.’ ?i<sub>2</sub>qł-əm<sub>2</sub>a ?úx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> ?á.ti? wa? ǰíl-əm ‘people who think they are good at something, but in fact are not’ (approximate translation); qł-əm<sub>2</sub>k<sub>2</sub> ?ay<sub>2</sub> k<sup>w</sup> s.John ‘John is about to try s.t. he cannot do’ (Consultant’s comment: “it’s like belittling John”); (B) ‘not good (e.g., berries not coming up good).’
  - qəł-wǰǰx ‘to get spoiled (e.g., meat, potatoes), to break down (car, wagon).’
  - qəł-wǰǰx-an ‘to wreck s.t., tr.’
  - qəǰ<qəǰǰ ‘good for nothing, useless (persons, horses, etc.).’ || For the particular phonological problem posed by this form see Van Eijk 1997:254, fn. 15.
  - qəǰ:qǰ=qǰ ‘getting cranky, fussy (e.g., baby, or drunk).’ || See 4.2 for the unusual reduplication pattern.
  - qəǰ:qǰ=qǰ-s ‘to argue with s.o., tr.’
  - qəǰ+a<sub>2</sub>+tmíx<sup>w</sup> ‘storm, bad weather.’
  - qəǰ+a<sub>2</sub>+lǰqəm ‘bad weed, couch grass.’
- √qǰǰ (1): qǰ<qəǰǰ ‘weak.’ || Cf. √qǰǰ (2), qəǰ and qǰǰ.
- qǰ<q><=qəǰǰ ‘getting weak, getting weaker.’ lán<sub>2</sub>ǰu? ?ay<sub>2</sub> wa? qǰ<q><=qəǰǰ ‘he is getting weaker.’
  - qəǰ<q><qəǰǰ ‘rather weak.’

— qə<q>í-ál-us, qí-ál-us (the latter form with aphaeresis). Name of a part of the Mount Currie reserve, named after a person with a bad eye.

√qil (2): qíl:qəl-t, qíl:qí-ət ‘to have fun’ (more or less synonymous with q<sup>w</sup>ám:q<sup>w</sup>m-ət). || K83 makes a tentative link with PS \*qiʔ ‘to wake up, be awake.’

s.qəlməx<sup>w</sup>úlx<sup>w</sup> F ‘ghost, ghost-like person.’ || Borrowing from Shuswap, cf. x-qlməx<sup>w</sup>-uləx<sup>w</sup> ‘beings half human half fish, believed to understand the language of the birds’ (Kuipers 1974:236). Cf. PS \*qal-mix<sup>w</sup> ‘person’ (K82, who lists s.qəlməx<sup>w</sup>úlx<sup>w</sup> as a direct descendant of the PS form). See also s.qayx<sup>w</sup> and s.qəl:qálx<sup>w</sup>.

qilil ‘angry.’ || Possibly contains a petrified reduplication. Cf. √qil (1) and see qəl for etymological information.

— qíl-miń ‘to be mad, angry at s.o., tr.’

— qílil-us, n.qílil-us, n.qílil-us-əm ‘to put on a mad face, intr.’

— qílil-us-min ‘to make a mad face at s.o., tr.:’ qílil-us-mín-c-as k<sup>w</sup> s.Bill  
‘Bill made mad face at me.’

— qilil-an-cút ‘to sulk.’

— qilil-kiń-ús-əm ‘to frown.’

— qilil-sút ‘to be mad for nothing.’

— qilil-úʔ ‘always angry.’

— n.qílil-tən ‘hollow spot in neck’ (seat of one’s temper: the deeper the spot, the more hot-tempered one is).

qəlilám ‘to be in a hurry to get somewhere (e.g., at an accident).’

|| Probably a reduplicated form.

√qəlx<sup>w</sup> : qəl<=lə>x<sup>w</sup>=əx<sup>w</sup>=əx<sup>w</sup> ‘rushing to get s.t. done, rushing to get ready:’ húy-ʔkan ʔayʔ ká.tiʔ qəl<=lə>x<sup>w</sup>=əx<sup>w</sup>=əx<sup>w</sup>, plán-ih<sub>a</sub> waʔ  
ʔiq ‘I was rushing [to get things done], because they were arriving already’ (translation sic, although húy-ʔkan suggests ‘I will,’ while ‘I was’ suggests wáʔ-ʔkan). || This item was also recorded qəl<=lə>x<sup>w</sup>, in the meaning ‘rustling noise,’ but this form and its meaning were rejected by a number of consultants and may result from a contamination with ʔəl<=lə>x<sup>w</sup>.

√qəlx<sup>w</sup> : qəl:qálx<sup>w</sup>, s.qəl:qálx<sup>w</sup> ‘rooster.’ || On different occasions, my

consultants remarked that  $q\acute{a}l:q\acute{a}l\acute{x}^w$  is used in isolated quotations, but  $s.q\acute{a}l:q\acute{a}l\acute{x}^w$  in sentences. This is the only word in which this distinction is so explicitly made. For a possible etymological connection see  $s.qayx^w$ .

$\sqrt{q\acute{a}lq}$  (1): (General term for Rose (hips and flowers), including Nootka Wild Rose, *Rosa nutkana*, Clustered Wild Rose, *Rosa pisocarpa*, Woods' Wild Rose, *Rosa woodsii*, Prickly Wild Rose, *Rosa acicularis*, and for some consultants also Baldhip Rose (Dwarf Wild Rose), *Rosa gymnocarpa*.)

—  $q\acute{a}lq-\acute{a}z$  'rose bush.'

—  $q\acute{a}lq-\acute{a}su\text{†}$  (\*) 'spring salmon running in June.'

$\sqrt{q\acute{a}lq}$  (2) 'ornament (?), ring-like object (?):'  $q\acute{a}lq-\acute{u}s$  'necklace.'

—  $q\acute{a}lq-\acute{a}na?$  'ear-ring.'

$\sqrt{q\acute{a}lqs}$  :  $q\acute{a} < q > l\acute{e}qs$  'to spin wool.'

—  $q\acute{a} < q > l\acute{e}qs-t\acute{e}n$  'instrument for spinning wool (stick or wheel).'

$\sqrt{q\acute{a}luq^w}$  (?):  $n.q\acute{a}l\acute{u}q^w\text{-}a\text{-}q-t\acute{e}n$  'packsack for carrying babies; strap under s.t. to support s.t. (e.g., strap under one's buttocks, for loggers; strap under a basket carried by a horse).'

$s.q\acute{a}l\acute{w}$  (A) 'beaver;' (B) 'gold, money' (the B meanings being a rather recent extension of 'beaver,' and referring to the use of beaver skins as a means of exchange). || May contain the suffix  $-a\acute{w}$ . PS  $*s-q\acute{a}l\acute{w}$  'beaver' (K83).

—  $s.q\acute{a}l\acute{e} < l\acute{e} > \acute{w}$  'little beaver.'

—  $n.q\acute{a}l\acute{w}-t\acute{e}n$  'purse.'

—  $s.q\acute{a}l\acute{w}-\acute{u}l$  'beaver.' || A retronym, literally "real/original beaver," referring to the animal but not to the later meaning 'money.' Rarely used, since the context will make clear which meaning of  $s.q\acute{a}l\acute{w}$  is applicable.

$q\acute{a}ka?$  (\*) (A) 'fin on whale; splash made by whale's fins;' (B) 'blowhole of whale.'

$\sqrt{q\acute{a}k^w}$  (1) 'to get slammed, closed violently' (only in combination with  $-c$  'mouth?'):  $ka.q\acute{a}k^w\text{-}c\text{-}a$  'mouth gets shut suddenly (e.g., when a car hits a pothole, or when one gets an uppercut):'  $ka.q\acute{a}k^w\text{-}c\text{-}k\acute{a}n\text{-}a\text{-}?\text{ay}\text{†}$  'my mouth got closed suddenly.'

- qəḵʷ-c-áḥ-əm ‘mouth is shivering.’ qəḵʷ-c-áḥ-c-al-əm ‘my mouth is shivering.’
- qəḵʷ=əḵʷ=əḵʷ-c ‘to rattle one’s teeth.’ qəḵʷ=əḵʷ=əḵʷ-c ʔayɬ ti\_waʔ\_čúɬum ‘the one who is cold is rattling his teeth.’
- √qəḵʷ (2): s.qə<q>ḵʷ (A) ‘unidentified type of owl, possibly Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) or Western Screech Owl (*Otus kennicottii*)’ (as recorded by Van Eijk), (B) ‘middle-sized owl, seen in barns, snaps bill, hisses’ (as recorded by Davis from Morgan Wells). This bird is a bit of a puzzle, since the descriptions certainly fit the Barn Owl, but that species in B.C. is currently confined to the lower Fraser Valley and southern Vancouver Island, where it is at the extreme north of its overall distribution; it has certainly not been found regularly anywhere in Lillooet territory in modern times. Screech Owls are not found in barns, and are small (only slightly bigger than Saw-whet Owls). || Cf. Thompson s.ḡáḡekʷ, s.ḡáḡakʷ ‘Western Screech Owl’ (probably also including other types), Thompson and Thompson 1996:1063; Montana Salish s.qḡéxʷe ‘Northern Saw-whet Owl’ (Pete 2010:419).
- √qix (?): (A) qíx-tən ‘elbow;’ (B) ‘quarter measure of length (from hand to elbow).’
  - qíx-tən-xit ‘to poke s.o. with one’s elbow, tr.’
  - qáxʷ-áḥ ‘to break s.t. (e.g., bone or stick), tr.’
  - ka.qáxʷ\_a ‘to get broken.’
  - s.qaxʷ ‘broken.’
  - qá<q>xʷ-əḥ ‘to break s.t. all up, to break more things, tr.’
  - n.qáxʷ=xʷ-ək ‘to break one’s back.’
  - qáxʷ=xʷ-əq ‘to break one’s leg.’
  - qaxʷ=xʷ-áwɬ ‘to break down (car):’ qaxʷ=xʷ-áwɬ-kan ‘my car broke down.’
  - qaxʷ-əlwás-ən ‘to break s.t. in half, tr.’
  - qaxʷ-m-áɬp ‘White-flowered Rhododendron,’ *Rhododendron albiflorum*.  
 || The Lillooet name derives from the fact that this plant is easy to break.
- √qixʷ ‘scared, skittish:’ qíxʷ-iḥ ‘to chase a person or animal away, tr.’

- qəx<sup>w</sup>:qíx<sup>w</sup> ‘wild, running away when approached (animal or person).’
  - qi(?)x<sup>w</sup> *id.* as qəx<sup>w</sup>:qíx<sup>w</sup> (but with a very slight aspectual difference).’
  - qi(?)x<sup>w</sup>-mín ‘to chase s.o. around, tr.’ See sílús for an example.
  - qi(?)x<sup>w</sup>-sút ‘to get scared and run off (animal).’
  - qi(?)x<sup>w</sup>-átk<sup>w</sup>-am ‘to scare the fish away, intr.’
- √qǎ ‘much, many.’ qǎ-áslaq ‘many berries.’ || PCS \*qəǎ ‘much, many’ (K149).
- √qiǎ : qíǎ=əǎ ‘to make banging sound (e.g., rocks hitting each other, hammering going on).’
- s.qáǎa? ‘dog’ (originally possibly ‘any domestic animal,’ cf. ċ+s.qáǎa? below): star<sup>m</sup>-as.ǎ.ǎ.ti? k<sup>w</sup>u.k<sup>w</sup>támc-s, s.qáǎa?ǎ.ǎ ‘I wonder what her husband will be, maybe it will be a dog’ (from “The Dog Children,” a legend told by Martina LaRoche, in which a woman rejects too many suitors). || PS \*s-qaǎa? ‘dog’ (K85). K214 also list the PIS suffix \*-sqaǎa? ‘domestic animal,’ esp. ‘horse,’ and Van Eijk 1997:83 also list -sqaǎa? as a suffix, but I now consider complexes with -(s.)qaǎa? as their second member compounds (for which also see ċ+s.qáǎa? and following items below).
- s.qé<q>ǎa? ‘pup.’
  - s.qəǎ:qé<q>ǎa? ‘pups.’ || See wi? (1) for an example, which refers to the offspring of same woman as in the example sentence to s.qáǎa?.
  - qáǎa?-qańis ‘eyetooth.’
  - qəǎ?-íca?, s.qəǎ?-íca? ‘dogskin.’ s.qaǎa?-4káǎ.k<sup>w</sup>u?tu?, níǎ.ǎu? s.pám-xi[t]-túmuǎ-as na.s.kix-za?-4káǎ.ǎ nəǎ.qəǎ?-íca?-4káǎ.ǎ, níǎ.ǎu? s.náǎ-ləx-kaǎ ?úx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> ‘we used to be dogs, but our mother burned our dogskins, so we changed into human beings’ (from the same legend as the example sentence to s.qáǎa?).
  - ċ+s.qáǎa?, ċ+qáǎa? ‘horse’ (literally, “deer-sized dog,” or perhaps, “deer-sized domestic animal”).
  - k<sup>w</sup>an+s.qáǎa? ‘to get one’s horse.’
  - qəy+s.qáǎa? ‘to round up horses, cows’ (cf. qáz-xal).
  - zuq<sup>w</sup>+s.qáǎa? ‘to kill a domestic animal.’

qəx̃<sup>w</sup> ‘to knock, tap.’

— ka.qəx̃<sup>w</sup> a ‘s.t. knocks, taps.’

— qəx̃<sup>w</sup>-c-ám ‘to knock on a door, intr.’

qáw-əm ‘to have sexual intercourse.’ || CSLT \*qaw ‘to lean against, sleep with’ (K227).

— n.s.qáw:qəw̃ ‘sexually aroused, horny.’ || The glottalizations may be misrecordings.

— qaw-m-álmən *id.* as n.s.qáw:qəw̃.

s.qawc ‘potato.’ See k<sup>w</sup>án=ən-s for an example. || PS \*s-qawc ‘(Indian) potato’ (K85).

— s.qə<q>w̃əc ‘little potato.’

— s.qəw:qə<q>w̃əc ‘little potatoes.’

qiw̃x̃ M ‘steelhead trout.’ || PCS \*qiw̃x̃ ‘steelhead’ (K149). The F gloss is cúŋ<sup>w</sup>-4a?

√qəy : See qəy+s.qáxa? (under qáz-xal).

qayt ‘to get to the top of s.t.’ || PIS \*qalt ‘to reach the top’ (K180, who lists

Lilloet qayt as a borrowing but does not identify the source, which is probably Thompson qayt).

— s.qayt ‘top, summit (of mountain, stairs, or road, not of trees).’

|| Presumably, s.qayt refers only to a top one would reach on foot, rather than by climbing with hands and feet.

√qayt : qá<q>yət ‘to have a hard time, to suffer, struggle (e.g., when dying).’

√qáys : qáys-a? ‘to show off, to think one is better than others.’

— qáys-a?-mín ‘to show s.t. off, tr.: qáys-a?-mín-4kan ʔayʔ ti<sub>n</sub>.káh<sub>a</sub> ‘I showed off my car.’

— qáys-a?-xít ‘to show s.t. off to s.o., tr.: qáys-a?-xít-kan ʔayʔ k<sup>w</sup><sub>s</sub>.Joe ti<sub>n</sub>.káh<sub>a</sub> ‘I showed off my car to Joe.’

— qáys-min-an-cút ‘to show off.’

s.qayx<sup>w</sup> (A) ‘man:’ see pá<ɹ>la? for an example; (B) ‘woman’s brother, nephew or male cousin’ (the latter always used with possessive affixes): n.s.qayx<sup>w</sup> ‘my brother, nephew, male cousin.’

|| Tentatively listed under PS \*qal-mix<sup>w</sup> ‘person’ in K82, together with s.qəl:qálx<sup>w</sup> ‘rooster.’ See also s.qəlməx<sup>w</sup>úlx<sup>w</sup>.

- s.qayx<sup>w</sup> s.k<sup>w</sup>úza? ‘son.’
- s.qá<q>ýəx<sup>w</sup> ‘boy.’
- s.qá<q>ýəx<sup>w</sup> s.k<sup>w</sup>á<k<sup>w</sup>>za? ‘young son:’ s.qá<q>ýəx<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>u? k<sup>w</sup>u.s.k<sup>w</sup>á<k<sup>w</sup>>za?-s\_a ‘she gave birth to a boy, I hear.’
- s.qáy:qyəx<sup>w</sup> ‘men:’ wa? xín\_kə\_wi? ʔə.tʔú ʔəʔ\_łíq ʔayʔ ʔi\_s.cm-ált-s\_a: n.ǰ̣ə:ǰ̣̣<sup>w</sup>úcin\_maʔ ʔi\_s.qáy:qyəx<sup>w</sup>\_a s.cm-ált-s ʔəʔ\_níʔ ta\_s.múʔac\_a pá<p>la? ‘it must have been some time before she gave birth, but she gave birth to four boys followed by one girl.’
- s.qəy:qá<q>ýəx<sup>w</sup> ‘boys.’
- qayx<sup>w</sup>-áws ‘woman’s male relatives.’ || Form given as such, but it would probably combine obligatorily with possessive affixes in actual usage.
- qayx<sup>w</sup>-mānst ‘bachelor, unmarried man.’
- n.qáyx<sup>w</sup>-xən ‘budstalk of hák<sup>w</sup>a? ‘Cow-parsnip’ (“Indian rhubarb”).’  
|| See n.yáqcaʔ-xən for further comments.
- n.qayx<sup>w</sup>-áqs ‘chasing men, to be man-crazy.’
- qayx<sup>w</sup>-án-cut, s.qayx<sup>w</sup>-án-cut ‘to act like a man, to do s.t. in a man’s way (esp., a man doing woman’s work in a clumsy way):’  
wáʔ\_łúʔ wa? s.qayx<sup>w</sup>-án-cut ‘he is making a man’s mess of it.’  
|| The form qayx<sup>w</sup>-án-cut is probably the more correct one, as one would not expect the nominalizer s- in a verbalized form.
- qyaǰ̣, s.qyaǰ̣ ‘drunk:’ wa? s.qyaǰ̣ ʔəs\_łák ʔúǰ̣<sup>w</sup>áí zí{ʔ}<zə>ǰ̣ s.ʔap ‘he comes home drunk every evening.’ || Originally a term from F, but now also used in M.
- √qǰ̣ (?): s.qǰ̣-áp-qən ‘back of head.’ || Cf. s.k-áp-qən.
- √qəz ‘tickled, frightened:’ ka.qǰ̣-əp\_a ‘to get frightened by s.t. (e.g., when driving and suddenly seeing an oncoming car).’
- n.qǰ̣-ańk ‘ticklish.’
- n.qǰ̣-áńk-ən ‘to tickle s.o., tr.’
- n.qǰ̣-áńk-xn-ań ‘to tickle s.o. on her/his footsole, tr.’
- qáz-zal, qáz-an ‘to round up animals, to chase them into a corral; to direct (a crowd) by hand signals or flag signals:’ níʔ\_tíʔ waʔ\_qáz-xal ‘that’s the flagman.’

- qáz-xit ‘to wave at s.o., tr.’
- qaz-aká?-əm ‘to give hand signals, intr.:’ ti\_wa?\_qaz-aká?-əm ‘the one giving hand signals (e.g., policeman directing traffic).’
- qəy+s.qáǎx? ‘to round up animals (horses, cows, etc.), intr.’
- √qaz : qá(ʔə)ž ‘tired, feeling low:’ lán\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔayʔ qá(ʔə)ž ti\_wa?\_ʔáļšəm ‘the sick one is tired, feeling low.’
- qa(ʔə)ž-mín ‘to miss s.o., to be longing for s.o., tr.:’ qa(ʔə)ž-mín-ci-ʔkan ‘I missed you, I longed for you;’ s.təx<sup>w</sup>-kán\_ǎu? qa(ʔə)ž-mín-cin ‘I am really longing for you.’
- qa(ʔ)ž-ánwas ‘weary, mentally tired.’
- √qəžx̄ : ka.qžəǎ\_a ‘to whizz by:’ ka.qžəǎ\_a\_ǎú?\_a ‘he whizzed by;’ ka.qžəǎ\_a\_tú?\_ǎu? ká.ti? ‘he just whizzed by (so I just got a glimpse of him).’
- ka.qžəǎ-s\_a ‘to catch a glimpse of s.o., s.t., tr.:’ ka.qžəǎ-s-kan\_á\_ǎu? ‘I caught a glimpse of him (e.g., when s.o. has been away, then stays only a short time);’ ka.qžəǎ-s-kan\_á\_tu? ká.ti? ʔi\_ǎák-as n.k<sup>w</sup>an\_ús-tu\_a ‘I caught a glimpse of him through the window when he went by.’
- ka.qžəǎ-xit\_a ‘to catch a glimpse of s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:’ kan k<sup>w</sup>\_s.ka.qžəǎ-xi[t]-c-áx<sup>w</sup>\_a ni\_n.čámqəls\_a ‘did you see my scissors somewhere?’
- ka.qžəǎ-xal\_a ‘to cast glances (esp., at a girl or woman):’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz-as k<sup>w</sup>asu\_ka.qžəǎ-xal\_a ‘don’t peek around at girls!’
- √qa? (1): \_qa? ‘presupposed knowledge’ (puts a certain emphasis on an utterance; also indicates that the speaker presupposes a certain knowledge on the part of the addressee, “as you (should) know, as you can see;” \_qa? often combines with, and then follows, the reinforcing enclitic \_a): ʔáma\_ǎu? ʔizá, wáʔ-ʔkaʔ\_qa?, x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>as\_x<sup>w</sup>ʔit ʔi\_wa?\_s.tám-ʔkaʔ ‘these things are good, and here we are, we don’t have much [so we’d better take these things];’ níʔ\_qa? s.kxiʔúʔ ti\_ʔum-ən-c-ás\_a ‘well, it is kxiʔúʔ who gave it to me [as you should know];’ “cʔa núk<sup>w</sup>uǎ, wa? múta? kán-əm ʔá.ti? sax<sup>w</sup>\_ǎíʔ-c,” cún-as\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ti\_s.qác-zaʔ-s\_a; “ʔu, waʔ-ʔkan\_á\_qa? n.cut-ánwas k<sup>w</sup>as\_ʔiz\_níʔ nəʔ\_ʔəyn\_a,” waʔ cut ““for

goodness' sake, what did you do that for?" she asked her father; "oh, I thought that those were the irons," he said' (from a story in which a man puts his son-in-law's shoes on the stove, thinking that they are ironing irons); *símaʔ\_qaʔ* 'come here please (you may come in, as you should know);' *samaʔ-ʔkákʷ\_ʔqaʔ* 'well, you're a white man, after all (you do that because you're a white man);' *níʔ\_a\_ʔqaʔ* 'well, that's the one;'; *s.nimuf\_á\_ʔqaʔ* 'well, it's us;'; *s.taṁ\_ʔqaʔ\_ká\_tíʔ* 'I wonder what that is;'; *kan-as\_ʔqáʔ\_maʔ kʷ\_s.ʕiq-s* 'I wonder whether he will come.' || See also *qaʔ* (*√qaʔ* (2)).

*√qaʔ* (2): *qaʔ* (Interjection, used when a speaker interrupts her/himself, like English 'no' in 'a man, no, a woman'): *wáʔ\_kʷuʔ\_ʕuʔ wáʔ-wit s.ʕqʷ-aʷs, ʔu, qaʔ, n.kə:kaʔás-wit* 'they were together, oh, uhm, there were three of them;'; *tiʔ\_ta\_s.yap-ʔú..., qaʔ, ta\_s.ʔapʔqʷ-áʔ\_a* 'that Douglas Fir (*s.yáp-ʔú*), no, Bull Pine.'

*√qiʔ* (?): *qiʔ-sút* 'to lay low, to try to make up with s.o. who is angry with you, to try to make up for s.t. one did wrong; to be obsequious, toadying.'

— *qiʔ-sút-miṁ* 'to be obsequious with s.o., tr.'

— *qiʔ-sút-xit* 'to be obsequious in order to get s.t. from s.o., tr.'

*qʔam* 'to be nursed, breastfed.' || See *s.qʔam* below for an example. PS \**qam* 'to nurse' (K84).

— *qʔám-xal, qʔam-s* 'to nurse, breastfeed s.o., intr., tr.'

— *qʔám-xal-s* 'to tell s.o. to feed a baby (e.g., by giving a bottle to s.o.), tr.'

— *s.qʔam* 'woman's breast:': *cúkʷ\_kʷuʔ ká.tíʔ ta\_s.kʷú<kʷ>mít\_a [...]; tayt\_ká\_wiʔ, níʔ\_ʕuʔ s.cixʷ-s kʷán-xit-as ti\_s.kíx-zaʔ-s\_a ʔi\_s.qʔám-s\_a, níʔ\_ʕuʔ s.waʔ-s qʔám\_ʕuʔ, plan waʔ zuqʷ ti\_s.kíx-zaʔ-s\_a* 'there was only a child [...]; it must have been hungry, so it went and grabbed its mother's breasts and sucked at them, but its mother was already dead' (from a story about a smallpox epidemic, as told by Martina LaRochelle).

— *qʔám-aʔʔ* 'to breastfeed a pup, intr.'

*s.qáʔəl* 'Red Huckleberry, Red Whortleberry,' *Vaccinium parvifolium*.

|| Also recorded s.ǫ́áʔə́l, almost certainly a misrecording, considering CSLT \*s-qala ‘red huckleberry,’ with non-glottalized q in the Bella Coola and Chilliwack cognates (K221).

- qaʔl-áʒ ‘Red Huckleberry bush.’ || Also recorded s.qaʔl-áʒ with a very unusual retention of the nominalizer s- in a form with -aʒ.

## ǫ́

√ǫ́p (1) (?): ǫ́p-áñak ‘minnow, small fry.’ || Also recorded ǫ́p-áñak, which is probably the correct variant.

√ǫ́p (2) (?): ǫ́p-ilx ‘skin comes up in hives.’ || Also recorded ǫ́p-ilx.

- ǫ́əp:ǫ́p-ílx ‘to come up in lots of hives.’

ǫ́əp|íʔq<sup>w</sup> ‘tadpole.’ || Probably contains -q<sup>w</sup> ‘head.’

√ǫ́ápaʔ : s.ǫ́á<ǫ́>paʔ ‘sand.’ || PIS \*s-ǫ́apaʔ ‘sand’ (K181).

- ǫ́á<ǫ́>pʔ-ac ‘sand on shore.’

- n.ǫ́a<ǫ́>pʔ-ánk ‘sandhill.’

√ǫ́p (1): ǫ́p-áñak ‘minnow, small fry.’ wáʔ ʔuʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ cix<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup> s.ǫ́áǫ́-  
miñ-as k<sup>w</sup> s.k<sup>w</sup>is-c ʔi s.ǫ́əq<sup>w</sup>:ǫ́ə<ǫ́>q<sup>w</sup>az<sub>a</sub>, cíx<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔǫ́ʔ múl-un-as  
lá.tiʔ ta ʔiʔiʔ-ícaʔ-s<sub>a</sub>; plán k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔǫ́ʔ lá.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>is ʔi s.ǫ́əq<sup>w</sup>:ǫ́ə<ǫ́>q<sup>w</sup>az<sub>a</sub>,  
“ǫ́p-áñak” cúñ-əm wi s.nímuʔ ʔk<sup>w</sup>ún-s<sub>a</sub> ‘whenever he wanted  
some little fish to fall [into his net], he would go and dip his  
magpie coat into the water; right away the little fish would fall  
[into his net], “ǫ́p-áñak” we call them nowadays.’ || Cf. √ǫ́p (1).

√ǫ́p (2): ǫ́p-ilx ‘skin comes up in hives.’ Cf. √ǫ́p (2).

√ǫ́əp ‘to put (down):’ ǫ́əp-q<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to put a lid on s.t. (box, bottle, etc.),  
tr.’ || PCS \*qəp ‘cover, lid, to close’ (K148, with reference to  
PIS \*qəp ‘to put st. on st. (mostly to cover or protect).’

- ǫ́əp-q<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘cover, lid.’

- n.ǫ́əp-c-án ‘to put s.t. upside down, tr.:’ n.ǫ́əp-c-án ti ʔláz<sub>a</sub> ‘turn the  
canoe upside down!’

- ka.n.ǫ́əp-c<sub>a</sub> ‘to get turned upside down, to capsize, to get upset (train,  
car, pail, wagon).’

- ka.n.ǫ́əp-us<sub>a</sub> ‘to fall on one’s face.’ Synonymous with ka.n.ǫ́p-áñ-

us<sub>1</sub>a, according to some consultants.

— nq̄p̄-ám-us ‘to lie on one’s belly.’

— ka.n.q̄p̄-ám-us<sub>1</sub>a ‘to fall on one’s belly (one’s whole front).’

|| Synonymous with ka.n.q̄p̄-us<sub>1</sub>a, according to some consultants.

— n.q̄p̄-án?-an ‘to put a bucket, tub, can, or hat over s.t., tr.’

— q̄p̄-áws-xən ‘knee, kneecap.’

√q̄ip̄ ‘stuck, obstructed, lumped (together):’ s.q̄ip̄ ‘lump on a tree.’

— s.q̄ip̄ ‘gathered together, close together (e.g., trees, sticks).’ || Contains the stative prefix s-, in contrast to s.q̄ip̄ above, which contains the nominalizer s-.

— ka.n.q̄ip̄<sub>1</sub>a ‘to have food stuck in one’s throat (when eating too fast, e.g., at a cracker race, or when food is dry):’ ka.n.q̄ip̄-kan<sub>1</sub>a ‘I got food stuck in my throat.’

— q̄ip̄-in̄ ‘to gather things together (e.g., sticks, small things), tr.’

— n.q̄ip̄=p̄-ánk-xən ‘mud or snow cakes on shoes or boots, or on wagon’s wheels, or on horse’s hoofs.’

q̄ap̄x̄<sup>w</sup> ‘Hazelnut,’ *Corylus cornuta*. || PS \*q̄ap̄x̄<sup>w</sup>/x̄<sup>w</sup> (SIS x̄<sup>w</sup>) ‘(hazel)nut’ (K89).

— q̄ap̄x̄<sup>w</sup>-az̄ ‘hazelnut tree.’

q̄əm-xál, q̄əm-ən-s ‘to swallow s.t., intr., tr.:’ q̄əm-ən-s ‘swallow it! (e.g., when giving a pill to a child);’ x̄<sup>w</sup>?áz-as k̄<sup>w</sup>.s.q̄əm-ən-s-áx̄<sup>w</sup> ti.s.q̄i<q>č-sw<sub>1</sub>a ‘don’t swallow your gum!;’ q̄əm-xál k̄<sup>w</sup>u.káíwat ‘to swallow medicine.’ || PS \*q̄əm ‘to swallow’ (K88, who also lists Lillooet q̄máltən ‘greedy’ under the PS root). Cf. also √q̄əmp, q̄máik̄<sup>w</sup>-am̄.

— n.q̄əm-xál-tən ‘food-tube.’

— q̄i(?)<q̄>m̄ ‘to swallow s.t. without chewing it (e.g., a pill).’

√q̄əm̄ ‘to wind up’ (recorded only in combination with -q̄<sup>w</sup> ‘head’): q̄əm̄-q̄<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to wind s.t. (thread, reel) on a spool, tr.’ (also given as ‘to roll s.t. into a ball, tr.’ which might be due to confusion with q̄əm̄x̄<sup>w</sup>-án). || Cf. q̄ámx̄<sup>w</sup>-ən.

— s.q̄əm̄-q̄<sup>w</sup> ‘wound up (on a spool).’

— q̄əm̄-q̄<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘spool.’

q̄ám-xal, q̄ám-án ‘to join, splice things together, intr., tr.’ || PS \*q̄im ‘to

be joined together, repaired, healed' (K88).

— s.ǵarǵ 'put together.'

— ǵarǵ-aka? (s.ǵarǵ-aka?), ǵarǵ:ǵarǵ-aka? 'fingers are grown together; feet are webbed (e.g., of duck or beaver):' ǵarǵ:ǵarǵ-aka? híw-aka? 'mitten.'

— ǵarǵ-anís-əm 'to join two pieces of board, intr.'

— ǵarǵ-ks[t]-twal 'to lie facing one direction (e.g., people in a bed).'

√ǵim : See ǵí{?}<ǵə>ǵ (under ǵəm-xál).

√ǵəmp 'to get plugged' (recorded only in combination with -ana? 'ear'):  
ǵəmp-án<=na? 'ears get plugged.' || Probably contains the inchoative prefix -p. Cf. ǵəm-xál 'to swallow.'

ǵəǵp 'ten (objects).'

— n.ǵəǵ:ǵǵəp 'ten people.'

— ǵə<ǵ>ǵəp 'ten animals.'

— ǵəǵp-álmən 'nine.'

— n.ǵəǵ:ǵəǵp-álmən 'nine people.'

— ǵəǵp-á<pə>ǵlmən 'nine animals.' || Also recorded as ǵəǵp-á<pə>ǵǵəǵ, ǵəǵp-ə<pə>ǵlmən, ǵə<ǵə>ǵəǵp-álmən, ǵə<ǵə>ǵəǵp-álmən, ǵarǵ:ǵə<ǵə>ǵəǵp-álmən, ǵə<ǵə>ǵəǵp-á<pə>ǵlmən.

s.ǵəǵs 'Pine mushroom,' *Tricholoma magnivelare*. || CSLT \*ǵəǵəs 'mushroom, fungus' (K222), CeS \*ǵəǵəs 'mushroom, fungus' (K217, without explanation as to why this item is listed as both CeS and CSLT).

— ǵəǵs-ám 'to pick pine mushrooms.'

— ǵəǵs-áǵ<sup>w</sup> 'Tree fungus.' (Apparently a general term for "many types of of leathery, inedible fungi growing on tree trunks, tree roots, and rotten logs, as well as specific for one edible type, the oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*)," Turner 1987. The inedible types would include most or all members of the *Ganoderma*, *Fomes*, and *Polyporus* species.)

ǵmín-ən 'to throw s.t. down, tr.: ' ǵmín-ən-c-ál-əm 'I fell down (while walking).'

— ǵmín-áǵk-arǵ 'to throw things over one's shoulder (e.g., berries into the basket on one's back), intr.' || See also next item.

- *q̇əmin-ús?-am, q̇əmin-ús?-an* ‘to lasso an animal, intr., tr.’ || The presence of ə vs. its absence in the preceding item is unexplained. Probably both items allow variants with and without ə, the ones with ə being the expected ones (Van Eijk 1997:19).
- *q̇mín-qs-am̃, q̇mín-qs-miñ* ‘to snub s.o. (by tossing one’s head sideways), intr., tr.’ *q̇min-qs-miñ-c-as* ‘he snubbed me.’
- *q̇əmin-á<n>qa-tən* ‘harpoon.’ || Probably misrecording for \**q̇əmin-á<n>qa?-tən*, with *-aqa?* ‘barrel, (slender) cylindrical object.’
- √q̇əml* : *q̇əml-áz* ‘Broad-leaved Maple,’ *Acer macrophyllum*. || CSLT \**q̇əmul-aỹ, \*q̇əmul-aɬp* ‘maple,’ lit. ‘paddle tree’ (K227).
- q̇máltən* ‘greedy.’ || See *q̇əm-xál* for etymological comments, including reference to *q̇máik<sup>w</sup>-am̃* (next item).
- q̇máik<sup>w</sup>-am̃* ‘to crave s.t., intr.’ || Cf. PIS \**q̇əm* ‘to covet, wish for, crave’ (K180, who also suggests a probable link to PS \**q̇əm* ‘to swallow,’ the ancestor of *q̇əm-xál* and *q̇máltən* (K88)).
- q̇ámq̇<sup>w</sup>a?* ‘top (“cigar”) of *k<sup>w</sup>t-áltəx<sup>w</sup>*.’
- *q̇ámq̇<sup>w</sup>?-am* ‘to pick *q̇ámq̇<sup>w</sup>a?*.’
- √q̇əmx̃<sup>w</sup>* (1): *q̇əmx̃<sup>w</sup>-án* ‘to roll s.t. into a ball, tr.’ || Cf. *qámx̃<sup>w</sup>-ən, q̇ərx̃<sup>w</sup>-án*.
- *s.q̇əmx̃<sup>w</sup>* ‘round, rolled into a ball.’
- *s.q̇əmx̃<sup>w</sup>-úsa?* ‘round like a ball’ (probably only used for fruit).
- *q̇əm:q̇əmx̃<sup>w</sup>-ilx* ‘to get lumpy (like sour milk).’ || Absence of glottalization on *m* probably a misrecording (also in next item).
- *ka.n.q̇məx̃<sup>w</sup>\_a* ‘to get stuck (like food, when eating too much).’ || For *m* rather than *m̃* see preceding item.
- √q̇əmx̃<sup>w</sup>* (2): *ka.q̇m̃əx̃<sup>w</sup>\_a* ‘to drop all of a sudden.’
- *ka.q̇mí(?)<mə>x̃<sup>w</sup>-aɬ\_a* ‘to drop like that (e.g., s.o. who is killed or knocked out).’ || Presence of *m* rather than *m̃* probably a misrecording.
- √q̇imx̃<sup>w</sup>* : See *ka.q̇mí(?)<mə>x̃<sup>w</sup>-aɬ\_a* (*√q̇əmx̃<sup>w</sup>* (2)).
- q̇ámaž* ‘teenage girl.’ || PCS \**q̇a?may?* ‘maiden’ (K149).
- *q̇amaž-ált* ‘teenage girl being so-and-so’s daughter; teenage girl staying with so-and-so.’
- *q̇á<q̇>maž* ‘young teenage girl.’

s.ǰit ‘day.’ || The prefix may belong to the root, cf. -asǰat ‘day.’ PS \*ǰilt, \*ǰiyt ‘day(light), sky’ (K87).

— s.ǰit-áws ‘to work during the day:’ s.ǰit-áws-kaʦ ‘we work during the day.’

ǰátət (\*) ‘dried deerskin.’ || Possibly contains final reduplication.

√ǰǰ (?): ǰǰ-íkñ-am ‘to get fish from a s.kzaq.’ (Fish caught at a s.kzaq are put in a box; people come, club their own fish, pack it on their backs and take it home.)

ǰǰ-ǰ-ǰ, ǰǰ-ǰ-ǰ ‘to weave s.t. (e.g., snowshoes), intr., tr.’ || PS \*ǰǰ ‘to intertwine, braid, weave (embrace, strangle)’ (K86, who also lists Lillooet ǰǰ ‘to make head-straps’ under this root).

— ǰǰ-p ‘tangled up.’

— ǰǰ-p-ǰ<sup>w</sup> ‘hair is all tangled up (e.g., when not brushed or combed).’

— ǰǰ-ǰñk-xñ-ǰñ ‘to string (web) a snowshoe, intr.’

— ǰǰ-ǰmǰ F ‘gunnysack.’

— ǰǰ-ǰ F ‘tent.’

— ǰǰ-ǰǰ ‘shoe.’ || Variant, or misrecording, of ǰǰ-ǰǰ.

— ǰǰ-ǰ ‘extra piece woven on edge of basket (to add strength to it).’

— ǰǰ-ǰǰ (\*) ‘shoe.’ || Ascribed to F by Charlie Mack (a speaker from M). Rejected by other M speakers. Cf. ǰ<sup>w</sup>ǰ-ǰǰ.

— ǰǰǰǰ ‘mat’ (made out of k<sup>w</sup>t-ǰtǰ<sup>w</sup>; several of these mats can be piled on top of each other to make a mattress).

— ǰǰǰǰ-ǰñ ‘to make a mat, intr.’

ǰǰ (\*) ‘to make head-straps.’ || Cf. ǰǰ-ǰǰ, also for the PS form.

√ǰǰ (1): See ǰǰǰǰ (under ǰǰ-ǰǰ).

√ǰǰ (2) (?): n.ǰǰ-ǰñk-xñ, ǰǰ-ǰñk-xñ ‘arch on foot, instep.’

ǰǰǰ ‘wild cat; bobcat.’ || Probably a borrowing from a Coast Salish language, cf. Upriver Halkomelem *sǰets’ómes* (practical orthography) ‘bobcat’ (Galloway 2009:1112).

ǰǰǰǰǰ (\*) ‘Western White Clematis, White Virgin’s-bower,’ *Clematis ligusticifolia*.

ǰǰǰǰ-ǰǰǰǰǰ (also recorded ǰǰǰǰ-ǰǰǰǰǰ) (\*) ‘Yarrow,’ *Achillea millefolium*. || Possibly synonymous with kaw-ǰckzaʦ.

√ǰǰ (?): n.ǰǰ-ǰñ ‘to laugh:’ waʦ ʦǰǰ, x<sup>w</sup>ǰǰ k<sup>w</sup>as\_ǰǰǰ-miñ-as k<sup>w</sup>as\_ǰǰ.

áñk, mēs. ʎu? wá? ʎu? qa? ‘there he was, he did not want to laugh, but he kept on eating.’

— n.ǫs-áñk-min ‘to laugh at, about s.o., s.t., tr.:’ n.ǫs-añk-mín-c-as ‘he laughed at (about) me.’

— n.ǫs-añk-s ‘to make s.o. laugh, tr.’

— n.ǫs-añk-míx ‘to get carried away laughing, to be unable to stop laughing.’ || See cúwa? for an example.

— n.ǫs-añk-ú† ‘to laugh all the time, to laugh easily.’

— n.ǫs-é<s>ñæk ‘to chuckle.’

√ǫas (1) ‘curly:’ s.ǫás:ǫs-əq<sup>w</sup> F ‘curly hair.’ || Also recorded s.ǫás:ǫs-əq<sup>w</sup>. The M gloss is kə!k!íp-q<sup>w</sup>.

√ǫas (2): ǫas-p ‘to wait a long time, to wait too long (when one is anxious to see s.o.).’ || PS \*ǫas ‘to be of (too) long duration’ (K87).

— ǫas-p-mín ‘to be anxious to s.o., tr.:’ kan ǫas-p-mín-cin ‘I am anxious to see you.’

√ǫas (1): See √ǫas (1).

√ǫas (2) (?): ǫa(?)s-álq<sup>w</sup> (\*) ‘old tree, still green.’

s.ǫan ‘Black Thornberry, Black Hawthorn’ (“Blackberry”), *Crataegus douglasii* (synonym *Crataegus rivularis*).

— ǫán-až ‘Black Thornberry bush.’

√ǫaň ‘ache:’ ǫaň-c ‘toothache.’ || Probably a popular etymology, cf. ǫans.

√ǫiň : ǫiň:ǫəň ‘bracelet.’

— ǫəň:ǫň-áka? ‘ring’ (synonymous with s.yálmæc).

ǫans ‘toothache’ (synonymous with q<sup>w</sup>áí-qaňis). || See also √ǫaň.

√ǫəł : ǫəł-p ‘to have a mark on one’s skin from s.t. that is too tight.’

— ǫəł-p-áliwš ‘to have marks all over one’s body (e.g., fish that has been in a net too long).’

√ǫał (1) ‘mend:’ n.ǫáł-us-əṁ ‘to repair a net, intr.’ || Cf. n.łáq<sup>w</sup>-us-əṁ for a partial formal and semantic resemblance. See also √ǫał (2).

√ǫał (2) (?): ǫáł-q<sup>w</sup>-təṁ ‘strings on cover of basket, serving as hinges or lock.’ || Perhaps related to √ǫał (1) through a possibly shared meaning ‘string (structure).’ PS \*ǫi/at ‘to hoist up; fishhook,’ (deriv.) ‘swing(-cradle)’ (K89, who also lays a tentative link to

- Lillooet  $q\acute{i}\lambda(-t\acute{e}n)$  ‘fishline with many hooks’).
- $q\acute{i}\lambda$  ‘to heal (wound):’  $l\acute{a}n\lambda u?$   $wa?$   $q\acute{i}\lambda$  ‘it is healed up.’ || PS \* $q\acute{i}\lambda$  ‘to heal up’ (K88).
- $s.q\acute{i}\lambda$  ‘scar.’
  - $q\acute{i}\lambda-alq^w$  ‘cut on tree has healed.’
  - $q\acute{i}\lambda-l\acute{e}x$  ‘to heal up:’  $q\acute{i}\lambda-l\acute{e}x_k\text{†}$  ‘it will heal up.’
- $\sqrt{q\acute{e}\text{†}}$  :  $q\acute{e}\text{†}:q\acute{e}\text{†}$  M ‘muskrat.’ || The F gloss is  $k\acute{i}\lambda x^w$ ,  $k\acute{e}:k\acute{i}\lambda x^w$  (also used in M).
- $\sqrt{q\acute{a}\text{†}}$  ‘soot, heat:’  $q\acute{a}(?)\text{†}$  ‘to get sooted.’
- $q\acute{a}(?)\text{†}-\acute{a}\text{†}\acute{c}a?$  ‘soot in stovepipe.’
  - $q\acute{a}(?)\text{†}-\acute{u}l-wi\text{†}$ ,  $q\acute{a}(?)\text{†}-\acute{u}l-wi\text{†}-\acute{e}n$  ‘to soot a canoe, intr., tr.’ (probably synonymous with  $k^w\acute{a}s-ul-wi\text{†}$ ).
  - $q\acute{a}\text{†}=\acute{e}\text{†}$  ‘vapours gather; air or gas is trilling from heat (e.g., air above a lamp, or gas when filling one’s car).’
- $q\acute{i}\text{†}il$  ‘to run.’
- $q\acute{i}\text{†}il-min$  ‘to run s.o. down.’
  - $q\acute{i}\text{†}il-m\acute{a}n$  ‘runner (person).’
  - $q\acute{i}\text{†}il-x\acute{i}n$  ‘runner (shoe).’
  - $q\acute{i}\text{†}il-s\acute{u}t$  ‘to run around, looking for help; trying to get s.t. done in a hurry, at the last minute.’
  - $q\acute{i}\langle q\acute{\rangle}i\acute{i}$  ‘to run any place.’
  - $\acute{i}.q\acute{i}\text{†}il$  (\*) ‘to run around.’
- $\sqrt{q\acute{a}\langle q\acute{\rangle}a?}$  :  $q\acute{a}\langle q\acute{\rangle}a?$  ‘to braid.’ || Cf. PCS \* $q\acute{a}\text{†}a$  ‘carrying strap’ (K149, who does not list Lillooet  $q\acute{a}\langle q\acute{\rangle}a?$  there).
- $s.q\acute{a}\langle q\acute{\rangle}a?$  (A) ‘s.t. braided, a braid;’ (B) ‘Chinese’ (referring to traditional queue).
  - $q\acute{a}\langle q\acute{\rangle}\text{†}-\acute{a}na?$  ‘braided hair.’
  - $q\acute{a}\langle q\acute{\rangle}\text{†}-\acute{a}n?-an$  ‘to braid s.o.’s hair, tr.’
  - $q\acute{a}\langle q\acute{\rangle}\text{†}?-\acute{a}y\acute{x}\acute{e}n$  ‘s.t. braided (esp., tumpline).’ || Cf.  $sl-\acute{a}l\acute{x}\acute{e}n$ , and next item.
  - $q\acute{e}\text{†}?-\acute{a}l\acute{x}\acute{e}n$  (\*) ‘s.t. braided.’ || Generally rejected in favour of  $q\acute{e}\langle q\acute{\rangle}\text{†}?-\acute{a}y\acute{x}\acute{e}n$ .
- $\sqrt{q\acute{e}l}$  ‘war, to fight:’  $q\acute{e}l-t\acute{w}\acute{a}x^w$  ‘to wage war.’
- $q\acute{e}l-taw\acute{a}w\acute{x}^w a$  ‘to have a race of any kind.’

- *q̇əl-tawawx<sup>w</sup>-áwɬ* ‘racing canoe.’ || Cf. *q̇x<sup>w</sup>uʔɬ*.
- q̇íl-xal, q̇íl-in̄* ‘to put s.t. down, to lift s.t. up and put it somewhere, intr., tr.’ || PCS \**q̇a/il* ‘raise (and place somewhere)’ (K149).
- *s.q̇il* ‘(having been) put down.’
- *ka.q̇íl\_a* ‘to get on top of s.t. that is high (mountain, etc.).’
- *ka.n.q̇íl\_a* (Measure of length, from one hand of an outstretched arm to the shoulder on that arm. Cf. next item.)
- *ka.n.q̇íl-akáʔ\_a* (Measure of length, from one hand of an outstretched arm to the shoulder of the other arm. Cf. preceding item.)
- *q̇il-akáʔ-tən* ‘shelf.’
- *q̇íl-q-am̄* ‘to sit down in a chair, to alight (bird on a tree)’ (vs. *mícaʔq* ‘to sit down anywhere): *q̇íl-q-am̄-ɬkan k<sup>w</sup>ən.s.húʒ ʔíʔən* ‘I sat down in order to eat.’
- *q̇íl-q* ‘chair:’ *n.cúwaʔ.tiʔ q̇íl-q* ‘that is my chair;’ *n.q̇íl-q.tiʔ* ‘that is my chair.’ || Note the (unusual) absence of the nominalizer *s-*, even in the form with the possessive affix, and note *s.q̇íl-q* below.
- *s.q̇íl-q* ‘sitting.’ || Contains stative *s-*. Cf. preceding item.
- *n.q̇íl-q* : See *n.q̇íl-q<sup>w</sup>*.
- *n.q̇íl-q<sup>w</sup>* ‘surface of lake.’ || Also recorded *n.q̇íl-q*, which is possibly incorrect, as *n.q̇íl-q* literally means “set down on bottom.”
- *q̇il-aqs-xín̄* ‘to have one’s legs crossed.’ || Also recorded *q̇il-aqst-xín̄*.
- *n.q̇íl-k-añ* ‘to put s.t. on s.o.’s back, tr.’
- *n.q̇íl-k-min̄* ‘to put s.t. on one’s own back, tr.’
- *n.q̇il-la-qín̄-min* ‘to carry s.t. on one’s head, tr.’ || *-min̄* expected.
- *q̇íl-min-twaí* ‘to double-back (on a horse).’ || Considered a “bad word” (probably with a sexual connotation) by some consultants, who prefer *n.łəq<sup>w</sup>-us-áws*. The presence of *-min* instead of expected *-min̄* may be a misrecording.
- *q̇íl-ləx* ‘to get on top of s.t.’
- *n.q̇í<q̇ə>í* ‘to walk on the frozen top layer of snow.’
- √q̇alps* : *q̇əl:q̇alps* F ‘kerchief.’ || PS \**q̇əl* ‘to spin, curl, wind/tie around’ (K86). The M gloss is *s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>úq̇<sup>w</sup>ɬəɬ*.
- √q̇alst* (?): *q̇alst-úlax<sup>w</sup>* ‘to bake bread with hops (instead of yeast).’ || Cf. *q̇alst*.

q̄alst (\*) ‘to heat rocks (for cooking).’ || Cf. q̄alst-úłax<sup>w</sup>, and -alst ‘rock.’

q̄lín-əm ‘to expect a meal from s.o., to visit people at suppertime (in order to get a meal from them), intr.:’ q̄lín-əm-†kax<sup>w</sup> ̣a ‘are you going to join us for supper?’

√q̄alx : See q̄áy-ləx.

√q̄alxən (?): q̄alxən-xít (\*) ‘to look after s.o. for s.o., tr.:’ q̄alxən-xít[†]-c-kax<sup>w</sup> ti ̣n.s.k<sup>w</sup> úz? ̣a ‘look after my child for me.’

q̄láxan ‘fence.’ || PS \*q̄alx̄, \*q̄laḥ ‘round; fence, stockade, corral’ (K88).

— q̄láxan-am ‘to make a fence.’

q̄alx<sup>w</sup> : q̄alK=łə>x<sup>w</sup> ‘to rumble.’

— q̄alx<sup>w</sup>-ílx ‘to rumble (e.g., one’s stomach).’

— q̄al:q̄alx<sup>w</sup>-ílx ‘to rumble all the time.’

— n.q̄alx<sup>w</sup>-ánk-əm ‘to have a rumbling stomach.’

q̄alíwa? ‘hook (any kind, including fishhook).’

— ka.q̄alíw? ̣a ‘to get hooked.’

— q̄alíw?-am F ‘to hook fish, intr.’ || The M gloss is ciq.

— q̄alíwa?-xal ‘to hook fish, intr.:’ nás ̣ma† q̄alíwa?-xal k<sup>w</sup>u ̣s.cúq<sup>w</sup> az ‘go and hook some fish!’

q̄alza? ‘to take a sweatbath.’ See n.q̄alza?-tən for an example. || PS \*q̄al ‘to steam-cook,’ \*q̄al-ya ‘take a sweatbath,’ \*s-q̄al-ya ‘sweatbath’ (K87).

— q̄alza?-xál ‘to go in and have a sweatbath.’

— q̄alza?-s ‘to give s.o. a sweatbath, tr.’ See n.q̄alza?-tən (next item) for an example.

— n.q̄alza?-tən ‘sweatlodge:’ x<sup>w</sup>u?, cúť\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ká.ti? ʔi.təw:twí<w>t ̣a: “huź q̄alza?-s-túm ta ̣s.cutá†-ka† ̣a;” x<sup>w</sup>u?, q<sup>w</sup>acác\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔ† pá-m-s-əm ʔi ̣s.qáy:qəyx<sup>w</sup> ̣a lá.ti? n.q̄alza?-tn ̣a, huź q̄alza?-s-twít-as ta ̣s.cutá†-ih ̣a; plan lá.ti? wa? ptínus-əm ʔi.təw:twí<w>t ̣a t ̣s.húy-s ̣a káz-aka?-mín-it-as lá.ti? ta ̣s.cutá†-ih ̣a ‘oh, the boys said, “we are going to give our in-law a sweatbath;” oh, the men went out to make a fire there in the sweatlodge where they were going to give their in-law a sweatbath; the boys were already planning to kill their in-law there;’ plan cuk<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup> ̣s.pám-s-m-i; “x<sup>w</sup>uy,” cun-it-ás\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔay† ta ̣s.cutá†-ih ̣a, “húy-†kax<sup>w</sup> nas q̄alza?, k<sup>w</sup>án-

4kax<sup>w</sup> k4 ta<sub>s</sub>.kíŋ<sup>w</sup>-sw<sub>a</sub>;" x<sup>w</sup>u?, q<sup>w</sup>acac-s-twit-as<sub>k</sub>ú? ǰ4 ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>u?  
 ta<sub>s</sub>.cutá4-ih<sub>a</sub>; cix<sup>w</sup>-s-twít-as ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>u?, n.ǰálzaʔ-tn<sub>a</sub> lá.k<sup>w</sup>u?, xik-in-  
 ít-as<sub>k</sub>ú? ʔay4 ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>u? n.ǰálzaʔ-tn<sub>a</sub>, cíq-in-it-as<sub>k</sub>ú? ʔay4,  
 cəq:cíq-in-it-as<sub>k</sub>ú? tuʔ, ní4<sub>k</sub>ú? ǰ4 tuʔ ʔay4 s.zuq<sup>w</sup>-s  
 ta<sub>s</sub>.cutá4<sub>a</sub> ‘they were finished making a fire; “come on,” they  
 said to their in-law, “you are going to have a sweatbath, and then  
 you’ll get your beloved;” oh, they took off with their in-law, they  
 brought him over there, to the sweatlodge, they pushed him into  
 the sweatlodge, they stabbed him, they stabbed him all over, and  
 then the in-law died.’ (The above fragments run consecutively in  
 the legend “The Girl and the Owl,” as told by Martina  
 LaRochelle, and describe the end of the Owl. Note also the  
 religious function of the sweatbath, a purification rite that the Owl  
 must undergo before he can get his beloved back.)

√ǰəx<sup>w</sup> (1): ǰəx<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to bunch things together, tr.’ || Cf. ǰəx<sup>w</sup> (2).

— s.ǰəx<sup>w</sup> ‘bunched together (e.g., people, horses, cows):’ waʔ

ʔi<sub>w</sub>aʔ<sub>s</sub>.ǰəx<sup>w</sup> ‘a whole bunch of people are standing together.’

√ǰəx<sup>w</sup> (2): ǰəx<sup>w</sup>-p-án ‘to hook s.t. on to s.t., tr.’ || Cf. ǰəx<sup>w</sup> (1).

ǰix<sup>w</sup> ‘to have fits of epilepsy.’ || Tentatively linked to PS \*ǰax<sup>w</sup> ‘stiffen,  
 harden, freeze’ in K90.

ǰx<sup>w</sup>u74 ‘war canoe.’ || Perhaps a syncopated form of ǰəl-tawaŋx<sup>w</sup>-áw4, but  
 note CSLT \*ǰx<sup>w</sup>a7-wi4 ‘war/racing canoe’ (K227).

√ǰáǰ : ǰáǰ-4əp ‘Cascara.’ || Recorded on one occasion only, as a  
 (probably incorrect) variant of ǰáyǰ-łəp.

√ǰáǰ : ǰáǰ-ləx ‘to curl up.’ || CSLT \*ǰáǰ ‘to bend backwards’ (K227).

— ǰáǰ-əń ‘sucker (fish).’ || A Skookumchuck term. The other dialects  
 have ŋ<sup>w</sup>u<ŋ<sup>w</sup>>4. The term ǰáǰ-əń refers to the way in which the  
 fish curls up.

— n.ǰə<ǰ>ǰ-ək ‘chipmunk’ (refers to the way in which it curls up his  
 back).

ǰíǰ ‘firm, hard, tough, strong (material).’ See kálaʔ (B) for an example.

PIS \*ǰíǰ ‘strong, hard, tight, tough, grudging, stingy, frugal’  
 (K181).

— ǰíǰ-in (A) ‘to tie s.t. tight;’ (B) ‘to put s.t. in a safe place where it

will not get hurt or damaged, tr.?’

- qíx-wílx ‘to get hard.’
- n.qíx-c ‘door is closed.’
- n.qíx-c-añ ‘to close a door, tr.’
- n.qíx-c-tən ‘gate.’
- qíx-álus ‘wood is hard to split, timberbound.’
- qíx-aka?-min ‘to make s.t. strong (e.g., a piece of furniture), tr.:’ qíx-aka?-mín-ɬkax<sup>w</sup> ‘you make it strong!’
- n.qíx-q ‘handle is fitted on tightly (on axe, knife, pick).’
- qíx-q<sup>w</sup>-añ ‘to put a cover tightly on s.t. (e.g., on a jar with preserved food), tr.’

qəxqniya, qíxqniya (Unidentified little black bug in water; poisonous when swallowed, will also kill horses; bigger than mosquito.)

√qɬ : qɬ-ilx ‘to glide thorough air in one direction (like flying squirrel)’ (does not refer to gliding in circles, like zúp-ləx). || Also recorded (probably incorrectly) kɬ-ilx. Cf. √qəɬ.

√qəɬ : qəɬ-p ‘to move (like a clock).’ || Cf. √qɬ. PS \*qəɬ ‘to stir, move’ (K90).

qáw-xal, qáw-an ‘to put a spell on s.o. (e.g., when an Indian doctor envies s.o., puts a spell on that person, so that person gets fits, screams, sees the image of the Indian doctor who put a spell on him/her), intr., tr.’ || PIS \*qáw ‘to cast a spell’ (K181). Cf. qwát-əm.

- s.qáw ‘to be under a spell.’
- qáw-qɬ-añ, qáw-qɬ-añ ‘to wish s.o. bad luck, intr., tr.’ qáw-qɬ-miñ k<sup>w</sup>as\_zúq<sup>w</sup> ‘to want s.o. to die.’

qáw ‘to get beaten (in a contest):’ qáw-ɬkan ‘I got beaten.’ || CSLT \*qáw I ‘to lose (contest), pay’ (K227).

- qáw-ən ‘to beat s.o. in a contest, tr.’

√qíw : qə:qíw-am, qə:qíw-am ‘to break off branches (either branches with berries or cherries still on them, or branches to be put on top of berries in a basket or bucket, in order to hold the berries down), intr.’ || PIS \*qəw ‘to break (as stick)’ (K181).

- qíw-lap ‘to get firboughs (in order to use them for bedding or as floor

cover).’

s.ǫ́áwam ‘wolf.’

— ǫ́á:ǫ́awam ‘to howl’ (wolf, also person when crying loudly).

ǫ́wát-əm ‘to drum, to keep time by drumming.’ || Originally recorded as an exclusive reference to magical drumming (to put a spell on s.o.). It is possible that in some idiolects, ǫ́wát-əm is still restricted to this meaning. CSLT \*ǫ́əwat ‘stick (esp. for beating rhythm)’ (K227). Cf. ǫ́áw-xal.

— ǫ́wát-xit ‘to keep time for s.o. by drumming, tr.’

— ǫ́wát-mən ‘drumstick.’

— ǫ́wát-tən *id.* as ǫ́wát-mən.

√ǫ́əwt : ǫ́ə<ǫ́>wət ‘to give up (?)’ (possibly synonymous with x<sup>w</sup>əł, and recorded in only one sentence, with x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz ‘not’): x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy.łu? k<sup>w</sup>as.ǫ́ə<ǫ́>wət ‘he is determined.’

s.ǫ́awǫ́əncút (\*) ‘shadow, cast on mountain, by sun setting behind an opposing mountain.’ || Probably contains -cút ‘oneself.’

√ǫ́wils (?): ǫ́wils-tən ‘suspenders.’ || Also recorded ǫ́<sup>w</sup>wils, ǫ́<sup>w</sup>wils-tən.

ǫ́íwləst, ǫ́íwəlst (\*) ‘to make arrows.’

√ǫ́awǫ́ : ǫ́á<ǫ́>wəǫ́ ‘Chocolate Lily’ (but possibly also referring to Missionbells, see ǫ́áǫ́əm for further comments). || CSLT \*ǫ́awawǫ́ (red.) ‘chocolate lily’ (K227).

ǫ́áy:ǫ́ay ‘Steller’s Jay,’ *Cyanocitta stelleri* (when bringing good news).  
|| Onomatopoeia, synonymous with káy:kay.

ǫ́íy-ən ‘to doubt that s.o. can do s.t., tr.:’ s.təǫ́<sup>w</sup>-kán.łu? ǫ́íy-ən  
k<sup>w</sup>as.ka.tq.álk-m.ə ‘I really doubt that he can drive;’ ǫ́iy-ən-c-ás  
‘he does not trust me.’ || PS \*ǫ́əy ‘to doubt sb.’s power or words.’ (K90).

√ǫ́ay : ǫ́áy-ləx ‘to jump, run away:’ tx<sup>w</sup>-ús-əm.k<sup>w</sup>u? ǫ́.ən.ká?-as ǫ́.lák-as  
ʔi.ǫ́əǫ́?-íca?-s.ə ʔi.s.k<sup>w</sup>əm:k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>rhít.ə [...]; níǫ́.k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔ.łu? s.cix<sup>w</sup>-s  
ǫ́áy-ləx ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>u? s.ʔístkn.ə, k<sup>w</sup>án-as.k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔi.ǫ́əǫ́?-íca?-s.ə  
ʔi.təw:tá<w><wə>t.ə ‘she looked around to see where the  
dogskins of the children were [...]; so she ran into the  
underground house, and she grabbed the dogskins of the boys;’  
wá?k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔayǫ́ lá.ti? ptínus-əm.k<sup>w</sup>u? ta.s.múǫ́ac.ə ǫ́.húǫ́-as kán-

əm, níʔ\_ǰu? s.huý-s ʔlá.ti? ǰáy-ləx ‘the woman was pondering what she would do, and she decided to run away from there;’  
kaʔás k<sup>w</sup>.s.ǰáy-ləx-s ‘he jumped three times;’ ǰáy-ləx\_tu? ʔayʔ ‘he ran away, escaped.’ || Cf. √ǰazúǰ, with a possible common element ǰaz ‘to jump’ (and z > y before a coronal consonant in ǰáy-ləx).

- ǰáy-ləx-min ‘to run away from s.o., s.t., tr.’
- ǰəlɁ-ánʔ-an ‘to jump over s.o., s.t., tr.’ (with syncopated form of ǰáy-ləx): ǰəlɁ-anʔ-an-ə́m\_k<sup>w</sup>u?, ǰəlɁ-anʔ-an-ə́m\_k<sup>w</sup>u?, ǰ<sup>w</sup>?úcin k<sup>w</sup>.s.ǰəlɁ-ánʔ-an-ə́m ‘the other one jumped over him, jumped over him, four times he jumped over him’ (as part of a magic ritual in which a killed coyote is revived by another coyote, in ‘Coyote and Chickadee’ as told by Bill Edwards).
- n.ǰáy-ləx-m-áw̄s, n.ǰəlɁ-m-áw̄s ‘to skip a house (e.g., when selling things from door to door).’
- ǰəy:ǰá<ǰə>ý-ləx ‘to jump up and down.’
- n.ǰáy-ləx ‘to (dive in and) swim:’ lá.ni? wa? x<sup>w</sup>?ǰz\_ká k<sup>w</sup>as\_x<sup>w</sup>?it k<sup>w</sup>a\_s.tə́m:tə<tə>m̄-s, k<sup>w</sup>a\_s.ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-s-ás; níʔ\_ǰu?\_ti? s.zús-uń-as l.cʔa ǰ<sup>w</sup>úm-qən-s\_a; niʔ n.ǰáy-ləx-s, ʔa7-q̄s, ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-n-ás ta\_s.ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-q-s\_a ‘he wasn’t wearing too many clothes at that time, I guess; so he tied it (his clothes) on top of his head, then he swam off, he got across, and he put his pants back on.’
- √ǰáy (?) : ǰáy-ʔəp ‘Cascara,’ *Rhamnus purshiana*. || See also ǰáyǰ-ʔəp and comments there.
- √ǰáyá : ǰə:ǰáyá ‘lean-to.’ || PS \*ǰal/y (CS \*l, IS \*y) ‘to build a structure, raise a tent’ (K87, who also tentatively lists Lillooet ǰyaṣ ‘barrel’ here). Cf. s.ǰaž.
- √ǰayas : s.ǰá<ǰ>yas ‘two-point buck.’ || PIS \*ǰəy ‘to make marks, write, draw,’ \*ǰáy-ŵs(-q̄n) ‘two-point buck’ (“marks on top (of head)”), K181.
- ǰyaṣ ‘barrel, bathtub.’ || Also recorded ǰyas, which probably is a more recent form as it contains unmarked (i.e., non-retracted) phonemes. Tentatively linked to PS \*ǰal/y (see under √ǰáyá) in K87.

√q̄yək : q̄yək̄ > < yək̄ ‘colt.’ || PS \*q̄yɪʔək ‘an ungulate’ (K90).

√q̄aȳx̄ : q̄áȳx̄-ʔəp ‘Casara,’ *Rhamnus purshiana*. || Also recorded q̄áq̄-ʔəp, q̄áȳ-ʔəp and q̄áʔx̄-ʔəp, although q̄áȳ-ʔəp and q̄áȳx̄-ʔəp have the widest idiolectal distribution. CSLT \*q̄aȳx̄ ‘casara’ (K222).

√q̄z̄ (?): q̄əz̄:q̄z̄-áʔ-us ‘to have fear of heights.’

s.q̄əz̄ (A) ‘chicken hawk’ (as recorded by Van Eijk), (B) ‘hawk, harrier’ (as recorded by Davis). Probably refers to a range of raptors, including Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*, Cooper’s Hawk *Accipiter cooperii*, and Sharp-shinned Hawk *Accipiter striatus* (all in the genus *Accipiter*), Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneus*, and Red-tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis* and possibly Northern Rough-legged Hawk *Buteo lagopus* of the genus *Buteo*. Any of these could potentially prey on domestic chickens (or more likely, their chicks) and thus be described as ‘chicken hawk’. || Thompson s.q̄əc̄, s.q̄əc̄ ‘hawk [‘chicken hawk’]’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:908), Montana Salish s.q̄<q̄>ɪ ‘chicken hawk’ (Pete 2010:113).

s.q̄əz̄ ‘roof, umbrella.’ || Also used for ‘tent’ by some consultants, although others prefer ʔəʔən or sil-álc. PS \*q̄al/y (see under √q̄aya).

— q̄áz̄-am ‘to make a cover, roof over s.t., intr.’

— n.q̄áz̄-kiñ-us ‘big veranda, porch.’ || Cf. next item.

— q̄əz̄-kiñ-ús-tən ‘porch, roof over porch, lean-to.’ || Cf. preceding item.

√q̄azup̄ : q̄azup̄-ləx ‘to hitch a ride (by jumping onto a wagon or truck).’  
|| Cf. q̄áȳ-ləx.

s.q̄zīx̄ ‘cache for food (on poles, off the ground)’ (largely synonymous with páq̄<sup>w</sup>uʔ).

√q̄zūx̄<sup>w</sup> ‘cross (?):’ q̄zú<z̄>x̄<sup>w</sup>-k-əc ‘jaw.’ || Possibly a misrecording of \*q̄<sup>w</sup>zú<z̄>x̄<sup>w</sup>-k-əc, in which case this word is definitely related to q̄<sup>w</sup>zūx̄<sup>w</sup> ‘cross (mark), X.’

√q̄ziw̄ : ka.q̄ziw̄\_a ‘to get spooked, frightened.’ ka.q̄ziw̄-ʔkan\_a ‘I got frightened slightly (by s.t. spooky).’

— ka.q̄ziw̄-xal\_a ‘s.t. frightening happens.’

√q̄a? (1): q̄a? (A) M ‘to eat.’ See n.q̄s-añk (√q̄s) for an example; (2) F

- ‘to eat dry salmon.’ || The generic term for ‘to eat’ in F is ʔɪtən.
- s.ǰaʔ M ‘food.’ See cúwaʔ for an example. || The F gloss is s.ʔɪtən.
  - ǰʔ-álmən M ‘hungry.’ || The F gloss is tayt.
  - n.ǰaʔ-c ‘to go to Communion.’
  - n.ǰaʔ-c-xál ‘to hold Communion.’
  - ǰaʔ-c-ám, ǰaʔ-c-án ‘to put s.t. into one’s own (-ám), s.o. else’s (-án) mouth.’
  - n.ǰáʔ-tən ‘trough, manger.’
- √ǰaʔ (2): ǰáʔ-ən ‘to hang s.t. up (e.g., on a branch), to put it in the crotch of a branch and a tree (e.g., a jacket), tr.’ || PS \*ǰaʔ ‘to remain stuck in st., be wedged into st.’ (K86). See also √ǰʷ.
- ǰáʔ-xən ‘to get caught on s.t. with one’s foot’ (homophonous with ǰáʔxən ‘to shout’).
  - n.ǰʔ-ús-əm ‘to put a handle on s.t., intr.’
  - n.ǰʔ-ús-tən ‘handle.’
  - n.ǰʔ-ákʔ-an ‘to hand s.t. over to s.o., tr.:’ n.ǰʔ-ákʔ-an-c-as ti\_səmʔám-s\_a ti\_ʔáx-c\_a ‘his wife handed me the plate.’
- s.ǰáʔəl (\*) ‘Red Huckleberry; Red Whortleberry.’ || Almost certainly a misrecording for s.ǰáʔəl. See there for further comments.
- ǰáʔxən ‘to shout’ (‘to holler,’ according to some consultants; others use this term for another, as yet undetermined type of shouting).  
 || Cf. wəʔáw, ʔíʔ-x-c-ám for semantically related items. Note also the homophonous form ǰáʔ-xən ‘to get caught on s.t. with one’s foot,’ under √ǰaʔ (2).
- ǰaʔxn-ám ‘to give a war whoop; to holler (when bringing a message).’
  - ǰaʔxən-xít ‘to holler at s.o., tr.:’ ǰaʔxən-xít-kan ‘I hollered at him.’
- √ǰaʔx̣ : ǰáʔx̣-ʔəp ‘Cascara.’ || See ǰáʔx̣-ʔəp and comments there.
- √ǰaʔz (?): ǰaʔz-úʔǰʷəlt (\*) ‘Adam’s apple.’

## q<sup>w</sup>

√q<sup>w</sup>up (1): q<sup>w</sup>əp:q<sup>w</sup>úp M ‘lungs.’ || The F gloss is s.pəw:pəw.

- √q<sup>w</sup>up (2): ‘bushy, messy (hair):’ q<sup>w</sup>ú{?}p-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘hair is all bushy, messy.’  
 || CSLT \*q<sup>w</sup>up ‘hair’ (K221). See also n.k<sup>w</sup>up for further etymological information.
- q<sup>w</sup>u{?}p-ús *id.* as q<sup>w</sup>ú{?}p-əq<sup>w</sup>.
  - n.q<sup>w</sup>u{?}p-la-qín *id.* as q<sup>w</sup>ú{?}p-əq<sup>w</sup>.
- q<sup>w</sup>əm-xál, q<sup>w</sup>əm-ən ‘to pile things up (sands, rocks, branches, hay, etc.),  
 intr., tr.’ || Cf. múq<sup>w</sup>-uń, ƒəc-ən, ǰəp-ən, ɣáz-an for semantically similar cases (and múq<sup>w</sup>-uń also for a possible etymological connection). PS \*k<sup>w</sup>/q<sup>w</sup>əm ‘lump, heap’ (K45).
- s.q<sup>w</sup>əm (A) ‘mountain, pile’ (with nominalizer s-); (B) ‘piled up’ (with stative s-).
  - s.q<sup>w</sup>ə<q<sup>w</sup>ə>ń ‘hill, small pile.’
  - q<sup>w</sup>əm-p ‘to get gathered up (e.g. weeds gathered by a plough).’
  - q<sup>w</sup>əm-cín-xən ‘ankle; lump on ankle.’
  - s.q<sup>w</sup>m-ank, s.q<sup>w</sup>m-ə<m>ńək ‘pregnant.’
  - q<sup>w</sup>m-áka? ‘wrist.’
  - q<sup>w</sup>əm-qín-am ‘to bud, be budding out.’
- √q<sup>w</sup>am (1): ‘to plan to do s.t. or to go somewhere:’ q<sup>w</sup>ám-ƒkan  
 k<sup>w</sup>ən.s.huž.k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm ‘I plan to work.’ || Ascribed to F by some M consultants, although it is used in M as well, as shown by the use of k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm (rather than the F form ʔal-kst) in the above example.
- q<sup>w</sup>á<q<sup>w</sup>ə>ń, q<sup>w</sup>á<q<sup>w</sup>ə>ń-xal, q<sup>w</sup>á<q<sup>w</sup>>ń-ən (A) ‘to challenge s.o. (to a race), intr., tr.’; (B) ‘to be after a person as a possible love mate, intr., tr.’
  - q<sup>w</sup>á<q<sup>w</sup>>ń-ən-twaí ‘to challenge each other.’
  - q<sup>w</sup>ám-s-ən ‘to want, desire s.o., s.t. (esp., desire s.o. as a love mate), tr.:’ q<sup>w</sup>ám-s-ən-ƒkan ti.s.yáqc?a ‘I want the woman;’ q<sup>w</sup>ám-s-ən-ƒkan sána? k<sup>w</sup>.s.q<sup>w</sup>ús-xit-an, ʎu? s.təx<sup>w</sup> ʎu? kə:kaw-ʔúl ‘I wanted to shoot it, but it was really too far.’
  - q<sup>w</sup>ám-s-xit ‘to want s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:’ q<sup>w</sup>am-s-xít-kan ti.səmʔám-s.a ‘I’d like to have his wife.’
  - q<sup>w</sup>am-s-xí[t]-twaí ‘men being after each other’s wives.’
- √q<sup>w</sup>am (2): q<sup>w</sup>ám:q<sup>w</sup>m-ət ‘fun; funny; to have fun.’ || PIS \*q<sup>w</sup>am-q<sup>w</sup>əm-t

‘pleasant, good, beautiful’ (K183).

√q<sup>w</sup>əm̄ (?): q<sup>w</sup>ə<q<sup>w</sup>ə>m̄-xəñ F ‘chipmunk.’ || The M gloss is n.q̄ə<q̄>ǰ-ək.

q<sup>w</sup>əm̄çáļš ‘Bog Cranberry,’ *Vaccinium oxycoccus*. || CSLT \*q<sup>w</sup>mčuls

‘cranberry sp.’ (K228).

— q<sup>w</sup>əm̄çáļš-əž ‘Bog Cranberry bush.’

q<sup>w</sup>əmsáć ‘crotch, pelvic bone.’

q<sup>w</sup>íməlst, q<sup>w</sup>íməst ‘adult woodtick’ (stage after čkáləñ).

√q<sup>w</sup>ət : q<sup>w</sup>ət:q<sup>w</sup>t-əm ‘dark brown (complexion, e.g., East Indians), dark stained brown (e.g., woodwork).’ || Cf. təq<sup>w</sup>:tq<sup>w</sup>-əm (√təq<sup>w</sup> (1)).

q<sup>w</sup>ít-xal, q<sup>w</sup>ít-in̄ M ‘to ring a bell, to set an alarm clock.’ q<sup>w</sup>ít-in̄

ti.tín:tin\_a ‘ring the bell!’ || F uses tíŋ<sup>w</sup>-in here.

— q<sup>w</sup>ít=ət ‘to ring, to rattle (like two cans knocking together, or a rattling car):’ q<sup>w</sup>ít=ət ʔayʔ ti.tín:tin\_a ‘the bell is ringing.’

— ka.q<sup>w</sup>ít\_a ‘to give a ringing sound.’

q<sup>w</sup>taʔ F ‘grease, fat.’ || PS \*q<sup>w</sup>taʔ ‘animal fat, grease’ (K93). The M gloss is s.q̄<sup>w</sup>u<q̄<sup>w</sup>>c.

q<sup>w</sup>ətǰ<sup>w</sup> ‘to slide.’

— q<sup>w</sup>ətǰ<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to slide s.t., tr.’

— q<sup>w</sup>ətǰ<sup>w</sup>-ílx ‘to slide (on hard underground, not on snow).’ || See also q<sup>w</sup>íǰ<sup>w</sup>laʔ.

√q<sup>w</sup>útaʔ : q<sup>w</sup>ú<q<sup>w</sup>>taʔ F ‘nothing.’

— q<sup>w</sup>ú<q<sup>w</sup>>taʔ-s F ‘to care for nothing, “not giving a damn,” etc., tr.:’

q<sup>w</sup>u<q<sup>w</sup>>taʔ-s-káx<sup>w</sup>ǰuʔ ‘you don’t give a damn;’ q<sup>w</sup>u<q<sup>w</sup>>taʔ-s-kán<sup>w</sup>ǰuʔ s.ʔənc ‘I don’t give a damn.’

q<sup>w</sup>əc-ən ‘to shake s.t., tr.’ || See q<sup>w</sup>əc-p below for etymological information.

— q<sup>w</sup>əc-n-əm ‘to get started.’

— q<sup>w</sup>əc-p ‘to travel.’ || Cf. q<sup>w</sup>acác. PS \*cəq<sup>w</sup>/q<sup>w</sup>əc ‘to begin, set out’ (K25).

— q<sup>w</sup>əc-p-úlǰəx<sup>w</sup> ‘earthquake.’

— n.q<sup>w</sup>əc-p-əq (A) ‘handle gets loose (on axe, pick, knife, etc.);’ (B) ‘to wiggle one’s behind’ (in the latter meaning synonymous with n.q̄ə<q̄>s-p-əq).

— ka.q<sup>w</sup>əc\_a ‘to get started (person, car).’

- q<sup>w</sup>əc=əc ‘to get started (finally):’ q<sup>w</sup>əc=əc-wít ʔayɬ, lan wa?  
ka.n.ɣəp.a ‘they finally got started, it is already noon;’ q<sup>w</sup>əc=əc-  
kán ʔayɬ wa? x<sup>w</sup>əp-q-ám ‘I finally got started digging roots;’  
q<sup>w</sup>əc=əc ʔayɬ k<sup>w</sup>̣.s.Bill k<sup>w</sup>a\_məc-xál ‘Bill finally got started  
writing.’
- n.q<sup>w</sup>c-áls-əm, n.q<sup>w</sup>c-áls-ən ‘to stir food, intr., tr.’
- n.q<sup>w</sup>əc-qin-úpʔ-am ‘to wag one’s tail.’
- q<sup>w</sup>c-áxan-am ‘to flap one’s arms or wings.’
- q<sup>w</sup>c-ilx, q<sup>w</sup>c-ə<c>łəx ‘to move, move around’ (with q<sup>w</sup>c-ə<c>łəx also  
referring to the way fish move when caught): ʔi\_waʔ\_q<sup>w</sup>c-ə<c>łəx  
píkca ‘movie.’
- √q<sup>w</sup>ac (1): q<sup>w</sup>ac ‘hair (on body), fur, wool (on animal).’ || Mainly used  
in M. The F gloss for ‘fur, animal hair’ is ʔámin.
- q<sup>w</sup>ác-aǰan, n.q<sup>w</sup>ác-aǰan ‘hair in armpit.’
- q<sup>w</sup>ác-aǰ<sup>w</sup>ac ‘hair on chest.’
- √q<sup>w</sup>ac (2): ‘warm:’ q<sup>w</sup>ác-ləx ‘to warm oneself.’ || PIS \*q<sup>w</sup>ac ‘warm’  
(K182).
- q<sup>w</sup>acác ‘to leave, set out.’ || Cf. q<sup>w</sup>əc-p (under q<sup>w</sup>əc-ən) for etymological  
information. See súǰ<sup>w</sup>ast for an example.
- q<sup>w</sup>acác-almən ‘to want to go.’
- q<sup>w</sup>acác-s ‘to set out with s.o., s.t., to take s.o. or s.t. along, tr.’ || See  
n.ǰálzaʔ-tən (second sentence) for an example.
- q<sup>w</sup>ic ‘rich.’
- q<sup>w</sup>íc-miń ‘to be rich in s.t.’
- q<sup>w</sup>ic-wílx ‘to get rich.’
- n.q<sup>w</sup>íc-əc ‘to have lots to eat.’
- q<sup>w</sup>əcíwya? (\*) ‘fish just before it dies (becomes yaʔ?)q<sup>w</sup>.’
- n.q<sup>w</sup>íctən F ‘wife of man’s deceased brother.’ (The widow has the right to  
then marry her deceased husband’s brother, as described in Teit  
1906:267). || The M gloss is s.kálpəʔ. For the sequence tən in  
n.q<sup>w</sup>íctən cf. s.záʔtən. PIS \*n-ǰ<sup>w</sup>íc-tn ‘deceased sibling’s spouse’  
(K184, who mentions that Lillooet (and Thompson) q<sup>w</sup> suggests  
borrowing from Shuswap (due to the deglottalization of ǰ<sup>w</sup> to q<sup>w</sup>,  
which is typical for Shuswap, but not for Lillooet or Thompson—

JvE), but states that no Shuswap cognate has been recorded).

— n.q<sup>w</sup>íctn-am ‘to marry the widow of one’s brother.’

√q<sup>w</sup>áča? : q<sup>w</sup>á<q<sup>w</sup>>ča? (\*) ‘intestine of fish.’

√q<sup>w</sup>as : ka.q<sup>w</sup>ás\_a ‘to get dark, dusk sets in.’ || Variant of ka.k<sup>w</sup>ás\_a.

√q<sup>w</sup>is : q<sup>w</sup>i<q<sup>w</sup>>s ‘little, small.’ || Variant of k<sup>w</sup>i<k<sup>w</sup>>s (√k<sup>w</sup>is (2)).

— q<sup>w</sup>ə:q<sup>w</sup>i<q<sup>w</sup>>s ‘small objects.’

— q<sup>w</sup>i<q<sup>w</sup>>s-alc ‘small house.’

— q<sup>w</sup>ə<q<sup>w</sup>>s-aliwán ‘smallish in stature.’

— q<sup>w</sup>i<q<sup>w</sup>>s-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘small animal.’

— q<sup>w</sup>ə:q<sup>w</sup>i<q<sup>w</sup>>s-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘small animals.’

q<sup>w</sup>ús-əm ‘to shoot, intr.’

— q<sup>w</sup>ú<q<sup>w</sup>>s-əṁ ‘to shoot small animals, intr.’

— q<sup>w</sup>ús-xit ‘to shoot s.o., s.t., tr.’ || See tay and q<sup>w</sup>ám-s-ən for examples.

The use of -xit in a two-place (rather than three-place, ditransitive) verb is generally unusual but apparently not for verbs referring to shooting or aiming (cf. kín-qs-xit, k<sup>w</sup>íí-qs-xit).

— q<sup>w</sup>us-atk<sup>w</sup>áʔ-əm ‘to shoot into the water; to dynamite fish, intr.’

— q<sup>w</sup>us-an-cút ‘to shoot oneself.’

— q<sup>w</sup>us-xi[t]-cút *id.* as q<sup>w</sup>-us-an-cút.

— q<sup>w</sup>əs-m-álc, q<sup>w</sup>s-m-álc ‘bullet; arrow.’

q<sup>w</sup>isp ‘buffalo.’ || PS \*q<sup>w</sup>isp/t ‘bovine.’

s.q<sup>w</sup>saʔ, s.q<sup>w</sup>sá<saʔ ‘nephew.’ || PS \*q<sup>w</sup>əs ‘(younger) sibling, nephew, niece; son’ (K93).

√q<sup>w</sup>n (?): q<sup>w</sup>n-aʔp ‘Indian Hellebore’ (“locoweed”), *Veratrum viride*. || PS

\*q<sup>w</sup>ən (in name of) ‘a plant (unid.)’ (K93); CSLT \*q<sup>w</sup>n-aʔp

‘Indian hellebore’ (K228).

q<sup>w</sup>ən-mín F ‘to want s.t., tr.’ || Cf. q<sup>w</sup>ən:q<sup>w</sup>án-t (√q<sup>w</sup>an), √q<sup>w</sup>aṁ (2).

— q<sup>w</sup>n=án-miṁ (\*) ‘to want s.t., tr.’ || The status of an is unclear: it could be an unproductive type of final reduplication (as is the interpretation taken here) or the transitivizer -an (here unproductively combined with -miṁ).

√q<sup>w</sup>an : q<sup>w</sup>ən:q<sup>w</sup>án-t ‘poor, destitute.’ || Cf. q<sup>w</sup>ən-mín, √q<sup>w</sup>aṁ (2). PIS

\*q<sup>w</sup>an ‘to be in want, poor, pitiful’ (K183).

√q<sup>w</sup>aṁ (1): q<sup>w</sup>á{ʔə}ṁ ‘to get sooted up (lamp or chimney), to get smudged

by smoke' (synonymous with  $\acute{q}a(?)\text{ʔ}$ ). || Cf.  $\sqrt{q^w}i\acute{n}$ .

$\sqrt{q^w}a\acute{n}$  (2) (?):  $q^w a\acute{n}$ -us-cín (also recorded  $q^w a\acute{n}$ -us-cín-əm) 'to ask an Indian doctor to help you.' || Cf.  $q^w \acute{e}n$ -mín,  $\sqrt{q^w}an$ .

$\sqrt{q^w}i\acute{n}$  :  $n.q^w i\acute{?}q^w \{?i\}$  'smoke coming over a hill (at a forest fire), haze.'  
|| Cf.  $\sqrt{q^w}a\acute{n}$  (1).

$\sqrt{q^w}i\acute{n}t$  :  $s.q^w i\acute{?}q^w \acute{e}nt$  'big groundhog, whistler' (vs.  $n.pi\acute{s}^w$ - $q$  'little groundhog'). || PS \*s-k<sup>w</sup>/q<sup>w</sup>əy (red.) 'groundhog, marmot, whistler' (K47).

—  $s.q^w \acute{e} < q^w \acute{e} > nt$ -íca? (\*) 'blanket made of whistler skins.'

—  $n.q^w \acute{e} < q^w \acute{e} > nt$ -átk<sup>w</sup>a? (\*) 'whistler fat.'

$q^w \acute{n}is$  'whale.' || PCS \* $q^w \acute{e}nis$  'whale' (K150).

$q^w nu\acute{x}^w$  F 'sick:?'  $q^w nu\acute{x}^w k^w u?$   $ti?$   $ta$   $pá < p \acute{e} > l?$   $\acute{a}$ ,  $x^w \acute{a}y$   $\acute{á}u?$   $lá.ti?$   $k^w s.k^w i\acute{n}$ - $as\acute{q} \acute{e}t$ - $s$ ;  $x^w \acute{a}z$   $k^w as$   $z \acute{e}wat$ - $n$ - $i\acute{t}$ - $as$   $\acute{t}$   $s.tám$ - $as$   $k^w a$   $ká\acute{i}wat$ ;  $x^w \acute{a}y$   $\acute{á}u?$   $k^w as$   $z \acute{e}wat$ - $n$ - $i\acute{t}$ - $as$   $\acute{t} \acute{e} s$   $ti?$   $kán$ - $əm$ ,  $q^w nu\acute{x}^w \acute{á}u?$ ;  $ni\acute{t}$   $\acute{á}u?$   $tú?$   $ti?$   $s.zuq^w$ - $s$  'that one person got sick within a few days; they did not know of any medicine for it, and they did not know what was the matter with him, he was just sick, and then he died; wa?  $\acute{?}ay\text{ʔ}$   $múta?$   $k^w i\acute{n}$ - $as\acute{q} \acute{e}t$ ,  $q^w nu\acute{x}^w \acute{?}ay\text{ʔ}$   $múta?$   $ta$   $nú\acute{k}^w \acute{a}$ ;  $\acute{x}i\acute{l}$ - $əm$   $\acute{á}u?$   $múta?$ ,  $zúq^w$   $tú?$ ;  $\acute{á}k$ - $wit$   $\acute{á}u?$   $\acute{?}ay\text{ʔ}$ ,  $pi:pá < p \acute{e} > la?$ - $wit$  'a few days went by, and then another one got sick; the same thing happened, he died; and so they went, one after the other.' || The M gloss is  $\acute{?}á\acute{l}\text{ʔ}$ - $əm$ .

—  $q^w \acute{e}n$ : $q^w nu\acute{x}^w$  'several/many are sick:?'  $plán$   $k^w u?$   $\acute{á}u?$   $wa?$   $n.pá\text{ʔ}$   $\acute{?}i$   $wa?$   $q^w \acute{e}n$ : $q^w nu\acute{x}^w$  'the sick were just lying around, sapped of their strength.'

—  $q^w \acute{e}n$ : $q^w nu\acute{x}^w = \acute{e}\acute{x}^w$  'sickly.'

—  $n.q^w nu\acute{x}^w$ - $a\acute{t}ca?$  'sad.'

—  $q^w nu\acute{x}^w$ - $\acute{a}\text{ʔ}x^w$  'hospital.'

—  $q^w nu\acute{x}^w$ - $atk^w a?$  'to have a hangover.'

—  $wa?$   $q^w nu\acute{x}^w$ - $xal$  (probably a shortened form of  $ti$   $wa?$   $q^w nu\acute{x}^w$ - $xal$ ) 'Red Baneberry, White Baneberry,' *Actea rubra*. || The name refers to the fact that this is a very toxic plant that, although when used in small doses as a medicine, makes one very sick before one gets better.

- √q<sup>w</sup>u<sup>ł</sup> : n.q<sup>w</sup>ə:q<sup>w</sup>ú<sup>ł</sup>-a?xn-am̄ F ‘to have a horse-race.’ || Other recorded variants omit either ? or the prefix n-. Borrowing from Shuswap sə.q<sup>w</sup>úte?-xn ‘horse-race,’ ǰ.q<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>úte?-xn-m ‘to race’ (Kuipers 1974:243). PIS \*q<sup>w</sup>u<sup>ł</sup>-a?-xn ‘to race’ (K185).
- √q<sup>w</sup>ɬ (?) : q<sup>w</sup>ɬ-í?xən ‘white man’s shoes.’ || See q<sup>w</sup>úm-ləx for an example. CSLT \*q<sup>w</sup>ɬi?-xn ‘shoe (white man’s)’ (K222).
- √q<sup>w</sup>əɬ ‘birchbark:’ q<sup>w</sup>əɬ-alín ‘birchbark basket.’ || Cf. q<sup>w</sup>əɬ?in. PS \*q<sup>w</sup>əɬin ‘birch’ (K92).
- √q<sup>w</sup>uɬ : q<sup>w</sup>uɬ(?)ɬ ‘(to have a) blister.’ || Cf. √q<sup>w</sup>əɬ, √q<sup>w</sup>uɬ.  
 — q<sup>w</sup>ú? : q<sup>w</sup>{?u}ɬ ‘(to have) blisters all over.’  
 q<sup>w</sup>əɬ?in ‘birchbark.’ || See √q<sup>w</sup>əɬ for etymological information.  
 — q<sup>w</sup>əɬ?in-áz ‘White Paper Birch,’ *Betula papyrifera*.
- √q<sup>w</sup>əl (1) (?) : q<sup>w</sup>əl-tən, n.q<sup>w</sup>əl-tən ‘socklet (worn over socks, in boots); strip of material wound around foot.’
- √q<sup>w</sup>əl (2) (?) : q<sup>w</sup>əl-aqín ‘sapling, young tree.’  
 — q<sup>w</sup>əl-aqə<qə>ń ‘younger stage of q<sup>w</sup>əla-qín.’
- √q<sup>w</sup>al : ka.q<sup>w</sup>ál\_a ‘to (be able to) speak:’ x<sup>w</sup>?əz k<sup>w</sup>as\_ka.q<sup>w</sup>ál\_a ‘he couldn’t say anything;’ ka.q<sup>w</sup>ál\_a\_maɬ lá.k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘say something! (don’t just sit there!)’ || Cf. q<sup>w</sup>al (1). For a full morphological analysis of both √q<sup>w</sup>al and √q<sup>w</sup>al (1) and their derivations see Van Eijk 1997:137-138. PS \*q<sup>w</sup>al ‘to speak, think’ (K91).  
 — q<sup>w</sup>əl:q<sup>w</sup>ál ‘to speak:’ x<sup>w</sup>?əz k<sup>w</sup>as\_q<sup>w</sup>əl:q<sup>w</sup>ál ‘he is kind of quiet.’
- √q<sup>w</sup>al (1) ‘to speak:’ q<sup>w</sup>al-út ‘to speak seriously, to deliver a speech:’ níɬ\_tí? wa? q<sup>w</sup>al-út ‘that’s the one who is speaking, holding the speech.’ || Cf. √q<sup>w</sup>al.  
 — q<sup>w</sup>al-út-s ‘to speak to s.o. about a serious matter; to admonish s.o., tr.:’ q<sup>w</sup>al-út-s-kan\_kɬ ‘I will speak to him (e.g., about the bad things he did);’ q<sup>w</sup>al-út-s-as ta\_q<sup>w</sup>ú?\_a k<sup>w</sup>as\_húž ɬlá.tí? k<sup>w</sup>is k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.ćəq<sup>w</sup>:ćə<ć>q<sup>w</sup>az ‘he talked to the water so the fish would fall [into his net] from there;’ ɬ\_?ámh-as k<sup>w</sup>\_s.q<sup>w</sup>al-út-s-alap, s.ǰək ?um̄-ən-tumuɬ-ás\_kɬ ‘if you guys talk to him nicely, he might give us some;’ cíx<sup>w</sup>\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ?ayɬ q<sup>w</sup>al-ut-s-twít-as lá.tí?, níɬ\_ǰu? s.cún-as ?i\_?ux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup>\_a k<sup>w</sup>\_s.nás-i zaxn-áɬća? ‘they went and talked to him, and he told the people to go and pack the meat

[of the deer that he had shot].’ (The two preceding sentences run consecutively in ‘The Man Who Stayed with the Bear,’ as told by Bill Edwards, about a man who becomes a great hunter.)

- q<sup>w</sup>al-út-miñ (A) ‘to ask for or complain about s.t. or s.o., tr.’ (B) ‘to propose to a woman (in former times always done through a third party):’ wá?\_k<sup>w</sup>u? lá.ti? ta\_pá<pə>l?\_a s.mú<ac [...] ní<\_k<sup>w</sup>u?\_ǰu? s.wa?-s ?i\_wa?\_q<sup>w</sup>al-ut-miñ-táli; cíx<sup>w</sup>\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ta\_pá<pə>l?\_a s.qayx<sup>w</sup>, q<sup>w</sup>al-út-miñ-əm; x<sup>w</sup>?áy\_ǰu? k<sup>w</sup>as\_ǰáǰ-miñ-as ?i\_s.qáy:qəyx<sup>w</sup>\_a; cíx<sup>w</sup>\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ta\_núk<sup>w</sup>\_a, x<sup>w</sup>?áy\_ǰu? k<sup>w</sup>as\_ǰáǰ-miñ-as ‘there was this one woman [...]; so there were suitors who proposed to her; one man would come, and she would be proposed to; but she did not like the men; another one would come, but she did not want him.’
- q<sup>w</sup>al-ut-sút ‘to talk away (e.g., when trying to cover up a lie), to talk nonsense.’
- s.q<sup>w</sup>al-út ‘speech.’
- q<sup>w</sup>al-út-tən, n.q<sup>w</sup>al-út-tən ‘language, word, telephone, microphone.’
- n.q<sup>w</sup>al-ut-ána? ‘to hint, drop hints:’ pápt\_ǰu? k<sup>w</sup>as\_ən.q<sup>w</sup>al-ut-ána? ‘he is always hinting.’
- n.q<sup>w</sup>al-ut-án?-an ‘to hint to s.o., tr.:’ húy-?kan n.q<sup>w</sup>al-ut-án?-an ?i\_n.s.cm-ált\_a ?\_s.tám-as k<sup>w</sup>u\_huy\_n.s.ǰáǰ ‘I will hint to my children what I want;’ húy-?kan n.q<sup>w</sup>al-ut-án?-an ?i\_n.s.cm-ált\_a k<sup>w</sup>u\_kapúh ‘I will hint to my children that I want a coat.’
- q<sup>w</sup>ə:q<sup>w</sup>al-út ‘to talk loudly, to bawl out.’
- q<sup>w</sup>ə:q<sup>w</sup>al-út-s ‘to bawl s.o. out, tr.’
- q<sup>w</sup>ə:q<sup>w</sup>al-út-c-am ‘to mumble, to make lots of noise without saying anything.’
- q<sup>w</sup>əl:q<sup>w</sup>al-ə<l>t ‘to talk, to have a conversation.’ || See nə<n>s (under nas) for an example.
- q<sup>w</sup>əl:q<sup>w</sup>al-ə<l>t-s ‘to talk to s.o., to have a conversation with s.o., tr.’
- q<sup>w</sup>əl:q<sup>w</sup>al-ə<l>t-min ‘to talk about s.o., s.t., tr.:’ ni< ?ay< l.c?a s.Mama ti\_húž\_a q<sup>w</sup>əl:q<sup>w</sup>al-ə<l>t-mín-an ‘this time it is Mama I am going to talk about.’
- q<sup>w</sup>əl:q<sup>w</sup>al-ə<l>t-sút ‘to be a chatterbox.’

- q<sup>w</sup>əl:q<sup>w</sup>al-ə<l>t-ú† *id.* as q<sup>w</sup>əl:q<sup>w</sup>al-ə<l>t-sút.
  - s.q<sup>w</sup>al (A) ‘news’ (with nominalizer s-): See qaním-ən-s for an example; (B) ‘to bring news’ (with the stative prefix s-).
  - s.q<sup>w</sup>ə<q<sup>w</sup>ə>í (A) ‘story’ (reduplication of s.q<sup>w</sup>al (A)); (B) ‘to tell a story’ (reduplication of s.q<sup>w</sup>al (B)).
  - s.q<sup>w</sup>ə<q<sup>w</sup>>í-ən ‘to tell a story to s.o., tr.’ || See n̄ə<n̄>s (under nas) for an example.
  - s.q<sup>w</sup>ə<q<sup>w</sup>ə>í-mín ‘to tell a story about s.o., s.t., tr.’
  - s.q<sup>w</sup>al-ən ‘to report to s.o., bring news to s.o., inform s.o., tr.:' “k<sup>w</sup>an ʔizá-wna,” cún-əm<sub>u</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u?; ní†<sub>u</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔá†<sub>u</sub>? ʔay† [s.]s.q<sup>w</sup>al-n-əm [†<sub>u</sub>]n.ká†-as<sub>u</sub>k† †was.pún-as ʔi.ćí†<sub>u</sub> †“take these [arrows],” he was told; then he was informed where he would find deer.’
  - s.q<sup>w</sup>al-mín ‘to report, inform on s.t., s.o., tr.’
  - s.q<sup>w</sup>əl:q<sup>w</sup>al-ú† ‘to be a tattletale.’
  - səq<sup>w</sup>:s.q<sup>w</sup>al ‘to squeal, to spread news or gossip around.’ || The reduplication of s (i.e., the treatment of a prefix as part of the root for reduplicative purposes) is unique to this form. For an opposite case of reanalysis, where s is part of the root but reinterpreted as the prefix s-, see s.q̄<sup>w</sup>əz:q̄<sup>w</sup>z-ə<z>w̄əs (under súq̄<sup>w</sup>əz).
- √q<sup>w</sup>al (2): q<sup>w</sup>al ‘to hurt.’ q<sup>w</sup>al ʔay† ti<sub>n</sub>.s.ptínus-m<sub>u</sub>a ‘I am sad.’
- q<sup>w</sup>əl:q<sup>w</sup>al ‘tired.’
  - q<sup>w</sup>al:q<sup>w</sup>əl-t ‘to ache, hurt.’ l.c†a †əs<sub>u</sub>q<sup>w</sup>al:q<sup>w</sup>əl-t ‘it is hurting right here;’ s.t̄əx̄<sup>w</sup> ʔá†<sub>u</sub>? q<sup>w</sup>al:q<sup>w</sup>əl-t ti<sub>n</sub>.s.ptínus-m<sub>u</sub>a ‘I am really heartbroken.’
  - q<sup>w</sup>al-xit ‘to hurt s.t. belonging to s.o. (mainly feelings), tr.:' ka.q<sup>w</sup>al-xi[t]-c-káx<sup>w</sup><sub>u</sub> ti<sub>n</sub>.s.ptínus-m<sub>u</sub>a ‘you made me sad.’
  - q<sup>w</sup>al-us ‘to have a headache.’
  - n.q<sup>w</sup>al-ana? ‘to have an earache.’
  - n.q<sup>w</sup>al-ánk ‘to have a stomach ache.’
  - q<sup>w</sup>al-a†m̄əx (no stress recorded) *id.* as n.q<sup>w</sup>al-ánk.
  - q<sup>w</sup>al-qañis ‘to have a toothache’ (synonymous with qans).
- q<sup>w</sup>ul ‘full, to have s.t. filled up.’ n.†am̄-án-as<sub>u</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔay† lá.ti? |<sub>u</sub>ta.ćlá†-s<sub>u</sub>a, q<sup>w</sup>ul lá.ti? ʔi<sub>u</sub>nax̄<sup>w</sup>ít<sub>u</sub>, ʔi<sub>u</sub>s.x̄<sup>w</sup>ú<x̄<sup>w</sup>>z̄<sub>u</sub>, ʔi<sub>u</sub>takm̄.á ʔá†<sub>u</sub>? lá.ti?,

ʔi.pəʃ:ʔiʃʰa, qʷúl.kʷuʔ.ʂuʔ l.ta.čláʔ-s.a; n.ʔam-q.án-as.kʷuʔ  
ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ ta.s.mə<m>ʔac.a ‘he put her in the basket, which was  
full of snakes, of ants, of everything, frogs, the basket was full of  
them; and he put the girl in there right on the bottom.’

|| Possibly related to √qʷul.

— qʷúl-un ‘to fill s.t. up, tr.:’ húy-ʔkan qʷúl-un ti.ʂəcm.a ‘I am going to  
fill up the box.’

√qʷul : qʷúl=əi ‘getting cloudy; clouds fill up before rain.’ || PIS \*qʷəl  
‘dust, ashes, powder snow’ (K182). Cf. qʷul.

— qʷəl:qʷúl ‘getting cloudy.’ || Probably \*qʷəl:qʷúl.

√qʷul ‘big digit:’ s.č.qʷúl-akaʔ ‘thumb.’ || CSLT \*qʷul ‘digit’ (K228).

— s.č.qʷúl-axən ‘big toe.’

— ʂzum qʷúl-xən *id.* as s.č.qʷúl-axən.

— s.qʷ|=úl-aʔxən ‘hoof (horse, cow).’

s.qʷlip ‘Black Tree Lichen’ (“Black Moss”), *Bryoria fremontii* (synonym  
*Alectoria fremontii*). || PIS \*s-qʷəlap ‘black lichen’ (K182).

— qʷlip-am ‘to get black tree lichen, intr.’

— s.qʷə:qʷlip ‘lots of black tree lichen.’ || Rejected by some consultants.

qʷalimak ‘mosquito.’ || PS \*qʷan(im) ‘mosquito’ (K93).

— qʷalimak-áʔxʷ ‘mosquito-net.’

— qʷalimak-mín-əm ‘to be bothered by mosquitoes.’

√qʷlit (?): qʷlít-aʂ ‘Lodgepole Pine’ (“Jack Pine,” “Black Pine”), *Pinus  
contorta*. || Occasionally pronounced qʷlit, but this variant does  
not seem to be correct. From one consultant I recorded qʷlít-aʂ  
(and also ʂ in the reduplicated form below). PIS \*qʷliʔt ‘jackpine’  
(K182).

— qʷə:qʷlít-aʂ ‘lots of jackpines.’

qʷalc ‘firbranch, cedarbranch:’ ká<kə>m-xal ʔayʔ ki.qʷálc.a ká.tiʔ, kʷúl-əm  
ta.n.ʃwúyt-tɲ.a ‘he gathered a bunch of firboughs, and he made a  
bed.’ || PS \*qʷalc ‘conifer bough’ (K92).

qʷlis ‘Red-flowering Currant,’ *Ribes sanguineum*.

— qʷlis-aʂ ‘red-flowering currant bush.’

√qʷulun (?): n.qʷulun-átkʷaʔ (General term for various *Spirogyra* species  
and other freshwater green algae (“pond slime”); moss on net or

logs that have been in the water too long.)

q<sup>w</sup>alíʔ ‘pitch (in wood):’ nas k<sup>w</sup>am k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>1</sub>q<sup>w</sup>alíʔ ‘go and get some pitch!;’  
čəq̣-p ʔayʔ ʔi<sub>1</sub>q<sup>w</sup>alíʔ<sub>1</sub> a l<sub>1</sub>ta<sub>1</sub>n.k<sup>w</sup>ʔ-ús<sub>1</sub>a ‘now the pitch is stuck in  
my face.’ See also n.puk<sup>w</sup>-al-ús-ən and kálaʔ (B) for additional  
examples. || PCS \*q<sup>w</sup>alíʔ ‘pitch’ (K150).

s.q<sup>w</sup>áíaxkən F ‘horn, antler.’ || May contain -kən ‘back.’ The M gloss is  
čík-tən.

q<sup>w</sup>ílqən ‘wolverine.’ || May contain -qən ‘head.’

q<sup>w</sup>áíx<sup>w</sup>əʔ ‘gills.’

q<sup>w</sup>láwaʔ (A) ‘Nodding Onion’ (“Barbecuing Onion”), *Allium cernuum*; (B)  
‘Garden Onion,’ *Allium cepa*.

— q<sup>w</sup>lawá[ʔ]-ʔúl (\*) ‘Nodding Onion’ (synonymous with q<sup>w</sup>láwaʔ (A) and  
as such often referred to as “wild onion”).

— q<sup>w</sup>íá<D>waʔ ‘little onion.’

q<sup>w</sup>áq<sup>w</sup>-xal ‘to cut a hide into strips or strings, intr.’

√q<sup>w</sup>aǰ : q<sup>w</sup>a<q<sup>w</sup>>ǰ ‘to have a nightmare, to sleepwalk.’ || Cf. q<sup>w</sup>aǰt.

q<sup>w</sup>aǰt, q<sup>w</sup>áǰt-min ‘to hear s.t. (e.g., wood cracking, or a dog scratching at  
the door), to catch sight of s.t., intr., tr.:’ ǰák<sub>1</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔ,  
ka.xim<sub>1</sub>a<sub>1</sub>k<sup>w</sup>úʔ<sub>1</sub>tuʔ; q<sup>w</sup>acác<sub>1</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayʔ ʔəl.k<sup>w</sup>ʔú níʔ<sub>1</sub>na<sub>1</sub>núk<sup>w</sup><sub>1</sub>a,  
ka.ʔəǰ<sup>w</sup>a<sub>1</sub>k<sup>w</sup>úʔ<sub>1</sub>ǰuʔ, q<sup>w</sup>aǰt-min-it-ás<sub>1</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ‘he went on, and he  
went out of sight; then the other one took off from there, he  
appeared, and they caught sight of him.’ || Cf. q<sup>w</sup>aǰ.

√q<sup>w</sup>aǰq<sup>w</sup> : See n.q<sup>w</sup>áǰ<sup>w</sup>q<sup>w</sup>-tən.

√q<sup>w</sup>íx<sup>w</sup> ‘floor:’ q<sup>w</sup>íx<sup>w</sup>-lap M ‘floor.’ || The F gloss is ǰl-ílap.

— q<sup>w</sup>íx<sup>w</sup>-c-tən ‘porch.’

√q<sup>w</sup>aǰ<sup>w</sup>q<sup>w</sup> (\*): n.q<sup>w</sup>áǰ<sup>w</sup>q<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘big bird’s nest (made of lots of sticks).’

|| Phonetics unclear: other recorded variants are n.q<sup>w</sup>áǰq<sup>w</sup>-tən,  
n.qáǰq-tən, the last variant probably resulting from a transcription  
error (omission of diacritics) rather than a faulty aural recording.

q<sup>w</sup>íx<sup>w</sup>laʔ ‘to slide (in a sleigh).’ || Cf. q<sup>w</sup>ətǰ<sup>w</sup>-ílx.

√q<sup>w</sup>íw (1): q<sup>w</sup>ə:q<sup>w</sup>íw-ám ‘to stagger (horses).’

√q<sup>w</sup>íw (2): q<sup>w</sup>íw-in ‘to stick s.t. out a bit more (e.g., log out of a stack),  
to expose it more (e.g., wick in a lamp, turning it up), tr.:’ q<sup>w</sup>íw-  
in ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ s.ʔáíćq<sub>1</sub>a ‘stick it outside!;’ q<sup>w</sup>íw-in ʔlá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ n.k<sup>w</sup>an-ús-

tn<sub>u</sub>a ‘stick it out of the window!’

— s.q<sup>w</sup>iw ‘sticking out (e.g., one log from a pile).’

— ka.q<sup>w</sup>íw<sub>u</sub>a ‘it got to stick out.’

— q<sup>w</sup>é<q<sup>w</sup>>w-ən ‘to stick it out a little bit, tr.’

√q<sup>w</sup>y (?): q<sup>w</sup>y-áltəx<sup>w</sup>, s.t.q<sup>w</sup>y-áltəx<sup>w</sup> ‘dapple grey horse.’ || Cf. √q<sup>w</sup>az (1).

q<sup>w</sup>éy-ən ‘to use s.t., tr.’ || Variant of q<sup>w</sup>éz-ən. PIS \*q<sup>w</sup>i/ay ‘to have plenty’ (K183).

√q<sup>w</sup>əy̆ : q<sup>w</sup>ə:q<sup>w</sup>y̆-án-əm ‘to get ghosted’ (recorded only in passive forms):  
wá?k<sub>u</sub>? q<sup>w</sup>ə:q<sup>w</sup>y̆-án-əm ‘he got ghosted.’

— q<sup>w</sup>y-án-əm *id.* as q<sup>w</sup>ə:q<sup>w</sup>y̆-án-əm, but recorded on fewer occasions, and probably less frequently used: wa? q<sup>w</sup>y-án-c-al-əm ‘I got ghosted.’

s.q<sup>w</sup>yic ‘rabbit, hare.’ || PIS \*s-q<sup>w</sup>yic ‘hare’ (K184).

— s.q<sup>w</sup>ə:q<sup>w</sup>yic ‘rabbit, hare.’ || Rejected by some consultants in favour of s.q<sup>w</sup>yic. Probably originally a (now unproductive) plural form.

— q<sup>w</sup>yíc-am ‘to hunt rabbits, hare, intr.’

— q<sup>w</sup>y̆ə<y̆>c ‘little rabbit, hare.’

q<sup>w</sup>ayálaqaʔ (\*) ‘tobacco leaves.’

√q<sup>w</sup>z (?): n.q<sup>w</sup>z-áps-tə́n ‘(back of) neck.’

q<sup>w</sup>éz-ən ‘to use s.t., tr.’: húy̆-ʔkax<sub>u</sub>ha q<sup>w</sup>éz-ən ‘are you going to use it?’  
|| Cf. q<sup>w</sup>éy-ən.

— s.q<sup>w</sup>əz ‘used’: lan ʔayʔ wa? s.q<sup>w</sup>əz ti<sub>u</sub>káh<sub>u</sub>a ʔáy-n-an ‘the car I bought is a used one.’

√q<sup>w</sup>az (1): q<sup>w</sup>əz:q<sup>w</sup>áz ‘blue, skyblue.’ || Cf. √q<sup>w</sup>y, √q<sup>w</sup>az (2). PS \*q<sup>w</sup>ay ‘blue, green; bruise’ (K94).

— q<sup>w</sup>əz:q<sup>w</sup>az-mínst ‘almost blue, light blue.’

— q<sup>w</sup>əz:q<sup>w</sup>az-álus ‘almost blue, light blue’ (largely synonymous with q<sup>w</sup>əz:q<sup>w</sup>az-mínst).

— q<sup>w</sup>á{ʔ}z̆ ‘to get blue:’ plan wa? q<sup>w</sup>á{ʔ}z̆ ʔi<sub>u</sub>məxáz<sub>u</sub>a ‘the huckleberries are getting blue already.’

— q<sup>w</sup>á{ʔ}z̆-əc ‘mouth gets blue from eating blueberries or blackberries.’

— s.q<sup>w</sup>áz-až ‘Steller’s Jay,’ *Cyanocitta stelleri* (often erroneously referred to as “blue jay”: see Guiguet 1970a:39). || PIS \*q<sup>w</sup>asq<sup>w</sup>ay̆ ‘bluejay’ (Kuipers 2002:183, who does not list the Lillooet item as a descendant of this root).

- q<sup>w</sup>əz:q<sup>w</sup>az-í<Z>kən ‘Bluebird.’ Probably refers to the Mountain Bluebird *Sialia currucoides*, which is relatively common in the north-eastern part of Lillooet territory; the Western Bluebird *Sialia mexicana* is rare to absent, though may have been formerly more widespread.
- √q<sup>w</sup>az (2) (?): ka.n.q<sup>w</sup>az-anwás\_a ‘to have one’s breath cut off after having been punched in the stomach.’ || Perhaps related to √q<sup>w</sup>az (1) if it is supposed that one’s insides turn blue after having been punched.
- √q<sup>w</sup>u? (1): q<sup>w</sup>u? ‘water.’ || Cf. ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘to drink.’ PS \*q<sup>w</sup>uʔ, \*ʔuq<sup>w</sup>, \*qu/al ‘water, to drink’ (K91).
- n.q<sup>w</sup>uʔ-c ‘spittle, salive.’
- q<sup>w</sup>ú<q<sup>w</sup>u>ʔ ‘pool, puddle, little spring.’
- q<sup>w</sup>úʔ:q<sup>w</sup>uʔ ‘swamp.’
- √q<sup>w</sup>uʔ (2) (?): q<sup>w</sup>úʔ-mən (\*) ‘tanning stick (used first in tanning process).’ || PIS \*q<sup>w</sup>əʔ ‘to tan (soften) hides’ (K182).
- q<sup>w</sup>ʔup ‘Pacific Crab Apple,’ *Malus fusca* (synonym *Pyrus fusca*). || CSLT \*q<sup>w</sup>ʔup ‘crabapple’ (K228).
- q<sup>w</sup>ʔúp-až ‘crab apple tree.’
- q<sup>w</sup>íʔtəǰ ‘chisel.’

## q̣<sup>w</sup>

- √q̣<sup>w</sup> (?): q̣<sup>w</sup>-úlṁəx<sup>w</sup> ‘Trailing Wild Blackberry, Pacific Trailing Blackberry,’ *Rubus ursinus*. || Possibly a syncopated form of \*q̣ʔ-úlṁəx<sup>w</sup>, with √q̣aʔ (2).
- q̣<sup>w</sup>-úlṁəx<sup>w</sup>-až ‘trailing blackberry bush.’
- √q̣<sup>w</sup>áplas : n.q̣<sup>w</sup>ə:q̣<sup>w</sup>áplas-əm, n.q̣<sup>w</sup>ə:q̣<sup>w</sup>áplas-ən (\*) ‘to castrate (an animal), intr., tr.’
- √q̣<sup>w</sup>əm (√q̣<sup>w</sup>am, √q̣<sup>w</sup>um) ‘to curl up, to shrivel up.’ || Variants reflect different idiolects and dialects, and also different recording sessions. In a number of instances, ṁ instead of m was recorded. Below, all recorded variants are listed. PS \*q̣<sup>w</sup>am ‘to shorten, pull/reel in’ (K96, with tentative listing of q̣<sup>w</sup>əm:q̣<sup>w</sup>məǰ ‘to have

all gone' and n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>ámǰ-əq-tən 'last child of mother' under this root, and suggested possible relation to \*ǰ<sup>w</sup>um II 'top, high, pile, lump' (see under s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>umǰc) in some daughter languages).

- ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám:ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám 'to get cramped into a small spot.'
  - ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám:ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám-xən (ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám:ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám-xən) 'to have one's feet cramped into a small spot; to have one's legs folded.'
  - ǰ<sup>w</sup>m-ilx 'to squat down; to be ready to attack, to curl up.'
  - ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám:ǰ<sup>w</sup>m-í<ǰ>ǰəx (ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám:ǰ<sup>w</sup>m-é<ǰ>ǰəx) 'to curl up (when going to sleep).'
  - ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám:ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám-í<ǰ>ǰəx 'to curl up (caterpillar, when going along).'
  - n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>m-ap 'to be curled up (e.g., in bed; also mountain goat lying in lair before breeding season).'
  - n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>m-áp-tən 'lair of mountain goat.'
  - ǰ<sup>w</sup>um 'to shrivel up (e.g., leather, when too close to heat).'
  - ǰ<sup>w</sup>úm-ləx (ǰ<sup>w</sup>úm-ləx) 'to duck; to curl up; to shrivel up:' ni<sub>4</sub> a<sub>2</sub> x<sup>w</sup>í<sub>4</sub> k<sub>a</sub> ʔi<sub>2</sub> cí<ǰ>ǰ a q<sup>w</sup> ǰ-í<sub>7</sub> xən-s ti<sub>2</sub> k<sup>w</sup> támc-s<sub>2</sub> a waʔ s.ǰil l<sub>2</sub> ti<sub>2</sub> n.pám-s-t<sub>2</sub> a, waʔ n.cut-ánwas s.pəh k<sup>w</sup> as<sub>2</sub> ʔəyən; plán<sub>2</sub> k<sup>w</sup> uʔ ʔay<sub>4</sub> waʔ ǰ<sup>w</sup>úm-ləx ʔi<sub>2</sub> q<sup>w</sup> ǰ-í<sub>7</sub> x<sub>2</sub> a 'it turned out to be her husband's new shoes that were sitting on the stove, the shoes that pəh thought were irons; and they were curling up already.'
  - ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám:ǰ<sup>w</sup>m-ún-əm (ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám:ǰ<sup>w</sup>m-ún-əm, ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám:ǰ<sup>w</sup>um-ún-əm) F 'to have convulsions.' || The M gloss is cək<sup>w</sup>:ck<sup>w</sup>-ílx.
  - ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám:ǰ<sup>w</sup>um-xn-án-əm F 'to have a cramp in one's foot:' ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám:ǰ<sup>w</sup>um-xn-án-c-al-əm 'I have a cramp in my foot.'
- √ǰ<sup>w</sup>am : See ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám:ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám-í<ǰ>ǰəx (√ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám).
- √ǰ<sup>w</sup>um (1): See √ǰ<sup>w</sup>ám.
- √ǰ<sup>w</sup>um (2): ǰ<sup>w</sup>úm-qən 'head.' || PS \*ǰ<sup>w</sup>um I '(hair on) head; skull' (K97).
- ǰ<sup>w</sup>é<ǰ<sup>w</sup>>ǰ<sup>w</sup>m-qən 'small head; small bowl:' ǰ<sup>w</sup>é<ǰ<sup>w</sup>>ǰ<sup>w</sup>m-qən n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>um-tən 'small soup bowl.'
- s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>umǰc 'ball.' || PS \*ǰ<sup>w</sup>um II 'top, high, pile, lump' (K97, with suggested possible links to PS \*ǰ<sup>w</sup>um I '(hair on) head; skull,' \*mǰǰ<sup>w</sup> 'to pile up, lump,' \*k<sup>w</sup>/q<sup>w</sup>ám 'lump, heap' (listed as such on p. 45 but as \*k<sup>w</sup>/q<sup>w</sup>um on p. 97) and \*qəmǰ<sup>w</sup> 'a lump, ball,

cluster’).

q̇<sup>w</sup>aṁs ‘to own it all, to bring it all home, to pay back everything one owes.’ suq̇<sup>w</sup>-am-wít<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>u? ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ, pálaʔ s.ʔit put, ʃap, psíl mútaʔ ta<sub>n</sub>úk<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> s.ʔit; pút<sub>ʃ</sub>u? mútaʔ ʃap, ta<sub>n</sub>úk<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> s.ʔit lá.tiʔ ʔ<sub>q̇<sup>w</sup>aṁs-twít-as</sub> ʔi<sub>ʃ</sub>íʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘they were busy skinning the whole day right into the evening, and the next day from daybreak on; it got evening again, and the day after that is when they brought all the deer home.’ || Cf. PIS \*q̇<sup>w</sup>amp ‘to be all gone, disappear’ (K185). See also under √q̇<sup>w</sup>am (√q̇<sup>w</sup>am, √q̇<sup>w</sup>um) for further etymological comments.

— n.q̇<sup>w</sup>áṁ-əq-tən ‘last child of mother.’

— q̇<sup>w</sup>ám:q̇<sup>w</sup>mə̇ ‘to have all gone.’ q̇<sup>w</sup>ám:q̇<sup>w</sup>mə̇ ʔi<sub>ʃ</sub>ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘all the people have gone’ (a general statement implying that they are still somewhere); q̇<sup>w</sup>ám:q̇<sup>w</sup>mə̇<sub>tu</sub>? nəʔ<sub>ʃ</sub>ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘the people have all gone’ (said, for example, to someone looking for the people, implying that they are not here where they were expected to be).  
|| Virtually synonymous with s.x<sup>w</sup>up.

q̇<sup>w</sup>áṁilt (\*) ‘to preserve fish by just cutting it open and leaving it like that, with the guts still in it’ (can only be done in autumn, when it is cold).

q̇<sup>w</sup>miws ‘wild (horse, when not broken).’ || PIS \*q̇<sup>w</sup>miws ‘wild, untamed,’ (reduplicated): ‘colt’ (K185).

— q̇<sup>w</sup>m-ə<m>wəs ‘colt.’

√q̇<sup>w</sup>t : See various formations under s.q̇<sup>w</sup>ut.

s.q̇<sup>w</sup>ut ‘one side of s.t., place next to s.t. or s.o.:’ lá.tiʔ n.s.q̇<sup>w</sup>út<sub>a</sub> ʔ<sub>s</sub>.táʔ-ləx ‘you stand beside me!;’ lá.tiʔ s.q̇<sup>w</sup>út<sub>s</sub><sub>a</sub> ʔ<sub>ʃ</sub>nás-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘you go stand beside him!;’ lá.taʔ s.q̇<sup>w</sup>út<sub>s</sub><sub>a</sub> ʔ<sub>ʃ</sub>cíx<sup>w</sup>-an ‘I went over to his side.’ || PS \*q̇<sup>w</sup>uʔ ‘(other) side, half, companion’ (K94, with further information on variant forms)

— q̇<sup>w</sup>t-áp-qən (q̇<sup>w</sup>ut-áp-qən) ‘singlebladed.’

— n.q̇<sup>w</sup>t-íməm ‘other side of the inside of house:’ n.q̇<sup>w</sup>t-íməm<sub>s</sub><sub>a</sub> ti<sub>ʃ</sub>cítx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘on the other side of the inside of the house.’

— q̇<sup>w</sup>t-us F ‘other side of blade, single blade.’

— q̇<sup>w</sup>ut-ánaʔ (A) ‘other ear;’ (B) ‘other side of s.t.’ (in the latter meaning

also recorded as n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>t-ána?): n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>t-ána?-s<sub>a</sub> ti\_x<sup>w</sup>wáŋ\_a ‘on the other side of the road.’

- ǰ<sup>w</sup>t-áŋca? (ǰ<sup>w</sup>ut-áŋca?) ‘fifty cent piece.’
  - ǰ<sup>w</sup>t-alk ‘other side of mountain, river, packhorse, border’ (also the old name of Vancouver, since it is on the other side of New Westminster, the former administrative centre of British Columbia).
  - ǰ<sup>w</sup>t-alk<sup>w</sup> (ǰ<sup>w</sup>ut-álq<sup>w</sup>) ‘other side of tree.’
  - ǰ<sup>w</sup>t-á<t>ka? (ǰ<sup>w</sup>ut-á<t>ka?) ‘to have one hand; to do s.t. with one hand intr.’
  - ǰ<sup>w</sup>t-á<t>ka?-min ‘to do s.t. with one hand, tr.’
  - ǰ<sup>w</sup>ət-q-sút (ǰ<sup>w</sup>ut-q-sút) ‘to have only one leg, foot or shoe.’
  - ǰ<sup>w</sup>ut-q-álc ‘area beside the house.’ ǰ<sup>w</sup>ut-q-álc-s<sub>a</sub> ‘beside his house.’
- ǰ<sup>w</sup>ətǰ<sup>w</sup>líkəñ (Unidentified lizard, lives in roothouses, under wet trees, etc.; possibly Western Skink.) || Probably contains the suffix -ikəñ ‘back.’

ǰ<sup>w</sup>uc : ǰ<sup>w</sup>u<ǰ<sup>w</sup>>c ‘(to be) fat.’ || PS \*ǰ<sup>w</sup>uc ‘fat, stout’ (K95).

- s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>u<ǰ<sup>w</sup>>c M ‘fat, tallow, lard.’ || The F gloss is ǰ<sup>w</sup>taŋ.
- ǰ<sup>w</sup>u{?}c ‘to get fat.’

√ǰ<sup>w</sup>əc (?): n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>əc-xən ‘slush.’

√ǰ<sup>w</sup>íc (1): ǰ<sup>w</sup>íc-əm ‘to wash clothes, do the laundry, intr.’ || For the sequence ic cf. -íca? ‘clothing.’ PS \*ǰ<sup>w</sup>əc ‘to wash, launder’ (K95).

- ǰ<sup>w</sup>íc-al-íca? *id.* as ǰ<sup>w</sup>íc-əm.
- n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>íc-mən, n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>íc-tən ‘washing machine.’

√ǰ<sup>w</sup>íc (2): ǰ<sup>w</sup>íc-xal, ǰ<sup>w</sup>íc-in ‘to squeeze s.t. through s.t., to strain it, intr., tr.’ || Cf. ǰ<sup>w</sup>í?-əm.

- n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>íc-atk<sup>w</sup>a?, n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>íc-atk<sup>w</sup>á?-əm ‘to strain s.t. (through a sieve), intr.’

√ǰ<sup>w</sup>əs (1): See ǰ<sup>w</sup>əs-m-án, under √ǰ<sup>w</sup>us (2).

√ǰ<sup>w</sup>əs (2): n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>ə<ǰ<sup>w</sup>>s-əq ‘hemorrhoids, piles.’

√ǰ<sup>w</sup>as : ǰ<sup>w</sup>ás-tən ‘wool from sheep or mountaingoat.’ || PCS \*ǰ<sup>w</sup>as-tan ‘mountain goat wool’ (K151)

√ǰ<sup>w</sup>us (1): ka.ǰ<sup>w</sup>ús<sub>a</sub> ‘to get startled, surprised (e.g., when seeing s.t. suddenly); to get shocked, frightened.’

- ka.ǰ<sup>w</sup>ús-xal\_a ‘s.t. frightening or startling happens.’

- ka.ǫ́ús-c\_a ‘to frighten, shock s.o., tr.?’ ka.ǫ́us[-s]-tumx-as\_a\_ǫ́ú?\_a ‘it shocked, frightened me (e.g., bad news);’ ka.ǫ́ús-c-as\_a ‘he shocked, frightened him.’
- ǫ́ús-uñ ‘to frighten a person (on purpose, e.g., by hiding and then jumping on him), tr.’
- √ǫ́ʷus (2) ‘tie, strap (for holding things):’ n.ǫ́ʷús-tən ‘strap or handle to carry s.t. (e.g., handle on basket).’ A relation to PS \*(s-)ǫ́ʷsu? ‘bundle’ (K97) may be possible.
- n.ǫ́ʷús-alk-am ‘to bail hay, intr.’ || Cf. n.ǫ́ʷʔ-ús-əm (√ǫ́ʷuʔ).
- n.ǫ́ʷús-alk-tən ‘bailer (for hay), strap or handle for carrying s.t.’
- ǫ́ʷəs-m-án (ǫ́ʷəs-m-án) ‘to bundle things, tr.’
- √ǫ́ʷus (3) (?): wəl:wəl+ǫ́ʷús-əm ‘lightning,’ ʔwəl:ʔwəl+ǫ́ʷús-əm *id.* (The first form seems to be the more common one.) || Possibly related to ǫ́ʷús-əm ‘to shoot.’
- ǫ́ʷʂáʔnəʔ ‘Mallard,’ *Anas platyrhynchos* (synonymous with s.ǫ́iq-ʔúl).
- ǫ́ʷúǫ́-uñ ‘to stuff, tuck s.t. into a sack or box (when it is already full and you tuck it in), tr.’ || PIS \*ǫ́ʷuǫ́ ‘to stuff st. in a hole, gap’ (K185).
- ǫ́ʷúǫ́-us-əm ‘to tuck one’s face into s.t. (e.g., a baby hiding its face in its mother’s dress, or under its mother’s arm; also for an ostrich sticking its head in the sand), intr.’
- n.ǫ́ʷúǫ́-us-ən ‘to stuff s.t. into a crack (e.g., to plug a leak in a canoe), tr.’
- ka.n.ǫ́ʷúǫ́\_a ‘to get stuck in s.t.’
- ǫ́ʷú{?}<ǫ́ʷə>ǫ́ ‘tucked in (not neatly stuffed in, just tucked in).’
- ǫ́ʷúǫ́-ʔxʷ-am ‘to chink a house, intr.’
- n.ǫ́ʷúǫ́-c-am ‘to stuff food into one’s mouth.’
- n.ǫ́ʷúǫ́-c-an ‘to stuff an opening, tr.’
- n.ǫ́ʷúǫ́-c-tən ‘cork.’
- ǫ́ʷúǫ́-il-aq (A nickname, meaning ‘(too much pubic hair) plugged in between legs.’)
- √ǫ́ʷəʔ : ǫ́ʷəʔ-p ‘to get scalded, burned, scorched (by fire, hot water, hot iron).’ || Cf. √ǫ́ʷuʔ, √ǫ́ʷuʔ, √ǫ́ʷəl (1-2), √ǫ́ʷal.
- ǫ́ʷəʔ-p-s ‘to burn, scald s.t., tr.’

- $\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f-p-ús$  ‘to get really burned in one’s face’ (vs.  $cm-us$  ‘to get sun-burnt in one’s face’).
- $\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f-p-álx^wca\acute{t}$  ‘to burn one’s tongue.’
- $ka.\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f\_a$  ‘to get burned, scalded (suddenly):’  $ka.\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f-aká?_fkan\_a$  ‘I burned my hands.’
- $ka.\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f-c\_a$  ‘to burn, scald s.t. by accident:’  $ka.\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f-c-as\_a$  ‘he burned, scalded it.’
- $\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f-ən$  (\*) ‘to burn, scald s.t., tr.’ || According to some consultants, this item “is not used often” (in contrast to  $ka.\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f-c\_a$ ) but this may be due to the rarity of anyone burning or scalding s.t. on purpose, rather than to any inherent morpho-semantic oddity.
- $\sqrt{\dot{q}^w}u\acute{t}$  ‘to burn:’  $\dot{q}^w\acute{u}f-əltəx^w$ , s.t. $\dot{q}^w\acute{u}f-əltəx^w$  ‘brown horse.’ || Cf.  $\sqrt{\dot{q}^w}u\acute{t}$ ,  $\sqrt{\dot{q}^w}ə\acute{t}$ ,  $\sqrt{\dot{q}^w}əl$  (1-2),  $\sqrt{\dot{q}^w}al$ .
- $s.\dot{q}^w\acute{u}f-u\acute{c}$  ‘ashes.’
- $\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f-tí?$  (\*) ‘quiver.’ || PIS  $*\dot{q}^wa\acute{t}$  NIS ‘backpack, quiver’ (K184).
- $\sqrt{\dot{q}^w}əl$  (1):  $\dot{q}^wəl$  ‘ripe; done (food), cooked:’  $\dot{q}^wəl \text{ ?i}_s.\dot{q}^wəl\_a$  ‘the berries are ripe; June.’ || Cf.  $\sqrt{\dot{q}^w}u\acute{t}$ ,  $\sqrt{\dot{q}^w}ə\acute{t}$ ,  $\sqrt{\dot{q}^w}u\acute{t}$ ,  $\sqrt{\dot{q}^w}əl$  (2),  $\sqrt{\dot{q}^w}al$ . PS  $*\dot{q}^wal/y$  ‘to scorch, (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n); berry’ (K95). See also  $\acute{c}.\dot{q}^w\acute{a}\dot{q}^wipa?$  for a further possible etymological connection.
- $\dot{q}^wəl-əm$ ,  $\dot{q}^wəl-xál$ ,  $\dot{q}^wəl-ən$  ‘to roast (meat, fish, etc.) in an oven; to roast (meat) on an open fire, intr., tr.’ (For ‘to roast fish on an open fire’ see  $\acute{\lambda}áqsa?$ .)
- $s.\dot{q}^wəl-əm$  ‘s.t. roasted.’
- $\dot{q}^wəl-xi[t]-cút$  ‘to roast, bake s.t. for oneself:’  $\dot{q}^wəl-xi[t]-cút-kan$   $ki_s.qáwc\_a$  ‘I baked some potatoes for myself.’
- $n.\dot{q}^wəl-tən$  ‘barbecuing stick.’
- $\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f-álmən$  ‘starting to get ripe:’  $plan\ wa? \dot{q}^w\acute{e}f-álmən \text{ ?i}_s.\dot{q}^wəl\_a$  ‘the berries are starting to get ripe.’
- $\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f\{?\}<\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f\}-a\acute{t}$  ‘overripe, overcooked.’
- $\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f\{?\}<\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f\}-a\acute{t}-\acute{t}ul$  ‘(really) overripe, overcooked:’  $plan\ wa? \dot{q}^w\acute{e}f\{?\}<\dot{q}^w\acute{e}f\}-a\acute{t}-\acute{t}ul \text{ ?i}_s.qáwc\_a\ s.k^w\acute{u}k^w-su$  ‘your potatoes are overcooked.’
- $s.\dot{q}^wəl$  (A) ‘ripe; done, cooked’ (with stative  $s-$ ); (B) ‘berry’ (with

nominalizer s-). || Both homophonous with s.ǫ́wəl ‘copper’ (√ǫ́wəl (2)).

- ǫ́wəl-us-cín-əm ‘to eat berries as one is picking them.’
- ǫ́wəl-až ‘fruit tree.’
- ǫ́wəl-áz-tən (ǫ́wəl-áy-tən, n.ǫ́wəl-áy-tən) ‘orchard.’
- s.ǫ́wəl-ap (General term for ‘Wood Strawberry,’ *Fragaria vesca*, and ‘Blue-leaved Wild Strawberry,’ *Fragaria virginiana*: ka.kʷlíʔ-us\_a ʔi.s.ǫ́wəl-áp\_a ‘the strawberries are ripening (are still yellow/green); May.’)
- ǫ́wəl-áp-am ‘to pick strawberries.’
- ǫ́wəl-áp-až ‘strawberry bush.’
- n.ǫ́wəl-ank ‘sunny side (of mountain):’ n.ǫ́wəl-ánk-s\_a ti\_s.ǫ́wəm\_a ‘on the sunny side of the mountain.’
- ǫ́wəl-á<l>ńak-əm ‘to sun oneself.’
- ǫ́wəl-alk ‘net gets warm and moist’ (when not properly dried before being stored away; might get mouldy).
- ǫ́wəl-áw-əm ‘to pick berries:’ nás-kan ǫ́wəláw-əm ‘I am going to pick berries.’
- s.ǫ́wəl-aw ‘s.t. picked (fruit, berries).’
- ǫ́wəl:ǫ́wəl (A) ‘to sit in the sun and get hot;’ (B) ‘to get a diaper rash.’
- ʔi.ǫ́wəl:ǫ́wəl (\*) ‘June.’

√ǫ́wəl (2): s.ǫ́wəl ‘copper.’ || Cf. ǫ́wəl (1), through a possible reference to the colour of (dark) copper, which resembles that of something roasted. CSLT \*ǫ́wəy (mostly red.) ‘copper’ (with \*ǫ́wəl in Chilliwack, Lillooet and Thompson), K228.

ǫ́wəl ‘dead trees, dead bushes.’ || Cf. √ǫ́wəl (1). PIS \*ǫ́wəl ‘to wilt, wither’ (K184).

- n.ǫ́wəl-á{ʔə}ǫ́ ‘to burn the skin of a fern root (in order to prepare the inside of the root).’
- n.ǫ́wəl-á{ʔə}ǫ́-əm ‘to smoke bunchgrass (s.ləqəm-ʔúl) in order to make it into decorative strips for on a basket (like pústəń).’

√ǫ́wəl: See ǫ́wəl{ʔ}<ǫ́wəl>ǫ́-aʔ (under ǫ́wəl (1)).

ǫ́wəlǫ́ (\*) (Unidentified small white seagull.) || Cf. Squamish ǫ́wəlítq ‘gull,’ Musqueam and Chilliwack (Upriver Halkomelem) ǫ́wəlítəq ‘gull

(big),’ Cowichan  $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}ni$  ‘gull’ (Kuipers 1967:365), to which one should add Bella Coola  $\acute{q}^w\acute{li}tq$  ‘seagull’ (Nater 1990:99) and Samish  $q^w\acute{a}ni$  (with unglottalized  $q^w$ ) ‘seagull’ (Galloway 1990:67).

$n.\acute{q}^w\acute{a}l\acute{q}-\acute{a}n$  ( $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}l\acute{q}-\acute{a}n$ ) ‘to turn s.t. inside out, tr.’ || The segment  $\acute{q}$  may be a suffix, cf.  $z\acute{a}\acute{l}\acute{q}$  and  $\acute{x}\acute{a}\acute{q}$ .

—  $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}l\acute{q}-\acute{a}c$  ‘gramophone (esp., old-fashioned type with horn).’

$\acute{q}^w\acute{a}l\acute{x}^w-\acute{i}lx$  : See  $\acute{q}\acute{a}l\acute{x}^w-\acute{i}lx$ .

$\sqrt{\acute{q}^w\acute{li}7k}$  : See  $\acute{q}^w\acute{l}\acute{a}\langle l \rangle 7ik$  (under  $\sqrt{\acute{x}^w\acute{li}7k}$ ).

$\acute{c}.\acute{q}^w\acute{a}q^w\acute{i}pa?$ , s.t.  $q^w\acute{a}q^w\acute{i}pa?$  F ‘doe.’ || PS  $*\acute{q}^w\acute{a}y-pa?$  (red.) ‘(young or female) deer’ (K98, with suggested possible relations to  $*\acute{q}^w\acute{a}l/y$  to scorch, (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n); berry’ (K95) or  $*\acute{q}^w\acute{a}y$  ‘to rock, shake, sway’ (K98)).

$\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{q}^w\acute{i}la$  ‘Hog Fennel, Desert Parsley’ (“Wild Carrot”), *Lomatium macrocarpum*. || May contain initial reduplication.

$\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{q}^w\acute{u}7\text{†}$  ‘bone.’ See *lak* for an example. || May contain initial reduplication. PS  $*\acute{q}^w\acute{a}wa\text{†}$  (red.) ‘bone’ (K90, who does not list the Lillooet form, and, considering that the only non-Interior form (Sechelt  $\acute{q}\acute{a}\acute{q}^w\acute{a}wa\text{†}$  ‘bone (stuck in throat)’) possibly results from borrowing, suggests that we may in fact have a NIS form  $*\acute{q}^w\acute{u}7\text{†}$ ).

—  $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{q}^w\acute{u}7\text{†}-\acute{a}\acute{x}^w\acute{a}c$  ‘breastbone.’

—  $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{q}^w\acute{u}7\text{†}-\acute{a}q^w$  ‘skull.’

$\sqrt{\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}}$  :  $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\langle ? \rangle \acute{x}$  ‘to go off, to spoil (esp., anything fat that is not refrigerated properly).’ || Variant of  $\acute{x}^w\acute{a}\langle ? \rangle \acute{x}$ .

$s.\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}t$  ‘foot, leg.’ || PS  $*\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}/\acute{x}^w$  II ‘claw, leg, foot, nail’ (K97).

—  $s.\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}t-x\acute{a}n$  ‘track.’  $\acute{l}ak\ k\acute{a}n.c7\acute{a}\ ?i.s.\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}t-x\acute{a}n-s_a$  ‘its tracks are around here.’

$\sqrt{\acute{q}^w\acute{i}\acute{x}}$  :  $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}:\acute{q}^w\acute{i}\acute{x}$  ‘black.’ || PS  $*\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}/\acute{x}^w$  I ‘to smoke (of fire), smoke color’ (K97), PCS  $*\acute{q}^w\acute{i}\acute{x}^w$  ‘dark color’ (K151, without reference to the PS root).

—  $\acute{q}^w\acute{i}\acute{x}-us$  ‘black (person).’

—  $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}:\acute{q}^w\acute{i}\acute{x}-us$  ‘blacks.’

—  $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}:\acute{q}^w\acute{i}\acute{x}-lur\acute{m}\acute{x}^w$  ‘black sand.’

—  $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}:\acute{q}^w\acute{i}\langle \acute{q}^w \rangle \acute{x}-usa?$  ‘Northern Black Currant,’ *Ribes hudsonianum*.

- √q̣<sup>w</sup>əx̄<sup>w</sup> ‘nail (on toe or finger):’ q̣<sup>w</sup>əx̄<sup>w</sup>-qín-xən ‘toenail.’  
 — q̣<sup>w</sup>əx̄<sup>w</sup>-qín-aka? ‘fingernail.’
- √q̣<sup>w</sup>aḫ<sup>w</sup> : s.q̣<sup>w</sup>aḫ<sup>w</sup> ‘skinny.’ || PS \*q̣<sup>w</sup>aḫ<sup>w</sup> ‘skinny’ (K97).  
 — n.q̣<sup>w</sup>aḫ<sup>w</sup>-q ‘to have a skinny, bony bum.’
- √q̣<sup>w</sup>əḡ<sup>w</sup> ‘low:’ q̣<sup>w</sup>əḡ<sup>w</sup>-p ‘to slide down (clothing):’ q̣<sup>w</sup>əḡ<sup>w</sup>-p ti<sub>1</sub>s.ʔəx̄<sup>w</sup>-q-s<sub>1</sub>a  
 ‘his pants slid down.’  
 — q̣<sup>w</sup>əḡ<sup>w</sup>-p-álwas ‘pants slide down.’  
 — q̣<sup>w</sup>əḡ<sup>w</sup>-xál ‘to lower one’s price, to have a sale, intr.:’ q̣<sup>w</sup>əḡ<sup>w</sup>-xál-ʔkax<sup>w</sup>  
 ‘lower your price!; wáʔ<sub>1</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u? q̣<sup>w</sup>əḡ<sup>w</sup>-xál ti<sub>1</sub>waʔ<sub>1</sub>x̄<sup>w</sup>iman-áʔx̄<sup>w</sup> ‘the  
 storekeeper is having a sale.’  
 — q̣<sup>w</sup>əḡ<sup>w</sup>-xít ‘to bargain with s.o., to get the price down of s.t. that s.o.  
 is selling.’
- √q̣<sup>w</sup>wis (?): n.q̣<sup>w</sup>wís-qín (q̣<sup>w</sup>wís-qín) M ‘axe.’ || CSLT \*q̣<sup>w</sup>əwis-qin ‘axe’  
 (K227). The F gloss is *ḷamín*.
- n.q̣<sup>w</sup>wus ‘stump of tree.’ || Possibly contains -us ‘face.’  
 — n.q̣<sup>w</sup>wə<w̄>s ‘little stump.’
- q̣<sup>w</sup>wils, q̣<sup>w</sup>wíls-tən : See q̣<sup>w</sup>wíls-tən.
- √q̣<sup>w</sup>əyxán : q̣<sup>w</sup>əy:q̣<sup>w</sup>əyxán (\*) (Unidentified plant.)
- √q̣<sup>w</sup>z : See s.q̣<sup>w</sup>z-ə<z>w̄əs (under súq̣<sup>w</sup>az̄).
- √q̣<sup>w</sup>əz̄ ‘to keep time (in music):’ s.q̣<sup>w</sup>əz̄-xən, q̣<sup>w</sup>əz̄-xn-ám ‘to tap one’s  
 feet, move one’s feet in time with music.’ || Also recorded with  
 unglottalized z in these forms and in the derivations below. PS  
 \*q̣<sup>w</sup>əy ‘to rock, shake, sway’ (K98). See also č.q̣<sup>w</sup>áq̣<sup>w</sup>ipaʔ.
- q̣<sup>w</sup>z̄-ilx ‘to dance (either white man’s dance or Indian dance):’ q̣<sup>w</sup>z̄-ílx-  
 kaʔ s.ʔənc mútaʔ ti<sub>1</sub>n.pátənh<sub>1</sub>a ‘my partner and I danced.’ || See  
 siq̣<sup>w</sup>úta for the exclusive term for ‘to do an Indian dance.’  
 — q̣<sup>w</sup>z̄-íl-x-áʔx̄<sup>w</sup>, q̣<sup>w</sup>z̄-íl-x-tən ‘dancehouse, dance hall.’  
 — q̣<sup>w</sup>z̄-ákaʔ ‘to conduct (an orchestra).’
- q̣<sup>w</sup>áz-xal, q̣<sup>w</sup>áz-an ‘to blacken s.t. (e.g., s.ʔiw̄x<sup>w</sup>, by keeping it buried in  
 the ground), intr., tr.’ || Cf. s.q̣<sup>w</sup>zuck.
- n.q̣<sup>w</sup>áz-us-əm ‘to put black on one’s face, to blackface oneself.’  
 — n.q̣<sup>w</sup>z̄-álxkən, q̣<sup>w</sup>əz̄:q̣<sup>w</sup>z̄-álxkən ‘black hornet.’
- s.q̣<sup>w</sup>zuck ‘charcoal.’ || Cf. q̣<sup>w</sup>áz-xal.
- q̣<sup>w</sup>zuḫ<sup>w</sup> ‘cross (mark), X.’ || Cf. √q̣<sup>w</sup>zuḫ<sup>w</sup>.

- $\dot{q}^w z\acute{u}\check{x}^w$ -xal ‘to write an X instead of one’s signature; to vote (mark X on ballot), intr.’
- $n.\dot{q}^w z\acute{u}\check{x}^w$ -k-añ ‘to make an X on s.o.’s back, tr.:’  $n.\dot{q}^w z\acute{u}\check{x}^w$ -k-añ-as<sub>k</sub>u? ta<sub>w</sub>wa?  $\check{\lambda}$ i<sub>q</sub>-miñ-táli, ta<sub>w</sub>wa?  $\check{\gamma}^w$ u $\check{y}$ t-mín-tali ‘she made an X on the back of the one who came and slept with her.’
- $\dot{q}^w i\check{?}$ -əm,  $\dot{q}^w i\check{?}$ -xál,  $\dot{q}^w i\check{?}$ -ən ‘to squeeze or wring out water (from clothes), to squeeze out fruit, intr., tr.’ || Cf.  $\check{\nu}\dot{q}^w i\check{c}$ .
- $\check{\nu}\dot{q}^w u?$  ‘trap, snare; string, line:’  $s.\dot{q}^w u?$  ‘trap, snare.’
- $s.\dot{q}^w \acute{u}\check{<}\dot{q}^w u\check{>?}$  ‘small trap.’
- $\dot{q}^w ?$ -úm,  $\dot{q}^w ?$ - $\acute{u}\check{<}\check{?}\acute{>}\check{m}$  ‘to trap, intr.’ || The second form seems to be more frequently used than the first.
- $\dot{q}^w ?$ -u< $\check{?}\acute{>}\check{m}$ -mán ‘trapper.’
- $n.\dot{q}^w ?$ -úm-tən ‘trapline.’
- $\dot{q}^w u?$ -xít ‘to trap, snare s.t., tr.’
- $\dot{q}^w ?$ -íñak ‘string on bow, trigger on gun.’
- $\dot{q}^w \acute{u}?$ -qs-tən ‘strap (e.g., for gun).’
- $\dot{q}^w ?$ -á $\dagger$ na $\dagger$  (\*) ‘intestines of sturgeon.’ || Recorded from Charlie Mack only.
- $n.\dot{q}^w ?$ -ús-əm,  $n.\dot{q}^w ?$ -ús-ən ‘to bail hay, intr., tr.’ || Cf.  $n.\dot{q}^w \acute{u}s$ -alk-arn *id.* ( $\check{\nu}\dot{q}^w us$  (2)).
- $n.\dot{q}^w u?$ -c,  $n.\dot{q}^w u?$ -c-ám ‘to take food home; to go to a gathering and get food.’
- $\dot{q}^w ?$ ap ‘sack.’
- $\dot{q}^w ?$ ak ‘bridgelip sucker (fish).’ || PIS  $*\dot{q}^w a?k$  ‘a river fish (sucker, chub, squawfish)’ (K184).

## X̣

- $\check{\nu}\check{x}\acute{a}p$  (1):  $\check{x}\acute{a}p$ -xál,  $\check{x}\acute{a}p$ -ən ‘to pile up flat things, intr., tr.’ || PIS  $*\check{x}\acute{a}p$  ‘to pile up flat objects’ (K197).
- $n.\check{x}\acute{a}p$ -xál ‘to pile up dishes, intr.’
- $s.\check{x}\acute{a}p$  ‘piled up.’
- $\check{x}p$ -ánis-əm,  $\check{x}p$ -ánis-ən ‘to pile up lumber, intr., tr.’

- n.ǰp-ús-ən ‘to double one’s jacket, socks, tr.’
- √ǰǰǰ (2): ǰǰ<ǰ>p ‘book stomach.’
- √ǰǰǰ<sup>w</sup> : ka.ǰpǰǰ<sup>w</sup>ǰ ‘s.t. thrown is caught.’
- ka.ǰpǰǰ<sup>w</sup>-s<sub>a</sub> ‘to catch s.t. thrown, to catch it in mid-air (e.g., dog catching a piece of bread with its mouth), tr.:’ ka.ǰpǰǰ<sup>w</sup>-sas<sub>a</sub> ‘he caught it.’
- √ǰǰǰ (1): ǰǰǰ-xál, ǰǰǰ-ən ‘to put s.t. close to a fire (to dry it out), intr., tr.’ || PIS \*ǰǰǰ ‘dry’ (K197), cf. PS \*x/ǰam ‘dry’ (K118, who also refers to PS \*ǰaw ‘dry,’ K127). See also √ǰǰǰ (2).
- ǰǰǰ-p ‘to dry out, get crispy:’ ǰǰǰ-p<sub>tú</sub>?ǰú? nǰǰ.ən.s.lǰp-xál<sub>a</sub> ‘what I planted dried up.’
- ǰǰǰ-p-úlmǰx<sup>w</sup> ‘soil is crispy from drought, is dried out; grass is dried out.’
- √ǰǰǰ (2) ‘dry (?)’: ǰǰǰ-xən ‘area in fish just before tail’ (crunchy when you eat it). || Probably related to √ǰǰǰ (1). See there for etymological comments.
- ǰǰǰ-q (\*) ‘neck joints of fish; big joint in human neck (probably Atlas and Axis).’
- ǰím-xal ‘to get a handful of s.t., intr.:’ ǰím-xal ǰlá.ti? ‘get a handful of it!’  
|| See also ǰmank for etymological information.
- n.s.ǰím, n.s.ǰím-min ‘to sneak into a woman’s home and lay beside her’ (as a marriage proposal; the woman could either reject or accept the suitor), intr., tr.: wa? ǰayǰ lá.ti? ta<sub>s</sub>.múǰac<sub>a</sub>, wa? múta? ǰǰ[s]-s.qǰǰa?; cuwa?-s<sub>tú</sub>?ti? s.qǰǰa?, ǰ<sup>w</sup>ǰǰǰǰ<sup>w</sup>ǰǰ<sup>w</sup>ǰ<sup>w</sup>u?; wa?, níǰ<sub>tú</sub>? sǰs<sub>n</sub>ǰák-lǰx ta<sub>s</sub>.qǰǰa?-s<sub>a</sub> ǰúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> ǰwas<sub>c</sub>ǰix<sup>w</sup> n.s.ǰím-min-əm ‘there was the woman, she had a dog; that was her own dog, it was a black one; so the dog changed into a person and he went in to lay beside her.’ || -mín (instead of -min) would have been expected in the transitive form.
- √ǰǰǰǰ (?): ǰǰǰǰ-tǰn (\*) ‘dragnet (pulled by two canoes).’ || See also ǰmank for etymological information.
- ǰmank ‘heavy.’ || PS \*ǰǰǰ I ‘heavy’ (K127, who also links this root to ǰǰǰǰ-tǰn ‘dragnet (pulled by two canoes)’ and ǰím-xal ‘to get a handful of s.t.’

- n.ǰmánk-áp (also recorded n.ǰmank-áp) ‘slow-moving.’
- ǰætq-án ‘to make a hole in s.t., pierce s.t., tr.’
- s.ǰætq ‘hole (e.g., in wall).’
- s.ǰǎǰǰtǰ ‘little hole.’
- ka.ǰtǰq\_a ‘hole falls in s.t.’ (synonymous with ka.kpǰx<sup>w</sup>\_a).
- n.ǰætq-ǰq ‘hole in the bottom of s.t. (canoe, bucket, etc.).’
- ǰætq-ána? ‘hole in earlobe.’
- ǰætq-áǰmǰx-xal ‘Black Twinberry, Twinflower Honeysuckle’ (literally “makes a hole in your stomach,” reflecting the fact the berries are generally held to be inedible), *Lonicera involucrata*. (The “sticks” (young twigs) of this plant are boiled into a medicinal tea.)
- ǰætq-áǰmǰx-xál-aǰ ‘Black Twinberry bush.’
- ǰætq-úlǰmǰx<sup>w</sup> ‘hole in ground.’
- n.ǰætq-la-qín-tǰn ‘fontanel, soft spot on baby’s head.’
- √ǰǎt? : ǰǎt?-ílǰ ‘to limp.’ || The glottalization of -ilǰ ‘body’ is unexpected.
- √ǰǎc ‘complete:’ ǰǎc-p-qíǰqíǰǰ-kst M ‘hundred.’ || The F gloss is ǰǎc-p-qíǰqǰǰǰ-kst. PS \*ǰǎc ‘ready, completed’ (K123), for which see also ǰ<sup>w</sup>ǰúcin.
- s.ǰǎc-p-ásǰǰt (A) ‘week;’ (B) ‘Sunday’ (synonymous with zap-íwǰs).
- √ǰǎc (?): n.ǰǎǰǰǰǰc-xǰn ‘to trot (horses).’
- ǰǎcǰm ‘box, coffin.’ || CSLT \*ǰǰcǰm ‘cedar box’ (K230).
- ǰǎǰǰǰcǰm ‘little box.’
- √ǰǎǰ (?): ǰǎǰ-ixǰn F ‘white man’s shoes.’ || Probably a borrowing from Shuswap s-ǰǰy-xǰn ‘shoe’ (Kuipers 1974:252). Cf. qǰǰ-ixǰn.
- √ǰǰc (?): s.ǰǰc-kǰn ‘back.’
- √ǰǰcǰǰ (?): n.ǰǰcǰǰ-mǰn ‘liver.’
- √ǰǰas : ǰǰa{?}s ‘tired, sore (from exercise, hard work).’
- ǰǰa{?}ǰ{?}a)s ‘to ache, feel tired all over.’
- nǰǰa{?}s-ǰk ‘to have a tired, aching back.’
- ǰǰa{?}s-xǰn ‘to have tired, aching legs, feet.’
- ǰǰa{?}s-ǰlǰmǰt ‘to have a tired, aching neck.’
- ǰǰn ‘to get hurt, wounded:’ s.ǰǰǰǰ-s-kax<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>asu\_ǰǰn ‘be careful that you won’t get hurt;’ x<sup>w</sup>ǰǰǰ-as k<sup>w</sup>\_s.ǰǰn-su ‘don’t get hurt!’ (said to someone who is going to a dangerous place).

- *ǰáñ-s* ‘to hurt, wound s.o., tr.’
- √*ǰnúǰ* ‘noise (?)’: *ǰnúǰ-l-əqs-am* ‘to make noise through one’s nose’ (also recorded as ‘to sniff, draw back snot;’ in the latter meaning synonymous with *ǰúǰ-l-əqs-am*).
- √*ǰəñqñ* (?): *ǰəñ-qñ-áƒməx* (\*) ‘box.’ || The common term is *ǰəcəñ*.
- √*ǰəǰ* (1): *ǰəǰ* ‘Skunk-cabbage,’ *Lysichitum americanum*. || CSLT \**ǰəǰ* ‘skunk cabbage (?)’ (K230).
- √*ǰəǰ* (2): *ǰəǰ-xál*, *ǰəǰ-ən* ‘to chew on s.t. (mainly grass), intr., tr.’ || PS \**ǰiǰ* ‘to cut, bite, gnaw’ (K126, who also tentatively links this root to Lillooet *ǰiǰ-in* ‘to take a bite’).
- *ǰǰ-úlməx<sup>w</sup>-am* ‘to chew on the ground, intr.’
- √*ǰǰǰ* (3) (?): *ǰǰǰ:ǰǰǰ-m-ə<ñ>l-us* ‘to turn up one’s eyeballs.’ Cf. *ǰǰǰ* (2).
- √*ǰǰǰ* (1): ‘difficult, loved, worth going through an effort for:’ *ǰǰǰ* ‘difficult:’ *kála?* *ǰǰǰ* ‘it is really difficult.’ || Cf. *√ǰǰǰ* (2), also for etymological information.
- *s.ǰǰǰ* ‘what is needed, what one wants:’ *ñiǰ<sub>v</sub>ti?* *səna?* *n.s.ǰǰǰ* ‘that’s the one I want;’ *n.ʔáñwas* *k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>v</sub>.ǰǰǰ-kaƒ* *k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>v</sub>.huž<sub>v</sub>.k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm* ‘we need two persons two work;’ *n.ʔáñwas<sub>v</sub>.ǰu?* *k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>v</sub>.ǰǰǰ-s* ‘he just needs two persons.’
- *ǰǰǰ-miñ* ‘to want, like s.t., tr.:’ *ñiǰ<sub>v</sub>ti?* *səna?* *wa?* *ǰǰǰ-miñ-an* ‘that’s the one I want;’ *ǰǰǰ-miñ-as* *k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>v</sub>.zəwát-n-as* *ǰ<sub>v</sub>.wát-an* ‘he wanted to know who I was;’ *ǰǰǰ-miñ-as* *k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>v</sub>.zəwát-n-as* *k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>v</sub>.n.s.la:líltəñ* ‘he wanted to know who my parents were;’ *wá?*-*ƒkan* *ǰit* *ǰǰǰ-min* *k<sup>w</sup>ənswa<sub>v</sub>.ka.ʔáćǰ<sub>v</sub>-m<sub>v</sub>* *ƒəs<sub>v</sub>.sítst*, *ǰiǰ-əm* *s.núwa* ‘I also want to be able to see at night, just like you.’
- *ǰǰǰ-xit* ‘to take s.o.’s part, tr.:’ *ǰǰǰ-xi[t]-c-as* ‘he took my part.’
- *ǰǰǰ=əǰ* ‘to get in trouble:’ *ǰǰǰ=əǰ-kán<sub>v</sub>kƒ* ‘I might get in trouble.’
- *ǰǰǰ=əǰ-xal* ‘to cause trouble, intr.’
- √*ǰǰǰ* (2): *ǰǰǰ-əm* ‘to climb a hill or ladder:’ *ǰák<sub>v</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u?* *ká.ta?*, *xá?*-*s<sub>v</sub>* *ʔə.tú-na* *ti<sub>v</sub>q<sup>w</sup>ú<sub>v</sub>*; *súǰ<sup>w</sup>ast*, *ʔúq<sup>w</sup>a?*, *ǰak* *múta?* *ǰǰǰ-əm* ‘he went along there, on the high ground away from the water; he went down, he had a drink, and he went uphill again.’ || Related together with *√ǰǰǰ* (1) to PS \**ǰǰǰ* ‘to want; difficult’ in K125.
- *ǰǰǰ-əm-s* ‘to bring, take s.t. uphill, tr.’

- ǰáǰ-am-ús ‘to go uphill in a straight line (not diagonally).’
- s.ǰǎ<ǰ>ǰ-ǎm ‘low hill.’
- ǰá(ǰ)<ǰ>ǰ (\*) ‘steep, steep trail.’
- ǰǎǰ<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to cut s.t. with scissors, tr.’
- ǰǎǰ<sup>w</sup>-mǎn ‘pliers, scissors.’
- ǰǎǰ ‘cold (weather).’
- n.ǰǰ-alc ‘to be cold in the house:’ s.tǰǰ<sup>w</sup>ǰǰ? n.ǰǰ-alc tǰ<sub>n</sub>.cúw?ǰ<sub>a</sub> citx<sup>w</sup>  
‘my house is really cold.’
- √ǰǰǰ (1): ‘to be done in a certain way:’ wa? ǰǰǰ ǰǰ.cǰá ‘this is the way  
to do it; this is how it’s done.’ || See ǰǰ-ǎm for etymological  
information.
- ka.ǰǰǰ<sub>a</sub> ‘to work, to work out:’ huǰ ka.ǰǰǰ<sub>a</sub> ‘it is going to work out;’  
cǰma kǰǰ-n-ás, x<sup>w</sup>ǰǰǰǰ? k<sup>w</sup>as ka.ǰǰǰ<sub>a</sub>, plǰnǰǰ? wa? kǰx ‘he  
tried his darndest to take it off, but it didn’t work, it was already  
dry.’
- ǰǰǰ-c ‘to do s.t. in a certain way, to treat s.o. in a certain way, tr.:’  
ǰǰǰ-c-kan l<sub>tǰ</sub>.s.cun-ǎm-ǎn-c-ás<sub>a</sub> ‘I did it the way you taught me;’  
kǰn-ǎm su<sub>tǰ</sub>.ǰǰǰ[-s]-turǰx ǰǰ.cǰá ‘why are you doing this to me?;  
why are you treating me like this?;’ qaǰím-ǎn-s-kan tǰ<sub>s</sub>.ǰǰǰ[-s]-  
turǰǰh-as<sub>a</sub> ‘I heard what he did to you.’
- ka.ǰǰǰ-c<sub>a</sub> ‘to manage to do s.t., tr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>ǰǰǰ<sub>ha</sub> k<sup>w</sup>asu ka.ǰǰǰ-c<sub>a</sub> ‘aren’t  
you able to do it?;’ wǰǰ-ǰkanǰǰ? ka.ǰǰǰ-c<sub>a</sub> s.ǰǰnc ‘I can do it  
myself.’
- √ǰǰǰ (2): ǰǰ<ǰ>ǰ-c ‘to tease s.o., tr.’
- ǰǰ<ǰ>ǰ-ǰǰǰ-ǎm ‘to tease s.o. (esp., children), intr.’
- √ǰǰ (?): ǰǰ-ǰka? ‘bucket, pail.’
- √ǰǰǰ (1): to build a wall, put in a wall:’ ǰǰǰ-ǎn ‘to put up a wall (also a  
wall around one’s garden), tr.’ || PS \*ǰǰǰ ‘to cover with planks,  
board covering’ (K124).
- ǰǰǰ-mǰǰ ‘chips left by beaver when gnawing down a tree.’
- n.ǰǰǰ-ǰ-tǰn ‘tailgate; box on back of wagon or car.’
- n.ǰǰ-ǰws ‘planks on muddy ground (for walking on).’
- ǰǰ-ǰlap F ‘floor.’
- ǰǰǰ-mǰn, ǰǰǰ-tǰn ‘wall.’

- n.ǰl-íńwas ‘partition.’
- n.ǰl-íńwas-tn-an ‘to put in a partition, tr.’
- n.ǰl-íməm ‘inside wall, partition.’
- n.ǰl-ím[əm]-mən ‘wallboards.’ || Cf. next item.
- n.ǰl-íməm-tən ‘stuff one puts on wall, like wallboard or lumber.’  
     || Probably synonymous with preceding item.
- n.ǰl-ímm-ən ‘to put on a wall, to put on wallboard, tr.’ || Possibly  
     \*n.ǰl-ím[əm]-m[ən]-ən, which would parallel the structure of the  
     next item.
- n.ǰl-íməm-tn-an ‘to put on the whole wallboard, tr.’
- √ǰəl (2): ǰəl-ən ‘to beg, to collect, hold a collection (e.g., when s.o.  
     dies).’ || The sequence -ən is either a formative or the  
     transitivizer -ən; see also the following items, where it occurs in  
     all derivations, except one.
- ǰəl-ən-mín ‘to charge s.o. for services, tr.:’ ǰəl-ən-mín-c-as ‘he charged  
     me.’
- ǰəl:ǰá<ǰ>ǰ-ən ‘always begging.’
- ǰəl-ən-cám ‘to beg for food, intr.’ || See ká<k>za?-mín for an example.
- ǰəl-ən-c-mín ‘to beg for food (or tobacco) from s.o., tr.’
- n.ǰəl:ǰǰ-əc ‘to wait around people until they offer you food.’
- √ǰəl : s.ǰəl ‘steep (hill or road):’ s.ǰəl tǰx<sup>w</sup>wáᄡa ‘the road is steep.’  
     || PS \*xəl, \*xal ‘to hang spread out; steep’ (K117, who also  
     links Lillooet xəl-ən ‘hoist up flag,’ together with s.xal ‘edge, rim  
     (of hill or table)’ and ka.xál\_a ‘get to or hang over an edge,’ to  
     this PS doublet).
- ǰəl:ǰǰ-əm ‘steep’ (not as steep as s.ǰəl).
- ǰəl:ǰǰ-áws F ‘steep sidehill.’
- s.ǰəl-c ‘steep (river)bank.’
- √ǰal ‘to cut:’ ǰá<ǰə>ǰ-q<sup>w</sup>-am ‘to cut one’s hair (esp. as a sign of  
     mourning):’ plan wa? ǰa<ǰə>ǰ-q<sup>w</sup>-ám\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ta\_səm?ám-s\_a, cut  
     k<sup>w</sup>\_s.plan-s wa? s.zá?tən ‘his wife had cut her hair already,  
     because she thought that she had already been widowed.’ || See  
     ǰá<ǰə>ǰ-q<sup>w</sup>-ań below for etymological information.
- ǰá<ǰə>ǰ-q<sup>w</sup>-ań ‘to cut s.o.’s hair, tr.:’ ǰá<ǰə>ǰ-q<sup>w</sup>-ań-c ‘cut my hair!’

|| Borrowing from Squamish  $\check{x}a\check{x}lq^w n$  ‘cut sb.’s hair,’ which goes back to PS  $*\check{v}i/al$  ‘to cut (as hair)’ (K134).

$\check{x}il-\check{e}m$  ‘to do s.t. in a certain way, intr.:’  $\check{x}il-\check{e}m-\check{t}kan$   $ni.s.cun-c-ax^w_a$ ,  $\check{7}a\check{z}-\check{e}n-\check{t}kan$  ‘I did like you told me, I bought it;’  $k^w\acute{i}k^w>s.\check{\lambda}u?$   $\check{7}ay\check{t}$   $la.ti?$   $k^w as.mul-c-amh$ ,  $lan$   $\check{7}uq^w a?$ ,  $\check{7}uq^w a?$ ;  $wa\check{7}.\check{\lambda}u?$   $\check{7}a.ti?$   $\check{x}il-\check{e}m$   $\check{\lambda}u$   $wa\check{q}^w.\check{\lambda}u?$   $tu?$ ,  $ni\check{t}.\check{k}a.tu\check{7}.\check{\lambda}u?$   $s.zuq^w-s$  ‘he just dipped in his mouth a little bit, and he was already drinking, drinking; he kept on doing that until he got carried away by the water, and he died, I guess.’ See  $\check{v}laq^w$ ,  $\check{v}kil$  (2), and  $\check{x}a\check{\lambda}^w-mih$  ( $\check{v}\check{x}a\check{\lambda}^w$  (2)) for additional examples. || PS  $*\check{x}il$ ,  $*\check{7}a\check{x}il$  ‘thus, like, similar’ (K125, who also lays a link to  $\check{v}\check{x}i\check{t}$  (1) ‘to be done in a certain way’).

- $s.\check{x}il-\check{e}m$  ‘what happens to s.o., what s.o. does:’  $s.t\check{e}\check{x}^w.\check{\lambda}u?$   $q\check{e}l$   $ti.s.\check{x}il-\check{e}m-s_a$  ‘it was really too bad what happened to him.’
- $s.\check{x}il-t\check{e}n$  ‘track, sign of presence of s.o. or s.t.:’  $\check{\lambda}iq.k^w u?$ ,  $my!$ ,  $\check{7}i.s.\check{x}il-t\check{e}n-s_a$   $\check{7}i.s.k^w\check{e}m:k^w\acute{u}k^w>mh\check{t}_a$   $l.ti.s.\check{7}istkn_a$  ‘she got there, and my!, there were tracks and footprints of children all over the underground house.’
- $p\check{e}t.\check{x}il-\check{e}m$  ‘to make s.t. worse, intr.:’  $x^w\check{7}a\check{z}$   $k^w asu.p\check{e}t.\check{x}il-\check{e}m$  ‘don’t make it worse!’
- $\check{x}i\check{c}\check{x}\check{e}>|s$  ‘to look after s.o., give s.o. moral support (e.g., when there is a death in the family).’

$\check{x}\check{e}l\check{e}m\acute{a}n$  (\*) ‘sexually aroused, “horny.”’

$\check{x}l\acute{it}-xal$ ,  $\check{x}l\acute{it}-\check{e}n$  ‘to invite people to a meeting, party or feast (potlatch), intr., tr.:’  $wa\check{7}$   $\check{7}i.wa\check{7}.\check{x}l\acute{it}-xal$  ‘there is going to be a potlatch;’  $h\acute{u}y-\check{t}ka\check{t}$   $\check{x}l\acute{it}-xal$  ‘we are going to invite a whole bunch;’  $x^wuy$ ,  $k^w\acute{u}l-\check{e}m.ma\check{t}$   $k^w u.s.\check{7}i\check{t}\check{e}n$ ,  $k^w u.x^w\check{7}i\check{t}$ ;  $h\acute{u}y-\check{t}ka\check{t}$   $\check{x}l\acute{it}-\check{e}n$   $\check{7}i.\check{7}ux^walm\acute{i}x^w_a$  ‘come on, make batch of food, lots of it; we are going to invite a bunch of people.’ (For the use of intransitive  $-\check{t}ka\check{t}$  in a transitive predication in the last example see Van Eijk 1997:157, to which we should add that, as the above example shows,  $-\check{t}ka\check{t}$  may be added to auxiliaries other than  $wa\check{7}$ .) See  $p\check{e}l+a\check{t}+c\acute{i}t\check{x}^w$  for an additional example. || PIS  $*\check{x}\check{e}lit$  ‘to ask, invite’ (K197).

- $s.\check{x}l\acute{it}-xal$  ‘feast, potlatch.’

ǰluń, ǰə:ǰlún ‘to be in short supply; to run out of s.t., be short of s.t.’

ǰluń ʔi\_n.s.qláw\_a ‘I did not have enough money;’ ǰluń

ʔi\_n.s.pám-s\_a (ǰluń ʔi\_n.s.lóqm\_a) ‘I am running out of firewood (hay);’ ǰlún-4kan k<sup>w</sup>u\_ʔá<ʔə>ńwas mit ‘I am short two dimes’

(also recorded with ǰə:ǰlún).

— s.ǰluń, s.ǰə:ǰlún ‘what one is short of:’ plan ʔayʦ x<sup>w</sup>ʔit-usaʔ

ti\_s.ǰə:ǰlún-4kaʦ\_a ‘we are short a lot of money;’ tǣx<sup>w</sup>=əx<sup>w</sup> ʔayʦ

ʔi\_s.ǰlún-4kaʦ\_a ‘we are getting further in the hole.’

ǰaláx<sup>w</sup>zaʔ ‘Yellowbells, Yellowbell Fritillary,’ *Fritillaria pudica*. || PIS

\*ǰəlx<sup>w</sup> ‘tooth’ (K197). The connection to ‘tooth’ results from the shape of the bulb.

ǰəlq-án ‘to fit s.t. into a crack, into a narrow space (e.g. in the space between books and the shelf over them), tr.’

— ka.ǰlǣq\_a ‘to fit (e.g., clothing):’ ka.ǰlǣq\_a\_túʔ\_a ‘it fits.’ || The

presence of \_tuʔ (instead of expected ǰúʔ) may be a misrecording).

— ka.ǰlǣq-s\_a ‘to have s.t. fitting, tr.:’ ka.ǰlǣq-s-kan\_a ti\_kapúh\_a ‘the coat fits me.’

ǰəlǣ ‘to roll down.’ || Cf. ǰalálǣ. The segment ǣ is possibly a suffix

(with a possible meaning ‘(to turn) around’): cf. ǣ<sup>w</sup>álǣ-ən and zəǰǣ. PS \*ǰəlǣǣ/k ‘to turn, whirl, roll’ (K125).

— ǰəlǣ-án ‘to roll s.t. down, tr.’

— ǰəlǣ-ílx ‘to roll down (oneself).’

— ǰəlǣ-sút ‘to roll down by itself.’

— ǰəl<ə>ǣǣ ‘to keep rolling down.’

— ǰəl:ǰlǣǣ ‘various things (e.g., rocks) rolling down.’

— ǰəl:ǰlǣǣ-xál ‘to roll down several things, intr.:’ ǰəl:ǰlǣǣ-xál ki\_s.pám-s\_a ‘to roll down blocks of firewood.’

— ka.ǰlǣǣ\_a ‘to roll down (suddenly).’

ǰalálǣ (ǰalálǣaʔ) ‘hoop.’ || Cf. ǰəlǣ.

√ǰək (1): ǰək-xál, ǰək-ən ‘to count s.t., intr., tr.:’ s.ʔənc\_a ti\_ǰək-ən-

tálih\_a ‘I am the one who is counting it.’ || Cf. √ǰək (2).

— ǰk-úsʔ-am, ǰk-úsʔ-an ‘to count money (paper and coins), intr., tr.’

— ǰk-álc-əm ‘to count money (coins only), intr.’

- n.ǰək-c ‘worth anything:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔǰz<sub>ti</sub>? s.taṁ l<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>as<sub>ən</sub>.ǰək-c ‘he isn’t worth anything.’
- n.ǰək-c-ǰń ‘to put a price on s.t., tr.’
- n.ǰək-c-tən ‘price of s.t.’ See ʔix<sup>w</sup>a for an example.
- n.ǰək:ǰək-xál, n.ǰək:ǰk-ən ‘to count people, intr., tr.’
- n.ǰǎ<ǰ>k-ən ‘to count animals, tr.’
- n.ǰǎ<ǰ>k-q<sup>w</sup>-ǰń (n.ǰək-q<sup>w</sup>-ǰń) ‘to count eggs, tr.’
- √ǰək (2): ‘to instruct, order:’ ka.ǰək<sub>a</sub> ‘to obey, listen:’ ka.ǰək<sub>a</sub>maɬ ‘listen!’; x<sup>w</sup>ʔǰz k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>ka.ǰək<sub>a</sub></sub> ‘he doesn’t listen.’ || Probably related to √ǰək (1), through a common meaning ‘to control, bring order to s.t.’ K124 indeed relates this root together with √ǰək (1) to PS \*ǰək ‘to think, remember, teach.’
- ǰək-ən ‘to correct s.o., tr.’
- ka.ǰək-s<sub>a</sub> ‘to get s.o. to do s.t., tr.:’ ka.ǰək-s-kan<sub>a</sub> ‘I got him to do it.’
- ǰək-am-sút ‘to guess, imagine s.t., intr.’
- ǰək-an-cút ‘to do as one pleases, to refuse to listen to advice.’
- ǰək-xít ‘to instruct, tell s.o. s.t., tr.’ || See s.kí<sup>ŋ</sup>w for an example.
- ǰək:ǰk-ət, n.s.ǰək:ǰk-ət ‘bossy’ (“what he says, goes”).
- ǰək=ak=ək ‘bossy (to keep arguing to get one’s way, like a child that is fussy about its food, or s.o. who wants to go somewhere while his parents forbid it); trying to tell people what to do; to want to be really bossy.’
- s.ǰək-xál, s.ǰək-s ‘to be bossy (to people), to boss people, intr., tr.:’ kálaʔ<sub>ǰu</sub>? wa? s.ǰək-xál ‘he is really bossy;’ kálaʔ<sub>ǰu</sub>? wa? s.ǰək-s-túm<sub>x</sub>-as ‘he is really bossing me.’
- n.ǰək-mən, n.ǰək-tən ‘law, custom.’
- ʔǎ<ʔ>ǰa? ǰək-xál (often syncopated into ʔaʔǰək-xál) ‘to go to Confession.’
- ǰk-ák?-am ‘to use sign language; to point out things, intr.’
- √ǰək (3): s.ǰək ‘perhaps, maybe:’ s.ǰək ʔačǰ-ən-ɬkán<sub>k<sub>ɬ</sub>tu</sub>? k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>čí</sub>? ‘maybe I’ll see a deer;’ s.ǰək nas-wit<sub>k<sub>ɬ</sub>tu</sub>? ‘they might go, you never know;’ wáʔ<sub>ha</sub> s.ǰək, ʔačǰ-n-əm<sub>k<sub>ɬ</sub>tu</sub>? k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>čí</sub>? ‘who knows, we might see a deer’

- √*ǰik* (?): *ǰik-c-am* ‘to gnaw on s.t. (when you don’t like it very much), intr.’
- ǰkit* ‘this side of s.t.:’ *ǰkít-s<sub>a</sub> ti<sub>n</sub>.q<sup>w</sup>ǰm<sub>a</sub>* ‘on this side of the mountain;’  
*ǰkít-s<sub>a</sub> ti<sub>n</sub>.cítx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub>* ‘on this side of my house’ (virtually synonymous with *l.cʔa n.ták-s<sub>a</sub> ti<sub>n</sub>.cítx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub>*; some speakers prefer *ǰkit-q-álc* below). || CSLT \**ǰ-ki-t* ‘this/near side’ (K230).
- *ǰkit-q-álc* ‘this side of the house.’
- *ǰkit-aláqaʔ* ‘this side of the water (lake, river, swamp).’
- *n.ǰkít-əc* ‘this side of the ditch.’
- ǰakt*, *s.ǰakt* ‘Fireweed,’ *Epilobium angustifolium*. || CSLT \**ǰakiʔt* ‘Fireweed’ (K223).
- *ǰǎk[t]-tń-áʔp* ‘Goldenrod,’ *Solidago spathulata*.
- √*ǰǎk<sup>w</sup>* : *ka.ǰǎk<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub>* ‘to get stuck in s.t. because one is too big.’ || Cf. *√ǰǎk<sup>w</sup>*.
- *s.ǰǎk<sup>w</sup>* ‘too small to fit.’ *waʔ s.ǰǎk<sup>w</sup> ti<sub>n</sub>.kapúh<sub>a</sub>* ‘my coat is too small (it doesn’t fit me):’ *waʔ s.ǰǎk<sup>w</sup> ti<sub>n</sub>.q<sup>w</sup>ʔíʔ-xn<sub>a</sub>* ‘my shoe is too small.’
- *ka.n.ǰǎk<sup>w</sup>-c<sub>a</sub>* ‘to get stuck in an opening (e.g., couch in a doorway).’
- *n.ǰǎk<sup>w</sup>-c-mín* ‘to hold s.t. in one’s mouth, tr.’
- √*ǰǎk<sup>w</sup>* ‘stuck together:’ *ǰǎk<sup>w</sup>-p* ‘to get stuck together (e.g., food that is dropped on the floor and dries up); to get quite dirty (food that is dropped and dries).’ (Note the connotation of dirtiness in this and the following two derivations.) || Cf. *√ǰǎk<sup>w</sup>*.
- *ǰǎk<sup>w</sup>-p-ál-us* ‘to get stuck in one’s eye (yellow muck, after sleeping too long)’ (also used as a scolding term).
- *ǰǎk<sup>w</sup>-p-əq* ‘to have excrement stuck to the hairs around one’s anus’ (mainly used as a scolding term).
- *ǰá{ʔ}<ǰǎ>k<sup>w</sup>* ‘artichoke; Jerusalem Artichoke,’ *Helianthus tuberosus*.
- √*ǰǎk<sup>w</sup>* : See *ǰá{ʔ}<ǰǎ>k<sup>w</sup>* (*√ǰǎk<sup>w</sup>*).
- √*ǰík<sup>w</sup>* ‘to get grabbed:’ *ka.ǰík<sup>w</sup>-s<sub>a</sub>* ‘to grab s.t., tr.?’; *ka.ǰík<sup>w</sup>-s-as<sub>a</sub>* ‘he grabbed it.’
- ǰǎq-ən* ‘to put s.t. in between s.t., tr.:’ *ǰǎq-ən ʔá.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>u.péq* ‘put a white one in between!’ || PS \**ǰǎq* ‘to envelop, wedge in’ (K127).
- *ka.ǰǎq<sub>a</sub>* ‘to get stuck in between.’

- s.ǰəq ‘stuck in between.’
- s.ǰiq ‘duck.’ || Thompson s.ǰiq ‘duck (gen.), various birds of the family Anatidae’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:793).
- s.ǰiq-ʔúl ‘Mallard,’ *Anas platyrhynchos* (synonymous with ǰ<sup>w</sup>ʂá†nə†).
- ǰíq-am ‘to hunt duck, intr.’
- ǰáǰ ‘to pay for job or service), intr.:’ ní†\_ti? wa? ǰáǰ ‘that’s the paymaster;’ s.ʔənc\_k† k<sup>w</sup>u\_ǰáǰ ‘I am the one who will pay.’  
|| PIS \*ǰáǰ ‘to pay a reward’ (K198).
- ǰáǰ-xal, ǰáǰ-ən ‘to pay s.o., intr., tr.:’ ǰáǰ-ən-c-as k<sup>w</sup>s.Bill ‘Bill payed me.’
- ǰáǰ-awí† ‘to pay for a ride on the bus, train, etc.’
- ǰáǰ-xal-s ‘to charge s.o., tr.:’ ǰáǰ-xal-s-túm†-as ‘he charged me (for a job he did for me).’
- ǰaǰíw† ‘flaps on a baby basket (basket cradle).’
- √ǰw (?) : ǰw-áǰan ‘(upper) arm.’
- √ǰaw : ka.ǰáw\_a F ‘to be surprised.’
- ka.ǰáw-s\_a ‘to surprise s.o., tr.:’ ka.ǰaw-s-tum†-káx<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘you surprised me.’
- s.ǰaw ‘a surprise:’ ʔi\_cíx<sup>w</sup>-wit-as, s.ǰáw\_tíʔ\_ǰu?; ʔačx-n-ít-as, s.†əǰ\_k\_ǰu? ʔi\_cíʔ\_a ‘when they got there they got a big surprise; they saw deer plopped down everywhere.’
- √ǰaw (?) : n.ǰáw-mən ‘palate.’
- √ǰiw : s.ǰiw, ǰiw ‘raw, uncooked.’ || PIS \*ǰiw ‘raw’ (K180).
- ǰí{?}<ǰə>w ‘raw, uncooked (s.t. that really should be cooked):’  
cʔás\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ\_ǰ† ta\_s.mə<m>†ac\_a, cʔás\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ\_ǰ†, cíla qa(ʔə)ẓ-mín-as  
ta\_s.kalú<l>ʔ\_a †əs\_k<sup>w</sup>ul-c-án-əm, ǰíq-xit-əm ʔi\_s.q<sup>w</sup>yíc\_a,  
ʔi\_s.taíəsəzh\_a, ʔi\_s.mú<m>†tm\_a, ʔi\_takm\_á\_ǰu?; x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz k<sup>w</sup>as\_zəwát-  
n-as †əs\_kas †əs\_ǰ<sup>w</sup>əl; x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz múta? k<sup>w</sup>\_s.ka.čáq<sup>w</sup>-s-as\_a  
†əs\_ǰí{?}<ǰə>w ‘the girl got pretty sick and tired of the Owl  
bringing her rabbits, squirrels, grouse, and all kinds of those  
things for food; she didn’t know how they were cooked; and she  
could not eat them while they were raw.’
- ǰí{?}<ǰə>w-xál ‘to eat s.t. raw, intr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz k<sup>w</sup>as\_ka.ǰí{?}<ǰə>w-xál\_a  
‘he cannot eat it raw.’

- √*ǰ*wis ‘shallow:’ n.ǰwí<w>s-əm ‘shallow:’ n.ǰwí<w>s-əm ʔayʔ ti\_n.ʔk<sup>w</sup>-  
 álus\_a ‘my basket is shallow.’ || Cf. ǰ<sup>w</sup>wis.
- ǰwəs-lílik, ǰwəs-lílik-əm ‘to swim just under the surface (fish).’
- ǰáwəh ‘low.’
- ǰáw:ǰáw:ǰáwəh ‘low area that just stretches on:’ wáʔ\_ǰuʔ ʔá.tiʔ ǰíl-  
 əm, níʔ\_ǰuʔ s.kí{ʔ}<kə>í-s k<sup>w</sup>as\_ǰáǰ-əm; níʔ\_ǰuʔ mútaʔ s.ʔá.taʔ-s  
 ǰáw:ǰáw:ǰáwəh\_a ʔ\_ǰák-as ʔaʔ-s\_a\_ǰúʔ\_a ti\_q<sup>w</sup>úʔ\_a ‘he kept on  
 doing that until he got too lazy to go uphill; so he kept going on  
 all along the low part close to the water.’
- s.ǰáwəh-k-əc ‘jaw, chin.’
- ǰáwəh-áqs-tən ‘lower leg.’
- ǰáwəh-ílx ‘to humble oneself (e.g., in Indian Court).’
- n.ǰáwəh-ánwas ‘humble, not proud.’
- n.ǰáwəh-ánwas-min ‘to obey s.o. (not being too proud to ignore s.o.’s  
 advice), tr.’
- n.ǰáwəh-ánwas-ən ‘to straighten s.o. out, tr.’
- n.ǰáwəh-áʔcaʔ, ǰáwəh-áícaʔ ‘humble’ (virtually synonymous with  
 n.ǰáwəh-ánwas).
- s.ǰáwʔ ‘awl.’
- n.ǰáwʔ-xən (\*) ‘shinbone.’ || The more common term seems to be ǰʔ-  
 áqs-xən.
- √*ǰ*əy (?): ǰəy-c-ám ‘to save food (e.g., for the next day; either for oneself  
 or for s.o. who might come).’
- √*ǰ*ay (?): ǰáy-əqs F ‘(male) coho salmon.’ || The term refers to the large  
 hooked-over nose of the adult male coho. The root may be related  
 to ǰzum ‘big’ (with z developed out of older y). The M gloss for  
 ǰáy-əqs is cáʔwin.
- ǰíy:ǰiy (Unidentified bird, possibly American Widgeon (“baldpate”),’ *Anas  
 americana*.) || Probably an onomatopoeia, which fits with the  
 Widgeon’s characteristic whistling call.
- √*ǰ*əʔ : ǰəʔ-p ‘to spark, throw sparks.’ || Tentatively linked to PIS \*ǰəy I  
 ‘to heat’ in K180.
- ǰəʔ-ən ‘to make s.t. spark, tr.’
- ǰəʔ-mən, ǰəʔ-tən ‘s.t. to start a fire (e.g., kindling, flintstone).’

- √*ǰaž* : *ka.ǰáz<sub>2</sub>a* ‘to get hurt really badly.’
- *ǰaž-akáʔ-əm*, *ǰáz-akaʔ-min* ‘to beat s.o. up, tr.’
  - ǰzum* ‘big, large, great, important.’ || PIS *ǰəy* II, NIS *ǰyum* ‘big, large’ (K180).
  - *ǰzúm-un* ‘to make s.t. big(ger), tr.’
  - *ǰzum-s* ‘to respect s.o., tr.’
  - *ǰžə<zə>ń* ‘a little bit bigger.’
  - *ǰžə<zə>ń-s* ‘to make it a little bit bigger, tr.’
  - *ǰzum-q<sup>w</sup>* ‘big (animal):’ *ǰzum-q<sup>w</sup> ti<sub>2</sub>n.ć+qáǰ<sub>2</sub>a* ‘I have a big horse.’
  - *ǰzúm-us* ‘to have a big head.’
  - *ǰzúm-anaʔ*, *n.ǰə:ǰzúm-anaʔ* ‘to have big ears.’
  - *ǰzúm-l-əqs*, *n.ǰzúm-l-əqs* ‘to have a big nose.’
  - *ǰzúm-xən* (A) ‘to have big feet;’ (B) ‘to be big (snowflakes):’ *ǰzúm-xən ʔayʔ ti<sub>2</sub>máq<sub>2</sub>a* ‘the snowflakes are big.’
  - *ǰzúm-akaʔ* (A) ‘to have big hands;’ (B) See *s.ǰzúm-akaʔ*.
  - *s.ǰzúm-akaʔ*, *ǰzúm-akaʔ* ‘thumb; thumb part of glove.’
  - *ǰzum-anáʔk* ‘to have a big belly.’
  - *ǰzúm-alxkən* ‘big (of body).’ || See also next item.
  - *n.ǰzum-aliwáń* ‘big (of body).’ || Considered more correct than *ǰzúm-alxkən*.
  - *ǰzúm-aǰ<sup>w</sup>əń* ‘husky.’
  - *ǰzúm-aʔməx* ‘big sack.’
  - *ǰzúm-ul-wiʔ* ‘big (car, truck, wagon, bottle):’ *ǰzúm-ul-wiʔ ti<sub>2</sub>n.s.lam-álh<sub>2</sub>a* ‘I got a big bottle.’
  - *n.ǰzúm-iməm* ‘to be big inside (house, pot).’
  - *ǰə:ǰzúm-lurńx<sup>w</sup>* (A) ‘wide, big country:’ *ǰə:ǰzúm-lurńx<sup>w</sup> lá.tiʔ ti<sub>2</sub>tmíx<sup>w</sup><sub>2</sub>a* ‘it’s a big country over there;’ (B) ‘coarse salt; gravel bigger than sand;’ (C) ‘snow increases’ (probably: ‘land is covered with more snow’): *ǰák<sub>2</sub>ǰuʔ ǰə:ǰzúm-lurńx<sup>w</sup>* ‘the snow is getting more.’
  - √*ǰǰ* (?): *ǰǰ-áqs-xən* ‘shinbone.’ || Cf. *n.ǰáwʔ-xən*.
  - ǰǰán-ən* ‘to stop, prevent s.o. from doing s.t., forbid him to do it, tr.:’  
*ǰǰán-ən-túmuʔ-as ʔi<sub>2</sub>wat<sub>2</sub>ćníq<sup>w</sup>-t-c-ań* ‘he stopped us when we were arguing;’ *ǰǰán-ən-c-as* ‘he stopped me, corrected me.’ || PS

\*ǰa? I ‘sacred, taboo, forbidden, impressive, smart, etc.’ (K122, who also links Lillooet ʔá<ʔ>ǰa? ‘sacred, supernatural (etc.)’ to this root).

ǰʔiʔ ‘other side of water:’ ǰʔiʔ-c<sub>a</sub> ti<sub>q</sub>úʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘the other side of the water;’  
nás-kan ʔá.tʔú ǰʔiʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘I am going to the other side.’ || Cf. n.ǰʔiʔq.

n.ǰʔiʔq ‘other side of the road:’ ʔá.taʔ ʔi<sub>w</sub>waʔ<sub>ən</sub>.ǰʔiʔq ‘those people from across the road;’ n.ǰʔiʔq-s<sub>a</sub> ti<sub>x</sub>ʷəman-áʔx<sub>a</sub> ʔəŋ<sub>w</sub>áʔ ‘I live across from the store (across the road).’ || Cf. ǰʔiʔ for a partial formal-semantic resemblance.

— n.ǰʔiʔq-min ‘to live across from s.t., tr.:’ n.ǰʔiʔq-mín-ʔkax<sub>w</sub> ti<sub>x</sub>ʷəman-áʔx<sub>a</sub> ‘you live across from the store.’

s.ǰʔázaq ‘bee, hornet, yellowjacket.’

— n.ǰʔázaq-tən ‘bee’s nest.’

— ǰʔazaq-ám ‘to drift down with the wind (in a boat).’ || Possibly a contamination between ǰʔázaq and zah-q-ám (√zəh (4)). Also recorded ʔazaq-ám, with aphaeresis of ǰ.

## ǰ<sup>w</sup>

s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>úptəx<sup>w</sup>, s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>uptx<sup>w</sup> F (A) ‘stupid’ (similar in meaning to sx-am); (B) ‘not strong.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.) || PIS \*ǰ<sup>w</sup>up-t ‘weak, stupid, useless (person)’ (K199). Borrowing from Shuswap s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>up-t-x<sup>w</sup> ‘dumb, stupid, good-for-nothing’ seems also likely.

ǰ<sup>w</sup>əm ‘swift, fast, quick; right away’ (generally refers to multilinear movements, whereas pəm-p refers to movements in one direction; there is, however, some semantic overlapping): ǰ<sup>w</sup>əm k<sup>w</sup>s.cúk<sup>w</sup>-kaʔ ‘we got finished fast;’ x<sup>w</sup>úy<sub>qa</sub>ʔ zaŋ, nas ʔá.tʔú-na ǰʔiʔ<sub>a</sub> ʔá.tiʔ l<sub>ti</sub>n.ləp-xn<sub>a</sub>, ǰ<sup>w</sup>əm<sub>ʔ</sub>luʔ lá.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>s.qam̄t-s-túmin ʔəl.cʔá ‘come on, you go that way, over there to the other side of the garden, and I will hit you from here right away.’ See also s.x<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>ək<sup>w</sup> and wiʔ (√wiʔ (2)) for additional examples.

— ǰ<sup>w</sup>əm:ǰ<sup>w</sup>əm ‘to hurry, to do s.t. quickly.’ || Largely synonymous with

the following three items, which also overlap semantically with each other.

- $\check{x}^w\text{əm}=\text{am}=\acute{\text{e}}\text{m}$  ‘to rush, hurry, work fast.’ || See  $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{e}}\text{m}:\check{x}^w\text{əm}$ .
- $\check{x}^w\text{əm-ən-cút}$  ‘to rush.’ || See  $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{e}}\text{m}:\check{x}^w\text{əm}$ .
- $\check{x}^w\text{m-í< m>l\acute{\text{a}}\text{x}}$  ‘to hurry.’  $\check{x}^w\text{m-í< m>l\acute{\text{a}}\text{x}_\text{ma}\text{†}$  ‘hurry up!’ || See  $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{e}}\text{m}:\check{x}^w\text{əm}$ .
- $\check{x}^w\text{m-áka?}$ ,  $\check{x}^w\text{m-áka?-min}$  ‘to work fast, to hurry up with what one is doing, intr., tr.:’  $wá?_\text{ma}\text{†}$   $\check{x}^w\text{m-áka?-min}$   $t_\text{i}$  $w_\text{a}?$  $\text{má}\text{-s-n-ax}^w$  ‘hurry up with what you are fixing!’
- $\check{x}^w\text{əm-c}$ ,  $\check{x}^w\text{əm-c-ám}$ ,  $\check{x}^w\text{əm-c-mín}$  ‘to eat or drink (s.t.) too fast, intr., tr.:’  $\check{x}^w\text{əm-c-mín-}\text{†kan}$   $t_\text{i}$  $n$  $t_\text{i}h_\text{a}$ ,  $n\acute{\text{í}}\text{†}\check{x}^w\text{u?}$   $n.s.k\text{a.n.xá?}_\text{a}$  ‘I drank my tea too fast, and now I have the hiccups.’
- $n.\check{x}^w\acute{\text{e}}\text{m-xən}$ ,  $n.\check{x}^w\text{əm-xn-ám}$  ‘to walk fast.’ || The form  $n.\check{x}^w\text{əm-xn-ám}$  is rejected by some speakers.’

$\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{um}}$  (1) ‘to fall, land.’  $k\text{a.n.}\check{x}^w\acute{\text{u}}\text{m-l-}\acute{\text{e}}\text{q}\text{s}_\text{a}$  ‘to fall one’s face (nose)’ (cf.  $k\text{a.n.}\acute{\text{q}}\acute{\text{á}}\text{p-us}_\text{a}$  ‘to fall on one’s face or whole front’).

$\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{um}}$  (2):  $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{u}}\text{m-qa?}$  ‘salmon head (esp., the nose, which is considered a delicacy, even more so than the rest of the head).’ || Cf.  $\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{um}}$ .

$\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{um}}$  (3):  $\check{x}^w\text{um}:\check{x}^w\text{um-}\acute{\text{á}}\text{q}^w$  ‘tree younger than  $q^w\acute{\text{e}}\text{-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}\acute{\text{í}}\text{n}$ .’ || Cf.  $\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{um}}$ .

$\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{um}}$  :  $s.\check{x}^w\acute{\text{u}}\text{m}:\check{x}^w\text{um}$  (A) ‘cartilage;’ (B) ‘animal’s head:’

$\text{?i}_\text{s}.\check{x}^w\acute{\text{u}}\text{m}:\check{x}^w\text{um-s}_\text{a}$   $\text{?i}_\text{s}.\check{x}^w\acute{\text{í}}\check{x}^w\acute{\text{á}}\text{z}_\text{a}$  ‘the heads of mountain goats.’

|| Cf.  $\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{um}}$  (2,3).

$\check{x}^w\text{umt}$  ‘paddle.’ || PCS  $*\check{x}^w\text{umt}$  ‘paddle’ (K156).

$\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{im}s}$  :  $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{í}}\text{<}\check{x}^w\text{>}\text{m}\acute{\text{e}}\text{s}$  ‘marten.’

$\check{x}^w\acute{\text{u}}\text{mis}$  ‘Squamish.’

$s.\check{x}^w\text{mawt}$ ,  $s.\acute{\text{e}}\check{x}^w\text{máwt}$  ‘agate’ (occasionally also used to refer to ‘crystal’).

$\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{əc}}$  (1):  $\check{x}^w\text{əc-xál}$ ,  $\check{x}^w\text{əc-ən}$  ‘to split, rip s.t., intr., tr.’

—  $k\text{a.}\check{x}^w\text{əc}_\text{a}$  ‘to get ripped, split (e.g., material that is being sewn gets ripped from the point where the needle is inserted into the rim).’

—  $k\text{a.}\check{x}^w\text{əc-aká?}_\text{a}$  ‘to rip one’s finger.’

—  $k\text{a.}\check{x}^w\text{əc-c}_\text{a}$  ‘to rip one’s mouth (e.g., fish ripping mouth on hook):’

$k\text{a.}\check{x}^w\text{əc-c}_\text{a}\text{tu?}$  ‘it ripped its mouth.’

—  $k\text{a.}\check{x}^w\text{əc-al-ús}_\text{a}$  ‘to rip one’s eye.’

- n.ǰ́ǰ́c:ǰ́ǰ́c-ál-us ‘to be ripped on the eye(s):’ xʷǰ́ǰ́z\_kʷuǰ́ǰ́u? kʷ\_s.xiñ-  
s, cǰ́ǰ́ás\_kʷuǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ t\_a\_s.kalú<l>ǰ́\_a, plan ǰ́ayǰ́ wa? n.ǰ́ǰ́c:ǰ́ǰ́c-ál-us  
ǰ́ǰ́s\_k\_aǰ́ǰ́uǰ́\_kəns.kəǰ́-n-ás ǰ́i\_síkil\_a múta? ǰ́i\_qʷalíǰ́\_a l\_t\_a.n.kʷǰ́-ús-  
təñ-s\_a, ǰ́i\_takm\_áǰ́ǰ́u? n.púkʷ-al-ús-n-as ta\_s.kalú<l>ǰ́\_a ‘it didn’t  
take long before the Owl came, he was already ripped around the  
eyes because he had been trying to take off the three bark and  
the pitch from his eyes, everything that she had poured into his  
eyes’ (explains why to this date owls have dark lines under their  
eyes).
- ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́c-qʷ-án ‘to break off a fish’s head, tr.’ (Recorded from Sam  
Mitchell only.) || Cf. ǰ́ǰ́úǰ́c-qʷ-an.
- √ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́c (2) (?): ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́c-q ‘foot of hill.’
- ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́c:ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́c-ǰ́q ‘to go along the foot of a hill.’
- √ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ic (?): ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ic-ləx M ‘to take a shortcut.’ || The F gloss is ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́-ál-us-əm.
- √ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́uc ‘to cut or break off:’ ǰ́ǰ́úǰ́c-qʷ-am, ǰ́ǰ́úǰ́c-qʷ-an ‘to cut or break off  
a fish’s head, intr., tr.’ || Cf. ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́c-qʷ-án (√ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́c (1)).
- √ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ć (?): n.ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ć-ána? ‘corner (of house, room), bend.’
- ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ć-xál, ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ć-ən M ‘to force, coax s.o., intr., tr.’ ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ć-ən-ǰ́kán  
kʷ\_s.ǰ́i<ǰ>wa?-mín-c-as ‘I forced him to go with me.’ || The F  
variant of √ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ć is √ćǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ (1) (see there for etymological  
information).
- ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ć:ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ć-ət ‘pushy:’ s.tǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́u? ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ć:ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ć-ət ‘he is really pushy.’
- ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ic F ‘to defecate, intr.’ See s.ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ic below for an example. || PS \*ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́u/ić  
‘defecate’ (K128, who does not list the Lillooet item). The M  
gloss is wac.
- ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ć:ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ic ‘to have the runs.’
- s.ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́ic ‘excrement, feces:’ ǰ́á.kʷuǰ́\_kʷu? ǰ́\_cixʷ-s-twít-as tiǰ́\_t\_a.twí<w>t\_u;  
my!; níǰ́\_kʷuǰ́ǰ́u? s.cun-am-ən-twál-i ǰ́i\_təw:twə<w><w>t\_u: “nás-  
kan ǰ́ət.tu ǰ́ǰ́ic:” “níǰ́ǰ́ǰ́u? s.wəǰ́áw-su,” cún-as\_kʷu? ta\_s.ǰ́ǰ́ic-s\_a,  
“wəǰ́áw-ǰ́kaxʷ ǰ́\_wəǰ́áw-as.” ‘that is where they brought that boy  
[that was to be left behind]; my!; then the boys gave each other  
instructions: “I am going to take a dump” [said one of them]; “so  
you holler,” he told his feces, “you holler when he [the boy that  
is to be left behind] hollers.”

- $\check{x}^w\acute{e}c\acute{q}^w$  ‘(American) Dipper,’ *Cinclus mexicanus*. || PS  $*\check{x}^w\acute{e}c\acute{q}^w$  ‘dipper’ (K128).
- $s.\check{x}^w\acute{e}s$  ‘fat around stomach (in deer or cows).’ || Cf.  $w\acute{e}l\acute{i}k^w\text{†}$  ‘fat inside stomach’ (although in one recording  $s.x^w\acute{e}s$  was described as ‘fat inside stomach’). PCS  $*\check{x}^w\acute{e}s$  ‘to oil, grease’ (K156).
- $\check{\nu}\check{x}^w\acute{a}\text{ḡ}$  :  $n.\check{x}^w\acute{a}\langle\check{x}^w\rangle\text{ḡ}$  ‘forked (e.g., frame of slingshot); two year old buck’ (named after the shape of its antlers). ||  $n.\check{x}^w\acute{a}\langle\check{x}^w\rangle\text{ḡ}$  (with an underlyingly retracted vowel before a uvular) poses the same phonological problem as  $q\acute{e}\langle q\text{ḡ}\rangle!$  ‘good for nothing’ (see there for further reference).
- $\check{\nu}\check{x}^w\acute{i}s$  :  $ka.\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{ḡ}_a$  ‘to smile.’ || Perhaps resulting from  $*\check{x}^w\acute{e}y\text{-}s < *\check{x}^w\acute{e}z\text{-}s$  ( $\check{\nu}\check{x}^w\acute{e}z$  (2) ‘s.t. liked or loved’ and  $\text{-}s$  causative transitivity), with detransitivation.
- $ka.\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{-}mi\check{n}\text{ḡ}_a$  ‘to smile at s.o., tr.:’  $ka.\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{-}mi\check{n}\text{-}c\text{-}\acute{a}s\text{ḡ}_a$  ‘he smiled at me;’  $wa\text{ḡ}_ma\text{ḡ}$   $ka.\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{-}mi\check{n}\text{ḡ}_a$  ‘smile at him!’
  - $ka.\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{-}xal\text{ḡ}_a$  (Name of a passage in Cheakamus Canyon, where the walls were so close to each other that travellers coming from opposite directions could smile at each other.)
  - $n.\check{x}^w\acute{e}s:\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{-}ana\text{ḡ}$  ‘to smile (all the time):’  $papt\ k^w\acute{a}su_n.\check{x}^w\acute{e}s:\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{-}ana\text{ḡ}$ ,  $n\acute{i}\text{ḡ}_k\text{ḡ}_\check{\lambda}u\text{ḡ}$   $s.x^w\acute{e}it\text{-}s\ k^w\text{ḡ}_wa\text{ḡ}_s.n\acute{e}k^w:n\acute{u}k^w\text{ḡ}a\text{ḡ}\text{-}su$  ‘always smile, so you will have lots of friends.’
  - $\check{x}^w\acute{e}s:\check{x}^w\acute{i}\langle\check{x}^w\rangle\text{-}l\acute{e}x$  ‘to smile, be full of smiles.’
  - $\check{x}^w\acute{e}s:\check{x}^w\acute{i}\langle\check{x}^w\rangle\text{-}l\acute{e}x\text{-}min$  ‘to smile at s.o., tr.’
  - $\check{x}^w\acute{i}?:\check{x}^w\{i\}\text{ḡ}$  ‘to be full of smiles (e.g., when s.t. funny happens).’
  - $n.\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{-}t\acute{e}n$  ‘Bridge River’ (literally, “smiling place,” so called because of the abundance of fish made the inhabitants smile all the time).
- $\check{\nu}\check{x}^w\acute{u}s$  :  $\check{x}^w\acute{u}s=\acute{e}s$  ‘to foam.’ || PS  $*\check{x}^w\acute{u}s$  ‘to foam’ (K129).
- $s.\check{x}^w\acute{u}s=\acute{e}s$  (A type of rock with a large amount of tiny air pockets which give it the appearance of foam, and which due to its lightness will float on water.)
  - $\check{x}^w\acute{e}s=\acute{e}s=\acute{u}s$  (Name of a fishing spot, where the river is always foaming.)
  - $\check{x}^w\acute{u}s=s\text{-}am$  ‘to foam (e.g., eggs when beaten, or s.t. fermented).’
  - $\check{x}^w\acute{u}s=s\text{-}\acute{a}ik$  ‘foam on top of water.’

- s.ǰ́ús-um ‘Soapberry, Soopolallie, Russet Buffaloberry,’ *Shepherdia canadensis*.
- ǰ́ús-um-aǰ́ ‘Soapberry bush.’
- ǰ́us-um-átk<sup>w</sup>a? (A kool-aid like drink, made of soapberry juice and water.)
- √ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́st ‘to exert (oneself), to try hard.’ ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́st-án-cut ‘to make an effort.’  
wá?-ƒkan sǰ́na? ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́st-án-cut ‘I was really making an effort.’  
|| Cf. √ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ust.
- ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́st-án-cut-min ‘to make an effort for s.t., tr.:’ níƒ<sub>u</sub>ti? sǰ́na? ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́st-án-cut-min ‘that’s the one I really want.’
- √ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ust : ǰ́<sup>w</sup>u<ǰ́<sup>w</sup>>st. ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ú<ǰ́<sup>w</sup>>st-min ‘to need s.t., be in need for s.t., intr., tr.:’ wá?-ƒkan ǰ́<sup>w</sup>u<ǰ́<sup>w</sup>>st k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>u</sub>.qláw ‘I need money;’ wa? ǰ́<sup>w</sup>u<ǰ́<sup>w</sup>>st k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>s</sub>.Bill k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>u</sub>.qláw ‘Bill needs money;’ stǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́<sub>u</sub>? wa? ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ú<ǰ́<sup>w</sup>>st-wit k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>u</sub>.qá? ‘they really need food;’ wá?-ƒkan ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ú<ǰ́<sup>w</sup>>st-min k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>u</sub>.qláw (k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>u</sub>.qawc) ‘I need money (potatoes).’  
|| Cf. √ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́st.
- √ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́<sub>u</sub>lm (?): ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́<sub>u</sub>lm-á<m>ƒǰ́p (A type of willow, *Salix glauca*.)
- ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́<sub>u</sub>ǰ́<sub>u</sub>ǰ́<sub>u</sub>lm-á<m>ƒǰ́p ‘many willows.’
- √ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́<sub>u</sub>ǰ́q (?): ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́<sub>u</sub>ǰ́q-áǰ́an (\*) ‘to point “both left” or “both outside” in lahal game’ (different explanations given on different occasions).
- s.ǰ́<sup>w</sup>iǰ́áǰ́ ‘mountain goat.’ || PS \*s-ǰ́<sup>w</sup>iǰ́ay ‘mountain goat’ (K128).
- √ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al (1): ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al-xál, ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al-ǰ́m, ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al-ǰ́n F ‘to saw s.t., intr., tr.’
- ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al-mǰ́n ‘saw.’
- s.ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al-c ‘harelip.’
- ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al-q-ǰ́m, ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al-q-ǰ́n ‘to saw down a tree, intr., tr.’ || The presence of l rather than expected ǰ́ may be a misrecording.
- ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al-mín ‘sawdust.’
- √ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al (2): See ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al:ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al-qǰ́nís (√ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al).
- √ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al ‘to get loose, fall out.’ ka.ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al-qǰ́nís<sub>a</sub> ‘teeth get loose and fall out.’
- ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al:ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al-qǰ́nís ‘to have several teeth missing.’ || The absence of glottalization in the root is probably a misrecording.
- √ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al (?): ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al-ánx<sup>w</sup> M ‘sleet, freezing rain.’ || The F variant is ǰ́ǰ́:ǰ́ǰ́ǰ́<sup>w</sup>-ǰ́m.
- ka.ǰ́<sup>w</sup>ǰ́al=ǰ́a (\*) ‘(snow) is mostly melted, badly gone’ (probably largely

synonymous with ka.čmíŋ<sup>w</sup>=ŋ<sup>w</sup>ǰa): ka.ǰ<sup>w</sup>ál=lǰa ti máqʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘the snow is badly gone.’

√ǰ<sup>w</sup>áǰ : ka.ǰ<sup>w</sup>áǰ<sub>a</sub> ‘to be shy, crestfallen (e.g., when s.o. says s.t. to you that you don’t like).’

ǰ<sup>w</sup>ul (1): ‘digit.’ ǰ<sup>w</sup>ul-áka? ‘finger.’ || Cf. ǰ<sup>w</sup>ul (2).

— ǰ<sup>w</sup>úl-xən F ‘toe.’

— lá.ǰ<sup>w</sup>ul-xən M ‘toe.’

√ǰ<sup>w</sup>ul (2): ‘ridge, hump.’ ǰ<sup>w</sup>əl:ǰ<sup>w</sup>úl ‘hump (on ground).’ || Cf. √ǰ<sup>w</sup>ul (1), through a possible reference to digits as ridges on the hand or foot, ǰ<sup>w</sup>əlǰ.

— ǰ<sup>w</sup>əl:ǰ<sup>w</sup>úl-lumǰ<sup>w</sup> *id.* as ǰ<sup>w</sup>əl:ǰ<sup>w</sup>úl.

— ǰ<sup>w</sup>əl:ǰ<sup>w</sup>ul-áǰk ‘rows of hilled potatoes (in garden); ridges on ground.’

— ǰ<sup>w</sup>ul-áǰk-tən ‘mound on grave.’

— ǰ<sup>w</sup>əl:ǰ<sup>w</sup>úl-anis ‘square lumber.’

— ǰ<sup>w</sup>əl:ǰ<sup>w</sup>úl-alq<sup>w</sup> ‘four-by-four (lumber).’

— ǰ<sup>w</sup>úl-k-amǰ, ǰ<sup>w</sup>úl-k-aǰ F ‘to hill one’s potatoes, intr., tr.’ || The M gloss is ləǰ-q-áǰ.

— ka.ǰ<sup>w</sup>úl=lǰa ‘to get hives (on skin), to swell up (flesh) when bumped.’  
ka.ǰ<sup>w</sup>úl=lǰa lá.ti? ‘that’s where it swelled up.’

ǰ<sup>w</sup>əlǰ ‘to go over s.t., intr.’ || The segment ǰ is probably a petrified suffix, meaning ‘over’ or ‘moving in a curve,’ cf. zəǰǰ. For the sequence ǰ<sup>w</sup>əl cf. √ǰ<sup>w</sup>ul (2).

— ǰ<sup>w</sup>əlǰ-ǰǰ ‘to go over a fence or log.’

— ǰ<sup>w</sup>əlǰ-áǰk ‘to go over a hill, hump, mountain’ (in M also ‘to go to Lillooet,’ referring to the mountains separating Mount Currie from Lillooet).

n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>əltín ‘satchel.’

s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>lǰǰkən (also recorded s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>lǰǰkən) ‘buck.’ q<sup>w</sup>acác ti? ta s.qáǰx<sup>w</sup>ǰa, ǰáǰk<sup>w</sup>u? ǰǰu?, cix<sup>w</sup> ʔə ta s.ǰǰk-xít-mǰa ʔə ta miǰaǰǰa, q<sup>w</sup>ús-xit-as ta ǰǰzúmǰa s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>lǰǰkən ‘that man set out, he kept going on, and he got to the place that the bear had told him about, where he shot a big buck.’ || Possibly contains the suffix -kən ‘back.’ PIS \*s-ǰ<sup>w</sup>lǰǰkən ‘buck deer’ (K199).

ǰ<sup>w</sup>li?k : ǰ<sup>w</sup>lǰǰǰǰik ‘little slough, draining into larger body of water (creek,

other slough, etc.)’ || PS \*x<sup>w</sup>əl ‘to dig out, make a hollow, divert water’ (K120). Cf. q<sup>w</sup>lák|>?ik.

— x<sup>w</sup>əl:x<sup>w</sup>lɪʔk (A geographical name, referring to a place where there are many sloughs.)

s.x<sup>w</sup>ik ‘Varied Thrush’ (“bush robin”), *Ixoreus naevius*. || Said to make a x<sup>w</sup>ikən-like sound (x<sup>w</sup>ikən ‘to make a certain sound in the throat’): this fits with the hauntingly atonal qualities of the Varied Thrush’s song.

x<sup>w</sup>ikən ‘to make a certain noise in the throat:’ pápt\_ǰu? wa? x<sup>w</sup>ikən-wit ‘they are always making that sound.’ || Cf. s.x<sup>w</sup>ik.

√x<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup> : x<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>-p ‘to clear up (sky):’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy\_ǰu? k<sup>w</sup>as\_huǰ\_x<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>-p ‘it doesn’t want to clear up.’ || Cf. x<sup>w</sup>uq<sup>w</sup>.

— x<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>:x<sup>w</sup>q<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘clear (sky).’

x<sup>w</sup>iq<sup>w</sup>-xal, x<sup>w</sup>iq<sup>w</sup>-in ‘to scrub s.t. on a scrubbing board, intr., tr.’

— n.x<sup>w</sup>iq<sup>w</sup>-mən ‘washing board.’

— x<sup>w</sup>iq<sup>w</sup>-aká?-əm ‘to scrub s.t. between one’s hands.’

— x<sup>w</sup>iq<sup>w</sup>-xn-am ‘to scrub s.t. (e.g., snow) off one’s feet, intr.’

√x<sup>w</sup>uq<sup>w</sup> : x<sup>w</sup>u{?}q<sup>w</sup> ‘to get clear (sky):’ s.təx<sup>w</sup>\_ǰu? ʔayʔ x<sup>w</sup>u{?}q<sup>w</sup> ‘all the clouds are gone.’ || Cf. √x<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>, with which √x<sup>w</sup>uq<sup>w</sup> is either synonymous or may have a subtle (and as yet not recorded) semantic difference.

— x<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>:x<sup>w</sup>úq<sup>w</sup> ‘not quite clear (sky), just about clear.’

x<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup> ‘to get thinned out, to be made less:’ ʔáma ʔizá k<sup>w</sup>a\_x<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup> ‘there is too much of those in one spot (box, sack, etc.); they need to be made less, thinned out.’

— x<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>-xál, x<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to take some out (potatoes from a sack, water from a bucket); to lower the price, intr., tr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>-xál ʔi\_núk<sup>w</sup>\_a wa? táw-əm ‘some people who are selling are lowering the price.’

— x<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>=əq<sup>w</sup> ‘some get away.’

— x<sup>w</sup>q<sup>w</sup>-awʔ ‘to lighten the load (on a wagon or truck).’

x<sup>w</sup>iq<sup>w</sup>-in ‘to put s.t. into s.t. hollow, tr.’

— n.x<sup>w</sup>iq<sup>w</sup>-c-am ‘to stick s.t. into one’s mouth, to stick s.t. into s.t. hollow, intr.’

- n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>íq<sup>w</sup>-c-añ ‘to stick s.t. into s.o. else’s mouth, tr.’
- √ǰ<sup>w</sup>uq<sup>w</sup> (1): s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>uq<sup>w</sup> ‘bay, inlet.’
- √ǰ<sup>w</sup>uq<sup>w</sup> (2): ǰ<sup>w</sup>úq<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘canoe pole.’ || CSLT \*ǰ<sup>w</sup>uq<sup>w</sup> ‘to pole up (in canoe)’ (K230).
- √ǰ<sup>w</sup>uq<sup>w</sup> (3): ǰ<sup>w</sup>úq<sup>w</sup>-l-əqs ‘to snore.’ || PS \*ǰ<sup>w</sup>u/aq<sup>w</sup> ‘to grind, rasp; snore’ (K128).
- √ǰ<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>tñ (?): ǰ<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>tñ-álp (\*) ‘Northern Field Wormwood,’ *Artemisia Campestris*.
- s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>úq<sup>w</sup>ǰǰ M ‘kerchief.’ || CSLT \*s-ǰ<sup>w</sup>uq<sup>w</sup>-ǰnaǰ ‘kerchief’ (K230). The F gloss is qǰ:qǰálp.
- √ǰ<sup>w</sup>aǰ : ǰ<sup>w</sup>a{?}ǰ ‘mouldy, smelly (e.g., when s.t. fat has gone sour).’  
|| Variant of qǰ<sup>w</sup>a{?}ǰ.
- ǰ<sup>w</sup>á{?}ǰ-əq ‘to have a smelly diaper (not having been changed in a while):’ ǰ<sup>w</sup>á{?}ǰ-əq lá.ti? ti.s.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>ñit\_a ‘that child has a smelly diaper.’
- ǰ<sup>w</sup>ǰ<sup>w</sup>alx<sup>w</sup>, s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>ǰ<sup>w</sup>alx<sup>w</sup> ‘fox.’ || For the segment x<sup>w</sup> cf. x<sup>w</sup> in tmix<sup>w</sup> ‘earth, land, soil’ and -úlñəx<sup>w</sup>/-lurñx<sup>w</sup> *id.* || PIS \*(s-)ǰ<sup>w</sup>əǰ<sup>w</sup>(-al-mx<sup>w</sup>) ‘fox’ (K199).
- ǰ<sup>w</sup>wis ‘top:’ ǰ<sup>w</sup>wis-k-álc ‘top rim of roof.’ || Cf. √ǰ<sup>w</sup>wis ‘shallow,’ to which √ǰ<sup>w</sup>wis may be related through a common meaning ‘upper stratum,’ in which case either ǰ or ǰ<sup>w</sup> in these roots may be a misrecording.
- ǰ<sup>w</sup>wis-alk-añ ‘to put s.t. on top of s.o.’s basket, pack, pack horse, tr.’
- √ǰ<sup>w</sup>yaqs : ǰ<sup>w</sup>əy:ǰ<sup>w</sup>yáqs ‘maggots on a deer’s head (supposed to come out of their eyes and nose in spring time)’ || PS \*x<sup>w</sup>/ǰ<sup>w</sup>ay-a? ‘fly, maggot, worm, ant’ (K122, who also lists Lillooet naǰ<sup>w</sup>it ‘snake,’ naǰ<sup>w</sup>ə<ǰ<sup>w</sup>>t ‘worm’ and s.x<sup>w</sup>ú<x<sup>w</sup>>ǰ ‘ant’ under this root).
- ǰ<sup>w</sup>ayt ‘more than two persons die, many people die (e.g., during an epidemic):’ plán\_ǰu? ʔayǰ wa? tákəm wa? ǰ<sup>w</sup>ayt lá.ti? ʔi\_wa?\_ʔəs.ʔistkən ‘everybody in the underground house had already died.’ || PS \*ǰ<sup>w</sup>ay ‘to perish pl., disappear’ (K129).
- ǰ<sup>w</sup>á<ǰ<sup>w</sup>>ǰət ‘many people die’ (semantically probably an augmentative form of ǰ<sup>w</sup>ayt, although formally a diminutive): ǰ<sup>w</sup>á<ǰ<sup>w</sup>>ǰət ʔi\_ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘the people are dying.’

ǰ́wáyc : n.ǰ́wá(ʔ)ýǰ́ ‘sudden coolness sets in in late afternoon or evening, when sun goes down.’

√ǰ́wǰ́z (1): ǰ́wǰ́z:ǰ́wǰ́z ‘sharp (blade):’ ǰ́wǰ́z:ǰ́wǰ́z\_tí? k^w\_u\_x^wík-tǰ́n ‘that is a sharp knife;’ ǰ́wǰ́z:ǰ́wǰ́z\_ha ti\_x^wík-tǰ́n-sw\_a ‘is your knife sharp?’  
|| PIS \*ǰ́wǰ́y ‘sharp’ (K199).

— n.ǰ́w\_z-ús-ǰ́m, n.ǰ́w\_z-ús-ǰ́n ‘to sharpen a blade, intr., tr.’

√ǰ́wǰ́z (2): s.ǰ́wǰ́z ‘s.t. one likes or loves, s.t. one takes good care of.’

— ǰ́wǰ́y-s ‘to care of s.t. (s.t. one likes, loves):’ kán\_ǰ́u? wa? ǰ́wǰ́y-s  
ti\_n.káh\_a ‘I am taking (good) care of my car;’ wa? ǰ́wǰ́y-s-ás  
ʔi\_s.tǰ́m:tǰ́tǰ́tǰ́m-s\_a ‘he is taking care of his belongings;’ wáʔ-  
ʔkan ǰ́wǰ́y-s ti\_cí<c>ǰ́\_a n.kapúh ‘I am taking care of my new  
coat;’ s.tǰ́w\_ǰ́u? wa? ǰ́wǰ́y-s-túm-x-as ti\_n.k^wtám\_c\_a ‘my husband  
really cares for me.’ || See √ǰ́w^i for further comments.

— n.ǰ́w\_z-ílt-ǰ́m ‘to love one’s offspring.’

√ǰ́wǰ́it (1): ǰ́wǰ́it ‘wedge.’ || CSLT \*ǰ́wǰ́it ‘wedge’ (K230).

— ǰ́wǰ́it-ǰ́n ‘to drive a wedge into s.t., tr.:’ ǰ́wǰ́it-n-as ti\_ǰ́lǰ́lǰ́s\_a ‘he drove  
a wedge into the board.’

√ǰ́wǰ́it (2): n.ǰ́wǰ́it (\*) ‘beach of a lake.’

ǰ́wǰ́úcin ‘four.’ || See ǰ́ǰ́l-x-ánʔ-an (√ǰ́qay) for an example (which also  
illustrates the function of ‘four’ as a magic number in Lillooet  
culture). PS \*ǰ́ǰ́c ‘ready, completed’ (see also Lillooet √ǰ́ǰ́c),  
\*ǰ́ǰ́ʔuc ‘complete count: four’ (K123), CSLT \*ǰ́ǰ́ʔúcin ‘four’  
(K230).

— n.ǰ́w\_ǰ́:ǰ́wǰ́úcin ‘four people:’ n.ǰ́w\_ǰ́:ǰ́wǰ́úcin ʔi\_nás\_a ‘four are going.’ See  
also s.qáy:qyǰ́x^w for an additional example.

— ǰ́wǰ́ú<ʔ>ciń ‘four animals.’

— ǰ́wǰ́ucin-qíń ‘four year old buck.’

— ǰ́wǰ́ucin-á<ń>qǰ́a? *id.* as ǰ́wǰ́ucin-qíń.

s.ǰ́w\_aʔs F ‘sockeye salmon.’ || The M gloss is *láwaʔ*.

ǰ́wǰ́iʔs ‘ligaments.’

s.ǰ́wǰ́iʔsǰ́n ‘deer’ || Port Douglas dialect, and borrowed from Squamish  
sǰ́wǰ́iʔsǰ́n (Kuipers 1967:298), see also Hess 1979, who derives the  
Squamish term from s- nominalizer, √ǰ́w^iʔ ‘split’ and -ǰ́ǰ́n ‘foot,’  
the whole complex forming a hunter’s taboo. K218, by contrast,

gives CeS \*s-ǰ<sup>w</sup>iš(š)n ‘deer,’ without analysis beyond the nominalizer.

ǰ<sup>w</sup>uʔǰ<sup>w</sup> ‘sturgeon.’

ǰ<sup>w</sup>iʔləm ‘rope.’ || Ascribed to the Port Douglas dialect. CeS \*ǰ<sup>w</sup>iłm ‘rope, string, twine, thread’ (K218).

— ǰ<sup>w</sup>é<ǰ<sup>w</sup>>iʔləm ‘small rope.’

s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>uʔǰ<sup>w</sup> ‘sawbill duck’. Probably Common Merganser, *Mergus merganser*, which, like other mergansers, has a toothed bill (see Carl 1971:67), and is a common breeder in Lillooet territory. Might also refer to Hooded Merganser, *Lophodytes cuculatus*, which occurs less commonly but regularly in Southern Lillooet territory (e.g., on the Birkenhead River). || CSLT \*ǰ<sup>w</sup>uʔǰ<sup>w</sup> ‘sawbill duck’ (K230).

## ǰ

ǰap ‘(late) evening sets in (part of the night before sitst).’

— ǰǰap-as ‘tonight.’

— ʔiǰap-as ‘last night.’

— s.ǰap ‘evening:’ ʔáma s.ǰap ‘good evening!’ (an introduced, post-contact greeting, modeled after English ‘good evening!’).

— ǰap-almən ‘(early) evening.’ See √ʔimn for an example.

— ǰap-nux<sup>w</sup> ‘to get somewhere when it is dark already:’ ǰap-nux<sup>w</sup>-kax<sup>w</sup> ‘you did not make it before dark.’

— s.ǰap-tən, ǰap-tən F ‘West.’ || The combination of s- with -tən is somewhat unusual, since both affixes are nominalizers.

— s.ǰap-tn-ákaʔ F ‘west wind.’

√ǰəm (1): ka.n.ǰəm<sub>a</sub> ‘to go too far (e.g., when talking more than one should), not knowing when to stop:’ ka.n.ǰəm-ǰkan<sub>a</sub>ǰ<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayǰ ‘I went too far; I took too much food (and stuffed myself);’  
ka.n.ǰəm<sub>a</sub> ʔayǰ ‘he got really full (overate himself).’ || Cf. √ǰəm (2,3).

√ǰəm (2): ǰəm-p ‘water builds up (and splits) against an obstruction (e.g., the bow of a boat, or a deadhead):’ ǰəm-p ʔayǰ ti<sub>q</sub><sup>w</sup>úʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘the

- water splits.’ || Cf.  $\sqrt{\text{fæm}}$  (1,3).
- $\text{fæm-p-át}^{\text{w}}\text{a?}$  ‘water builds up (e.g., against deadhead, or when being stirred).’
  - $\sqrt{\text{fæm}}$  (3):  $\text{fæm-p}$  ‘to make a big noise (e.g., stampeding herd, big airplane, rolling rocks, big waves; also noise in ear when having a headache):’  
 $\text{fæm-p ti\_tmíx}^{\text{w}}\text{a}$  ‘the earth is making a loud noise (e.g., when a herd is stampeding).’ || Cf.  $\sqrt{\text{fæm}}$  (1,2).
  - $\sqrt{\text{fim}}$  ‘to make s.t. small by folding or rippling it:’  $\text{fím-læx}$  ‘to make oneself small (like a snake)’ (similar in meaning to  $\text{fís-læx}$ , according to one of my consultants).
  - $\text{fím-a:fím-a-s}$  ‘to make s.t. small by rippling it (e.g., when pushing a tablecloth from one side), tr.’
  - $\sqrt{\text{fat}}$  :  $\text{fát:fæt}$  (\*) (Large, unidentified mountain bird). || PIS \* $\text{fat}$  (red.) ‘unidentified bird of prey’ (K201).
  - $\text{fít:fít}$  ‘(Wilson’s) snipe’, *Gallinago delicata*. || Onomatopoeia.
  - $\text{fít-ásqæt}$  (A man’s name; also the name of one of the grand chiefs at the beginning of the last century and commemorated in the place name Retasket.)
  - $\text{fæc-xál}$ ,  $\text{fæc-æn}$  ‘to tie s.t., intr., tr.’ || PIS \* $\text{fæc}$  ‘to tie, know’ (K201).
  - $\text{fæc:fæc-æp}$  ‘tangled up, knotted up.’
  - $\text{fæc-p}$ ,  $\text{fæc}^{\text{f}}\text{c-æp}$  ‘to get caught in a trap.’ || The second variant is used more often.
  - $\text{fæc}^{\text{f}}\text{c-æp-xál}$ ,  $\text{fæc}^{\text{f}}\text{c-æp-s}$  ‘to trap (an animal), intr., tr.’
  - $\text{fæc-p-áyæn}$  ‘to get caught in a net or trap; to get trapped in love.’
  - $\text{fí{?}<fæc}$  ‘tied any old way; tied with many knots.’
  - $\text{fí{?}<fæc-s}$  ‘to tie s.t. any old way:’  $\text{fí{?}<fæc-s-ás}$  ‘he tied it.’
  - $\text{n.fæc-át}^{\text{w}}\text{a?}$  ‘to tie a fish one has caught, and leave it in the water (so it will stay fresh); to tie up drinks (bottles or cans) and keep them in the water in order to keep them cool.’
  - $\text{ka.fæc-c\_a}$  ‘(to get) lockjaw.’ || Cf.  $\text{fáçx}^{\text{w}}\text{-æc}$  ( $\sqrt{\text{fæc}}^{\text{w}}$ ).
  - $\text{n.fæc-æc-tæn}$  ‘bridle.’
  - $\text{fæc-án?am}$  ‘to tie up a boat, intr.’
  - $\text{fæc-ána?-tæn}$  ‘rope to tie up a boat, rope with a rock tied to it, used as an anchor.’

- ʒǎc-úlmǎx<sup>w</sup>, n.ʒǎc-úlmǎx<sup>w</sup>-am ‘to tether a horse, intr.’
- ʒǎc-íkǎnx-am ‘to tie one’s shoelaces.’ || Also recorded ʒǎc-íklǎx-ǎn (tr.), which was rejected by some consultants. (The n vs. l variants may reflect M vs. F forms.)
- ʒǎc-íknǎx-tǎn, n.ʒǎc-íknǎx-tǎn ‘shoelace.’ || Also recorded n.ʒǎc-íklǎx-tǎn, which was rejected by some consultants. (The n vs. l variants may reflect M vs. F forms.)
- ʒǎc-xǎn, ʒǎc-xn-ám ‘to tie fish by the tails (when the guts are still in), and preserve them as such’ (done in fall, since it has to be cold in order to prevent the fish from spoiling; done especially with coho salmon).
- n.ʒǎc-áqs-xǎn ‘joint on hip (probably where thighbone fits into socket on hip).’
- ʒǎc-qin-úp?-am ‘to lead horses by tying them to the tail of the horse in front, intr.’
- ʒǎc+s.qǎǎxǎ? ‘to tie down a horse.’

√ʒic (1): See ʒi(?)<ʒǎ>c (under ʒǎc-xál).

√ʒic (2): ʒic-xal ‘to gnaw, intr.’

— ʒic-mǎn ‘tooth, fang.’

— ʒi<ʒǎ>c ‘bitten.’

— ʒi<ʒǎ>c-ǎqs ‘small rainbow trout’ (said to mean “bitten on the nose.”)

— ʒi<ʒǎ>c-ǎm ‘to gnaw a hole (mouse, beaver, muskrat), intr.’

√ʒǎc̣ : ʒǎc̣:ʒǎc̣-lǎx ‘to tingle (from cold):’ ʒǎc̣:ʒǎc̣-lǎx ʒayɬ ʒi<sub>u</sub>.n.s.k<sup>w</sup>ákst<sub>a</sub> ‘my hands are tingling.’

√ʒic̣ : ʒic̣-lǎx ‘to make noise (singing, swearing, talking, etc.).’ (Usually refers to noise that is annoying or disturbing).’

√ʒǎc̣x<sup>w</sup> (?): ʒǎc̣x<sup>w</sup>-ǎc ‘lockjaw.’ || Cf. ka.ʒǎc-c<sub>u</sub>a.

ʒis ‘to shrink:’ wǎɬ<sub>ti</sub>? ʒis, x<sup>w</sup>ʒǎz k<sup>w</sup>asu<sub>n</sub>.ɬám-án ʒǎ<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>u<sub>n</sub>.qǎmp q<sup>w</sup>u? ‘it shrinks, so don’t put it in warm water.’ || Also recorded ʒi(?)s, which was rejected by some consultants. PS \*ʒis ‘to shrink’ (K134)

— ʒis-lǎx ‘to shrink (like a worm).’

— ʒis-iń ‘to shrink s.t., tr.’

— ka.ʒis-c-as<sub>a</sub> ‘to shrink s.t. by accident, tr.’

- √**ᑦᓇᓂ** ‘angry, tough, “to mean business”.’ **ka.ᑦᓇᓂ<sub>ᓐ</sub>a** ‘to get mad all of a sudden, to get really tough (with s.o.).’ || PS \***ᑦᓇy**, \***ᑦi-n** ‘hot, angry, growl’ (K134, which also links Lillooet √**ᑦᓇᓂ** to **zᑦᑦ-ᓇᓂ** ‘to growl at s.o.’).
- **ka.ᑦᓇᓂ-miᓂ-ás<sub>ᓐ</sub>a** ‘to get really tough with s.o., tr.:’ **ka.ᑦᓇᓂ-miᓂ-c-ás<sub>ᓐ</sub>a** **k<sup>w</sup>s**.Alec ‘Alec got really tough with me.’
- **ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ** ‘to be angry; to bang things together in order to show one’s anger (e.g., a teenager who has been ordered to do the dishes and is banging them together in order to show his or her discontentment):’ **ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ ᑲayᑦ ᑲi<sub>ᓐ</sub>waᑦs.késᓇᓂ** ‘the ones who are on duty are banging their things, because they are mad;’ **ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ-wit ᑲayᑦ** ‘they are banging around things (out of protest).’
- **ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ-miᓂ** ‘to roughen s.o. up, to give s.o. a rough time, to get mad at s.o., tr.:’ **ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ-miᓂ-as ti<sub>ᓐ</sub>s.k<sup>w</sup>ᑦ<k<sup>w</sup>>zaᑦ-s<sub>ᓐ</sub>a** ‘she is getting mad at her child.’
- **ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ-ᓇᑦ** ‘to get mad easily; easy to get mad.’
- √**ᑦᓇᓗ** ‘to dig (?):’ **n.ᑦᓇᓗ-lᓇx** ‘to dig one’s way under the ground (like a mole), to dig through the snow (like a squirrel looking for his stash of nuts).’
- ᑦiᓗ-xal**, **ᑦiᓗ-iᓂ** ‘to take a bite (of s.t.), intr., tr.:’ **ᑦiᓗ-iᓂ-ᑦkan ti<sub>ᓐ</sub>apples<sub>ᓐ</sub>a** ‘I took a bite from the apple.’ || PIS \***ᑦiᓗ** ‘to take a bite’ (K201) and tentatively linked to PS \***ᑦiᓗ** ‘to cut, bite, gnaw’ (cf. Lillooet √**ᑦᓇᓗ** (2)) in K126.
- **ᑦiᓗ-xal-s** ‘to give s.o. a bite, to let s.o. have a bite, tr.’
- ᑦiᓗᑦ** F ‘to be in demand, to be too few of.’
- **s.ᑦiᓗᑦ** ‘s.t. of which one needs more:’ **niᑦ<sub>ᓐ</sub>ᑲiᓗᑦ waᑦ n.s.ᑦiᓗᑦ** ‘those are the things I need more of.’
- √**ᑦᓇᑦ** (1): **ka.ᑦᓇᑦ<sub>ᓐ</sub>a** ‘to drop, to fall suddenly (e.g., a deer when shot).’
- √**ᑦᓇᑦ** (2): **s.ᑦᓇᑦ<ᑦ>ᑦ** ‘rippled (like a washboard; also a poorly maintained road).’ || Cf. √**ᑦᓇᑦ** (3).
- √**ᑦᓇᑦ** (3) ‘frozen (?):’ **ᑦᓇᑦ-úlmᓇx<sup>w</sup>** (\*) ‘frozen ground.’ || Probably refers to frost heaves, and in that case is derived from √**ᑦᓇᑦ** (2).
- √**ᑦᓇᓐ** : **ᑦᓇᓐ:ᑦᓇᓐ** ‘strong, healthy, vigorous:’ **ᑦᓇᓐ:ᑦᓇᓐ k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>ᓐ</sub>s.qáyx<sup>w</sup>, ᑲᓇᑦᑲᓇᑦ**

- k<sup>w</sup>a\_píxə́m̄ ‘a strong man, good at hunting;’ *ʒál:ʒəl t\_i.n.s.ʔá|s-m̄\_a* ‘I am really sick.’ || PIS \**ʒəl* ‘strong, vigorous’ (K208). Cf. *√ʒəl*<sup>w</sup> (1).
- *ʒəl<ʒəl>:ʒəl* ‘a little bit strong.’
  - *ʒál:ʒəl citx<sup>w</sup>* ‘jail.’ *cíx<sup>w</sup>-kan ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>u?* *ʒál:ʒəl\_a citx<sup>w</sup>* ‘I went to jail.’
  - *ʒəl:ʒəl-ám* ‘strong.’ || The difference in meaning with *ʒál:ʒəl* is not clear, but *ʒəl:ʒəl-ám* seems to be less well known.
  - *ʒəl:ʒəl-mínst* ‘kind of strong.’
  - *ʒəl:ʒəl-sút* (A) ‘strong for nothing (like a strong person going on welfare); (B) ‘to act strong, without being really strong.’ (In the second meaning virtually synonymous with *ʒəl:ʒəl-s-cút* below.)
  - *ʒál:ʒəl-s* ‘to make s.t., s.o. strong, to give s.t., s.o. strength, tr.’
  - *ʒəl:ʒəl-s-cút* ‘to act tough, to pretend to be strong.’ || Cf. *ʒəl:ʒəl-sút* and *ʒəl:ʒəl-án-cut*.
  - *ʒəl:ʒəl-s-cút-min̄* ‘to act tough on s.o., tr.’
  - *ʒəl:ʒəl-án-cut* ‘to act tough, to pretend to be strong’ (virtually synonymous with *ʒəl:ʒəl-s-cút*).
  - *ʒəl:ʒəl-átk<sup>w</sup>a?* ‘swift water.’
  - *ʒəl:ʒəl-ús* ‘to stick to one’s opinion in an argument; to be headstrong; to be not afraid of doing s.t. (like telling s.o. the truth).’ || Cf. *ʒəl-p-ús* below.
  - *ʒəl:ʒəl-ánwas* ‘brave.’
  - *ʒəl:ʒəl-á|xkən* ‘husky, strong-looking (e.g., a basketball player, or a horse).’ (Virtually synonymous with the next two items.)
  - *ʒəl:ʒəl-á|q<sup>w</sup>ə́m̄* : See *ʒəl:ʒəl-á|xkən* (preceding item).
  - *ʒəl:ʒəl-iwá́n* : See *ʒəl:ʒəl-á|xkən*.
  - *ʒəl:ʒəl-áka?-min* (A) ‘to give s.o. a rough time, to treat s.o. in a mean way, tr.’; (B) ‘to make s.t. stronger (e.g., a chair), tr.’
  - *s.ʒál:ʒəl-tən* ‘strongest’ (always combined with possessive markers which indicate of which s.o. is the strongest): *níʔ\_tíʒ s.ʒəl:ʒəl-tən-ʔkáʔ* ‘he is the strongest of us.’ || Cf. *ʒál-tən* below.
  - *ʒál-tən* ‘strength (also of whisky or vanilla extract poured into a drink to spike it):’ *níʔ\_tíʒ ʒál-tən-s* ‘that’s its strength, that’s what makes it stronger.’ || Cf. *s.ʒál:ʒəl-tən* above.
  - *ʒəl-p* ‘to get stronger, to get one’s health back.’

- ʕəl-p-ús ‘to get over one’s fear.’ || Cf. ʕəl:ʕəl-ús above.
- ʕəl-ílx ‘to try hard, to exert oneself.’ ʕəl-ílx-kan k<sup>w</sup>a<sub>u</sub>nəm-xál ‘I paddle as hard as I can.’
- ʕəl-ílx-min ‘to try hard for s.t., tr.’
- √ʕəlx<sup>w</sup> (1): ʕəlx<sup>w</sup> ‘stiff (hide after soaking it).’ || PIS \*ʕələx<sup>w</sup> ‘stiff, frozen’ (K201, who does not list the Lillooet form). Cf. √ʕəl.
- √ʕəlx<sup>w</sup> (2): ʕəl<=lə>x<sup>w</sup> ‘to make sounds (mainly clanging or rattling sounds, like on homemade wagon; also people fighting outside):’ ʕəl<=lə>x<sup>w</sup> ti<sub>n</sub>.ʕáq-mən<sub>a</sub> ‘the bridge is making noise (when a car or wagon crosses it):’ ʕəl<=lə>x<sup>w</sup> ʔi<sub>u</sub>waʔ<sub>u</sub>.ʕláz ‘the people in the canoe are making noise (floaters hit the gunwhales, paddles are thrown down in the canoe, etc.).’ || The glottalization may result from the reduplication, or it may be part of the underlying root, see also ka.ʕələx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> below.
- ʕəl<=lə>x<sup>w</sup>-xál ‘to make noise., intr.’
- n.ʕəl<=lə>x<sup>w</sup>-c-án ‘to make a noise at s.o.’s door, tr.:’ n.ʕəl<=lə>x<sup>w</sup>-c-án-c-as ‘he made noise at my door.’
- ka.ʕələx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> ‘to make a single noise (suddenly).’ || The absence of glottalization may be a misrecording, or, conversely, the glottalization in the three preceding derivations may be due to the reduplication in those forms.
- √ʕik : ka.ʕik<sub>a</sub> ‘to squeak (e.g., when drawing one’s nail over a blackboard).’
- ʕək=ak=ik ‘to keep squeaking (e.g., new shoes).’
- √ʕəx : ʕəx-p ‘to rustle (creek).’
- ʕəx-xál, ʕəx-ən ‘to lace up a hide for tanning, to put it on a frame, intr., tr.’ || PIS \*ʕəx ‘to lace up’ (K201).
- ʕəx-mən, ʕəx-tən, n.ʕəx-tən ‘frame for tanning hides.’
- n.ʕə<ŋ>x-tən ‘little tanning frame.’
- √ʕəw : See ʕəw-p (ʕəw-ən).
- ʕəw-ən ‘to gather people, things, tr.:’ huʔ ʕəw-ən-túmuʔ-as ti<sub>k</sub>ʔú<k<sup>w</sup>>py<sub>a</sub> ‘the chief is going to call us together;’ húy-ʔkan ʕəw-ən ʔi<sub>n</sub>.s.cm-ál<sub>t</sub><sub>a</sub> ‘I am going to gather my children.’ || PIS \*ʕiw/ʕ<sup>w</sup> ‘to pile up by throwing, dump’ (K201, who also suggests a link with a

root \*ʕay, attested in Lillooet ʕáz-an (see there), and Shuswap ʕeym ‘pile up’).

— ʕaw-ílx ‘to get together, to gather:’ ha, ʕaw-ílx-wít\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʕi\_s.cicáʔ\_a, ʕač̣x-n-ít-as ʕi\_s.cəq<sup>w</sup>:č̣əč̣>q<sup>w</sup>až\_a wa? s.law l\_ki\_múlx\_a ‘Oh my, the crows gathered, they saw the fish that were hung out on the sticks.’ See also next item.

— ʕəw-p ‘to get together to have a meeting:’ cíx<sup>w</sup>-kaʕ ʕəw-p ʕi\_sítst-as ‘we went to the meeting last night;’ ʕəw-p ʕi\_ʕux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘the people got together.’ || The form ʕaw-ílx generally refers to getting together on the spur of the moment, while ʕəw-p refers to a more planned meeting.

ʕayú? F ‘carrot.’ || Borrowing from Shuswap ʕyu? ‘a kind of wild carrot with a sour-bitter taste’ (Kuipers 1974:259).

ʕáz-xal, ʕáz-an ‘to pile things up in order to make a protective barrier (e.g., rocks around a fire), intr., tr.’ || See ʕáw-ən for etymological information.

— s.ʕáz-xal ‘s.t. that one has piled up:’ s.ʕáz-xal-s\_ʕiž ‘those are the ones that he piled up;’ ʕaz-xal-sú\_ha\_ʕiž ‘did you pile up those?;’ níʕ cʕa n.ʕáz-xal ‘these are the ones that I piled up’ (with rather common dropping of the nominalizer s in the latter two examples).

√ʕaž : s.ʕá<ʕə>ž F ‘to quarrel (like a couple):’ s.ʕá<ʕə>ý-ʕkan ‘I quarreled.’

√ʕəʕí : ʕəʕí<ʕə>í ‘to lose (in a game).’ || PS \*ʕəl ‘to lose (ability, object, contest’ (K134).

— ʕəʕí<ʕə>í-min ‘to lose s.t. in a game (when betting), tr.:’ ʕəʕí<ʕə>í-mín-ʕkan\_tu? nəʕ\_ən\_s.qláw\_a ‘I lost my money, I played it away.’

s.ʕíʕí? ‘(Black-billed) Magpie,’ *Pica pica*. Found only on the eastern side of the Coast Mountains. || Cf. Thompson ʕín:ʕəń ‘Black-billed Magpie’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1003).

— ʕíʕí-íča? ‘coat made of magpie skins:’ cún-as ta\_ʕí<ʕ>mac-s\_a: “ńás-kax<sup>w</sup>\_maʕ q<sup>w</sup>ú<q<sup>w</sup>>s-əmə k<sup>w</sup>u\_ná|ak<sup>w</sup>, múta? k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.xíxi?, s.ʕíʕí?;” cíx<sup>w</sup>\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʕayʕ ta\_twə<w><wə>t\_a ká.ti? q<sup>w</sup>ú<q<sup>w</sup>>s-əmə, ʕíq-s-as\_k<sup>w</sup>u?, níʕ\_ʕú? s.k<sup>w</sup>úl-əm-s ta\_k<sup>w</sup>ə<k<sup>w</sup>a>ʕ-s\_a ta\_ʕíʕí-íčʕ\_a, cun-

it-ás\_hərn̄ ʎk<sup>w</sup>ún-s\_a zaṁ “ʎiʎiʎ-íca?;” k<sup>w</sup>úl-əm\_tiʎ ʎayʎ  
 ta\_k<sup>w</sup>á<k<sup>w</sup>a>ʎ-s\_a lá.tiʎ ta\_waʎ\_huý\_s.ʎəx<sup>w</sup>-s-ás ‘she told her  
 grandson: “go hunt for Clark’s Crows, and camprobbers, magpies;”  
 the boy went out to hunt, and he brought them back; so his  
 grandmother made a coat out of magpie skins, yes that is what they  
 call it, “ʎiʎiʎ-íca?;” his grandmother made that so he could wear it.’

## ʎ<sup>w</sup>

ʎ<sup>w</sup>ic-árn̄ (A) ‘to make jokes or teasing comments about s.o. when you see  
 him’ (the comments may be, but do not have to be, insulting);  
 (B) ‘to say dirty words.’ || Possibly derived from what would be  
 a ə-grade of ʎ<sup>w</sup>ay ‘to make a nuisance of oneself,’ and -c  
 ‘mouth, to speak,’ plus aphaeresis of initial c and reduction of  
 unstressed əy to i. When it comes to teasing, one consultant  
 observed that there is a difference between ʎ<sup>w</sup>ic-árn̄ and ʎi<ʎ>ʎ-c in  
 that the latter predominantly refers to teasing of children, either  
 by adults or by older children. || PS \*ʎ<sup>w</sup>əy ‘to play, joke, make  
 fun, laugh’ (K135).

- ʎ<sup>w</sup>ic-arn̄-úʎ ‘to make jokes all the time, to say dirty words all the  
 time.’
- ʎ<sup>w</sup>ic-mín̄ ‘to make teasing remarks about s.o., tr.’
- √ʎ<sup>w</sup>uc : ka.ʎ<sup>w</sup>úc\_a ‘to get hurt;’ ka.ʎ<sup>w</sup>uc-xən-ʎkán\_a ‘my foot (or leg) got  
 hurt;’ ka.ʎ<sup>w</sup>uc-akáʎ-ʎkan\_a ‘my hand (or arm) got hurt.’
- ʎ<sup>w</sup>úc=əc ‘to have a miscarriage.’ || This form is interpreted as a final  
 reduplication. However, it could also contain the suffix -c ‘edge,  
 rim’ instead of the reduplicative accretion.
- ʎ<sup>w</sup>ác-xal, ʎ<sup>w</sup>ác-añ̄ (A) ‘to dampen s.t. (e.g., clothes), intr., tr;’ (B) ‘to  
 irrigate s.t., intr., tr.:’ n̄ás-kan ʎ<sup>w</sup>ác-xal ‘I am going to irrigate;’  
 n̄ás\_maʎ ʎ<sup>w</sup>ác-xal ‘go and irrigate!’
- n.ʎ<sup>w</sup>ác-aʎq̄<sup>w</sup>əlt-am ‘to wet one’s throat.’
- s.ʎ<sup>w</sup>ac̄ ‘irrigated.’ plan waʎ s.ʎ<sup>w</sup>ac̄ ‘it is already irrigated.’
- ʎ<sup>w</sup>əc̄-a:ʎ<sup>w</sup>ác̄-a (A geographical name, referring to a spot that largely

overlaps with the location of the Lillooet hospital. Literal meaning: ‘being regularly irrigated.’)

- √<sup>w</sup>əs : ka.ŋ<sup>w</sup>əs\_a ‘to come right up to the surface, in water (e.g., fish going over a shallow spot), or in the ground (e.g., a worm).’
- ŋ<sup>w</sup>əs-ɪx ‘to come to the surface (e.g., a submarine, fish, or diver).’
- √<sup>w</sup>us : n.ŋ<sup>w</sup>u(?)s ‘to sink’ (synonymous with n.ma(?)s). || Possibly related to PS \*ʔus, \*ʔisuʔ ‘to dive’ (K20, who does not list Lillooet n.ŋ<sup>w</sup>u(?)s but does list Thompson ŋ<sup>w</sup>us ‘sink,’ and suggests a possible link to PIS \*ʔiswaf ‘loon’).
- n.ŋ<sup>w</sup>u(?)s-án ‘to sink s.t. (e.g., a canoe), tr.:’ n.ŋ<sup>w</sup>u(?)s-án ta\_ʔláz\_a ‘to sink the canoe.’ || This form is not known to a number of consultants, and may be a dialectal variant of n.ŋ<sup>w</sup>ús-uñ below.
- n.ŋ<sup>w</sup>ús-uñ ‘to sink s.t., to dunk s.t. or s.o. (eg., a swimmer), to pull s.t. or s.o. under water, tr.’
- n.ŋ<sup>w</sup>ús-l-əqs-añ ‘to stick s.o.’s head (literally ‘nose’) in the water, tr.’
- ŋ<sup>w</sup>ús-ləx ‘to go under the water surface.’ || Probably a more or less free variant of expected \*n.ŋ<sup>w</sup>ús-ləx.
- ŋ<sup>w</sup>əńís, ŋ<sup>w</sup>ə:ŋ<sup>w</sup>ńís ‘floater (a small-sized fish, mainly collected in January and February by just scooping them up).’
- √<sup>w</sup>uɬ : ŋ<sup>w</sup>u<ŋ<sup>w</sup>>ɬ ‘sucker (fish).’ || Cf. ǰáx-əñ (√ǰax).
- ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-xál, ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-ən ‘to burn s.t., set s.t. on fire, intr., tr.:’ waʔ ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-xál-wit ɬəs\_cúk<sup>w</sup> ʔi\_waʔ\_ɬ-ált ‘they are having a burn’ (i.e., burn some of the deceased one’s favourite food after the funeral; probably also refers to the custom of burning those possessions of the deceased one that have not been distributed). || PS \*wəl, \*ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl ‘to burn, shiny, bright’ (K114, who also lists Lillooet ŋ<sup>w</sup>əy:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əyáp ‘northern lights,’ wəl:wəl+ǰ<sup>w</sup>ús-əm ‘lightning’ (√wəl (1) ‘fire’) (and ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl+ǰ<sup>w</sup>ús-əm ‘lightning,’ see also below), wəl:wəl-əm ‘shiny,’ and s.walálam ‘iron’ under the PS doublet, with suggested links to PIS \*s-wal (red.) ‘fish’ (Lillooet s.wá<w>lam ‘fish (esp. trout) occurring at high elevation’) in K192, and to PIS \*s-wəlm-iñk ‘gun’ in K193).
- s.ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-s ‘to keep s.t. lit, keep it burning, tr.:’ s.ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-s-káx<sup>w</sup>\_ʔúʔ ti\_s.čák<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘keep the light burning!’
- ka.ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-s-as\_a ‘to get s.t. lit (by accident); ‘to manage to get s.t. lit

- (after some effort), tr.:’ ka.ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-s-kan<sub>u</sub>a ‘I managed to get the fire lit.’
- ka.ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-sút<sub>a</sub> ‘to get on fire by itself.’ || Probably refers to a more sudden process than ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-p-sút below.
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-p ‘to burn.’ ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-p<sub>tu</sub>? ni<sub>u</sub>cítx<sup>w</sup>-s<sub>a</sub> ‘his house burned down.’
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-p-sút ‘fire starts by itself.’ ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-p-sút<sub>ká</sub>ŋ<sub>u</sub>? ‘the fire must have started by itself.’ || Cf. ka.ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-sút<sub>a</sub> above.
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-p-álq<sup>w</sup> ‘stick or log burns, is burnt already.’
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-p-álc ‘house is burning.’
  - ǰəp+a+ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-p ‘Hell.’ || A contraction of k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>u</sub>ǰəp<sub>a</sub> ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-p, which also occurs as such.
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-əp ‘to burn all over (e.g., a forest fire).’
  - s.ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-əp ‘forest fire.’ plán<sub>tu</sub>? ʔap-t ni<sub>u</sub>s.ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-p<sub>a</sub> ‘the forest fire is out.’
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-ús=əs ‘to burn really well; fire is really going.’
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-ús=s-ən ‘to make a fire bigger, to get it going again.’
  - n.ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-áńk-tən ‘kindling.’
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-áʔčá? ‘to burn inside.’
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-úlńəx<sup>w</sup> ‘to burn land, intr.’
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-álq<sup>w</sup>, ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-álq<sup>w</sup>-əm, ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-álq<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to burn sticks or logs (e.g., to burn the bottom parts of fence posts before putting them into the ground), intr., tr.’
  - n.ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-ǰ<sup>w</sup>-áń ‘to light a pipe or cigarette, intr.’
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-xál ‘to burn brush.’ ńás-kan ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-xál ‘I am going to burn brush.’
  - s.ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl ‘burned forest.’
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-ǰ<sup>w</sup>ús-əm ‘lightning.’ || Probably a popular etymology, patterned after wəl:wəl-ǰ<sup>w</sup>ús-əm.
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-xíxtəm F ‘area on mountain is burning.’
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-ən ‘to walk all over an area, tr.’ (a semantic extension of ‘to burn s.t., to set it on fire’): ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl-ən-ʔkán ti<sub>u</sub>tmíx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub> k<sup>w</sup><sub>u</sub>ən.s.x<sup>w</sup>íl-ə m k<sup>w</sup><sub>u</sub>n.s.ʔáma ‘I walk all over the land looking for something good for me.’
  - ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl=al=əl ‘sparkling (e.g., a shortcircuit, or sparks coming off the

wheels of a train when it breaks).’

√<sup>w</sup>ə́l̥ : ka.ŋ<sup>w</sup>ə́l̥\_a ‘bubble comes up (e.g., when a rock is thrown into the water).’

— ŋ<sup>w</sup>ə́l̥-əm ‘a bubble.’ || Probably a shortened form of \*s.ŋ<sup>w</sup>ə́l̥-əm, since the formative -əm and the intransitivizer -əm are nowhere else used to nominalize forms.

— ka.n.ŋ<sup>w</sup>ə́l̥-aná?\_a ‘to have bubbles in one’s ear; to get one’s ears plugged when diving down in the water.’

— ŋ<sup>w</sup>ə́l̥-íl̥x (A) ‘to bubble up;’ (B) ‘fish comes to the surface and goes down again.’

— ŋ<sup>w</sup>ə́l̥=ə́l̥ ‘to bubble.’

— ŋ<sup>w</sup>ə́l̥=á̄l̥=ə́l̥ ‘bubbles come up when s.o. dives in.’ || Aspectually, ka.ŋ<sup>w</sup>ə́l̥\_a refers to a single “outburst” of bubbles, while ŋ<sup>w</sup>ə́l̥=ə́l̥ refers to a continuing process, and ŋ<sup>w</sup>ə́l̥=á̄l̥=ə́l̥ to a more intensive or protracted continuing process.

n.ŋ<sup>w</sup>alt (\*) ‘pool on the shore of a creek.’

ŋ<sup>w</sup>əlín ‘stomach, belly.’ || PIS \*wə́l-an(k) ‘stomach, belly’ (K193).

— ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl̥éklə>ń ‘(a type of) morel mushroom’ (*Morchella* species).

ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl̥íx-əm, ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl̥:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl̥íx-əm (A) ‘to waste s.t., to throw s.t. out that is spoiled, intr.:’ (B) ‘to be a waste (when s.o. gets s.t. that he is not worth), intr.:’ s.tə́x<sup>w</sup> ʔ̣u? ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl̥:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl̥íx-əm ‘it is really a waste;’ (C) ‘to go to waste, intr.:’ ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl̥:ŋ<sup>w</sup>əl̥íx-əm tu? ʔayɬ ‘he went to waste.’ || Also recorded with l̥ unglottalized as l.

√<sup>w</sup>ə́y̥p̥ : ŋ<sup>w</sup>ə́y:ŋ<sup>w</sup>ə́y̥p̥ F ‘northern lights.’ || See √<sup>w</sup>ə́l for full etymological information.

ŋ<sup>w</sup>uýt ‘to sleep, fall asleep:’ wa? kən\_s.paq-c-án-it-as ti\_s.kix-əz?-fh\_a, pápt-s\_a ʔ̣u? wa? ŋ<sup>w</sup>uýt ‘they wanted to make their mother feel sorry, because she always slept.’ ŋ<sup>w</sup>uýt ʔayɬ ti\_ʔi<ʔ>mac-s\_a, níɬ ʔ̣u? s.ŋ<sup>w</sup>uýt-s ʔit s.niɬ ‘her grandchild fell asleep, so she fell asleep as well.’ || PS \*ŋ<sup>w</sup>al̥ ‘to become weak, tired, faint, sleep’ (K135).

— ka.ŋ<sup>w</sup>úýt\_a ‘to fall asleep:’ l.c?a\_ka núk<sup>w</sup>uń ɬ\_ka.ŋ<sup>w</sup>uýt-án\_a ‘I must have fallen asleep here;’ x<sup>w</sup>?á\_z\_qa? sóna? k<sup>w</sup>ənswa\_ŋ<sup>w</sup>úýt, məs\_kán ʔ̣u? ka.ŋ<sup>w</sup>uýt\_á ʔ̣u? ‘I wasn’t going to sleep, but I fell asleep after all.’

- ʃ<sup>w</sup>uýt-míx ‘to sleep in.’
- n.ʃ<sup>w</sup>úýt-əq<sup>w</sup>, ʃ<sup>w</sup>úýt-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘to be a sleepy-head (dull, dumb).’
- ʃ<sup>w</sup>əy:ʃ<sup>w</sup>uýt-úʔ ‘to sleep all the time.’
- ʃ<sup>w</sup>uýt-álmən ‘sleepy.’
- ʃ<sup>w</sup>uýt-álmən-s ‘to make s.o. sleepy, tr.’
- n.ʃ<sup>w</sup>úýt-tən ‘bed.’
- ʃ<sup>w</sup>uýt-ícaʔ ‘pyjamas, nightie.’
- ʃ<sup>w</sup>uýt-áʔx<sup>w</sup> ‘hotel; place where one sleeps or where bears hibernate.’
- √ʃ<sup>w</sup>uz : ʃ<sup>w</sup>ú{ʔə}ž ‘to exert oneself, to try really hard, to go through a lot of trouble.’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy.ǰuʔ k<sup>w</sup>ənswa.ʃ<sup>w</sup>ú{ʔə}ž k<sup>w</sup>ənswa.k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm ‘I don’t overwork myself.’ || √ʃ<sup>w</sup>úz is possibly a metathesized form of PIS \*yəʃ<sup>w</sup> ‘strong, intensive, violent’ (K200).
- ʃ<sup>w</sup>u{ʔə}ž-xál ‘to be a troublemaker, cause people a lot of trouble, intr.:’ s.təx<sup>w</sup>-kax<sup>w</sup> ǰuʔ waʔ ʃ<sup>w</sup>u{ʔə}ž-xál ‘you really give people a lot of trouble.’
- ʃ<sup>w</sup>u{ʔə}ž-mín ‘to go through a lot of trouble for s.t., tr.:’ ʃ<sup>w</sup>u{ʔə}ž-mín-ʔkan ʔəʔ.cúk<sup>w</sup>-s-kan ʔayʔ ‘I put in an effort on it before I managed to finish it.’
- ʃ<sup>w</sup>ú{ʔə}ž-s ‘to give s.o. a lot of trouble, to bother s.o., tr.:’ ʃ<sup>w</sup>u{ʔə}ž-s-kán ‘I gave him a lot of trouble.’
- ʃ<sup>w</sup>u{ʔə}ž-sút ‘to waste one’s time.’
- ʃ<sup>w</sup>u{ʔə}ž-sút-s ‘to bother s.o. for nothing, tr.:’ ǰíq-kan.ǰuʔ mútaʔ ʃ<sup>w</sup>u{ʔə}ž-sút-s-tuṃin ‘I came to bother you again (to waste your time again).’

## h

- √ha (1): ha (Exclamation, comparable to “oh my!,” recorded in only one sentence from “The Abandoned Boy,” as told by Martina LaRochelle, see ʃaw-ílx.)
- √ha (2): (Question marker): tayt-kálap\_ha ‘are you folks hungry?;’ ka.q<sup>w</sup>ús\_a\_ha ‘did he get frightened?;’ s.qayx<sup>w</sup>\_há\_tíʔ ‘is that a man?;’ wáʔ-ʔkax<sup>w</sup>\_ha k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm ‘are you working?’ Inserting \_ha after each

predicate in a series expresses ‘or:’ s.ćúq<sup>w</sup>az<sup>w</sup>ha, ćí?\_ha ‘is it fish or meat?’

√hu : hu:hu:hú (Call used by hunter when finding game that he has shot.

One of several variants, such as hí?:hi?.) || See also kalú<l>?-ac-am̓.

həm̓ (Adverbial enclitic, generally indicating that a final conclusion is drawn, or that a final statement is made. My consultants translate this enclitic as ‘for sure,’ ‘the real thing.’ It is often left untranslated in the English renditions of Lillooet sentences): ?áčx-ən-ƚkan ta\_s.qáyx<sup>w</sup>\_a s.k<sup>w</sup>úza?-s, x<sup>w</sup>?áz\_həm̓\_ǵu? k<sup>w</sup>\_s.?áčx-n-an ta\_s.múƚac\_a s.k<sup>w</sup>úza?-s ‘I saw his son, but I did not see his daughter;’ húy\_ǵu? ǵiq na\_s.kalú<l>?\_a, húz\_həm̓\_ǵu? ǵiq-miñ-as c?a ta\_s.m̓ə<m̓>ƚac\_a ‘the Owl will come, he will come for this girl after all;’ huź\_ka\_həm̓\_ǵu? ǵiq ‘he will come, for sure;’ x<sup>w</sup>?áz\_həm̓\_ti? k<sup>w</sup>as\_wənáx<sup>w</sup>, s.pták<sup>w</sup>\_ƚ\_ti? ‘after all, that is not true, it is a legend;’ n.ká?\_həm̓\_tu? ni\_s.qáǵa?-sw\_a ‘where did that dog of yours go? (he is probably up to s.t.);’ n.ká?\_həm̓\_tu? núk<sup>w</sup>un̓ ni\_s.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>pəy-ƚkáƚ\_a ‘where’s our chief? (probably up to s.t. ridiculous again);’ huý-ƚkan\_həm̓\_ǵu? ka-máys-c\_a ‘I will be able to fix it, after all;’ s.təx<sup>w</sup>\_həm̓\_ǵú?\_ti? s.q<sup>w</sup>əq<sup>w</sup>əl ‘that is a true story, you know;’ wá?\_həm̓\_ǵu? ‘there you are again!; oh you!; see what happened now?!;’ wá?\_həm̓\_ǵu?, wá?\_həm̓\_ǵu? ‘go ahead, do your thing!’ (said to s.o. who is doing s.t. stupid); wá?\_həm̓\_ǵu? s.núwa ‘whatever you did!’ (said to s.o. who does s.t. ridiculous); huý-ƚkan\_həm̓\_ǵu? núk<sup>w</sup>-an-ci-n ‘I will help you anyway.’ See also pú?yax<sup>w</sup> and √zam̓ (1) for additional examples.

háma ‘hammer.’ || Borrowing from English. See s.təq-s for an example.

hámsa? ‘to roast kinnikinnick berry leaves (which will be mixed with tobacco), intr.’

s.hamíwəź (as recorded by Van Eijk), hámiwaź (as recorded by Davis)

‘wild pigeon.’ || This term has a wide distribution along the northwest coast (Seaburg 1985): in Lillooet territory it might refer either to the Band-tailed Pigeon *Columba fasciata* (west of the coastal divide) or the Mourning Dove *Zenaida macroura* (east of the divide). Cf. Montana Salish hemíshm̓ ‘Mourning Dove’ (Pete 2010:401).

s.hačáʔməs ‘big wide shawl, used as a robe (old-fashioned type of shawl).’ || Also recorded sačáʔməs. CSLT \*s-ʔačáʔməs ‘woman’s shoulder blanket’ (K223, who does not list the Lillooet form).

his ‘a kind of hiʔ (supernatural being).’

hániʔ F ‘humpback salmon.’ || PS \*hənəy/w ‘humpback salmon’ (K35).

The M gloss is hóləz.

√hála : s.hála ‘to be visible.’

— ka.hálh\_a ‘to appear, to be born, to rise (sun):’ ka.hálh\_a ti\_ʔá<ʔ>xʔ\_a s.kʷú<kʷ>mit ‘the Christ Child is born;’ ka.hálh\_a ti\_s.nəqʷ\_m\_a ‘the sun rose.’

— hála-xal, hálh-an ‘to show s.t., intr., tr.:’ ʔi\_waʔ\_hála-xal ‘bazaar’ (literally, ‘those who are showing things’); hálh-an-ʔkan ‘I showed it.’

— hála-xit ‘to show s.t. to s.o., tr.:’ hála-xít-i\_maʔ ta\_sáwt\_a ta\_s.kíʷ-s\_a, hála-xít-i ‘show that poor fellow his beloved, you folks, show her to him!;’ hála-xi[t]-twáʔ-ʔkaʔ ʔi\_píkch\_a ‘we showed each other (the) pictures;’ hála-xi[t]-twáʔ-ʔkaʔ wi\_s.Joe ʔi\_píkca-ʔkáʔ\_a ‘Joe and I showed each other our pictures;’ hála-xí[t]-c-as kʷ\_s.Joe ʔi\_píkca-s\_a ‘Joe showed me his pictures.’

— háh-úl-məxʷ ‘bottom of creek or lake shows.’

— n.háhh-ac ‘to groan.’ || Possibly a combination of hála and -c ‘mouth’ (and the locative prefix n), although this etymology is not certain and was rejected by at least one consultant.

huʔ-qs ‘to sneeze.’ || Probably a shortened form of zəxʷ:zaxʷ-úl-qs, with a not uncommon alternation between h and xʷ (for which also see huzáʔ).

haláw (A) ‘Golden Eagle,’ *Aquila chrysaetos* (as recorded by Van Eijk), (B) ‘eagle (any)’ (as recorded by Davis). || Thompson heléw ‘prob. golden eagle’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:797).

hóləz M ‘humpback salmon.’ || The F gloss is hániʔ.

hákʷaʔ ‘Common Cow-parsnip’ (“Wild Parsnip,” “Wild Rhubarb,” “Indian Rhubarb”), ‘rhubarb (in general),’ *Heracleum lanatum*: plan waʔ n.ʔəx-p ʔi\_hákʷʔ\_a ‘the wild rhubarb has grown into sticks.’

— hákʷʔ-am ‘to collect rhubarb.’

haq<sup>w</sup> ‘to have a blister.’

— háq<sup>w</sup>-aka? ‘to have a blister on one’s hand.’

— háq<sup>w</sup>-xən ‘to have a blister on one’s foot.’

√huq<sup>w</sup> ‘frosted, frozen:’ hu{?}q<sup>w</sup> ‘to get frosted.’

— hu{?}q<sup>w</sup>-úlǵǵ<sup>w</sup> ‘ground gets frosted, frozen.’

— s.húq<sup>w</sup>-lumǵ<sup>w</sup> ‘frozen ground:’ pəq ti.s.húq<sup>w</sup>-lumǵ<sup>w</sup> a ‘the ground is all frozen and white.’

√həw (?): n.həw-l-əqs ‘nostril.’ || Also recorded n.háw-l-əqs, which is probably the correct form, see under √haw (1); cf. √hiw.

√haw (1) ‘warm, warmed up:’ həw:háw ‘warm (weather or atmosphere, when warm wind comes).’ || Cf. √həw, √hiw. CSLT \*haw ‘warm’ (K224).

— həw:haw-lánx<sup>w</sup> ‘warm wind.’

— n.háw-l-əqs ‘nostril.’ || Cf. n.həw-l-əqs, under √həw.

— ka.háw a ‘to get warm (atmosphere, from a change in the weather, or from a fire):’ ka.háw a ti.s.kǵǵm a ‘there is a warm wind’ (virtually synonymous with həw:haw-lánx<sup>w</sup>).

— ka.n.háw-alc a ‘to get warm in the house:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáyǵǵu? k<sup>w</sup>as ka.n.háw-alc a ‘the house is not warm.’

— háw-an ‘to expose s.t. to heat.’

— háw=əw ‘to get warm (e.g., wind getting warm, stove radiating heat):’ háw=əw ʔayʔ ti.s.kǵǵm a ‘the wind is warm;’ háw=əw ti.n.páms-tǵ a ‘heat is coming from the stove.’

— há{?}ǵǵ ‘to feel hot, (e.g., when having many clothes on in a hot place); to get steamed up (e.g., windows):’ ha{?}ǵǵ-ʔkán ‘I am hot (I have too many clothes on);’ há{?}ǵǵ ʔayʔ ʔi.n.k<sup>w</sup>aǵ-ús-tǵ a ‘the windows are steamed up.’

— ha{?}ǵǵ-ús ‘to sweat from one’s face.’

— ha{?}ǵǵ-áǵǵ ‘to sweat over one’s whole body, have a fever, clothes get damp.’

√haw (2): n.s.haw ‘to yawn.’ || Also one of the author’s nicknames, based on the phonetic similarity between “yawn” and “Jan.” PS \*haw ‘to yawn’ (K35).

— n.s.haw-mǵ ‘to yawn all the time.’

— n.s.haw-s ‘to make s.o. yawn, tr.’

√hiw ‘warm (?):’ h́iw-aka? ‘glove.’ || Cf. √həw, √haw (2).

háwint F ‘rat (packrat, bushtail rat).’ || PS \*hawít ‘rat’ (K35, which lists the Lillooet form as a tentative etymon). The M gloss is x<sup>w</sup>ə́z.

huž (usually huý before coronal fricatives and affricates) ‘to be about to do s.t.’ || See ḥə́m̄ (second sentence) for examples. Cf. huzá?

— s.huý-s ‘to do s.t. in the future’ (recorded only in 3S). || See √sə́l̄ (last sentence) for an example.

huzá? ‘to get ready.’ || Variant of x<sup>w</sup>uzá?. Cf. huž, hu? (1). CSLT \*huy-a? ‘to get ready’ (K224)

√hi? (1): hi? ‘supernatural being, powerful spirit.’

— hi?-mín-ə́m ‘to get ghosted or bothered by hi? (e.g., having to throw up after diving into water that is inhabited by hi?):’ hi?-min-tumúl-ə́m ‘we were ghosted by hi?’ || Cf. his.

— hi?-átq<sup>w</sup>a? ‘water inhabited by hi?’

— hi?-úlmə́x<sup>w</sup> ‘ground inhabited by hi?’

√hi? (2): hí?:hi? (Call used by hunter when finding prey that he has shot.) || Cf. hu:hu:hú.

hu? (1) (in combination with ḥmaᄋ): hú?ḥmaᄋ (also hú?ḥmaᄋ hu?) ‘good-bye (to one);’ hú?-wiḥmaᄋ ‘goodbye (to more).’ || Cf. huž, huzá?, hu? (2).

hu? (2) ‘a little bit more’ (usually in the reduplicated form hú<hu>?): ćila c?a múta? hu? ‘this much and a little bit more!’ (also ćila c?a múta? hú<hu>?); hú<hu>?ḥ́u? múta? ‘a little bit more!;’ hú<hu>?ḥ́u? múta? śena? ɬə́l.c?á-wna, záxt\_tí? c?a k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.ptak<sup>w</sup>ɬ, cúq<sup>w</sup>ḥ́u? tḥ\_wa?\_zəwát-n-an ‘it goes on from here, this is a long legend, but this is all I know of it.’ See ɬlá-tí? for an additional example. || Cf. hu? (1).

hi?q<sup>w</sup>ín ‘candle.’ || Recognized by most consultants, but acknowledged to be an “old word.” CSLT \*hi?q<sup>w</sup>ín ‘lamp, light, torch’ (K224), PS \*yəq<sup>w</sup>, \*həyq<sup>w</sup> ‘(fire)wood’ (K132). See also √ḥliq<sup>w</sup> for further etymological comments.

## W

√wi (1): wi (Article, used with plural proper nouns, and with plural generic pet names, i.e., s.kíkka>?, s.ʔápaʔ, s.cə<cə>w̄-qín-kst, when these take the position of a subject or object complement in a predication; also used with s.niʔ ‘he, she, it,’ in order to express ‘they,’ and optionally with s.nímuʔ ‘we,’ and s.nu-láp ‘you folks’):  
 waʔ k̄ʷzús-əm-wit wi.s.John mútaʔ s.Pete ‘John and Pete are working;’ x̄ʷʔit wi.s.kíkka>ʔ ‘lots of girls;’ x̄ʷʔit wi.s.ʔápaʔ ‘lots of boys;’ wáʔ-ʔkan l.cʔa ʔalk̄ʷ-ən-tániḥ-an wi.s.cə<cə>w̄-qín-kst ‘I am babysitting the cubs here;’ wi.s.níʔ tuʔ nəʔ ʔáka a ‘they are the ones who went by;’ s.wat ʔəʔ wi.s.nu-láp k̄ʷu.ʔíʔ[-s]-tali ‘who of you guys is the one who did it?’ See also pəʔ+aʔ+cítx̄ʷ and s.nímuʔ for examples.

√wi (2): wi ‘and’ (used exclusively with numerals): q̄əmp wi pálaʔ ‘eleven’ (“ten and one”); s.ʔəc-p-ásq̄əʔ wi sáq̄ʷuʔ ‘a week and a half.’

√wəp ‘hair:’ s.wəp-c ‘beard, moustache, whiskers.’ || PIS \*wəp ‘hair, fur, cover of grass, weeds’ (K193). Cf. √wap.

- n.wəp-kilúmaʔ ‘eyebrows.’
- wəp-əʔ-qən (Name of a dog, meaning “hair-on-head”).
- wə<w̄>p-l-í<í>caʔ ‘caterpillar.’
- n.wəp-ús ‘cloth or clothing material that is warm on one side (velvet, flanel, doeskin)’ (probably any cloth or skin with hair (or hairy fibers) on one side).
- s.wə<w̄>p-ús ‘Black Swamp Gooseberry,’ *Ribes lacustre*. (Meaning also given as ‘Salalberry,’ which probably reflects confusion with next item.)
- s.wəp:wəp-ú<p>saʔ F ‘Salalberry,’ *Gaultheria shallon*. || The M gloss is táqaʔ.
- wəp-áx̄ʷac ‘hair on chest’ (synonymous with q̄ʷác-aʔx̄ʷac).
- n.wəp-áx̄an ‘hair on arms.’
- n.wə<w̄>p-əq F ‘pubic hair.’ || The more common term is pəʔx̄ʷt.

√wap : wa(?)p F ‘to grow (weeds, trees).’ || Cf. √wəp, √yəp (s.yap, yip-xal).

— wa(?)p-álq<sup>w</sup> ‘any tree younger than čq-əčq>ɬəp.’

— s.wa(?)p-úlǵəx<sup>w</sup> F ‘weeds.’ || Cf. next item.

— s.wa(?)p-kálc M ‘weeds.’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔit ʔi.s.wa(?)p-kálc-s\_a ʔi.n.s.ləp-xál\_a ‘what I planted is full of weeds.’

√wat (1): s.wat ‘who?’ s.wát-kax<sup>w</sup> ‘who are you?’ s.wát-ti? ‘who is that?’ s.wát-as\_ka ‘I don’t know who he is; I wonder who he is;’ s.wat k<sup>w</sup>u.s.k<sup>w</sup>ácic-su ‘what is your name?’ (literally, “who is your name?”). || PS \*s-wat ‘who?, someone’ (K116). Cf. √wat (2), s.wáta?

√wat (2) (Meaning unclear, used only in the expression s.wát-s\_ka ‘it is to be hoped that...’): s.wát-s\_ka k<sup>w</sup>.s.łiq-s ɬk<sup>w</sup>ún-s\_a k<sup>w</sup>.s.Bill ‘it is to be hoped that Bill will come today;’ s.wát-s\_ka k<sup>w</sup>.s.ɬáx<sup>w</sup>-su natx<sup>w</sup> ‘I hope you will be better tomorrow;’ s.wát-s\_ka k<sup>w</sup>.s.ka.may-s-c-án\_a ɬk<sup>w</sup>ún-s\_a ‘I hope I can fix it today;’ s.wát-s\_ka k<sup>w</sup>.s.ka.ʔáčx-s-án\_a ‘I hope I will get to see it;’ s.wát-s\_ka k<sup>w</sup>.ən.s.púčrəp>ń k<sup>w</sup>u.máłšəm ‘I hope I will find some bog blueberries.’ || Cf. √wat (1).

√wat (3): wət-a:wáčw>t-a ‘to take turns (e.g., when rowing a boat, or in a relay race):’ wət-a:wáčw>t-a ʔayɬ ʔi.wa?\_nəń-xál ‘they are taking turns rowing.’ || Cf. √wátəm.

√wat (4): Possible root of s.wátəm.

√wát (?): wáčw>t-až (\*) ‘Oceanspray’ (“Ironwood”), *Holodiscus discolor*.  
|| The more common term is páč?-až (“digging stick tree”).

√wátəm : s.wátəm ‘to be wrong, out of place, not in the right place:’ s.təx<sup>w</sup>\_łu? s.wátəm ‘it is really wrong (disapprovable);’ s.wátəm ti.s.q<sup>w</sup>alút-sw\_a ‘what you said is wrong; you should not have said that;’ s.wátəm ti.s.ptínus-əm-s\_a ‘his thinking is wrong.’

|| Possibly \*s.wát-əm (with the formative -əm, or the intransitivizer -əm). Cf. also √wat (3), through a possible shared meaning ‘out of place.’

— s.wátəm-xal ‘to be in the way:’ łu? wa? ká.k<sup>w</sup>u? s.wátəm-xal ‘he is really in the way’ (with łu? probably a shortened form of

s.tǎǎ<sup>w</sup>ǰu?); s.tǎǎ<sup>w</sup>ti?ǰu? wa? s.wátəm-xal ká.ti? ti\_wa?\_ʔi?wa?  
‘the person that is coming along is really in the way, is really too  
much.’

- s.wátəm-min ‘to think that s.o. is in the way; not wanting to accept  
s.o., tr.:’ wa? s.watəm-mín-as ti\_s.k<sup>w</sup>ǎ<k<sup>w</sup>>za?-s\_a ‘she feels her  
kid is in the way (does not want to have her child around, does  
not accept it).’
- s.wátəm-s (A) ‘to be in s.o.’s way, tr;’ (B) ‘not getting along with  
s.o., tr.:’ wa? s.watəm-s-túm-x-as ‘he does not get along with  
me;’ s.watəm-s-twáí-wit ‘they do not get along together.’
- s.wátm-əq ‘to limp’ (refers to an affliction not as severe as s.zǎǎ<sup>w</sup>-q).
- s.wət:wátəm ‘deformed.’ || Also recorded as ‘pregnant,’ but this  
meaning is rejected by most consultants.

wətatám ‘late.’ || Recorded in F only.

- wəttam-núx<sup>w</sup> ‘to be really late: nás\_maʔ, wəttam-núx<sup>w</sup>\_kʔ ‘go, or you  
might get there too late.’ || Recorded in M only. The differences  
in form and meaning between this root and wətatám may be  
accidents of recording, or reflect dialectal differences.

wətx ‘to itch.’

- wət:wətx ‘to itch all over.’

s.wéta? ‘so-and-so:’ ka\_ʔ\_wá?-as kən.cʔá k<sup>w</sup>\_s.wéta?, plán\_ka\_tí? wa? máy-  
s-n-as ‘if so-and-so had been here, he would have fixed it already;’ ʔu,  
k<sup>w</sup>\_s.wéta?, ni\_ʔ\_a\_x<sup>w</sup>í\_ʔ\_a ʔi\_s.cm-áit-ká\_ʔ\_a s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>əl-xi[t]-túmuʔ-as ‘Oh,  
that so-and-so, it turns out that it is our children that she has cooked  
for us.’ (The pronoun s.wéta? is used not only when the speaker does  
not remember a person’s name, but also when s/he does not want to  
reveal this person’s name. In the second example sentence above the  
mentioning of Grizzly’s name (who has cooked the black bears’ cubs)  
is avoided, probably for taboo reasons.) || Cf. s.wat (√wat (1)),  
wána?.

√wac (1): wac M ‘to defecate, intr.’ || CSLT \*wac ‘to defecate’ (K229).  
The F gloss is ǎ<sup>w</sup>ič. However, the derivations of wac (as given  
below) are also used in F.

- s.wac ‘excrement.’

- s.wac-áñak ‘manure.’
- n.wác-əc ‘Dark-eyed Junco,’ *Junco hyemalis* (“winter bird”). The ‘Oregon Junco’ is the subspecies of Dark-eyed Junco commonly found in Lillooet territory and probably the only referent of n.wác-əc. || The form is interpreted as containing the suffix -c ‘mouth, to eat’ referring to the bird’s habit of picking undigested kernels of grain from manure. It could also be a case of final reduplication, but that seems less likely.
- wəc-xíñ, wac-xíñ (Unidentified lizard, said to follow those who have spotted it, enter them through the rectum, and kill them. One can avoid this fate by jumping over a fire or stepping over a puddle of brine, since the lizard will follow its intended victim without deviating from its course. At least one consultant identified this lizard as the long-toed salamander (*Ambystoma macrodactylum*), although within non-Indian zoology that animal is not associated with the behaviour described here.)
- √wac (2): wac-áíáqs (\*) ‘pocketwatch.’
- √wač (?): n.wa<w>č-aná?-əm F ‘to clean one’s ear out (scrape out earwax).’ || PS \*wač ‘to pry loose, pick out; tease’ (K113).
- √wən (Adverbial enclitic with a rather elusive meaning; generally indicates that the speaker is unfamiliar with the information s/he is providing, that s/he is surmising something; recorded only in combination with √ka): ɬən.ka?-məx-ás.ka√wən ‘I wonder where he is from;’ s.kan-as.ka√maɬ√wən k<sup>w</sup>.s.łiq-s ‘I wonder if he came.’ || √wən (possibly related to wəna?, wan) was recorded only in M. It is not perceptibly different from √wi?, which was recorded in F only. We probably have dialectal variants of the same enclitic here.
- wan (Function unclear, recorded only in one expression: wá?-as wan ‘never mind!; the heck with it!’ Also recorded in two sentences which were not accepted as correct by all consultants: kán-m-as wan s.záy-tən-s ‘whatever she was doing (I don’t know);’ hú?√maɬ wan ‘good-bye.’) || Probably related to √wən.
- wənc ‘isn’t it?:’ nkýáp.ti?, wənc ‘that’s a coyote, isn’t it?:’ s.niɬ, wənc

‘that’s him, isn’t it?’ || Possibly a syncopated form of *wənáx<sup>w</sup>ha* *cʔa* ‘is this true?’

*s.wánuʔ* ‘whose?:’ *s.wánuʔtiʔ* *ciɬx<sup>w</sup>* ‘whose house is that?:’ *s.wánuʔ cʔa* *s.k<sup>w</sup>uɪ* ‘who made this?’

*n.waníkəñ* ‘fisher (animal).’ || Possibly contains the suffix *-ikəñ* ‘back.’

*√wənáx<sup>w</sup>* (1): *wənáx<sup>w</sup>* ‘true:’ *wənáx<sup>w</sup>ha* ‘is it true?’ (Also used as a greeting, possibly expressing is it really you?’ Expected answer: *wənáx<sup>w</sup>* ‘it is true.’) || PS *\*wənaɬ<sup>w</sup>* ‘real, true’ (K115). Cf. *wənc*.

— *wənáx<sup>w</sup>-nuñ* ‘to believe s.o., tr.’

*√wənáx<sup>w</sup>* (2) (?): *wənáx<sup>w</sup>-c* ‘loud, to speak loudly:’ *x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz* *k<sup>w</sup>álap<sub>u</sub>wənáx<sup>w</sup>-c* ‘don’t you folks be loud!’

— *wənaɬ<sup>w</sup>-c-ʔúl* ‘to be too loud:’ *s.təx<sup>w</sup>-káx<sup>w</sup> ʔuʔ* *wənaɬ<sup>w</sup>-c-ʔúl* ‘you’re really too loud.’

— *wənáx<sup>w</sup>-c-əñ* ‘to make too much noise.’

*wíñax<sup>w</sup>*, *wəñ:wíñax<sup>w</sup>* ‘to be similar, the same.’ (The reduplicated form is generally used when more than two entities are similar or the same, also in the derivations below.) || See *s.nímuʔ* for an example.

— *wíñax<sup>w</sup>-us* (synonymous with *čílh-us*), *wəñ:wíñax<sup>w</sup>-us* ‘looking alike.’

— *wíñax<sup>w</sup>-áɪq<sup>w</sup>əm*, *wəñ:wíñax<sup>w</sup>-áɪq<sup>w</sup>əm* ‘looking alike (in over-all appearance).’

— *wəñ:wíñax<sup>w</sup>-əq<sup>w</sup>* ‘looking alike (animals).’

*wənaʔ* (Evasive pronoun, ‘what’s it again?,’ used when the speaker does not remember or does not want to use the right word; also used as a euphemism for private parts): *plan waʔ*, *wənaʔ*, *ka.məx<sup>w</sup>ta* *ta.máqʔa* ‘the snow had already, uhm, come down quite a bit;’ *k<sup>w</sup>án<sub>u</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayʔ ká.tiʔ ʔi<sub>u</sub>*, *wənaʔ*, *zúć-mən-s<sub>u</sub>a* ‘she took, uhm, her paint’ (with a unique, and probably incorrect, use of transitive *k<sup>w</sup>an* without the transitive subject suffix *-as*); *n.púk<sup>w</sup>-al-us-n* *ás<sub>u</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayʔ ki<sub>u</sub>síkil<sub>a</sub>*, *ki<sub>u</sub>*, *wənaʔ*, *q<sup>w</sup>alíʔ<sub>a</sub>* ‘so she poured into into his eyes treebark and, uhm, pitch;’ *ti<sub>u</sub>wənaʔ-sw<sub>a</sub>* ‘your you-know-what’ (referring to the addressee’s private parts); *plán ʔuʔ ʔayʔ waʔ li<sub>u</sub>ʔq<sub>u</sub> k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>u</sub>.ka.wəñ<sub>u</sub>a* ‘it was already easy to...uhm...’ (the word wanted was *ka.cəs<sub>u</sub>a* ‘to get stretched’).

- **ka.wə́nʔ\_a** ‘to get offended’ (a semantic narrowing of **ka.wə́nʔ\_a** as given under the preceding entry): **ka.wə́naʔ-ʔkán\_a ʔayʔ** ‘I got offended;’ **ka.wə́nʔ-áx<sup>w</sup>\_a** ‘excuse me;’ **ka.wə́nʔ-áx<sup>w</sup>\_a ʔá.taʔ** ‘excuse me, may I pass?’ (said when one has to pass a person at a close distance (**mə́qíl-ən**), an action that is tabooed unless permission is given to do so); **x<sup>w</sup>ʔáz-as k<sup>w</sup>\_s.ka.wə́naʔ-sw\_a, húy-ʔkan s.q<sup>w</sup>ə<q<sup>w</sup>>í-ən-cín ti\_s.k<sup>w</sup>úzaʔ-sw\_a** ‘I hope you don’t mind, but I am going to tell you what your child did.’
  - **s.wə́naʔ-xál, s.wə́naʔ-s** ‘to bother, nag s.o., to be a little bit against s.o., intr., tr.:’ **wáʔ\_hə́m\_ʔuʔ s.wə́naʔ-xál** ‘he is nagging, bothering (me);’ **waʔ s.wə́naʔ-s-túm-x-as** ‘he is a little bit against me.’
  - **wə́nʔ-án (A)** ‘to do what-is-it-again to s.t., tr.:’ **ʔalas-káx<sup>w</sup>\_ʔuʔ qí<q>ć-min, níʔ\_ʔuʔ s.ʔáma-s, níʔ\_ʔuʔ s.ćəmǫ́-án-ax<sup>w</sup>, níʔ\_ʔuʔ s.wə́nʔ-án-ax<sup>w</sup> l\_tí.n.k<sup>w</sup>ʔ-ús-tə́n-sw\_a tí\_núk<sup>w</sup>\_a, ćíla tí\_núk<sup>w</sup>\_a** ‘you chew it really well, so it will be good, then you break it apart, then you, uhm, whatever, one piece on one eye, and the other on the other eye’ (the word wanted was **ćə́q-p-án** ‘to stick s.t. to s.t.’); **(B)** ‘to keep s.t., to look after s.t. or s.o., tr.:’ **wáʔ\_mə́ʔ\_tíʔ wə́nʔ-án** ‘look after that one (that baby)!; keep it!’ || Meaning (B) possibly results from confusion with **wə́ʔ-án** ‘to have s.t. ready.’
- waʔk** ‘to throw up, vomit.’ || PS **\*watk/\*watk/\*watk** ‘to pry, lever up; vomit’ (K116, who lists the Lillooet form as **waʔk**, for which also see below). Cf. also **wə́ʔkál-ən** ‘to pry s.t. open or loose, tr.’, and the comment in K116 (where **wə́ʔkál-ən** is not listed) that “the meanings *vomit* and *pry* are closely associated in Salish, as the Indians habitually induced vomiting before going hunting, with special “vomiting sticks.”” On one occasion I also recorded **waʔk**, a form supported by the Bella Coola etymon **ʔutak** but not by Thompson **wə́ʔk** and Shuswap **wetkx** (all listed in K116). This matter requires further investigation.
- **s.waʔk** ‘vomit.’
  - wə́ʔkál-ən** ‘to pry s.t. open or loose, tr.’ || See **waʔk** for etymological comments.
  - **wə́ʔkál-tən** ‘oar.’

- √wəɬ (?): wəɬ+sə́q̣ ‘fifty cents piece’ (with √sə́q̣ ‘to crack,’ the whole complex probably referring to a dollar cracked in two). || √wəɬ could also be a prefix, since it is limited to this formation.
- √wəɬk<sup>w</sup>a? (?): s.wəɬk<sup>w</sup>aʔ-ú<ʔ>saʔ F ‘“Red” Saskatoon berry.’ || Variant of of ɬəɬk<sup>w</sup>aʔ-ú<ʔ>saʔ, itself a variety of s.cáq<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘Saskatoon Berry,’ see there for further comments.
- √wəl (1) ‘fire:’ s.wəl-m-ińk F ‘gun, rifle’ (which might also be derived from s.waláləm). The M gloss is tǎx<sup>w</sup>ʔac. || PIS \*s-wəl-m-ińk ‘gun’ (K193, who also suggests a link to PS \*ɣ<sup>w</sup>əl, \*wəl(-im) ‘to burn, shiny, bright’ (K114), for which also see wəl:wəl+q̣<sup>w</sup>ús-əm, next item). Cf. √wəlǵ.
- wəl:wəl+q̣<sup>w</sup>ús-əm ‘lightning.’ || See also ɣ<sup>w</sup>əl:ɣ<sup>w</sup>əl+q̣<sup>w</sup>ús-əm. Related to √ɣ<sup>w</sup>əl, through PS \*wəl, \*ɣ<sup>w</sup>əl ‘to burn, shiny, bright’ (K134).
- √wəl (2): wəl-ən ‘to open a blanket, fold it open, tr.’
- wəl-ús-ən ‘to open blinds, curtains. tr.’
- n.wəl-ánʔ-an ‘to remove a cover (dirt, hay, canvas, blanket), tr.’
- wəl-áík-ań ‘to remove a cover (dirt, hay, canvas, blanket), tr.’ (synonymous with n.wəl-ánʔ-an; also commented on to be synonymous with láq̣-ań, although the latter term only refers to removing a blanket or similar object).
- wəl-q̣<sup>w</sup> ‘opened (can).’
- wəl-q̣<sup>w</sup>-áń ‘to remove a cover, take off a lid or cap (from can or bottle), tr.’
- wəl-q̣<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘bottle opener’ (probably also ‘can opener’).
- n.wəl-c F ‘blanket or sheet used as door.’ || See also next item.
- n.wəl-c-tən F (A) ‘blanket, etc., used as door;’ (B) ‘s.t. used for opening things.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.)
- n.wəl-c-áń F ‘to push aside a blanket or sheet that covers a door opening, tr.’
- √wəl̩ : wəl̩:wəl̩-əm F ‘shiny (like a window reflecting the sun).’ || The M gloss is wə́q̣:wə́q̣-əm. See √ɣ<sup>w</sup>əl for full etymological information (including references to other Lillooet items).
- ka.wəl̩=|̩a ‘it shines, reflects light (suddenly).’ || Possibly a

misrecording for \*ka.wə́l\_a.

wáɫ-án ‘to tilt s.t., tr.’ || PS \*wal ‘to tilt’ (K115).

— s.wáɫ ‘tilted.’

— s.wáɫ-lumx<sup>w</sup> ‘tilted land.’

— n.wáɫ-c ‘on its side (car, wagon, boat, train).’

— n.wáɫ-c-an ‘to tip s.t. over sideways (e.g., a boat, to let the water out), tr.’

— ka.n.wáɫ-c\_a ‘to get tipped over.’

— wá<w>ɫ-am ‘to tip (a canoe), intr.:’ wá<w>ɫ-am k<sup>w</sup>u\_ɫláz ‘to tip a canoe.’

— wá<w>ɫ-əc ‘lopsided:’ wá<w>ɫ-əc ti\_x<sup>w</sup>wáɫ\_a ‘the road is lopsided.’

— wəɫ-a:wá<w>ɫ-a ‘to rock a boat (by people inside the boat, when it is in the water).’

s.wəɫáps ‘male mountain sheep.’

√wáɫam : s.wá<w>ɫam ‘fish (esp., trout) occurring at high elevation.’

|| Also recorded as wá<w>ɫam čə<č>q<sup>w</sup>az. According to Joe Joseph, wá<w>ɫam does not occur in the Lillooet-Mount Currie area, but in Shuswap country, around Loon Lake. PIS \*s-wal (red.) ‘fish’ (K192, who also suggests a connection to PS \*wəɫ, \*ʕ<sup>w</sup>əɫ ‘to burn, shiny, bright’).

s.waláɫam F ‘iron.’ || See √ʕ<sup>w</sup>əɫ for full etymological information. The M gloss for ‘iron’ is x<sup>w</sup>ik-tn-álq<sup>w</sup>.

√wəɫk : wəɫ<=lə>k ‘sparks going up.’ || Cf. √wəɫ (1).

— ka.wəɫə́k\_a sparks come off suddenly.’

wəɫík ‘ribbit’ (sound made by frogs). || PIS \*wəɫk NIS, \*wəɫk SIS ‘frog, toad’ (K192).

— wəɫík=ək ‘to croak (frogs):’ waʔ wəɫík=ək ʔi.pəʕ:píʔh\_a ‘the frogs are croaking.’

wəɫík<sup>w</sup> ‘fat inside deer or cow (esp., fat inside the stomach).’ || Cf.

s.ʃ<sup>w</sup>əs ‘fat around stomach of deer or cow.’

√wíɫqə́m : wí<wə>ɫqə́m ‘to split or quarter wood (for oven), intr.’ || The sequence -ə́m is possibly the intransitivizer -ə́m, here glottalized.

wákə́n ‘wagon.’ || Borrowing from English.

√wík ‘chapped (skin):’ wík-xə́n ‘(to have) chapped feet.’

- wík-aka? ‘(to have) chapped hands.’
- wík-c ‘(to have) chapped lips.’
- wí<w>k-usa? ‘Netted Gem, Russet Burbank (a type of potato).’ (No Latin name available.)
- n.wík-q, ka.n.wík-q\_a ‘braggart’
- wák<sup>w</sup>-ań ‘to put s.t. under one’s clothes, tr.’ || PIS \*wak<sup>w</sup> ‘to stick away, hide’ (K192).
- s.wák<sup>w</sup>-xal, s.wak<sup>w</sup>-s ‘to carry s.t. under one’s clothes; to be pregnant (with s.o.), intr., tr.:’ s.tám-as\_ka k<sup>w</sup>a\_s.wák<sup>w</sup>-s-as ‘he must be carrying s.t. under his coat.’
- wíx-in ‘to comb s.t., tr.’ || PIS \*wəx ‘to comb’ (K193).
- wíx-q<sup>w</sup>-ań ‘to comb one’s hair:’ wá?\_maʔ wíx-q<sup>w</sup>-ań ‘comb your hair!’
- wíx-q<sup>w</sup>-ań ‘to comb s.o. else’s hair, tr.’
- wíx-q<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘comb.’
- √wəq : See wəq-p (wáq-ań).
- wáq-ań ‘to open a boil or infection (in order to get a sliver out), tr.’
- wəq-p ‘opened (sore).’
- √wáqaz : wá<w>qaz ‘three- or two-pronged fishspear.’
- √wəq : wəq:wəq-əm M ‘shiny (like sunlight reflected in window).’ || The F gloss is wə|:wə|-əm.
- ka.wəq\_a M ‘it shines, reflects light (suddenly).’ || The F gloss is ka.wə|=|\_a (possibly ka.wə|\_a).
- ka.n.wəq-al-ús\_a ‘s.t. shines in one’s eye (suddenly).’
- wəq-p-ál-us ‘s.t. shines in one’s eye.’
- n.wač ‘hole (with bottom, not through and through), hollowed out spot:’ lá.ta? n.wáq\_a ‘there at the hole (in the ground).’ || PS \*wič ‘to undo, remove, take apart, open’ (K115, who also links this root to Lillooet wíč<sup>w</sup>us, see there)
- n.wáq-xal, n.wáq-ań ‘to make a hole in the ground, to hollow s.t. out, intr., tr.’
- ka.n.wáq\_a ‘to get a hole, to get hollow or hollowed out:’ plan wa? ka.n.wáq\_a ‘it is already hollow (e.g., a basket when the sides have been built up, or a canoe when it is already dug out).’

- n.wáq̣-aʔčaʔ ‘(log, potato with a hole).’
- n.wáq̣-k<sup>w</sup>aʔ F ‘well (for water).’
- n.wáq̣-álq<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘to hollow out a log, intr.’
- n.waḳ̣-q<sup>w</sup> (A type of mushroom with a concave top (hence the name n.waḳ̣-q<sup>w</sup>), probably covering both *Lactarius resimus* and *Lactarius torminosus*.)
- √wəq<sup>w</sup> : wəq̣<sup>w</sup>:wəq̣<sup>w</sup>-əp ‘(to have) open sores all over (worse than s.čə́k<sup>w</sup>:čə́k<sup>w</sup>).’
- √waq<sup>w</sup> : n.wa(?)q<sup>w</sup> ‘flash flood, water coming up suddenly as a result of a cloudburst.’
- wəq̣<sup>w</sup> ‘to fall into the water (river or lake); to get carried away by the water:’ k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s.ǰuʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>as.múl-c-am̄, lan ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ, ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ; wáʔ.ǰuʔ ʔá.tiʔ ǰíl-əm ǰu wəq̣<sup>w</sup>.tuʔ.ǰuʔ, niʔ.ká.túʔ.ǰuʔ s.zuq<sup>w</sup>-s ‘he just dipped his mouth a little bit into the water and he was already drinking, drinking; he kept on doing that until he got carried away by the water, and he died, I guess.’ || Cf. wúq̣<sup>w</sup>il.
- wəq̣<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to put s.t. into the water, tr.:’ wəq̣<sup>w</sup>-n-əm ‘it is drifting along.’
- n.wəq̣<sup>w</sup> ‘ice floats down the river.’
- wəq̣<sup>w</sup>-átk<sup>w</sup>aʔ, n.wəq̣<sup>w</sup>-átk<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘to get carried away in the water, to drift down:’ n.wəq̣<sup>w</sup>-átk<sup>w</sup>aʔ.tuʔ ni.n.ǰláž.a ‘my canoe got loose and drifted down.’
- wəq̣<sup>w</sup>-ílx ‘to jump into the water (esp., in order to commit suicide).’ || Cf. next item.
- wəq̣<sup>w</sup>-an-cút ‘to commit suicide by drowning oneself.’ || Generally considered to be a more correct derivation than wəq̣<sup>w</sup>-ílx.
- wəq̣<sup>w</sup>+aʔ+yá(?)q<sup>w</sup> ‘rain in spring that washes dead fish from the banks of the river.’
- wəq̣<sup>w</sup>-álq<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘to float logs down the river, intr.’
- √wíq̣<sup>w</sup>us : ka.wíq̣<sup>w</sup>-us.a ‘to come loose (buttons), to get unbuttoned.’ || PS \*wiq̣ ‘to undo, remove, take apart, open’ (K115, who also links this root to Lillooet n.waḳ̣, see there).
- n.wíq̣<sup>w</sup>us, wəq̣<sup>w</sup>:wíq̣<sup>w</sup>us ‘to have an open fly.’

wúq<sup>w</sup>il ‘to go downstream in a canoe.’ || Cf. wəq<sup>w</sup>. K154 links Lillooet wúq<sup>w</sup>il, but not wəq<sup>w</sup>, to PCS \*wuq<sup>w</sup> ‘to drift with stream.’

— n.wúq<sup>w</sup>il-təm ‘to head down the valley downstream (on land or in a canoe).’

— wúq<sup>w</sup>il<sup>l</sup>-c-tən, n.wúq<sup>w</sup>il<sup>l</sup>-c, wúq<sup>w</sup>il<sup>l</sup>-c ‘fishweir.’

— wuq<sup>w</sup>il-āḫan ‘fence connecting weir with riverbank (will trap fish behind fence and lead them into the weir).’

√waḫw (?): wāḫw-až (\*) ‘Mock-orange, Syringa’ (“Orange Bush”), *Philadelphus lewisii*.

√wəḫ<sup>w</sup> : wəḫ<sup>w</sup>-p ‘to run, drip (as a result of sickness).’

— n.wəḫ<sup>w</sup>-p-ál-us ‘eyes run, drip (when sore, from a cold, etc.).’

— n.wəḫ<sup>w</sup>-p-ána? ‘ears run, drip (when sore, from a cold, etc.).’

s.wáḫ<sup>w</sup>əm (\*) ‘young s.k<sup>w</sup>ən:k<sup>w</sup>ín (wild potato).’

wəḫ-xál, wəḫ-ən ‘to sort out things, to pick out the best, intr., tr.’

— ka.wəḫ<sup>w</sup> a ‘to get left behind.’ ka.wəḫ<sup>w</sup>-ḫkan<sup>w</sup> a ‘I got left behind.’

— wəḫ-ús?-am ‘to sort out apples, potatoes, intr.’

√wuh : s.wú<w>a ‘cougar.’ s.wú<w>a<sup>w</sup>.ka k<sup>w</sup>u.qańím-ən-s-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘it must have been a cougar you heard.’ qańím-ən-s-kan k<sup>w</sup>u.s.wú<w>h<sup>w</sup> a ‘I heard a cougar.’ || PS \*s-wa? (mostly red.) ‘cougar’ (K113). Cf. s.múwa?.

— wu<w>a-mín-əm ‘to be eaten by a cougar.’

√waw : See wáw-əlckza? (under wəḫáw).

wayt ‘to have s.t. happening to oneself, s.t. is the matter with s.o.:’

ʔananáh, ʔananáh, wáy-t-kan lá.k<sup>w</sup>ʔa ‘ouch, ouch, something is the matter with me.’

wáž-am ‘to bark (dogs).’ || Tentatively linked to PS \*wu/ah ‘to bark (at)’ in K113.

— wáž-am-sút ‘to bark (for nothing).’

— wáž-an ‘to bark at s.o., s.t., tr.:’ wáž-an-c-as ‘he barked at me.’

√wəžx : wəž<=žə>x ‘to itch, to have a ticklish feeling (a feeling that causes one to scratch oneself, e.g., when one is tickled by a hair).’

— wəž<=žə>x-áka? ‘to have an itchy feeling on one’s hand.’

— n.wəž<=žə>x-ána? ‘to have an itchy ear.’

— n.wáʒ<=zá>x-əq ‘to wiggle, to be unable to sit still.’

waʔ ‘to be busy with s.t., to be involved in s.t.’ wáʔ-ʔkan kʷzús-əm ‘I am working’ (vs. kʷzús-əm-ʔkan ‘I work (in general), I have a job’); wáʔ-ʔkan ʔáʔs-əm ‘I am sick (right now, today)’ (vs. ʔáʔs-əm-ʔkan ‘I am sick (without implied time limit)’), wáʔ.maʔ.ʕuʔ ‘do your thing!’ See wan for an additional example. || The function of waʔ resembles that of the English progressive tense or of the Russian imperfective aspect. CSLT \*waʔ ‘to continue’ (K229). Cf. wəʔ.

— s.wáʔ-tən (A) ‘place where people live;’ (B) ‘track, sign of s.o.’s presence.’

— wəʔ-án ‘to hold, keep s.t., to have s.t. with oneself, tr.’ wəʔ-án-ʔkaxʷ.ʕuʔ ‘keep it!’; xʷʔəz kʷənswa.wəʔ-án ‘I don’t have it with me;’ wáʔ-ʔkan l.cʔa wəʔ-án ti.n.qmút.a ‘I got my hat here;’ waʔ wəʔ-án-as ti.xʷík-tŋ.a ‘he has a knife on him.’

— wə<wa>ʔ-sút M ‘orphan.’ || The F gloss is s.ná<ŋ>kaʔ.

wəʔ (Expression of disbelief, used by men.) || Possibly a retracted form of waʔ.

√wiʔ (1): wiʔ (Adverbial enclitic, not perceptibly different in function from wən (see there); occurs mostly in combination with ʔka): kán-əm.wiʔ sqʷacác-su ‘why did you leave?’ s.tám-as.ka múta? kʷʔ.waʔ.s.ʔíʔən-s ʔi.s.cm-ált-s.a; s.qəʒ:qə<q>ʒaʔ.wiʔ.ʔíʔ ‘I wonder what the food of her children was; they were pups, after all;’ pina.niʔ.ká.wiʔ ʔ.ʒán-as ‘he must have gotten hurt about that time;’ tayt.ká.wiʔ ‘he must be hungry;’ wáʔ.ka.wiʔ ʔə[s].s.kʷəz:kʷə<kʷ>zaʔ ‘apparently she had kids.’

√wiʔ (2): wiʔ ‘and so, and then (I guess):’ xʷʔəz.ka.wiʔ put kʷ.s.kə:káw-s kʷu.tmíxʷ-s, wiʔ s.ʒəm-s kʷ.s.cixʷ-s ʔúʒʷaí ‘it seems that her land was not far away at all, so it did not take her long to get home.’ || wiʔ is probably a full word variant of wiʔ. It is possible that wiʔ (full word) is a collapsed form of \*níʔ.wiʔ.ʕuʔ.

√wiʔqaʔ ‘milt (?):’ n.wiʔqʔ-ám ‘male fish (having milt).’

wəʔáw ‘to shout, holler:’ wəʔáw-ʔkaxʷ ʔ.wəʔáw-as ‘you shout when he shouts (you answer his shout).’ || See next item for an additional

example. PS \*ʔaʷ, \*ʔaw ‘to call, howl’ (K23), and PS \*wa(ʔ) ‘to cry, holler’ (K113), neither of which lists the Lillooet item).

- wəʔáw-ən ‘to shout, holler at s.o., tr.:’ waʔ ʔá.kʷuʔ ká.tiʔ, ka.ʔač̣x-s-ás\_a l.tʔu xʔíʔ\_a ʔi\_waʔ\_záw-əm, wáʔ-wit máḥx-əm; níʔ\_ʔuʔ s.wəʔáw-s ʔá.taʔ [...], s.wəʔáw-n-as ʔi\_n.ḳsáytkən-s\_a, cún-as: “n.ʔap-qʷ-án-i, húy-ʔkan nas súʔ-xal” ‘he was over there, and then he saw people fishing on the other side [of the river], they were having a smoke; so he shouted over there [...], he shouted at his friends, and told them: “put out that pipe, you guys, I am going to have a few puffs.”’
- wáw-əłkzaʔ ‘Trembling Aspen, Quaking Aspen’ (literally, “shouting leaves”), *Populus tremuloides*. || Deletion of ʔ is unexpected.

## y

- s.yam (\*) ‘Turnip.’ || The more common term is *tánaps*. It is possible that s.yam results from confusion with the English gloss ‘yam.’
- √yət : yət-p (\*) ‘jelly-like, muddy.’ || Variant of zət-p. Cf. also next item.
- yəʔaʔyíʔaʔ ‘mud-trampling game.’ || Probably a misrecording for what would be \*yət-ə:yíç̣ỵt-ə from an unrecorded root √yit that would be related to √yət).
- yən ‘yarn.’ || Borrowing from English.
- yúnaxal (Expletive, translated as ‘kiss my ass!’) || Possibly contains the intransitivizer -xal.
- yúnhana ‘Carrier Indian.’
- s.yálməç ‘ring.’ || Probably a combination of an otherwise unattested root √yal (as variant of √zal ‘around’), the suffix -əm, and -ç ‘edge, rim, opening,’ but also note CSLT \*s-yə/al-m-čis ‘fingerring’ (K231). See also √zəl (2) for further comments.
- √yik ‘to fall down (tree):’ yək:yík-almixʷ ‘to fall to the ground (tree):’ yək:yík-almixʷ ʔi\_s.yəp:yáp\_a ‘(may) the trees fall to the ground’ (curse uttered by Owl in ‘The Girl and the Owl,’ as told by

Martina LaRochelle). || Cf.  $\sqrt{z}ik$  ‘to fall down (tree).’ The replacement of  $z$  with  $y$  is characteristic of Lillooet nursery talk, and also of other speech patterns (such as Owl’s). It is also occasionally employed by elderly ladies, “because it makes them sound humble,” according to one of my consultants. Historically, this replacement is an archaism, since Lillooet  $z$  developed out of  $y$ .

$y\acute{a}k\grave{a}lt\grave{e}m$  F,  $y\acute{a}k\grave{a}lt\grave{e}n$  M ‘to gamble, to play cards.’ || Borrowing from French *la carte*. Cf. also  $\grave{a}k\grave{a}lt-\grave{e}m$ .

$y\acute{a}x\grave{e}n$  ‘to carry on one’s back.’ || Nursery term for  $s.z\acute{a}x\grave{e}n$ . See also comment on  $\sqrt{y}ik$ .

$\sqrt{y}ax$  ‘long.’ (\*)  $y\acute{a}x:y\acute{a}\langle\grave{y}\rangle x-\acute{e}q$  ‘any bug with long legs, daddy long-legs.’ Also given as the name of an unidentified type of weed that grows around burned wood and is used as medicine against wound-poisoning. || Cf.  $\sqrt{z}ax$  ‘long’ and see comment on  $\sqrt{y}ik$  for the alternation  $z \sim y$ .

$y\acute{e}x^w\grave{a}?$  ‘(Common) Raven,’ *Corvus corax*. || Variant of  $x\grave{a}?$ ,  $x^w\grave{a}?$ . See there for further comments. Cf. CeS  $*y\acute{e}x^w\acute{e}la?$  ‘eagle’ (K128).

$s.y\acute{a}qca?$  M (A) ‘woman,’ (B) ‘man’s sister, niece or female cousin.’  
 $n.s.y\acute{a}qca?$  ‘my sister, niece, female cousin (man speaking).’  
 || CSLT  $*s-yaq-c$  ‘wife, woman’ (K231). The F gloss of  $s.y\acute{a}qca?$  is  $s.m\acute{u}f\acute{a}c$ .

—  $s.y\acute{e}q:y\acute{a}qca?$  ‘women.’

—  $s.y\acute{e}\langle\grave{y}\rangle qca?$  ‘girl.’

—  $s.y\acute{e}q:y\acute{e}\langle\grave{y}\rangle qca?$  ‘girls.’

—  $yaqc?-\acute{a}w\acute{s}$  ‘man’s female relatives.’

—  $yaqca?-m\acute{a}n\acute{s}t$  ‘unmarried woman.’

—  $yaqc?-\acute{a}q\acute{s}$  ‘be a skirt-chaser.’

—  $n.y\acute{a}qca?-x\grave{e}n$  M ‘leafstalk of  $h\acute{a}k^w\acute{a}?$  ‘Cow-parsnip’ (“Indian rhubarb”).’

|| Literally ‘woman-foot,’ with the locative prefix  $n-$  and the suffix  $-x\grave{e}n$  ‘foot.’ This form is paralleled by  $n.q\acute{a}y\acute{x}^w-x\grave{e}n$  ‘budstalk of  $h\acute{a}k^w\acute{a}?$ ’ (derived from  $s.qay\acute{x}^w$  ‘man’). For the use of female and male designations of leafstalks and budstalks (a general Pacific Northwest phenomenon) see Turner, Thompson, Thompson, and York 1990. The F gloss of  $n.y\acute{a}qca?-x\grave{e}n$  is  $n.m\acute{u}f\acute{a}c-x\grave{e}n$ .

- *yaqʔ-án-cut* ‘to do s.t. like a woman (i.e., a woman doing a man’s job, but not being good at it).’
- √*yaq<sup>w</sup>* : *ya{ʔ}q<sup>w</sup>* ‘fish dead after spawning.’ || Cf. *zuq<sup>w</sup>* ‘to die.’
- *wəq<sup>w</sup>+aʔ+yá{ʔ}q<sup>w</sup>* ‘rain in autumn that washes the dead fish from the banks of the river.’
- yáq<sup>w</sup>taʔ* M ‘cricket (animal):’ *k<sup>w</sup>án=ən-s-kan ti\_yáq<sup>w</sup>tʔ\_a* ‘I caught a cricket.’ || The F gloss is *ʃtut*.
- yaǎ* F ‘to get dressed, to get ready for s.t.’ || Cf. *x<sup>w</sup>uzáʔ*, *huzáʔ*, which are used in both M and F.
- *yaǎ-s* ‘to get s.o. dressed, ready, tr.’
- *s.yáǎ-tən* ‘dress-up:’ *ʔáma ta\_s.yaǎ-tn-íh\_a* ‘they were dressed up nicely.’ || The presence in this form of both the nominalizer *s-* and the instrumental suffix *-tən* (which in itself functions as a nominalizer) is unusual.
- yáǎ<sup>w</sup>əm* (\*) ‘Waterlily’ (tentative identification).
- yəǎ<sup>w</sup>lǎʔ* ‘to untie frozen fish in spring (fish that has been left on the racks through the winter).’ (Also the name of Reserve No. 4 outside Mount Currie.)
- yəʔálxkən* ‘female mountain sheep.’ || Possibly contains *-alxkən* ‘outward appearance, hulk, shape.’
- yáwap* ‘sail.’
- yíwaǎǎǎǎ<sup>m</sup>* F ‘to round up wild horses.’ || The formal make-up is probably *\*yíwaǎǎǎǎ-ə<sup>m</sup>* or *\*yíwaǎǎǎǎ<ǎǎ><sup>m</sup>*.
- √*yuʔ* : *yú<yá>ʔ* ‘boy’s penis.’ || The word *yuʔ* is also used as such, but apparently far less often than *yú<yá>ʔ*.

## Z

- √*zap* (?): *zap-íw̄s*, *s.zap-íw̄s* ‘week; Sunday:’ *pálaʔ s.zap-íw̄s* ‘one week.’  
|| See also *ʔzəʃp*.
- √*zup* : *zúp-ləx* ‘to glide in the air (in circles, like an eagle).’ || Cf. *q̄ʃ-ilx* ‘to glide in one direction.’
- záp-əm* ‘to put on a belt.’ || Probably a contracted form of *záp̄un-am*.

s.záḗun ‘belt.’ || Cf. záḗ-əm.

— záḗun-am ‘to put on a belt.’

zəḗm-xál, zəḗm-ən ‘to roast dried salmon, intr., tr.:’ wáʔ<sub>u</sub>maḗ zəḗm-xál  
k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>s</sub>.c<sup>w</sup>án ‘roast some dried salmon!’

— zəḗm-c-áḗm ‘to roast dried salmon, intr.’

— zəḗm-əḗm ‘to roast dried salmon, intr.’ || -əḗm is possibly a misrecording  
for -əm. Final reduplication \*záḗm=əḗm is less likely.

√zám (1): zám ‘after all, as things are now, as things turned out to be’  
(usually accompanies commands or information that are given as  
an afterthought): x<sup>w</sup>úy<sub>u</sub>qaʔ zám ‘o.k., go ahead then!;’ nás<sub>u</sub>maḗ  
zám ‘go then!;’ ʔíkəna zám ʔizá-wna ‘My-oh-my!;’ níḗ<sub>u</sub>tiʔ kálaʔ  
sáq<sup>w</sup>uḗ l.cʔa Lillooet<sub>a</sub> k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>s</sub>.múḗac, Harry Carey ta<sub>s</sub>əmʔám-s<sub>a</sub>;  
ḗap-ən-ḗkán<sub>u</sub>maḗ<sub>u</sub>həḗm<sub>u</sub>tuʔ zám na<sub>s</sub>.k<sup>w</sup>ácic-s<sub>a</sub> ‘that was the first  
halfbreed woman here in Lillooet, Harry Carey’s wife; but I have  
forgotten her name.’ See also sáx<sup>w</sup>ust (last sentence), s.ním<sub>u</sub>ḗ,  
x<sup>w</sup>áz-wíḗx and ʔəmh-ám for additional examples.

√zám (2): zám=əḗm ‘to take a rest’ (virtually synonymous with máḗ-ləx):  
wáʔ<sub>u</sub>maḗ zám=əḗm ‘take a rest!’ || This form is interpreted as a  
case of final reduplication, although it may also contain the  
intransitivizer -əm, here glottalized.

— zám=əḗm-s ‘to make s.o. take a rest, tr.’

— s.zám ‘to take a rest:’ wáʔ<sub>u</sub>ḗʔ<sub>u</sub>? waʔ lá.tiʔ s.zám ‘he is taking a rest;’  
káx<sup>w</sup><sub>u</sub>ha<sub>u</sub>ḗʔ<sub>u</sub>? waʔ lá.tiʔ s.zám ‘are you taking a rest?’ (answer:  
kan zám=əḗm ‘I am.’)

— zəḗm:zám ‘to rest:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy<sub>u</sub>ḗʔ<sub>u</sub>? k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>u</sub>zəḗm:zám ‘he just doesn’t rest;’  
x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy<sub>u</sub>ḗʔ<sub>u</sub>? k<sup>w</sup>asu<sub>u</sub>zəḗm:zám ‘you don’t ever take a rest.’

— zám-án ‘to give s.o. a rest, tr.’

zámás (only in combination with ḗʔ<sub>u</sub>): zámás<sub>u</sub>ḗʔ<sub>u</sub>? ‘but’ (introduces  
information contrary to information on something else, like  
Russian a): ʔáma<sub>u</sub>tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>s</sub>.qáy<sup>w</sup>, zámás<sub>u</sub>ḗʔ<sub>u</sub>? qəʔ<sub>u</sub> ti<sub>s</sub>.k<sup>w</sup>úzaʔ-s<sub>a</sub>  
‘he is a good man, but his son is bad;’ xəḗ:xəḗ ti<sub>s</sub>.kíx-zaʔ-s<sub>a</sub>,  
zámás<sub>u</sub>ḗʔ<sub>u</sub>? ki{ʔ}<k>í-úḗ ‘her mother is active, but she is really  
lazy.’ || zámás is probably a fuller form of məs.

zəmán ‘big bird’s nest (esp., eagle’s nest), aerie.’ || PS \*yman ‘bird’s

nest' (K131).

**zúmak** (A) F 'spring salmon;' (B) M 'big spring salmon (tyee).' || CSLT \*yumač 'spring salmon' (K230), a reconstruction complicated by k in the Lillooet form, which suggests \*zumak as the CSLT (or PS?) form. See also s.k<sup>w</sup>áǰəm.

**n.zəmíʔq<sup>w</sup>** 'extra rim sewn on bottom of basket (where the sides are built up), to give it extra strength.' || Possibly a misrecording of **zənm-íʔq<sup>w</sup>**.

**√zət** : **zət-p** 'to get thick, jelly-like (liquid; for example, blood clotting).' || Cf. **yət-p**.

**zác-ań** 'to crumple s.t. up, to soften paper by rubbing it between one's hands, tr.' || PS \*yac 'to rub, soften by rubbing' (K130).

— **za{?}c**, **záʔ:əz{ʔa}c** 'all crumpled up (e.g., a shirt), all trampled down (grass):' **záʔ:əz{ʔa}c ʔi.s.ləqm\_a** 'the grass is all trampled down.'

— **zaʔ:əz{ʔa}c-aʔ-írń** 'to wash by hand, intr.'

— **zá{ʔ}<žə>c** 'to rub s.t. between one's hands, intr.'

**záč-ən** (\*) 'to make s.t. smooth, to polish s.t., tr.'

— **záč-mən** 's.t. used for rubbing on; washboard.'

— **záč-əm-l-áka?** (\*) 'instrument for smoothening things.'

**√zuc** 'paint (?):' **zúč-mən** 'Indian paint, dye (made from k<sup>w</sup>únaʔ or other traditional materials).' || See **x<sup>w</sup>ik-áz** for an example.

**záčk<sup>w</sup>-ən** (\*) 'to bother s.o., tr.'

**zús-xal**, **zús-un** 'to tie s.t. or s.o.; to punish s.o., to send s.o. to jail, intr., tr.:' **cix<sup>w</sup> ʔə.tʔú n.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>ń\_a ʔ\_kəʔ-n-ás ta\_s.ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-q-s\_a mútaʔ ʔ\_s.tám-as k<sup>w</sup>a\_s.ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-s-ás [...]; níʔ\_ǰuʔ\_tíʔ s.zús-un-as l.cʔa ǰ<sup>w</sup>úm-qən-s\_a** 'he got to a spot upstream where he took off his pants and everything that he was wearing [...]; then he tied it on his head;' **zus-un-c-ás\_kʔ ti\_k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>py\_a** 'the chief will punish me;' **zus-un-c-ál-əm** 'I went to jail;' **zus-un-əm\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ** 'he went to jail' (synonymous with **ʔúʔx<sup>w</sup>-s-túm\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ**); **ti\_waʔ\_zús-xal** 'policeman.'

— **zus-xal-áʔx<sup>w</sup>** 'jail.'

— **s.zus** 'tied; grounded, forbidden to do s.t., put in jail:' **plan waʔ s.zus**, **x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>as\_k\_a.ǰək-ən-cút\_a** 'he is grounded, he won't be able to

- do as he pleases;’ wáʔ-ʔkan s.zus ‘I am not allowed (to do it).’
- s.zus-c ‘to keep s.o. grounded; to forbid s.o. to do s.t.:’ wáʔ-ʔkan s.zus-c k<sup>w</sup> s.nas-c ʔá.taʔ ‘I am forbidding her to go there.’
  - ka.zús\_a ‘to get tied; to be forbidden, not allowed:’ plan waʔ ka.zús\_a k<sup>w</sup>a.píxəm ‘it is closed season for hunting.’
  - zus-c, ka.zús-c\_a ‘tied at the opening:’ ka.zús-c\_a ʔayʔ ti\_saplín-tən-s\_a ‘his floursack is tied at the opening.’
  - zús-aík-am ‘to bale hay, intr.’
  - zús-aík-tən ‘baler for hay.’
  - zus-əlwás-tən ‘s.t. wrapped around the middle.’
  - zus-kiń-ús-tən ‘bandanna, headband; ribbon tied around one’s hair.’
  - zús-akaʔ ‘to get handcuffed.’
  - zus-akáʔ-tən ‘handcuffs.’
  - zús-x-tən ‘bandage around one’s leg; puttees; hobble on a horse.’
  - n.zús-q<sup>w</sup>-tən *id.* as zus-kiń-ús-tən.
  - zus-aǰán-tən ‘armband.’

√zasaw (?): zásaw-aʔ ‘Green Alder, Sitka Alder,’ *Alnus crispa* (possibly also Mountain Alder, *Alnus tenuifolia*).

zənp ‘s.t. put around s.t. (e.g., a rope).’ || For p see x<sup>w</sup>əlp. Cf. also n.zán-əm, zənk.

- zənp-án ‘to wind s.t. around s.t., tr.’
- zən<=nə>p ‘tangled around s.t. (e.g., a long rope around a horse).’
- zənp-ílx, zən:zənp-ílx ‘to get all tangled up.’
- zənp-álq<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to tie s.t. or s.o. (e.g., a horse) to a tree, tr.’
- zənp-kiń-ús-tən ‘bandanna, headband; ribbon tied around one’s hair’ (synonymous with zus-kiń-ús-tən, n.zús-q<sup>w</sup>-tən).
- zənp-q<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to wind s.o.’s hair around his/her head, tr.’
- n.zənp-əq<sup>w</sup>-tən *id.* as zənp-kiń-ús-tən.

n.zánəm (also recorded zánəm, zánəm) ‘to go around:’ n.zán-əm-wit ‘they went around, they went in circles;’ wáʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ\_ǰuʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ ǰíl-əm: n.zánəm ká.tiʔ; zəwát-n-as, plán\_tuʔ waʔ ʔwál-n-əm ʔə\_ki\_təw:twə<w><wə>t\_a ‘that is what he did: he kept running in circles; he knew that the boys had already left him behind.’ || Cf. zənp, zənk for a common element zVn and a shared meaning

‘around.’

- n.zánm-an (zánm-an, zánm-an) ‘to go around s.t., tr.’
- zənm-ús-ən ‘to go around the top (e.g., of a mountain), tr.’
- zənm-aláqaɤ ‘to go around a lake.’
- záhənm-q-añ ‘to go around the bottom of a tree or mountain, tr.’
- zanənm-q-álc ‘to go around a house.’ || Also recorded zanənm-q-álc, which may be a misrecording, together with zanənm-q-álc, for expected \*zahənm-q-álc (with glottalizations on n and m due to -q).
- zənm-áqs-xən, zənm-áqs-x-tən ‘garter.’
- zənm-íʔq<sup>w</sup> *id.* as n.zəníʔq<sup>w</sup>.

zánuc ‘driftwood.’ || PS \*yan(u)c ‘driftwood’ (K131).

zənk ‘round, circle-shaped.’ zənk ti.n.ɤk<sup>w</sup>-álu<sub>a</sub> ‘my basket is round.’

|| Cf. zənp, n.zánəm.

- zənk-xál, zənk-án ‘to make s.t. round, circular, intr., tr.’
  - s.zənk ‘circle.’
  - zənk-al-icáʔ-əm ‘to have a circle (sun or moon):’ zənk-al-icáʔ-əm ti.ʔána<sup>m</sup>-tn<sub>a</sub> ‘the moon has a circle.’
  - zənk-ílx ‘to form a circle.’ húy-ɤkaɤ zənk-ílx ‘we’ll form a circle.’
- √zánux<sup>w</sup> ‘year.’ zánux<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘next year.’ || Cf. n.zánəm ‘to go around,’ -aszánux<sup>w</sup> ‘year.’
- ʔi.zánux<sup>w</sup>m-as ‘last year.’

zəʔ-ən ‘to rub s.t. on a washboard, tr.’ || Cf. zəc-ən, zək-ən. PIS \*yəʔ ‘to rub’ (K200).

- zəʔ-mən ‘washboard, scrubbing board.’ || Probably more frequently used in F than in M, where ɤ<sup>w</sup>íq<sup>w</sup>-mən (n.ɤ<sup>w</sup>íq<sup>w</sup>-mən) is preferred.

— n.zəʔ-íməm-tən ‘dishcloth.’

√zuʔ : ka.zúʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘to squeak.’ ka.zúʔ<sub>a</sub> ti.n.ɤ<sup>w</sup>úyt-t<sub>a</sub> ‘the bed squeaked.’

zəʔq ‘to topple, come down (e.g., pile of rocks or wood):’ zəʔq ʔi.s.pám-s<sub>a</sub> ‘the firewood came down (the pile collapsed);’ cút<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>uʔ.ʔɤ ‘yək:yík-almix<sup>w</sup> ʔi.s.ʔəs:ʔístkn<sub>a</sub>;’ níɤ<sub>k</sub><sup>w</sup>uʔ.ʔuʔ ʔayɤ s.zəʔq-s ʔi.s.ʔəs:ʔístkn<sub>a</sub> ‘so he said “may the underground houses cave in;” so the underground houses caved in.’ || PS \*yaʔ ‘to descend, go home from stay in mountains’ (K131). For the q̣ in zəʔq cf.

n.ǵ<sup>w</sup>áǵ-ən and ǵǵǵ.

— zǵǵǵ-án ‘to knock s.t. down (on purpose), tr.’

— zǵǵǵ-s ‘to knock s.t. down by accident, tr.’

— zǵǵǵ-ána? ‘rocks, wood, etc., fall on top of s.o.’

— zǵǵǵ:zǵǵǵ ‘many rocks etc. falling down.’

√zal (1): s.zəl ‘all together, all in a bunch (e.g., cattle, people):’ wá?-wit lá.ti? s.zəl ‘they are all together;’ s.zəl-Ɔkálap ‘you folks stay in a bunch.’

— s.zəl-ǵ ‘grove; cluster of bushes.’

— s.zəl-áǵ<sup>w</sup> ‘grove; cluster of trees.’

√zal (2): ‘to turn:’ zǵl-k<sup>w</sup>a? ‘whirlpool.’ || PS \*yǵl, \*yul, \*hǵyl ‘to roll, turn over; round’ (K130, who also lists zǵl-an ‘to twist,’ zǵl-k<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to wrap up’ (√zal (1), and s.yálmǵc ‘ring’ (borrowing) under this PS root set).

— za:zǵl-k<sup>w</sup>a? ‘whirlpool.’

√zal (3): Possible root of zǵlt.

√zal (1): zǵl-xal, zǵl-an ‘to twist s.t. (esp., branches in order to make a rope), intr., tr.’ || Cf. √zal (2), √zal (2). PS \*yǵl, \*yul, \*hǵyl ‘to roll, turn over; round’ (K130).

— zǵl-k<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to wrap s.t. up, tr.’

— zal-k<sup>w</sup>-ákst-əm ‘to put a blanket over one’s shoulders.’

— zal-k<sup>w</sup>-ákst-ən ‘to put a blanket over s.o. else’s shoulders, tr.:’ zal-k<sup>w</sup>-ákst-ən-c-as ‘he put a blanket over my shoulders.’

— zǵl-k<sup>w</sup>-xn-am ‘to wrap s.t. around one’s legs or feet.’

— zal-k<sup>w</sup>-átǵ?-am ‘big whirlpool.’

√zal (2): zǵl=əl ‘to quiver:’ zǵl=əl tǵ.s.yáǵp\_a ‘the tree is quivering.’ || Cf. √zal (1).

zǵl-xal ‘to rock gold (run water through a rocker in order to find gold nuggets), intr.’

— zǵl-mən, n.zǵl-mən ‘rocker (for washing gold).’

zǵlt ‘to drip, trickle (liquid coming in a string); to drip through a roof; not much water coming through a creek (just a trickle):’ zǵlt ʔayƆ ‘it is dripping, trickling.’ || Probably contains the aspectual suffix -t.

- zəlk<sup>w</sup> ‘to collapse (house, shed, barn).’
- zəlk<sup>w</sup>-ána? ‘to collapse on top of s.o.; structure collapses on top of s.o. who is inside.’
  - zəlk<sup>w</sup>ú? ‘Choke Cherry,’ *Prunus virginiana*.
  - zəlk<sup>w</sup>ú?-až ‘Choke Cherry bush.’
  - zúlk<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to rub s.t.; to knead bread, tr.’
  - zák-añ ‘to mix in things into s.t., tr.’ (more or less synonymous with máł-añ).
  - zák-ləx ‘to mix in with people, to go among people:’ cíx<sup>w</sup>-kan zák-ləx l\_ki\_wa?\_řəw-p ‘I joined the people who were gathering.’
  - zák=ək ‘to get lost in a crowd, to get mixed in with s.t.:’  
zak=ək\_ká\_tu? ‘I guess it got mixed in, got lost in the rest;’  
plán\_ká\_tu? wa? zák=ək ‘I guess it got mixed in already.’
  - √zik : zik-t ‘to fall (tree, upright structure):’ zik-t ti\_ɬa?x<sup>w</sup>ál-tñ\_a ‘the ladder fell.’ || Cf. √yik. PS \*yik ‘fall (as tree)’ (K130).
  - zək:zík-t ‘to fall (more than one tree or upright structure):’ x<sup>w</sup>u?,  
cút\_k<sup>w</sup>u?\_łɬ ta\_s.kalú<l>?\_a [...] “yək:yík-almix<sup>w</sup> ři\_s.yəp:yáp\_a;”  
níɬ\_k<sup>w</sup>u?\_łɬ\_u? tu? s.zək:zík-t-s ři\_s.yáp\_a ‘oh, the Owl said “may the trees fall down;” and then the trees fell down;’ cút\_k<sup>w</sup>u?\_łɬ  
múta? “yək:yík-almix<sup>w</sup> ři\_pəq<sup>w</sup>:páq<sup>w</sup>uɬ\_a;” níɬ\_k<sup>w</sup>u?\_łɬ\_u? s.zək:zík-t-  
s ři\_páq<sup>w</sup>uɬ\_a ká.ti? ‘next he said “may the caches fall down;”  
and the caches fell down.’
  - zik-t-sút ‘to fall by itself or when blown down by the wind.’
  - s.zik ‘log.’
  - s.zək:zík ‘logs.’
  - s.zik-ńíx ‘log fallen by itself (nobody felled it).’
  - s.zík-alc ‘loghouse.’
  - zík-am ‘to log, intr.’
  - n.zík-ana? ‘to be hit by a log.’
  - zik=k-áwś ‘trail is covered with windfalls:’ zik=k-áwś ti\_x<sup>w</sup>wáɬ\_a ‘there are lots of windfalls on the road.’
  - zə́k-ən ‘to scrub s.t., to polish s.t., tr.’ || Cf. zə́c-ən, zə́ł-ən.
  - n.zə́k-mən F ‘washboard.’
  - zə́k-q<sup>w</sup>-tən F ‘Purple Penstemon, Shrubby Penstemon, Beardtongue.’

*Penstemon fruticosus*. || Contains the suffixes -q<sup>w</sup> ‘head,’ and -tən ‘implement, instrument,’ with the root referring to the fact that “the leaves were rubbed on bunches of “barbecuing onions” (*Allium cernuum*) before they were pit-cooked to “get the whiskers off them” and make them taste better” (Turner 1987, reflecting information supplied by Sam Mitchell). Almost certainly the same plant as səʔ:sá< sə>ʔt, with both zək<sup>w</sup>-tən and səʔ:sá< sə>ʔt often referred to as “Blue-Bell,” although this may include any variety of plant with blue, bell-shaped flowers.

√zək<sup>w</sup> : zək<sup>w</sup>-p ‘to clot, cluster (blood).’

zák<sup>w</sup>-ań ‘to move a heavy object back and forth, tr.’

— zək<sup>w</sup>-a:zá< ẓ>k<sup>w</sup>-a ‘to move a heavy object back and forth repeatedly, intr.’

— zək<sup>w</sup>:zá< ẓ>k<sup>w</sup>-ləx ‘to wiggle one’s way through a crowd, thick brush, etc.’ (largely synonymous with kəlǎ-ílx).

√zax : zax-t ‘long.’ n.kýáp<sub>ti</sub>? múta? cʔá-wna k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>s</sub>.pták<sup>w</sup>ʔ; zác-t<sub>ti</sub>? sána?, ʔu? ʔqíqat<sub>ʔ</sub> ʔu? ta<sub>w</sub>aʔ<sub>w</sub>át-n-an ‘this is another legend about that Coyote; it is supposed to be long, but I know only a short part of it.’

— zax-t-s, zác-t-an ‘to make s.t. longer (mainly by using an already available quantity, e.g., rolling out a roll of hay, feeding out a rope, etc.), tr.’ || Normally, the choice of -s vs. -an indicates a difference in control (Van Eijk 1997/18.1.3). However, in the case of zax-t-s vs. zác-t-an the choice of -s vs. -an seems to be arbitrary, and both forms seem to be functionally identical.

— zə< ẓ>x-t-án ‘to make s.t. a little bit longer, tr.’

— zax-t-áws ‘long row (of corn, etc.)’

— zax-almíx<sup>w</sup>-až ‘White Pine,’ *Pinus monticola*.

— zác-alcza? ‘long leaf.’

— zác-alq<sup>w</sup> ‘tall tree.’

— zác-alq<sup>w</sup>əń ‘tall (person).’

— zax-qs ‘long nosed.’

— zəx:záʔ-ana? ‘to have long ears.’ zəx:zác-ana? s.ʔúla? ‘mule deer.’

— n.zəx:zác-q ‘long-legged.’

√zǎxən : s.zǎxən, s.zǎxən-s (zǎxən-s) ‘to carry s.t. or s.o. on one’s back, intr., tr.:’ s.zǎxən-s-kan tǐ.n.člǎʔ\_a ‘I carried the berry basket on my back.’ || Cf. yǎxən. CSLT \*yaxən ‘carry on the back’ (K231).

— zǎxən-xal-s ‘to put s.t or s.o. on s.o. else’s back, make s.o. else carry s.t. on his back, tr.:’ zaxən-xál-s-kan ‘I put it on his back.’

— zǎxən-tən ‘packsack.’

— zaxən+s.qǎǎʔ, zaxn+əs.qǎǎʔ ‘to pack things on a horse, to packhorse.’

— zaxən+s.qǎǎʔ-tən ‘packhorse:’ níʔ.tiʔ ʔáma n.zaxən+s.qǎǎʔ-tən ‘that is my good packhorse.’

— s.zaxn-áyʔ, zaxn-áyʔ ‘to pack a baby on one’s back, intr.:’ núwa k<sup>w</sup>u.zaxn-áyʔ ‘you carry the baby on your back!;’ zaxn-áyʔ-kan ‘I packed the baby on my back.’

— zaxn-áyʔ-c ‘to pack a baby on s.o. else’s back, tr.:’ zaxn-áyʔ-c-kan ‘I packed the baby on her back.’

— zaxn-áʔčaʔ ‘to pack meat from a game animal on one’s back, pack a game animal on one’s back.’

√zəx<sup>w</sup> : ka.n.zəx<sup>w</sup>\_a (A) ‘to fall into s.t.; to go right through a hole (e.g., in ice; the hole is already there, in contrast to n.cíx<sup>w</sup>=əx<sup>w</sup>);’ (B) (\*) ‘half length’ (traditional measure, between one’s k<sup>w</sup>ət:k<sup>w</sup>ət and the tip of one’s outstretched arm). || PS \*yəx<sup>w</sup>, \*ləx<sup>w</sup> ‘to descend, drop’ (K133).

— ka.n.zəx<sup>w</sup>-k\_a ‘horse or cow falls and cannot get up.’

— ka.n.zəx<sup>w</sup>-xn\_a ‘to step into a deep spot (e.g., a gopher hole) suddenly:’ ka.n.zəx<sup>w</sup>-xən-ʔkán\_a ‘I stepped into a deep spot.’

— zəx<sup>w</sup>:zəx<sup>w</sup>:zəx<sup>w</sup> ‘to stumble along, not knowing where one is going (e.g., across a field in the dark).’

√zax<sup>w</sup> (?): zax<sup>w</sup>-úʔ-qʂ ‘to start a bad cold.’ || Recorded in M only.

— zəx<sup>w</sup>:zax<sup>w</sup>-úʔ-qʂ M ‘sneezy, to have the sneezes.’

— n.zəx<sup>w</sup>:zax<sup>w</sup>-úʔ-qʂ F ‘to have a running nose.’

√zux<sup>w</sup> (1): zúx<sup>w</sup>-xal, zúx<sup>w</sup>-uñ ‘to move s.t., intr., tr.:’ zúx<sup>w</sup>-uñ tǐ.ǰíʔ-q-sw\_a ‘move your chair!;’ zúx<sup>w</sup>-uñ.maʔ ʔi.s.tárm-sw\_a ‘move your stuff’ || Cf. √zəǎ (2).

- zúx<sup>w</sup>-ləx ‘to move over:’ zúx<sup>w</sup>-ləx<sub>ma</sub>ʔ ʔá.taʔ ‘move over! (e.g., in bed).’
- zúx<sup>w</sup>-xit ‘to move s.t. for s.o., tr.:’ zux<sup>w</sup>-xi[t]-túmuʔ-as ti<sub>l</sub>atám<sub>a</sub> ‘he moved the table for us.’
- zə<ž>x<sup>w</sup> ‘to move over a little bit:’ zə<ž>x<sup>w</sup> ʔá.taʔ ‘move over a little bit!’
- √zux<sup>w</sup> (2): zu{ʔ}x<sup>w</sup>, zu{ʔ}x<sup>w</sup>-mín ‘to get used to s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS \*yux<sup>w</sup> ‘to be acquainted with, used to’ (K133)
- zu{ʔ}x<sup>w</sup>-ús ‘to get used to s.t. (e.g., to get used to going to a gathering and holding a speech).’
- zu{ʔ}x<sup>w</sup>-úlməx<sup>w</sup> ‘to get used to a certain place (having moved there).’
- √zəq ‘to crawl (?):’ zəq-íl ‘to crawl (really moving, doing better than zəq-ílx).’ || PCS \*yəq-ilx ‘to crawl’ (K156, who lists Lillooet zəq-il but not zəq-ílx (next item)).
- zəq-ílx ‘just beginning to crawl (baby).’
- √zaq : n.za<ž>q ‘bottom of a basket.’ || n.zaž-q is also morphologically plausible.
- √zəq̣ (1): zəq̣-ən ‘to sharpen s.t., tr.’ || PS \*yəq̣, \*ʔiḳ̣ ‘to file, whet’ (K132, which also refers to PS \*ʔi/aḳ̣<sup>w</sup> ‘to scrape, shave, sweep, rub, pass net through water,’ K19, which in its turn refers to Lillooet ʔiḳ̣<sup>w</sup> ‘to get bruised slightly (not drawing blood)’).
- zəq̣-mən ‘sharpen.’
- n.zə<z>q̣ ‘spearhead (about 5 inches long).’
- n.zəq̣-ús-ən, zəq̣-ús-ən (A) ‘to sharpen s.t., tr.’; (B) ‘to smear butter on bread, tr.’
- n.zəq̣-ús-tən ‘file, whetstone.’
- √zəq̣ (2): See n.zəq̣-p-əq (√ziḳ̣).
- záq̣-əm ‘to make bread, bake bread; to make Saskatoon berry cake (by pressing the berries together and drying them), intr.’
- s.zaḳ̣ ‘bread.’
- s.zaḳ̣-ʔúl ‘Saskatoon berry cake.’
- zá{ʔ}<zə>q̣ ‘tea biscuit; baking powder bread.’
- √ziḳ̣ ‘excrement:’ zíḳ̣-xən ‘to step into excrement.’
- n.zəq̣-p-əq (Expletive, “shitty ass,” mainly used as a scolding term;

considered to be a “really bad word.”)

záqil ‘to peep, peek:’ qańim<sub>1</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u? ɬəl.k<sup>w</sup>?ú ?i<sub>1</sub>s.ǎí<ǎ>q̄t-əmx<sub>1</sub>a; wa? múta? lá.k<sup>w</sup>u? ?i<sub>1</sub>núk<sup>w</sup><sub>1</sub>a wa? ?əs.ʔístkən, qańim-wit<sub>1</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u?; “x<sup>w</sup>áyt<sub>1</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u? l.k<sup>w</sup>?a k<sup>w</sup>ɬ<sub>1</sub>wá?<sub>1</sub>a ǎáwń<sub>1</sub>a;” níɬ<sub>1</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u?ǎu? s.ǎiq-s záqil ta<sub>1</sub>pá<pə>l<sub>1</sub>?a ʔá.ti? ta<sub>1</sub>s.ʔístkn<sub>1</sub>a; plán<sub>1</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u?ǎu? wa? n.páɬ ?i<sub>1</sub>wa?<sub>1</sub>q<sup>w</sup>ən:q<sup>w</sup>núx<sup>w</sup>; níɬ<sub>1</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u?ǎu? s.páq<sup>w</sup>u?-s ti? ta<sub>1</sub>ǎíq<sub>1</sub>a záqil ʔá.ti? s.ʔístkn<sub>1</sub>a ‘the people from ǎí<ǎ>q̄t heard about it; there was a number of them living in an underground house, and they heard about it; “they say that those people down there are all dying;” so one of them went over to the underground house to have a peek; the sick were just lying around, sapped of their strength; then he got scared, that man who had come to the underground house to have a peek.’ || PIS \*yaq̄ ‘to peep, peer’ (K200).

— záqil-min ‘to take a peek at s.t., tr.: zaq̄il-mín-ɬkan ‘I took a peek at it.’

— zəq̄:zə<z>q̄il ‘peeking around.’

zuq<sup>w</sup> ‘dead, to die, to get killed:’ q<sup>w</sup>núx<sup>w</sup><sub>1</sub>k<sup>w</sup>u? ti? ta<sub>1</sub>pá<pə>l<sub>1</sub>?a, x<sup>w</sup>?áy<sub>1</sub>ǎu? lá.ti? k<sup>w</sup><sub>1</sub>s.k<sup>w</sup>ín-asq̄ət-s; x<sup>w</sup>?əz k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>1</sub>zəwat-n-ít-as ɬ<sub>1</sub>s.tám-as k<sup>w</sup>a<sub>1</sub>káíwat; x<sup>w</sup>?áy<sub>1</sub>ǎu? k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>1</sub>zəwat-n-ít-as ɬəs<sub>1</sub>.ti? kán-əm, q<sup>w</sup>núx<sup>w</sup><sub>1</sub>ǎu?; níɬ<sub>1</sub>ǎu? tú? ti? s.zuq<sup>w</sup>-s ‘that one person got sick within a few days; they did not know any medicine for it; they did not know what was the matter with him, he was just sick; and then he died;’ wa? ʔayɬ múta? k<sup>w</sup>ín-asq̄ət, q<sup>w</sup>núx<sup>w</sup> ʔayɬ múta? ta<sub>1</sub>núk<sup>w</sup><sub>1</sub>a; ǎíl-əm<sub>1</sub>ǎu? múta?, zúq<sup>w</sup><sub>1</sub>tu? ‘a few days went by, and then another one got sick; the same thing happened, he died.’ See also mat-q (√mat (2)) for an additional example. || Cf. ya{?}q<sup>w</sup>, zu{?}q̄<sup>w</sup>, and possibly √zəx<sup>w</sup>, za{?}x<sup>w</sup>.

— zuq<sup>w</sup>-s (A) ‘to kill an animal (e.g., a game animal, by shooting it), tr;’ (B) ‘to beat s.o. up, tr.:’ zuq<sup>w</sup>-s-twáí-wit ‘they are fighting.’

— zuq<sup>w</sup>-an-cút ‘to kill oneself.’

— zúq<sup>w</sup>-almən ‘to be dying, almost dead.’

— zuq<sup>w</sup>-sút ‘to die:’ zuq<sup>w</sup>-sút ti<sub>1</sub>cíkən-s<sub>1</sub>a ‘his chicken died.’

— zúq<sup>w</sup>-nux<sup>w</sup> ‘to kill game, intr.:’ pápt<sub>1</sub>ǎu? wa? ?í{?}wa? ɬəs<sub>1</sub>.píxəń

ʔi\_ksáytkən-s\_a, x<sup>w</sup>ʔáz\_ʔu? k<sup>w</sup>as ʔácĭ-əm k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.tám, x<sup>w</sup>ʔáz k<sup>w</sup>as\_zúq<sup>w</sup>-nux<sup>w</sup> ‘he would always come along when his friends went hunting, but he would never see anything, and he never killed any game;’ “u, q<sup>w</sup>ən:q<sup>w</sup>án-t ta\_sqáyx<sup>w</sup>\_a,” cún-əm\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔə\_ki\_núk<sup>w</sup>\_a ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>, “zúq<sup>w</sup>-nux<sup>w</sup>\_ka núk<sup>w</sup>uñ\_a, k<sup>w</sup>i<k<sup>w</sup>>s ta\_s.ʔíq-xal-s\_a “‘oh, poor guy,” the other people said about him, “he has killed some game again, but he has brought only a little bit;” zuq<sup>w</sup>-nux<sup>w</sup>-káx<sup>w</sup>\_ha ‘did you kill anything?’ (answer: zúq<sup>w</sup>-nux<sup>w</sup>-kan ‘I did’). See also s.zúq<sup>w</sup>-nux<sup>w</sup> (first sentence) for an additional example.

- s.zúq<sup>w</sup>-nux<sup>w</sup> ‘killed game, a kill.’ zúq<sup>w</sup>-nux<sup>w</sup>\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔi\_s.nək<sup>w</sup>:núk<sup>w</sup>aʔ-s\_a, kəʔ:kə-aŵs-n-ít-as ʔi\_s.zuq<sup>w</sup>-nux<sup>w</sup>-ih\_a, n.mi<mə>ɪ-n-ít-as, x<sup>w</sup>ʔáz k<sup>w</sup>as\_ʔúm-n-əm ‘when his friends had killed any game, they would divide what they had killed and share it among themselves, but he would not be given anything;’ k<sup>w</sup>u\_kəla? s.zúq<sup>w</sup>-nux<sup>w</sup>-su, x<sup>w</sup>ʔáz-as k<sup>w</sup>\_s.ʔúm-n-ax<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.wát, cúk<sup>w</sup>\_ʔu? ʔi\_ksáytkən-sw\_a, ta\_səmʔám-sw\_a múta? ʔi\_s.cm-áɪt-sw\_a ‘the first thing you kill, don’t give it to anybody else but your kinsmen, your wife and your children;’ ʔiq-s-twít-as ta\_s.zuq<sup>w</sup>-nux<sup>w</sup>-ih\_a ‘they brought home their kill.’
- zú<ž>q<sup>w</sup>-nux<sup>w</sup> ‘to kill birds, intr.’
- n.zuq<sup>w</sup>-c (A) ‘not having enough food;’ (B) ‘not wanting to eat.’
- n.zúq<sup>w</sup>-xən, zúq<sup>w</sup>-xən ‘to starve.’ See mat-q (√mat (2)) for an example.
- zuq<sup>w</sup>-xn-án-cut ‘to starve for nothing (e.g., when too lazy to work):’ zuq<sup>w</sup>-xn-án-cut ʔi\_ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup>\_a tsa\_ki{?}<kə>ɪ-wít ‘the people are starving because they are unwilling to work.’
- zú{?}<žə>q<sup>w</sup>-aʔ ‘dead for sure.’
- zú{?}<žə>q<sup>w</sup>-aʔ-c ‘to kill s.o., to make sure he is dead, tr.?’ wáʔ\_ʔu? waʔ zúq<sup>w</sup>-s-as ʔu zu{?}<žə>q<sup>w</sup>-aʔ-c-ás\_ʔu? ‘he kept beating him up till he killed him.’
- zuq<sup>w</sup>=əq<sup>w</sup>=úq<sup>w</sup> ‘to get exhausted by travelling through strange country, through heavy snow, etc.’
- zəq<sup>w</sup>-ú<q<sup>w</sup>>saʔ, zəq<sup>w</sup>:zuq<sup>w</sup>-ú<q<sup>w</sup>>saʔ ‘Snowberry, Waxberry.’

*Symphoricarpos albus*. || Turner 1987:3-51 notes that, although the berries were generally not eaten, none of her consultants knew why the berries were associated with ghosts or corpses (as suggested by the root  $zuq^w$ ).

—  $zəq^w$ : $zúq^w$ - $atk^w$ a? ‘dead drunk.’

$zəq^w$ át,  $zuq^w$ át (\*) ‘lighter (oldfashioned type, made out of tightly wrapped sage brush, which is lit and smouldering inside).’ || PS \* $yəq^w$ , \* $həyq^w$  ‘fire(wood)’ (K132, who also refers to Lillooet  $hiʔq^w$ in ‘candle’ and  $ʕiq^w$ t ‘pop, spark’).

$\sqrt{zuq^w}$  :  $zu\{?\}q^w$  ‘to decay (mainly wood or bone)’ (not used for putrid and stinking matter, for which  $na\{?\}q^w$  is used). || Cf.  $zuq^w$  and references there. PS \* $yəq^w$  ‘rotten (wood)’ (K132).

—  $zu\{?\}q^w$ -áz ‘punk wood (turned brown and soft, used for smoking skins).’

—  $zu\{?\}q^w$ -ál $q^w$  ‘outside of tree is rotten.’

—  $zu\{?\}q^w$ -áʔca? ‘inside of tree is rotten.’

$\sqrt{zəx}$  (1) (?):  $s.zəx$ -tən ‘joint (knee, ankle, fingers, etc.).’ || Cf.  $\sqrt{zəx}$  (2).

$\sqrt{zəx}$  (2):  $zəx$ -ən ‘to move, start s.t., tr.’ (probably largely synonymous with  $zúx^w$ -un):  $ʕák$ tu?  $zəx$ -n-ás  $ti$ kâh-s<sub>a</sub> ‘he went to move his car;’  $zəx$ -ən  $ʔə$ .tú  $ti$ latám<sub>a</sub> ‘move the table that way!’

—  $zəx$ -a: $zə<ʒ>x$ -a (A) ‘to move a little bit at a time (e.g., when tired);’

(B) ‘to play checkers:’  $zəx$ -a: $zə<ʒ>x$ -a-ʔkáʔ  $ʔi$ sítst-as ‘we played checkers last night.’

$\sqrt{zəx}^w$  ‘withered, dead (?):’  $s.zəx^w$ -q ‘lame (having one leg that is shorter than the other).’ || Cf.  $zuq^w$  and references there.

$zəx^w$ -xal,  $zəx^w$ -aŋ ‘to melt s.t., intr., tr.:’  $zəx^w$ -aŋ-as  $ʔi$ q<sup>w</sup>táʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘he melted the fat.’ || Cf.  $zuq^w$  and references there. PS \* $li/a^w$  (CS \* $ya\check{x}^w$ ) ‘to melt, thaw, open up (of ice)’ (K56, with CS \* $ya\check{x}^w$  repeated as PCS \* $ya\check{x}^w$  on p. 157).

—  $za\{?\}x^w$  ‘to melt, thaw.’

—  $za\{?\}x^w$ -úl $məx^w$  ‘ground is thawing out.’

—  $zəx^w$ : $zəx^w$  ‘soft (like butter).’

$zəʕ$ -ən ‘to growl at s.o.; to fight with s.o., tr.:’  $zəʕ$ -ən-c-ás ‘he growled at me;’  $zəʕ$ -ən-twáí ‘to fight with each other (humans or dogs).’

|| See √ʒəŋ for etymological information

— zəʃ-ən-s ‘to growl at s.o., tr.’ (synonymous with zəʃ-ən): zəʃ-ən-s-túm-x-as ‘he growled at me.’

√ziŋ : zǐ{?}<zə>ŋ, n.zǐ{?}<zə>ŋ ‘each one, every one:’ zǐ{?}<zə>ŋ ʔi.s.tíx-xal\_a ‘everyone got one piece (plate, cup, etc.);’ zǐ{?}<zə>ŋ ha ʔi.ʧáx-c\_a ‘did everyone get a plate?’ n.zǐ{?}<zə>ŋ ʔi\_waʔ\_sáy:səz ‘everybody is playing;’ n.zǐ{?}<zə>ŋ-wít\_ha ʔi.húž\_a sáy:səz ‘will everybody be playing?’ n.zǐ{?}<zə>ŋ ha ʔi.s.tíx-xal-sw\_a ‘did you get a plate for everyone?’ zǐ{?}<zə>ŋ s.ʒap ‘every evening.’ || PIS \*yəʃ ‘to gather (esp. of people); many, all’ (K200, who also includes a tentative link to zəʃp-íw̄s).

— n.zǐ{?}<zə>ŋ-s ‘to go to everybody, deal with everybody, everything, tr.:’ n.zǐ{?}<zə>ŋ-s-tán-i-ʧkan ‘I dealt with (went to, gave to, spoke to) everybody;’ cíx<sup>w</sup>-kan ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ x̄zúm\_a citx<sup>w</sup>, n.zǐ{?}<zə>ŋ-s-tán-i-ʧkán.ʃuʔ ʔi.ʔux<sup>w</sup>-almíx<sup>w</sup>\_a k<sup>w</sup>ən.s.xəl-ən k<sup>w</sup>u.s.qláw ‘I went to the hall and asked everybody for money.’

— n.zǐ{?}<zə>ŋ-álc ‘to go to every house: n.zǐ{?}<zə>ŋ-alc-kán.ʃuʔ ‘I went to every house.’

√zəʃp (?): zəʃp-íw̄s ‘Sunday.’ || Also zap-íw̄s, and see √ziŋ for a possible etymology.

√zəʃm (?): zəʃm-á<m>hək ‘sidehill.’ || Also recorded n.zaʃm-á<m>hək ‘to go along a sidehill.’

√zaʃm : See √zəʃm.

√zaʃ<sup>w</sup>mən (?): zaʃ<sup>w</sup>mən-álaqs (\*) ‘apron.’

√zəh (1) (Meaning unclear; found only in combination with -áw̄s ‘middle:’ s.zəh-áw̄s ‘to be in the middle, in between’): niʧ waʔ s.zəh-áw̄s ‘that’s the one in the middle.’ || Cf. √zəh (2-4) through a possible shared meaning ‘proper, straight.’

— zəh-áw̄s-íl-x ‘to get between things.’

— s.zəh-áw̄s-ákaʔ ‘middle finger.’

— n.zəh-áw̄s-íl-q-min ‘to straddle s.t., tr.’

√zəh (2) ‘right (side):’ n.zəh-áliw̄s ‘right side of body.’ || Cf. √zəh (1) and references there.

— n.zəh-aʧ-níw̄t ‘right side of body’ (synonymous with n.zəh-áliw̄s).

- n.zəh-áka? (A) ‘right hand;’ (B) ‘to point “right hand” in lahal game.’
- n.zəh-áka?-min ‘to hold s.t. with the right hand, tr.’
- n.zəh-áka?-xit ‘to point “right hand” to opposing players in lahal game.’
- n.zəh-ána? ‘right ear.’
- n.zəh-ál-us ‘right eye.’ || Cf. zəh-ál-us (√zəh (3)).
- n.zəh-áħan, zəh-áħan ‘right arm.’ || Cf. zəh-áħan (√zəh (3)).
- n.zah-q ‘right leg.’ || The only recorded stressed variant of this root. √zəh (3) ‘being good, having dexterity at s.t.:’ zəh-ál-us ‘good-sighted.’ || Cf. √zəh (1) and references there, and see n.zəh-ál-us (√zəh (2)) for a homophonous form.
- zəh-áħan ‘to be good with one’s arms, good at throwing and hitting.’ || Cf. n.zəh-áħan (√zəh (2)) and ʔəz:ʔəz-áħan.
- √zəh (4) ‘going straight:’ zəh-ús ‘to go against the wind.’ || Cf. √zəh (1) and references there.
- zah-q-árñ ‘to go down with the wind (in a boat).’ || Regular allomorph of zəh before a suffix starting in (or consisting of) a consonant.
- √zah (1): See n.zah-q (√zəh (2)).
- √zah (2): See zah-q-árñ (√zəh (4)).
- √zuh (1): zuh ‘warned, careful, alert’ (largely synonymous with s.túx<sup>w</sup>-um); zuh-ʔkák<sup>w</sup> ‘be careful!’ || CSLT \*yuh ‘careful, alert, warned’ (K231). Cf. √zuh (2).
- zuh-xál, zúh-ən ‘to warn s.o., to tell s.o. to be careful, intr., tr.:’ zuh-ən-ʔkán ʔi.ǰák-as ‘I told him to be careful when he left;’ zuh-ən-c-ás.ǰu? səna? ‘he warned me (but I did not obey him).’
- s.zúh-miñ-s ‘to look after s.o., s.t., to take care of s.o., s.t., tr.:’ s.zúh-miñ-s-kax<sup>w</sup> ti.s.k<sup>w</sup>é<k<sup>w</sup>>za?-sw\_a (ti.s.qláw-sw\_a, ti.x<sup>w</sup>ík-tən-sw\_a) ‘look after your baby (money, knife);’ s.zuh-miñ-s-túmx-kax<sup>w</sup> ‘look after me!, protect me!;’ s.zuh-miñ-s-twál-ʔkalap ‘look after each other!;’ s.təǰ<sup>w</sup>.ǰu? wa? s.zuh-miñ-s-túmx-as ti.n.s.k<sup>w</sup>úz?\_a ‘my child is really looking after me, takes good care of me.’ || The combination of transitivizers -miñ and -s is unusual.
- s.zuh-miñ-xit ‘to take care of s.t. for s.o., tr.:’ s.zuh-miñ-xí[t]-c-kax<sup>w</sup> c?a ‘you keep this for me!, look after it for me!’

√zuh (2) ‘farewell’ (combined with -um in all recorded derivations): zúh-um-xal, zúh-um-s ‘to say farewell to s.o., pay one’s last respects to s.o., intr., tr.:’ zuh-um-s-túmχ-as ‘he said farewell to me;’ nás-kan zúh-um-s ʔi\_nás\_a q<sup>w</sup>əc-p ‘I am going to say farewell to the ones who are going away.’ || Cf. √zuh (1) through a possible shared meaning ‘important, solemn message.’

— zuh-um-cín-əm ‘to send a word with s.o. so s/he can say farewell, intr.’

√zəw (1): See zəw:zəw-í<w>ləx (√zuw).

√zəw (2) ‘to know:’ zəw+aɬ-tmíχ<sup>w</sup> ‘to know the land, country:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>ən\_zəw+aɬ+tmíχ<sup>w</sup> ‘I don’t know the country.’ || Cf. √zəwát (2).

— zəw-átməx ‘skilled, smart, knowledgeable:’ kəlaʔ\_tíʔ\_ǰuʔ zəw-átməx kən\_ki\_tákm\_a ‘he is really smart at everything.’

√zaw (1): záw-əm ‘to fish with a dipnet (moving the net around, in contrast to n.cəq-c, although according to some M consultants, záw-əm and n.cəq-c are not semantically different, but záw-əm is used more in F, n.cəq-c in M):’ waʔ ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ká.tiʔ, ka.ʔačǰ-s-ás\_a l.tʔu ǰʔiʔ\_a ʔi\_waʔ\_záw-əm ‘he was over there, and then he caught sight of people on the other side, who were dipnetting.’ || Cf. √zaw (1).

— zá<z>w-əm F ‘to scoop fish out of the water, to fish with a scoopnet, intr.’ || The M gloss is ɬú<ɬ>q<sup>w</sup>-əǰ.

— záw-mən, záw-tən ‘dipnet, scoopnet.’

— zá{ʔ}<zə>w (A) ‘to dipnet, intr.:’ (B) ‘a dipnet.’

— za{ʔ}<zə>w-áyən (A) ‘small dipnet;’ (B) ‘dipnet when detached from frame.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.)

√zaw (2) ‘around (?):’ záw-ləx ‘to go around.’

— záw-ləx-min ‘to go around s.t., tr.’

√zaw : See zəw-p (√zaw (1)).

√zaw (1): n.záw-əm, n.záw-xal, n.zaw-án ‘to scoop s.t. up, to get water from a well or stream, to “pack” water, intr., tr.:’ n.záw-əm-wit ‘they are packing water;’ n.zaw-əm-wit\_tuʔ ‘they went to pack water;’ nás\_maɬ n.záw-əm ‘go and get water!’ || Cf. √zaw (1).

- zǎw-áks[t]-tən, n.zǎw-áks[t]-tən ‘cup.’
- zǎw-áik-añ ‘to scoop s.t. off (e.g., cream off milk), tr.’
- zǎw-áik-tən ‘what is scooped off.’
- zəw-p ‘grease or fat floating on top of s.t. while not yet hardened (not yet kəñ-p).’
- zəw-p-áik *id.* as zəw-p.
- √zǎw (2) zǎ(ʔə)w̄ ‘to be fed up, tired (with s.t.); cranky (e.g., a baby); to get lazy or bored;’ lán-ʔkan waʔ zǎ(ʔə)w̄ ‘I am fed up, tired.’  
|| Cf. √zǎw (3), √zuw. PS \*yaw, \*yəw ‘to be fed up’ (K133).
- zǎ(ʔə)w̄-xal ‘to be a nuisance, to bother people, intr.’ || The stress would be expected on -xal, since a vowel followed by ʔ tends to be “weak” with regard to stress (Van Eijk 1997:14).
- za(ʔə)w̄-mín ‘to be fed up with s.o. or s.t., tr.’ (synonymous with zǎw-t-min below): kán-ʔuʔ waʔ za(ʔə)w̄-mín ti-waʔ-səw:sə<sə>w̄-ʔən = kán-ʔuʔ waʔ zǎw-t-min ti-waʔ-səw:sə<sə>w̄-ʔən ‘I am fed up with all his questions.’
- zǎw-t ‘to be fed up, annoyed (e.g., with s.o. who bothers you while you are working, intr.)’
- zǎw-t-min ‘to be fed up with s.o. or s.t., tr.’ (synonymous with za(ʔə)w̄-mín above): zǎw-t-mín-c-as ‘he got fed up with me;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔit-ka k<sup>w</sup>s.ʔak-s; ní-ʔ-ʔuʔ s.cʔas-c zǎw-t-mín-as ta-sám-ʔa tsəsa-cút “Butcherknife, Butcherknife” ‘she came by quite often; and she got more and more fed up with the white man, because he always said “Butcherknife, Butcherknife” [to her].’
- zǎw:əzw̄-ət ‘to be a nuisance, a bother:’ káx<sup>w</sup>-ʔuʔ zǎw:əzw̄-ət ‘you are really a nuisance;’ s.təx̄<sup>w</sup>-tíʔ-ʔuʔ zǎw:əzw̄-ət k<sup>w</sup>u-ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> ‘that guy is really a nuisance.’
- √zǎw (3): See zəw:zǎw (√zuw).
- √ziw̄ : ka.zíw̄-a ‘s.t. sharp hits s.t. and gets stuck right there.’
- √zuw : zúw=əw ‘slow (in motions or actions, e.g., unable to run very fast):’ s.təx̄<sup>w</sup>-ʔuʔ zúw=əw ‘he is really slow.’ || Cf. √zǎw (2). PS \*yaw, \*yəw ‘to be fed up’ (K133, who does not list Lillooet √zuw).
- zúw-ən ‘to make s.o. go slower, tr.’

— zəw:záw ‘dopey, sleepy.’ || Cf. √zaw (2).

— zəw:zəw-íkw>lax ‘to act slowly.’

√zəwát (1): zəwát, s.zəwát ‘den (e.g., bear den), lair of animal.’

√zəwát (2): zəwát-ən ‘to know s.t. or s.o., tr.: wá?-kax<sup>w</sup>ǰu? zəwát-ən ʔi<sub>q</sub><sup>w</sup>alí<sub>q</sub>a, kála? qíx ‘you know what pitch is, it is really hard.’ See also məkíl-ú<sub>q</sub>ya? (under s.míkil), zuq<sup>w</sup>, and the next item (zəwát=ət-s) for additional examples. || Cf. √zəw (2).

— zəwát=ət-s ‘to know s.t., to have learned s.t., tr.’ (synonymous with ɬík=ək-s): zəwat=ət-s-ás<sub>ti</sub>? k<sup>w</sup>a<sub>p</sub>íxəm, wá?ǰu? zəwát-n-as [ɬ]ən.ká?-as ɬəs<sub>wá</sub>? ʔi<sub>q</sub>čí<sub>q</sub>a ‘that one has learned how to hunt, he knows where the deer are;’ zəwát=ət-s-kan k<sup>w</sup>a<sub>m</sub>əc-xál ‘I have learned how to write.’

— n.zəwat-áws ‘to be a good rider, a good boatsman.’

√zəwəń : ka.zəwəkw>ń<sub>a</sub> ‘soon, after a while.’ || Cf. √zəwáń.

√zəwáń (?): n.zəwáń-c-ań, zəwáń-c-ań (A) ‘to ask for credit;’ (B) ‘what one owes, credit’ (with the nominalizer s- dropped): nás-kan ʔáy-ən ʔi<sub>n</sub>.zəwáń-c-ám<sub>a</sub> ‘I am going to pay my bill, I am going to pay what I owe’ (with the 1S possessive prefix n-); (C) ‘to leave a word or message for s.o., intr.’ || Cf. √zəwəń through a possible shared meaning ‘postponed, later.’

zəwín ‘to talk to the water (so one’s voice is carried along by the water and heard by another party far away, like a “walkie-talkie;” one has to be a “little bit of an Indian doctor” to do this).’ || PCS \*yəw ‘spirit power (to cure, predict, etc.)’ (K157, who also lists Lillooet s.zúwa? there).

zəwíɬ ‘to make a canoe.’ || Cf. -wiɬ ‘conveyance.’ The segment z might be a collapsed form of ʔucəz, as in záyɬca? (see there).

√zúwa? : s.zúwa? ‘to feel what is going to happen in the near future; to see people before they have arrived; to feel that s.t. is wrong in a house.’ || See zəwín for etymological information.

√zay (?): s.záy-tən ‘business, affair (also love-affair), what s.o. does, what happens to s.o.:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>q</sub>ǰáǰ-miń-as k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>s</sub>.záy-tən ʔá<sub>ti</sub>? k<sup>w</sup>a<sub>q</sub>ǰíl-əm ‘he doesn’t like it when something like that happens;’ ní<sub>q</sub>ti? q<sup>w</sup>ám:q<sup>w</sup>m-ət s.záy-tən-s s.Mama ‘that is a funny thing that

happened to Mama;’ níḞti? q<sup>w</sup>ám:q<sup>w</sup>m-ət s.záy-tən-ḞkaḞ s.ʔənc múta? s.Tom, ni<sub>u</sub>n.snúk<sup>w</sup>Ḟa ‘that is a funny thing that happened to me and Tom, my cousin;’ húy-Ḟkan l.cʔa s.q<sup>w</sup>ə<q<sup>w</sup>ə>í-mín ti.pál?Ḟa s.záy-tən l.cʔa ‘I am going to tell a story now about a thing that happened here.’ See s.taḞ, tay, and ʔáʔhan for additional examples.

- s.záy-tən-min ‘to do s.t. according to s.t., tr.:’ ḞḞiʔwaʔ-mín-c-ax<sup>w</sup>, ḞḞs.zay-tən-mín-ax<sup>w</sup> s.taḞ-as k<sup>w</sup>Ḟs.cún-cin, húy-Ḟkan cun-ám-ən-cin k<sup>w</sup>a.píḞəḞ ‘if you stay with me, and if you do what I tell you to do, I will teach you how to hunt.’

záyḞca? (\*) ‘to cut meat.’ || Either \*záy-Ḟca? or consonant reduplication of \*z-aḞca? (and regular change of repeated and glottalized ʒ to ý), with the suffix -Ḟca? (-aḞca?) ‘meat.’ In the latter case, the root \*z might be a collapsed form of ʔúcəz, and related to the possible root of zəwíḞ.

s.zúḞən (\*) ‘yearling doe.’ || Probably consonant reduplication of \*s.zúḞən, and regular change of repeated and glottalized ʒ to ý.

√zaḞ : See √zaq.

√zəʔ ‘rejection, dislike:’ zəʔ-ílx ‘to pout, to dislike what one has to do.’

- zəʔ-ílx-min ‘to be disgusted with s.o. or s.t.. tr.:’ zəʔ-ilx-mín-c-as ‘he got disgusted with me.’
- zəʔ-áḞca? ‘to disagree with s.o., to leave because of a disagreement’ (like saying “the heck with it, I am going away”).
- zəʔ-áḞq<sup>w</sup>əlt-am ‘to refuse food (either a child or a grown-up, when angry).’

s.záʔtən ‘widow, widower.’ See √xál for an example. || Possibly contains the suffix -tən ‘instrument, implement,’ but note CSLT \*s-yaʔtn ‘widow(er)’ (K231).

√zəʔúk<sup>w</sup> : zəʔúk<ʔ>k<sup>w</sup> ‘wart.’ || PIS \*yuk<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘wart’ (K199).

- s.zaʔúk<ʔ>k<sup>w</sup>a (Variant of zəʔúk<ʔ>k<sup>w</sup>.)

# ?

√7i (1): 7i ‘yes.’ || Cf. 7i7áy.

√7i (2): 7i (Article, ‘present, known, plural;’ plural form of ti\_/ta\_): kálañ-miñ-†kák<sup>w</sup> ʔu? 7i 7ux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup> a ‘you listen to the people!’ || After proclitic conjunctions (7ə\_, †əl\_, l\_, kən\_), 7i\_ has the variant ki\_: ʔáq<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup> u? 7á.ti?, 7ac̣č-n-óm<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup> u? 7ə.ki\_ 7ux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup> a ‘well, he got across, over that way, and he was seen by the people.’

√7i (3): 7i\_ ‘when:’ 7i\_sítst-as ‘last night’ (literally, ‘when it was night’); 7i\_nátx<sup>w</sup>-as ‘yesterday;’ 7i\_xín-as ‘a long time ago;’ lá.ni? 7i\_ʔíq-as ‘that is when he came;’ ní†\_ma†\_ti? s.q<sup>w</sup>ə<q<sup>w</sup>>í-ən-c-ás na\_n.s.kíx-əz?\_a 7i\_wan\_wá? s.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>ñit ‘that is what my mother told me when I was a child.’ || In contrast to †\_, the conjunction 7i\_ refers exclusively to past events.

7ápa (Expression of praise, difficult to translate): 7ác̣č-ən-cu 7ápa ‘here is looking at you, kid!’ (approximate translation); kála? 7ápa ‘way to go, buddy!’ (said to s.o. who is in the lead in a race). || Cf. 7ápa?, although 7ápa is used for both men and women, unlike 7ápa?. According to Bill Edwards, the only consultant from whom this word was recorded, it can also be used to praise cats or dogs.

7əpʂa? F ‘to sneeze.’

√7ap†q<sup>w</sup> (?): s.7áp†q<sup>w</sup>-až ‘Ponderosa Pine, Yellow Pine, Bull Pine,’ *Pinus ponderosa*.

7əpəlsa? (also recorded 7əpəlsa, 7ápəlsa?, 7ápəlsa) (\*) ‘water lizard’ (probably ‘salamander’). || CSLT \*7əpən/l-xn ‘lizard, salamander’ (K223).

√7ipik<sup>w</sup> : 7i<?>pi<?>k<sup>w</sup> ‘duckling, any young waterfowl.’ || Sechelt 7ipík<sup>w</sup> ‘sawbill duck’ (possibly ‘any small duck’), Timmers 1977:11.

— 7i<?>pi<?>k<sup>w</sup>-áž (Plant name, given as ‘young bulrush’ in English, but probably referring to the same group of plants as mú{?}x<sup>w</sup>añ).

7ápa? (Respectful and affectionate form of address to a man, comparable to ‘guy, fellow, mate, buddy,’ but often untranslatable; masculine counterpart of kí<ka>?): s.kən:kín-stuñx ʔu?, 7ápa? ‘take it easy

on me, guy!; kán-əm, ʔápaʔ ‘what’s the matter, guy?; how are you doing, buddy?’; s.wát-kax<sup>w</sup>, ʔápaʔ ‘who are you, my friend?’; símaʔ.ʕuʔ, ʔápaʔ ‘come here, guy!’ || Cf. ʔápa.

- s.ʔápaʔ ‘boy, young man’ (term of endearment, used as argument in sentences, rather than as form of address): x<sup>w</sup>ʔit wi.s.ʔápaʔ ‘lots of boys’ (line from a dancing song, referring to boys taking part in a communal dance).

ʔáʔ-añ ‘to wipe s.t., tr.’ || PS \*ʔáʔ ‘to wipe’ (K18).

- n.ʔáʔ-l-əqs-amñ ‘to wipe one’s nose.’
- n.ʔáʔ-l-əqs-añ ‘to wipe s.o. else’s nose, tr.’
- n.ʔáʔ-q-amñ ‘to wipe one’s behind.’
- n.ʔáʔ-q-añ ‘to wipe s.o. else’s behind, tr.’
- n.ʔáʔ-im-tən ‘dishtowel.’ || Either a haplological form, or a misrecording, of expected \*n.ʔáʔ-iməm-tən.
- ʔáʔ-lap-tən ‘floormop.’
- ʔáʔ-us-tən ‘face-cloth; towel for one’s face.’

√ʔam ‘to feed.’ ʔám-ləx ‘to get food from a roothouse or garden:’

nás.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔám-ləx ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ cípun-s<sub>a</sub> ‘she went to her roothouse to get some food.’ || PS \*ʔu/am, m- ‘to feed, food; to provide, deliver’ (K16, for which see also ʔúm-ən).

- ʔám-c-añ ‘to feed s.o., tr.:’ ʔám-c-áñ-ʔkan ti.n.č+s.qáǎʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘I fed my horse.’
- ʔám-c+s.qáǎʔ ‘to feed an animal.’

ʔáma ‘good, nice, fine, beautiful.’ ʔáma, ʔáma tsalapa.wáʔ ká.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʕəl-ílx ‘it is really good that you guys are working so hard;’ ʔáćǎ-ən ʔk<sup>w</sup>úns<sub>a</sub>, ʔáma ta<sub>ns</sub>.k<sup>w</sup>ǎ-ús<sub>a</sub>, may-s-an-cút-kan ‘look now, and see how beautiful my face is, I have made myself up;’ zəwat=ət-s-ás<sub>ti</sub>? k<sup>w</sup>a.píxəǎm, wáʔ.ʕuʔ zəwát-n-as [ʔ<sub>ə</sub>n.káʔ-as ʔəs.wáʔ ʔi.číʔ<sub>a</sub>; ʔ.ʔámh-as k<sup>w</sup>.s.q<sup>w</sup>al-út-s-alap, s.ǎx ʔum-ən-tumuʔ-ás<sub>k</sub>ʔ ‘that one has learned how to hunt, he knows where the deer are; if you guys talk to him nicely, maybe he’ll give us some;’ ʔámh-as ʔayʔ k<sup>w</sup>u.s.k<sup>w</sup>úl-su ‘you make it better this time!’ cʔás-wit.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ ʔi.ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup><sub>a</sub>: u, ʔi.s.ćá<ć>q<sup>w</sup>az<sub>a</sub>

s.ləw:láw\_k<sup>w</sup>u?; ʔáma\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ʔayɬ lá.ti? ta\_s.wáʔ-s\_a  
 ta\_qəɬmá<m>ń\_a múta? ta\_twá<w><wə>t\_a ‘so the people went  
 over there: oh, the fish that were hung out!; the old one and the  
 boy sure had it good there;’ ka.ʔama-ɬkák<sup>w</sup>\_a\_ha ʔayɬ ‘do you  
 feel better now?; are you satisfied now?’ See also s.ʔp-ílap  
 (√ʔəp (2)) and ɬ<sup>w</sup>əl:ɬ<sup>w</sup>əl:ɬ<sup>w</sup>əl-ən for additional examples.

- ʔáma-xal ‘to be good for s.t., to do s.t. well, intr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy\_ʔu? s.tań  
 l\_k<sup>w</sup>asu.ʔáma-xal ‘you are good for nothing.’
- ʔámh-an (\*) ‘to make s.t. better, tr.:’ ʔamh-án-i ʔi\_s.ptinus-əm-láp\_a ‘lift  
 up your spirits, you people!’
- ʔáma-s (A) ‘to help s.o. out, to be good for s.o., tr.:’ níɬ.ti? wa?  
 ʔama-s-túm<sup>x</sup>-as ‘that is the one who is helping me out;’ húʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>u?  
 ʔama-s-túmuɬ-as ti\_x<sup>w</sup>wáɬ\_a ‘the road will be good for us (we  
 won’t have any trouble on the road);’ (B) ‘to like s.o. (to come  
 along), to have a deep feeling for s.o., tr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz ká.ti?  
 k<sup>w</sup>ənswa.ʔama-s-túmin ‘I don’t like you (to come along);’ húy-  
 ɬkax<sup>w</sup>\_ha ʔáma-s ‘are you going to like it?’
- ʔáma-min ‘to like s.o., to be friendly to s.o., tr.’
- ʔáma-xit ‘to like what s.o. does, what happens or belongs to s.o., tr.:’  
 s.təx<sup>w</sup>-kán\_ʔu? ʔama-xi[t]-cin ti\_húʔ\_a s.záy-tən-su ‘I really like  
 what you are going to do.’
- ʔəmh-ám ‘good, better, improved:’ ka\_ɬ.ʔəmh-ám-as\_ʔu? zań,  
 [ɬ\_s].s.ʔix<sup>w</sup>-ás\_ka ɬlá.ti?, wáʔ-ɬkan\_ka lú<lə>ń, x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz zań ‘if it  
 would have been someone better, or someone else than that one, I  
 would have been jealous, but now I am not.’
- ʔəmh-á<hə>ń ‘to grow up, to get bigger:’ plan wa? ʔəmh-á<hə>ń ‘he  
 has grown bigger;’ wa? xíh\_ká\_wi? ʔə.tʔu? ʔəɬ\_ʔíq ʔayɬ ʔi\_s.cm-áít-  
 s\_a [...]; wa? ʔayɬ ka.ʔəmh-á<h>ń\_a ʔiʔ, ka.la:lə<í><əí>təń\_wít\_a  
 ‘some time passed by before her children arrived (were born) [...];  
 well, they grew up, and they got a bit older.’
- ʔama-wílx ‘to get better, to recover (e.g., from a sickness):’ ʔama-wílx  
 ti\_[n].ləp-xál-tń\_a ‘my garden is getting better.’
- ʔá<ʔ>ma ‘good, cute, funny.’
- ʔəmh-átməx ‘to do everything well, to be a perfectionist.’

- ʔámh-us ‘handsome (in face).’
  - ʔəmh-áiq<sup>w</sup>ərn ‘handsome (in over-all appearance).’
  - ʔəmh-áʔčáʔ (A) ‘goodnatured;’ (B) ‘good meat.’
  - ʔəmh-áliw̄s ‘to feel good:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>ənswa.ʔəmh-áliw̄s ‘I don’t feel good.’
  - ʔámh-ac-miñ ‘to say s.t. well (better than s.o. else):’ ʔəmh-ac-miñ-as ʔəl̄s.ʔənc̄ ti.śámʔ.ə ‘the white man is saying it better than I.’
  - ʔəmh-ákaʔ, ʔəmh-ákaʔmin ‘to know how to do s.t., to do a good job on s.t., to make s.t. better, intr., tr.:’ ʔəmh-akaʔ-miñ-ʔkax<sup>w</sup> ‘make it better!’
  - ʔəmh-ált-əm, ʔəmh-ált-əm-xit ‘to like s.o. as a child-in-law, to like s.o. as a spouse or love-partner for one’s child, intr., tr.:’ ʔəmh-alt-əm-ʔkax<sup>w</sup>ha ‘do you like him (or her) as a partner for your child?;’ ʔ.x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz-as k<sup>w</sup>ən.s.ʔəmh-ált-əm, húy-ʔkan pám-ləx ‘if I don’t like the person my child is going to marry, I will throw myself into the fire;’ niʔ.tiʔ waʔ s.ʔəmh-alt-əm-xit-an ti.n.s.k<sup>w</sup>úzʔ.ə ‘I like that person as a match for my child;’ niʔ s.Mary ti.waʔ.s.ʔəmh-alt-əm-xit-an k<sup>w</sup>.s.John ‘it is Mary whom I like as a match for John.’
  - ʔəmh-ínak ‘good gun, good rifle:’ niʔ cʔa n.ʔəmh-ínak ‘this is my good gun.’
  - ʔəmh-ál-ícaʔ ‘good clothes:’ niʔ ʔizá n.ʔəmh-ál-ícaʔ ‘these are my good clothes.’
  - ʔəmh-áwʔ ‘good car, boat, canoe, wagon:’ niʔ cʔa n.ʔəmh-áwʔ ‘this is my good car (boat, canoe, wagon).’
- ʔím-in F ‘to rake s.t. with a rake, tr.’ || The M gloss is ʔák<sup>w</sup>-añ.
- ʔim-akáʔ-ən ‘to rake s.t. with one’s hands, intr.’
- ʔúrñ-ən ‘to give s.t. to s.o. (as a gift, not just handing it over), tr.:’ ʔúrñ-ən-ʔkan k<sup>w</sup>.s.Joe ʔi.s.qláw̄.ə ‘I gave Joe some money;’ ʔúrñ-ən-twáí-ʔkaʔ ki.s.qláw̄.ə ‘we gave each other money;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>asu.ptínus-min k<sup>w</sup>u.s.ʔíʔən, wáʔ-ʔkan.kʔ ʔúrñ-ən-cin k<sup>w</sup>u.s.ʔíʔən ‘don’t you worry about food, I will be giving you food.’ || See also s.x<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>ək<sup>w</sup> (second sentence) and ʔáma (third sentence) for additional examples. The use of the transitivity marker -ən in a three-place verb (implying an indirect object besides a direct object) is

highly unusual. PS \*ʔu/am, m- ‘to feed, food; to provide, deliver’ (K16, who also lists the derivations of Lillooet √ʔam ‘to feed’ under this root).

— ʔúm-xal ‘to give things, intr.:’ níʔ\_tíʔ waʔ ʔúm-xal ‘that is the one who gives things.’

— ʔú<ʔ>ń-ən ‘to give s.t. small to s.o., tr.’

— ʔum-n-áyʔ ‘to share one’s kill, to give out gifts, to donate to a feast, intr.:’ tí\_waʔ\_ʔum-n-áyʔ ‘Indian Agent.’ || The occurrence of a lexical suffix (-áyʔ) after a transitivity marker (-n) is unusual.

ʔímac ‘grandchild.’ || Used less frequently than the reduplicated form ʔí<ʔ>mac listed below. PS \*ʔimac ‘grandchild’ (K17).

— ʔí<ʔ>mac ‘(little) grandchild:’ waʔ l.cʔá-wna tí\_k<sup>w</sup>á<k<sup>w</sup>>ʔ\_a, papt waʔ ʔá<k<sup>w</sup>-iʔ [...], pápt\_ʔ\_uʔ waʔ ʔ<sup>w</sup>uyt, níʔ\_ʔ\_uʔ ʔayʔ s.zál-k<sup>w</sup>-n-as tí\_ʔí<ʔ>mac-s\_u, n.ʔam-án-as l\_tí\_cəp-alín\_u, níʔ s.láw-ań-as l\_tí\_[s.]láv-alk\_u; ʔ<sup>w</sup>uyt ʔayʔ tí\_ʔí<ʔ>mac-s\_u, níʔ\_ʔ\_uʔ s.ʔ<sup>w</sup>uyt-s ʔit s.niʔ ‘there was this grandmother, who was always babysitting [...], but she always fell asleep, so she wrapped up her grandchild, put it in the basket cradle, and hung [the basket] up on a string; well, her grandchild fell asleep, and she fell asleep too.’ See ʔiʔiʔ-ícaʔ for an additional example.

ʔámstəx<sup>w</sup> (A) ‘to be left in s.o.’s care:’ s.wat k<sup>w</sup>\_u\_huʔ\_ʔámstəx<sup>w</sup> ‘who is going to stay (and be left to be cared for)?;’ ʔámstəx<sup>w</sup> ʔi\_waʔ\_ʔ\_wál ‘those who are orphaned are left in other people’s care;’ (B) ‘to look after children, intr.:’ s.wat k<sup>w</sup>\_u\_huʔ\_ʔámstəx<sup>w</sup> ‘who will look after the children?’ (Cf. the identical example sentence under (A).)

— ʔamstx<sup>w</sup>-áyʔ ‘to leave one’s children with others:’ níʔ\_tíʔ waʔ ʔamstx<sup>w</sup>-áyʔ ‘that’s the one who leaves her children with others;’ papt\_tíʔ\_ʔ\_uʔ waʔ ʔamstx<sup>w</sup>-áyʔ ‘she is always leaving her children with others.’

√ʔimn : ʔəm:ʔimn-əm ‘to make animal noise (chirp, moo, neigh, etc.):’ plán\_k<sup>w</sup>\_uʔ ʔayʔ waʔ ʔáp-almən, waʔ ʔəm:ʔimn-əm tí\_s.kalú<ʔ>ʔ\_a ‘it was already getting dark, the owl was hooting.’

ʔúmik ‘to go upstream (by boat or canoe).’ || CSLT \*ʔumik ‘(to go)

upstream' (K223).

- ʔú<ʔ>mik 'fish go upstream.'
- ʔúmik-s 'to bring s.t. or s.o. upstream in a boat or canoe, tr.'
- ʔumík-əm, n.ʔumík-əm 'to go upstream by land or water:' n.ʔumík-əm tuʔ 'he went upstream;' waʔ ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ká.tiʔ, ka.ʔač̣x̣-s-ás<sub>u</sub>a l.tʔu x̣ʔíʔ<sub>a</sub> ʔi<sub>u</sub>waʔ záw-əm, wáʔ-wit mánx-əm; níʔ<sub>u</sub> ʔ<sub>u</sub>ʔ [...] s.wəʔáw-n-as ʔi<sub>u</sub>.ksáytkən-s<sub>u</sub>a, cún-as: "n.ʔap-q<sup>w</sup>-án-i, húy-ʔkan nas súl-xal;" níʔ s.q<sup>w</sup>acác-s n.ʔumík-əm lá.tiʔ t<sub>u</sub>.ʔi<sub>u</sub>.saʔ-átq<sup>w</sup>ʔ<sub>a</sub> 'he was over there, and he caught sight of people who were fishing on the other side of the river, they were having a smoke; so [...] he called out to his friends [the fishermen who were having a smoke], and he told them: "Put out that pipe, you guys, I am going to have a few puffs;" so he took off upstream along the (Fraser) river.' || The shift of stress by only one syllable from ʔúmik to ʔumík-əm is unusual, see Van Eijk 1997:16.
- ʔumík-əm-s 'to take s.o. or s.t. upstream by land or water.'
- √ʔituʔ : ʔi<ʔ>tuʔ (\*) 'there (none of your business where):' ʔə.k<sup>w</sup>ʔú ʔi<ʔ>tuʔ<sub>a</sub> 'it's over that way (but I'm not going to tell you where exactly);' lá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔ<sub>u</sub>.cítx<sup>w</sup>-m-at ʔi<ʔ>tuʔ<sub>a</sub> 'we camped over there somewhere (none of your business where exactly).' || Most speakers reject this form in favour of ʔi<ʔ>luq<sup>w</sup>.
- √ʔac (combined with the prefix n- in most derivations) '(convex or concave) surface:' n.ʔac-q 'bottom:' n.ʔac-q-sa ti<sub>u</sub>.x̣ǝcm<sub>u</sub>a '(on) the bottom of a box.' || CSLT \*ʔac 'surface' (K221). Cf. also √ʔal (1).
- s.ʔá<ʔ>c-əq 'bottom of a tree:' s.ʔá<ʔ>c-əq-s<sub>u</sub>a ti<sub>u</sub>.s.ʔáp<sub>u</sub>a '(at) the bottom of a tree.'
- s.ʔac-áp-lá-xən 'heel.'
- n.ʔac-ank-ákst 'palm of hand.'
- n.ʔac-ánk-xən 'sole of foot.' || Cf. next item.
- n.ʔac-ańk-xən 'instep.' || Cf. preceding item. The alternation in stress between these items is unusual, and one may be a misrecording.
- n.ʔac-la-qiń 'crown of head.'
- n.ʔac-kiń-us 'forehead.' || Rejected by some speakers.

— ʔac-áp-qən ‘back of head.’

— n.ʔác-aǰan ‘armpit.’

√ʔuc (1) ‘excluded, out of consideration, discarded, discardable.’ ʔuc ‘to be not the case, to be not so-and-so.’ ʔúc-tiʔ ʔ\_níʔ-as na\_n.s.kíí<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘that is not my beloved;’ plán\_ǰuʔ ʔuc k<sup>w</sup>asu\_ǰúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> ‘you are really homely’ (literally: ‘you are not human anymore’); ʔuc\_a\_x<sup>w</sup>íʔ-tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>as\_cúwaʔ-s ‘that is not his;’ ʔuc\_a\_x<sup>w</sup>íʔ-tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>as\_níʔ ni\_n.cúwʔ\_a ‘that is not mine.’ || Cf. √ʔus (1).

— s.ʔúc-mən ‘anything thrown away.’

— ʔúc-mən-am, ʔúc-əmən-am ‘to waste things, intr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>áz k<sup>w</sup>asu\_ʔúc-mən-am ‘don’t you waste anything!;’ s.téǰ<sup>w</sup>\_ǰuʔ waʔ ʔúc-əmən-am tiʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.yáqcaʔ ‘that is a really wasteful woman.’

— ʔuc-áʔ-p ‘gone to waste, good for nothing (e.g., a person who has been drunk for a few days, doesn’t look like himself anymore):’ lán\_a\_x<sup>w</sup>íʔ waʔ ʔuc-áʔ-p ʔi\_s.cúqwaʔ\_a ‘the fish are no longer fit to eat;’ lán-ʔkax<sup>w</sup>\_ǰuʔ ʔayʔ ʔuc-áʔ-p ‘you don’t look like yourself anymore (you really hit the bottom of the barrel).’

— ʔú<ʔ?>c-aʔ ‘good for nothing, not able to do anything.’

√ʔuc (2) (?): ʔúc-us ‘bow of boat.’

ʔácaq<sup>w</sup> ‘anything baked as a whole (apples, potatoes, etc.).’ || PS  
\*ʔacaʔq<sup>w</sup> ‘to roast, bake’ (K15)

— ʔacaq<sup>w</sup>-áwš-xən ‘bread baked on an open fire (not in a pan).’ || For the use of -awš-xən ‘knee’ in a term for bread, see məkil-áwš-xən.

√ʔúcəz : s.ʔúcəz ‘good, straight.’

— s.ʔúcəz-s ‘to fix s.t. straight, tr.:’ s.ʔúcəz-s-kax<sup>w</sup> ‘fix it straight!’

— ʔúc-z-an ‘to straighten s.t., tr.:’ ʔás-kax<sup>w</sup> ʔúc-z-an ‘you go and straighten it!’

— ʔucz-ímaʔ ‘Transformer (culture hero).’

— ʔúcəz-k-am ‘to fix one’s roots for a basket, intr.’

— ʔúcəz-q-am ‘to steer a canoe, intr.’

— n.ʔúc-z-əq-tən ‘rudder.’

— ʔucz-áyłup, cz-áyłup ‘to fix a bed, intr.’

— ʔucz-áyłup-ən, cz-áyłup-ən ‘to fix a bed for s.o., intr.:’ cz-áyłup-ən-c-as

‘he fixed a bed for me;’ *húy-4kan cz-áyilup-ən-cin* ‘I’ll fix a bed for you.’

— *ʔúcz-us, ʔúcz-us-ən* ‘to poke a fire, intr., tr.’

— *n.ʔucz-ú4q̄ʷəlt-am* ‘to clear one’s throat.’

*√ʔač* ‘not good (?)’ *ʔač-ʔú<ʔə>í* ‘good for nothing.’

*ʔúč-xal, ʔúč-uñ* ‘to dye s.t., intr., tr.’

— *ʔúč=əč* ‘to get really dyed.’

— *ʔúč-mən* ‘dye.’

— *ʔúč-ləx* ‘to run (colours).’

— *ʔúč-q<sup>w</sup>-am̄* ‘to dye one’s hair.’

*ʔúčqaʔ* ‘to go outside:’ *ʔúčqaʔ-4ka4, cíx<sup>w</sup>-ka4 ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔálcq<sub>ʷ</sub>a* ‘we went outside, all the way’ (literally, “we went outside, and we got to the outside”). || Tentatively linked to PS \**ʔacq* ‘to be outside’ in K15. Cf. *ʔálcqqaʔ*.

— *ʔúčqaʔ-xal* (A) to get s.t. out (e.g., to withdraw money from an account), intr.;; (B) ‘to throw up blood, to have a hemorrhage in one’s mouth.’

— *ʔúčqaʔ-s* ‘to put, let or throw s.t. or s.o. out, tr.:’ *ʔúčqaʔ-s ti<sub>ʷ</sub>.s.qáǰaʔ-sw<sub>ʷ</sub>a* ‘let your dog out!;’ *húy-4ka4.ǰuʔ mútaʔ qaʔ, lan.ǰuʔ mútaʔ ka.ǰs-áñk<sub>ʷ</sub>a k<sup>w</sup>.s.Thomas; ka.ǰs-añk-kán<sub>ʷ</sub>a mútaʔ, ní4.ǰuʔ s.lá.tiʔ-s.ǰuʔ mútaʔ, ní4 s.ʔučqaʔ-s-túm<sub>ʷ</sub>ul-əm* ‘we were just about to eat again, when Thomas burst out laughing like before; and I burst out laughing, so right away we were made to go outside again.’

— *n.ʔúčqaʔ* F ‘spring (season); February.’ || The M gloss is *s.qapc*. The F term refers to people leaving their winter dwellings (*s.ʔístkən*) in spring.

— *n.ʔučqaʔ-núx<sup>w</sup>* ‘to make it through the winter, to make it through to spring:’ *n.ʔučqaʔ-núx<sup>w</sup> ʔi<sub>ʷ</sub>.ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup><sub>ʷ</sub>a* ‘the people made it through to spring.’

— *ʔučqʔ-áliw̄s* ‘to sweat.’

— *ʔú<ʔ>čqaʔ* ‘to urinate (women)’ (literally, “to go outside for a little while”). || The term for men or animals urinating is *kúšəʔ*.

— *ʔu<ʔ>čqʔ-á4x<sup>w</sup>* ‘women’s washroom.’

— *ʔu<ʔ>čqʔ-álnup* ‘to wet one’s bed (women).’

ʔačĭ ‘to be seen.’ || PIS \*ʔačĭ, \*čaĭ ‘to look at’ (K158).

- ʔáčĭ-əm ‘to see, to be able to see, have vision, intr.:’ wáʔ-ʔkan ʔit ʔáʔ-miñ kʷənswa.ka.ʔáčĭ-m. a ʔəs. sítst, ʔil-əm s.núwa ‘I also want to be able to see at night, just like you’ (Coyote talking to Owl); wáʔ.kʷuʔ l.cʔa ti.n.kýáp. a; waʔ ʔáʔ-miñ-as kʷas.ka.ʔáčĭ-m. a ʔəs. sítst ‘there was this coyote; he wanted to be able to see at night.’ See also the next item for an additional example.
- s.ʔáčĭ-əm ‘to watch, to look out for s.t., intr.:’ ʔíq-wit ʔayʔ ʔi. waʔ. qʷl-áw-əm; plan xʷʔəz ti.s.kʷəčkʷ>zaʔ-s. a, níʔ. ʔuʔ s.ʔwəm-ən-cút-s ʔúčqaʔ, ʔáčĭ-əm ʔá.taʔ l. ti.núk. a sáčs>qʷəz-s waʔ s.ʔáčĭ-əm ‘the berry pickers came back; [one of the berrypickers wanted to pick up her child] but her child was gone, so she rushed outside and she checked in on one of her younger sisters who had been looking out for her;’ waʔ s.ʔáčĭ-əm ‘he was watching when things were happening [and now he is called up as a witness].’
- ʔáčĭ-ən ‘to s.t., s.o., tr.:’ ʔák.kʷuʔ ká.tiʔ, niʔ s.ʔáčĭ-n-as ta.qʷəx>qʷíx-qʷ. a miʔaʔ waʔ s.mícaʔq ká.tiʔ n.kl-ús-c. a ‘he was going along, and then he saw a black bear sitting in front of him;’ txʷ-ús-əm ká.tiʔ ta.s.qáyxʷ. a; xʷʔəz kʷ. s.ʔáčĭ-n-as ká.tiʔ kʷ. u.s.tám, kʷ. u.s.ʔíʔən ‘the man looked around; he did not see any food at all.’ See also ʔáma (second sentence) and the next item for additional examples.
- ʔáčĭ-xit ‘to see s.t. for s.o., to see see s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:’ ʔák.kʷuʔ ká.tiʔ ta.n.kýáp. a, ʔáčĭ-n-ás.kʷuʔ ta.čúqʷum. a waʔ ká.tiʔ; “wáʔ-ʔkaxʷ kán-əm?,” cún-as.kʷuʔ ta.čúqʷum. a; “u, wáʔ-ʔkan píxəm;” ʔáčĭ-xít-as.kʷuʔ ta.táxʷʔac-s. a ‘Coyote was going along, and ten he saw Chickadee who was around there; “What are you up to?,” he asked Chickadee; “Oh, I am hunting;” then he saw his (Chickadee’s) bow.’
- ka.ʔáčĭ-s. a ‘to catch sight of s.t. or s.o., tr.’ || See ʔumík-əm for an example.
- s.ʔáčĭ-s ‘to look after s.t., or s.o., to take care of s.t. or s.o.; to watch out for s.t. (be careful that s.t. does not happen), tr.:’ s.ʔáčĭ-s-kaxʷ kʷ. asu. ʔán ‘be careful that you don’t get hurt;’ waʔ ʔilal

ti\_s.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>ṁit\_a, níᄨ\_ḷu? s.k<sup>w</sup>án-as [...]; níᄨ\_ḷu? [s.]s.ʔáčĭ-s-as  
 ti\_s.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>ṁit\_a ‘the child was crying, so she took it [the child]  
 [...]; and she watched over the child.’

- s.ʔáčĭ-an-cút, ʔáčĭ-an-cút ‘to look after oneself;’ ʔáčĭ-an-cút-kax<sup>w</sup>  
 ‘look after yourself!’
  - ʔəć:ʔáčĭ ‘to wait for s.t., to look forward to or to expect s.t., intr.’
  - ʔəć:ʔáčĭ-xal ‘to keep an eye on s.o. who is doing s.t., intr.’
  - s.ʔáčĭ-tən ‘appearance.’
  - čĭ-ik<sup>w</sup>p ‘to see a fire somewhere, intr.’
  - čĭ-áyən ‘to inspect a net or trap, to see if one has caught anything,  
 intr.’
  - n.čĭ-ús-xal, n.čĭ-ús-ən ‘to stare at s.o., to look s.o. in the face, intr.,  
 tr.’
  - n.čĭ-us-an-cút ‘to look at oneself.’
  - ʔáčĭ-ənwáᄨ-ən ‘to expect to see or meet s.o. at a certain place (e.g.,  
 at the railway station, if a person is expected to arrive by train),  
 tr.’
- ʔis (Exclamation, used when being teased, somewhat comparable to  
 English “Go on!,” or “Buzz off!”) || Cf. ʔístaʔ.
- √ʔus (1): ʔus (Semantically empty expression sung by Coyote, usually in  
 sequences of three: ʔus ʔus ʔus.)
- √ʔus (2): ʔus ‘to be thrown out.’ || Cf. √ʔuc (1) and see ʔús-tək below  
 for etymological information.
- s.ʔus ‘s.t. thrown out, thrown away;’ wáʔ\_ʔiž s.ʔus ‘those are thrown  
 away.’
  - ʔús-xal, ʔus-c ‘to throw s.t. or s.o. out or away, intr., tr.:’ ʔús-c-kan ‘I  
 threw it away;’ ʔús-c\_maᄨ\_tí? ‘throw that away!;’ ti\_waʔ\_ʔús[-c]-  
 turṁ ‘the one that got left behind;’ níᄨ\_tí? waʔ ʔús-xal ‘that’s the  
 one who broke up his (her) family, left wife (husband) or child;’  
 ʔus[-c]-twáḷ-wit ‘they parted ways;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>\_s.zəwat-n-ít-as  
 ᄨ\_s.wát-as\_ʔiž k<sup>w</sup>u\_ʔús[-c]-talí, ka\_ᄨ\_sám?-as, ka\_ᄨ\_s.wát-as ‘they  
 did not know who had thrown these things out, whether it was a  
 white person or whoever.’
  - ʔús-tək ‘to catch fish with a net (esp., a dipnet), intr.’ || Tentatively

- linked to PS \*ʔus, \*ʔisuʔ ‘to dive’ in K20, for which also see Lillooet ʔ<sup>w</sup>u(ʔ)s ‘to sink’ and ʔiswaʔ ‘loon.’
- ʔú<ʔ>s-tək ‘to catch fish with a rod, intr.’
  - s.ʔú<ʔ>s-tək ‘catch, fish caught with a rod:’ k<sup>w</sup>ə<k<sup>w</sup>ə>ŋ k<sup>w</sup>u.s.ʔú<ʔ>s-tək-su ‘how many did you catch?’
  - ʔus-an-cút ‘to throw oneself out, to let oneself go to waste, to give up on everything.’
  - n.ʔús-ílt-əm (\*) ‘sundog, ring around the sun.’
- √ʔúsap : ʔəs:ʔúsap, ʔəs:ʔúsap-ən (\*) ‘to repair s.t., intr., tr.:’ ʔəs:ʔúsap-ən-ʔkan ti\_káħ\_a ‘I repaired the car.’
- s.ʔástəm ‘man’s sister-in-law, woman’s brother-in-law (sibling-in-law of the opposite sex).’ || PIS \*saʔstm ‘cross-sex sibling-in-law’ (K186), PIS \*maʔstm ‘cross-sex sibling’ (Shuswap), ‘woman’s father’ (SIS) (K174). See also s.kálpəʔ, nq<sup>w</sup>íctən.
- s.ʔístkən ‘underground home (winter dwelling), kwickwillee house or kekule house:’ waʔ lá.tiʔ, níʔ\_ǰuʔ s.k<sup>w</sup>úí-əm-s ta\_s.ʔístkn\_a, ta\_k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>s\_a\_ǰuʔ s.ʔístkən l\_k<sup>w</sup>as\_ǰuʔ\_wáʔ s.niʔ ‘she stayed there and she made an underground house, a little underground house where she was going to be by herself.’ See also súx<sup>w</sup>ast and záqíl for additional examples. For a description of a Salish underground house see Teit 1900[1975]:192-195. || PIS \*sʔistk<sup>(w)</sup> ‘winter, cold wind’ (K159), itself related to PS \*sutik ‘winter, cold wind’ (K100)
- s.ʔəs:ʔístkən ‘underground houses.’ || Recorded from Martina LaRochelle only, in ‘The Girl and the Owl,’ see zəǰ́ for an example.
- ʔístaʔ (Exclamation, used when one does not believe someone, or when one sees someone do something silly; mainly used by younger people; roughly comparable to English “Go on!” or “No way!”) || Cf. ʔis.
- ʔasx<sup>w</sup> ‘seal (animal).’ || PCS \*ʔasx<sup>w</sup> ‘seal’ (K136).
- ʔísaw-xal, ʔísaw-ən ‘to chew s.t. (food), intr., tr.’ || Cf. qí<q>ć-əm.
- ʔiswaʔ ‘(Common) Loon,’ *Gavia immer*. A common breeder on lakes throughout the territory. || PIS \*ʔiswaʔ ‘loon’ (K159, who does not list the Lillooet item). A relation to PS \*ʔus, \*ʔisuʔ ‘to dive,’

as suggested in K159 (on the basis of various non-Lillooet cognates), and to Lillooet n.ʃ<sup>w</sup>u{ʔ}s ‘to sink’ (K20), is quite possible.

ʔúsaʔ F ‘Black Blueberry, Black Mountain Blueberry, Mountain Huckleberry,’ *Vaccinium membranaceum*. || Cf. -usaʔ ‘round object.’ PS \*ʔus(-aʔ) ‘egg, berry’ (K20). The M gloss for Huckleberry is məxáʒ.

— ʔúsʔ-aʒ F ‘huckleberry bush.’

— ʔəs:ʔú<ʔ>sʔ-aʒ (Cover term for both ‘Birch-leaved Spiraea,’ ‘Flat-topped Spiraea,’ *Spiraea betulifolia*, and ‘Pyramid Spiraea,’ *Spiraea pyramidata*.)

— ʔú<ʔ>saʔ ‘egg.’

— ʔa:ʔú<ʔ>saʔ ‘eggs, egg’ (the unproductive reduplicative augment losing its pluralizing function in the latter meaning).

— n.ʔú<ʔ>saʔ-tən ‘nest.’

ʔənəmúq<sup>w</sup> (See n.muq<sup>w</sup>).

s-ʔənc, ʔənc, s.ʔənc\_a (the latter with the reinforcing particle \_a) ‘I, me:’  
s.ʔənc\_á\_qaʔ ‘well, it was me (who did it);’ l.tʔu\_kʔ s.q<sup>w</sup>út\_a,  
lá.taʔ\_kʔ ʔəx<sup>w</sup>ʔúyt, l.cʔa\_kʔ s.ʔənc\_a ‘over on that side, that is  
where you will sleep, and I (will sleep) here;’ s.kən:kín-s-tuṁx\_ʒuʔ,  
ʔápaʔ, s.ʔənc ‘take it easy on me, guy, it’s me’ (said by grandmother  
who is hiding under a basket that is about to be kicked by her  
grandson); s.ʔənc-ás k<sup>w</sup>u\_ṁhás ‘let me be the one to go;’ cúk<sup>w</sup>\_ʒuʔ  
s.ʔənc ti\_cíx\_a ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ‘I am the only one who went there;’ s.ʔənc\_a  
ti\_q<sup>w</sup>us-xi[t]-tálih\_a ‘I am the one who shot him.’

ʔananáh (Exclamation to express pain or discomfort; “Ouch!”) See wayt for an example.

s.ʔanq̣ ‘Indian Consumption Plant, Barestem Lomatium’ (“Wild Celery,” “Indian Celery”), *Lomatium nudicaule*.

√ʔunq̣<sup>w</sup> : ʔún<ə>q̣<sup>w</sup> ‘to be in labour (when giving birth).’

ʔínw-at ‘to say what? (intr.):’ kax<sup>w</sup> ʔínw-at ‘what are you saying?’ plán-  
ʔkan ʔáp-ən ʔ\_ʔínw-at-án\_tuʔ ‘I already forgot what I said.’ || PS  
\*ʔinwat, \*ʔinwa-n ‘say what?/something,’ resp. intr. and tr. ‘to sb.  
(obj.)’ (K18).

- ʔínw-at-ánwas ‘to think what?:’ ʔínw-at-ánwas ʔayʔ ‘what did he think?;’ ʔínw-at-ánwas-kax<sup>w</sup> ‘what did you think about it?’
- ʔínw-an ‘to say what to s.o.? (tr.):’ ʔínw-an-ít-as ti<sub>2</sub>k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>pý<sub>2</sub>a ‘what did they say to the chief?’
- ʔáñwas ‘two (objects):’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>2</sub>pálaʔ, ʔáñwas k<sup>w</sup>s<sub>2</sub>ʔak-s, k<sup>w</sup>ín-as<sub>2</sub>ka, x<sup>w</sup>ʔít<sub>2</sub>ka k<sup>w</sup>s<sub>2</sub>ʔak-s ‘it wasn’t just once or twice that she went by, but a number of times, a lot of times.’ || Cf. -anwas ‘heart, inside, mind,’ with a shared meaning ‘(split) in two.’ PS \*was ‘both of a pair, mutual; two’ (K115), CSLT \*nwas ‘two’ (K220).
- n.ʔáñwas ‘two people.’
- ʔá<ʔə>ñwas ‘two animals:’ waʔ kə́m-əm ʔi<sub>2</sub>míxəʔ<sub>2</sub>a, ti<sub>2</sub>s.qac-əzʔ-íh<sub>2</sub>a mútaʔ ti<sub>2</sub>s.kix-əzʔ-íh<sub>2</sub>a, níʔ səs<sub>2</sub>húʔ; ʔwal-n-ít-as ʔi<sub>2</sub>s.cm-alt-íh<sub>2</sub>a l<sub>2</sub>ti<sub>2</sub>ʔá<ʔ>c-əq-s<sub>2</sub>a ti<sub>2</sub>s.yáp<sub>2</sub>a; wáʔ<sub>2</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ká.tiʔ ti<sub>2</sub>s.ʔaʔálam<sub>2</sub>a, pún-as ʔi<sub>2</sub>s.k<sup>w</sup>əm:k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>>mit<sub>2</sub>a [...], níʔ<sub>2</sub>ʔuʔ s.lan-s k<sup>w</sup>an-as, n.ʔam-án-as<sub>2</sub>k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔə<sub>2</sub>ti<sub>2</sub>n.cq-ús-tñ<sub>2</sub>a ʔi<sub>2</sub>ʔá<ʔə>ñwas<sub>2</sub>a s.k<sup>w</sup>əm:k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>>mit, k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>-uñ-as ‘there were some black bears digging roots, a father and a mother with their cubs [literally, “their father and their mother”]; so they were going to stay around for a while; they left their children [the cubs] at the bottom of a tree; but Grizzly Bear was around there, she found the children [...], so she grabbed them; and she put the two children in a pot, and she cooked them.’ See also ʔak (1) for an example. || Some speakers also use ʔá<ʔə>ñwas, rather than ʔáñwas, in combination with mit, see there.
- ʔáñwas-ám ‘two rows.’
- n.ʔáñwas-us (A) ‘double:’ waʔ n.ʔáñwas-us ʔi<sub>2</sub>n.cəs-p-íc<sub>2</sub>a ‘I got two sweaters on;’ (B) ‘Confirmation (Catholic rite).’
- n.ʔáñwas-us-c ‘to double s.t., tr.:’ n.ʔáñwas-ús-c-kan ʔi<sub>2</sub>n.cəs-píc<sub>2</sub>a ‘I doubled my sweaters (put two sweaters on).’
- n.ʔáñwas-ús-tən ‘double lining, insulation:’ p<sub>2</sub>ʔuʔ ti<sub>2</sub>n.ʔáñwas-ús-tən-s<sub>2</sub>a ti<sub>2</sub>n.kapúh<sub>2</sub>a ‘my coat has a thick lining.’
- ʔáñwas-úl-wiʔ ‘two containers, conveyances (bottles, canoes, etc.).’  
|| See s.x<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>ək<sup>w</sup> for an example.
- ʔáñwas-qín *id.* as ʔáñwas-á<s>qaʔ (next item).
- ʔáñwas-á<s>qaʔ ‘two year old buck, two point buck.’

- ʔaḥwas-ásqəʔ ‘Tuesday.’
- ʔaḥw[as]-aszánux<sup>w</sup> ‘two years old:’ plán\_ʔu? ʔayʔ wa? tákəm wa? x̣<sup>w</sup>ayt lá.ti? ʔi\_wa?\_ʔə[s].s.ʔístkən; cúk<sup>w</sup>\_k<sup>w</sup>u? ká.ti? ti\_s.k<sup>w</sup>ú<k<sup>w</sup>>ṁit\_a, k\_a\_ʔ\_ʔaḥw[as]-aszánux<sup>w</sup>-ás\_ʔi? ‘all the people in the underground had died already; there was only a child left, it must have been two years old.’
- ʔi:ʔaḥwas ‘(to do s.t.) two at a time.’
- ʔi:ʔaḥwas-c ‘to take two at a time, tr.’
- ʔiḥ-əm ‘to sing.’ || Cf. √ʔuḥ, √ʔu? (3).
- s.ʔiḥ-əm ‘song.’
- ʔiḥ-xit, ʔiḥ-əm-xit ‘to sing a song for s.o., tr.’
- ʔiḥ-x-c-aṁ ‘to scream (in fright).’
- s.ʔi:ʔiḥ, ʔi:ʔiḥ ‘to sing little songs, lullabies.’
- ʔi:ʔiḥ-áʔca? ‘to hum.’
- √ʔuḥ ‘to sing.’ ʔu:ʔuḥ-áyʔ ‘to sing a lullaby.’ || Also recorded s.ʔú:ʔuḥ, but this form is rejected by most consultants. Cf. ʔiḥ-əm, √ʔu? (3).
- ʔiḥqəp ‘to gather firewood (big pieces of wood):’ ḥás-kax<sup>w</sup> ʔiḥqəp ‘go and get firewood!’ || See also psáx-əm and comments there. PCS \*ʔitq/kəp ‘to gather firewood’ (K137, who also lays a link to PS \*qəp ‘firewood,’ K89).
- ʔəʔ\_ ‘before:’ xíṁ\_ʔu? ʔəʔ\_ʔíq ‘it took a long time before he came;’ ʔap\_kʔ ʔəʔ\_ʔíq-kan ‘it will be evening before I come;’ cuk<sup>w</sup>-aí-c-káx<sup>w</sup>\_ha ʔəʔ\_ʔák-kax<sup>w</sup> ‘did you eat before you went?’
- √ʔiʔmən : See ʔiʔn-əmṁ-an-cút (under ʔiʔən).
- ʔiʔən F ‘to eat, intr.:’ lá.ti? pút\_ʔu? huʔ ʔiʔən ʔi\_wa?\_k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm, tíx-ləx-wit plan l\_tj\_tjpl\_a k<sup>w</sup>\_s.húʔ-i ʔiʔən ‘the workers were just about to eat, they were already sitting down at the table to eat;’ x<sup>w</sup>ak-aṁ-cí-ʔkan\_kʔ ʔ\_cíx<sup>w</sup>-as k<sup>w</sup>\_s.húy-ʔkaʔ ʔiʔən ‘I will wake you up when it is time for us to eat.’ || PS \*ʔiʔ(t)n ‘to eat’ (K16). See also qəʔ (√qəʔ (1)).
- s.ʔiʔən F ‘food:’ x<sup>w</sup>uy, k<sup>w</sup>úí-əm\_maʔ k<sup>w</sup>\_u\_s.ʔiʔən, k<sup>w</sup>\_u\_x<sup>w</sup>ʔit ‘come on, make some food, lots of it!;’ cúk<sup>w</sup>\_maʔ [k<sup>w</sup>\_]s.ʔilal-lap; ʔ\_ʔíq-as ta\_s.qac-zaʔ-láp\_a, x<sup>w</sup>ʔit\_kʔ k<sup>w</sup>\_u\_s.ʔiʔən-lap ‘stop crying, all of

you!; when your father comes, you will have lots of food;’ *s.tam̄-as.máʔ.kʰ* *k<sup>w</sup>u.s.ʔiʔən-ʔkaʔ* ‘I wonder what we will have for food.’ See also *ʔúm̄-ən* and *ʔáç̣-ən* for examples.

- *n.ʔi<ʔ>ʔən-tən* ‘crop (of birds).’
- *ʔiʔn-əm̄n-an-cút* ‘to provide one’s own food (when working).’ || Also *ʔiʔm̄n-an-cút*, a syncopated form.
- ʔuʔx<sup>w</sup>* ‘to enter, go in:’ *nəq<sup>w</sup>-álc.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ*, *x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz ká.tiʔ* *k<sup>w</sup>a.s.káç̣<k>ç̣əm̄ nuk<sup>w</sup>ʔ lá.tiʔ* *k<sup>w</sup>as.ʔúʔx<sup>w</sup>* ‘it was warm inside, there was not even a breeze coming in;’ *ʔúç̣qaʔ-ʔkaʔ*, *çíx<sup>w</sup>-kaʔ ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔálc̣q.ʔa*, *níʔ.ʔuʔ s.wáʔ-ʔkaʔ s.táʔ-ləx*, *x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy.ʔuʔ ká.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>.s.ka.[n.]ç̣s-añk-káʔ.ʔa*, *níʔ.ʔuʔ s.ʔúʔx<sup>w</sup>-kaʔ* ‘we went all the way outside; so we were just standing there, we couldn’t laugh, so we went inside.’  
|| PS \**ʔuʔ-(t)x<sup>w</sup>* ‘to enter’ (K16).
- *ʔuʔx<sup>w</sup>-s* ‘to let s.o. go inside, to make s.o. go inside; to send s.o. to jail, tr.:’ *ʔúʔx<sup>w</sup>-s-kan* ‘I let him in;’ *ʔuʔx<sup>w</sup>-s-túm̄x-al-əm̄* ‘I was admitted, I was sent to jail.’
- *ʔúʔx<sup>w</sup>-m̄in* ‘to enter s.t., tr.:’ *lán.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayʔ ʔuʔx<sup>w</sup>-m̄in-əm̄ ʔə.çi.s.x<sup>w</sup>ú<x<sup>w</sup>>ç̣.ʔa* ‘the ants had already entered her.’
- *s.ʔuʔx<sup>w</sup>* ‘area inside.’
- *s.ʔuʔx<sup>w</sup>-kálc̣* ‘area inside a fence:’ *s.ʔuʔx<sup>w</sup>-kálc̣-s.ʔa ti.ç̣.s.x<sup>w</sup>á:x<sup>w</sup>láʔp.ʔa* ‘inside the graveyard;’ *s.ʔuʔx<sup>w</sup>-kálc̣-s.ʔa ti.ç̣láç̣x̄an.ʔa* ‘inside the fence.’
- *n.ʔuʔx<sup>w</sup>* ‘animal (esp., bear) is in its den.’
- *n.ʔú<ʔ>ʔəx<sup>w</sup>* ‘time to go into the *s.ʔístkən*, i.e., late fall.’ || Cf. next item.
- *n.ʔúʔx<sup>w</sup>-tən* ‘November.’ || Cf. preceding item.
- *ʔuʔx<sup>w</sup>-íl-əm̄* ‘to bring in firewood, intr.:’ *ʔuʔx<sup>w</sup>-íl-əm̄-ʔkax<sup>w</sup>* ‘bring in the firewood!’
- *ʔuʔx<sup>w</sup>-úsləp̄* *id.* as *ʔuʔx<sup>w</sup>-íl-əm̄*.
- *n.ʔú<ʔ>ʔəx<sup>w</sup>-əq-xal* ‘to enter s.o.’s anus (what *wəç-xíñ* does), intr.’  
*√ʔal* (1) (taking the locative prefix *n-* in most derivations) ‘(convex or concave) surface:’ *n.ʔal-ákaʔ* ‘shoulder.’ || Cf. *√ʔac*, *s.ʔálaq*.
- *n.ʔal-ím̄əm̄* ‘inside of cave or house, area inside walls.’
- *n.ʔal-álim̄at* ‘(back of) neck.’ || Also recorded *n.ʔal-álim̄at*.

- n.ʔal-úlíməx<sup>w</sup> F ‘bottom (probably bottom of water).’
- n.ʔál-kiñ-us ‘forehead.’
- n.ʔal-kiñ-ús-tən ‘veranda.’ ti.n.ʔal-kiñ-ústən-s<sub>u</sub>a ti.cítx<sup>w</sup><sub>u</sub>a ‘the veranda of the house.’
- s.ʔál-xən ‘fish tail.’ || Also recorded s.ʔál-aʔxən.
- n.ʔal-áqs-xən ‘shin.’
- √ʔal (2) (?): ʔal-kst F ‘to work.’ || PS \*ʔal ‘to be alive, move the body,’ (with suffix ‘hand:’) ‘to work’ (K15). The M gloss of ʔal-kst (also used in F) is k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm.
- s.ʔal-kst F ‘work.’
- ʔal (3): Possible root of ʔalán.
- √ʔál (1): Variant of √ʔal (1) in derivations with -kiñ-us and -alímət (which normally do not require glottalization of the root).
- √ʔál (2): Possible root of s.ʔalíqs.
- √ʔəl : ʔəl-t ‘to freeze over (e.g., a road).’ || PIS \*ʔə/ʊl ‘to freeze’ (K158, who does not list the Lillooet item).
- s.ʔəl ‘layer of ice (on ground, road).’
- s.ʔəl-úlíməx<sup>w</sup> ‘frozen ground.’
- ʔílpaʔ4 ‘barely (able to do s.t.):’ ʔílpaʔ4-kán<sub>u</sub>ʔ waʔ ka.cix<sup>w</sup>-akáʔ<sub>u</sub>a ‘I can barely reach it;’ ʔílpaʔ4-kán<sub>u</sub>ʔ waʔ ka.téq-s<sub>u</sub>a ‘I can barely touch it;’ ʔílpaʔ4<sub>u</sub>ʔ waʔ ʔíq-c ‘it is barely audible;’ ʔílpaʔ4<sub>u</sub>ʔ waʔ s.hála ‘it is barely visible.’
- s.ʔalúm (\*) ‘adopted child.’ || Cf. s.ʔalánaʔ, s.ʔalíqs.
- ʔəlmát-min ‘to leave s.t. or s.o. with s.t. or s.o., tr.’
- √ʔəlmix<sup>w</sup> : ʔəl:ʔəlmix<sup>w</sup> ‘Dwarf Blueberry,’ *Vaccinium caespitosum*. || For the sequence mix<sup>w</sup> cf. tmix<sup>w</sup> ‘earth, land, soil.’
- ʔálcqaʔ ‘(to be) outside.’ See ʔúćqaʔ and ʔu+x<sup>w</sup> for examples. || Tentatively linked (with ʔúćqaʔ) to PS \*ʔacq ‘to be outside’ in K15.
- ʔálcqʔ-álc ‘area outside the house.’
- ʔálas ‘really, very much:’ ʔu, ʔálas ʔáma Máli ‘Oh, very good Mary’ (line from a hymn); Máli, lam-xi[t]-túmu4-kax<sup>w</sup>, 4-pzán-m-as k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>u</sub>ʔálas xaʔ ‘Mary, pray for us, if we meet real (really big) trouble’ (line from a hymn); ʔalas-wít<sub>u</sub>ʔ ʔəl-ílx ‘they tried really hard;’ ʔalas-káx<sup>w</sup><sub>u</sub>ʔ qí<q>ć-min, ní4<sub>u</sub>ʔ s.ʔáma-s, ní4<sub>u</sub>ʔ s.ćəmó-án-ax<sup>w</sup>

‘you chew it really well, until it is good (and soft), then you break it up.’

— ʔák=ɫas ‘to get worse.’ ʕák\_ʕuʔ ʔák=ɫas ‘he is getting worse.’

√ʔúús : ʔúí<=ɪ>us ‘to get together, to have a meeting.’ ná<kaʔ ʔúí<=ɪ>us ‘we are going to have a meeting.’ || PS \*ʔul, \*ʔuy I ‘to gather’ (K16).

— ʔúí<=ɪ>us-ən ‘to bring things or people together, to mix them, tr.:’  
ʔúí<=ɪ>us-ən ʔá.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>u.tək:təkəm, k<sup>w</sup>u.s.qáwc, k<sup>w</sup>u.q<sup>w</sup>láwaʔ  
‘mix in all kinds of things, potatoes, onions (when making soup)!’

— ʔúí<=ɪ>us-min ‘to join s.o., go or stay with s.o., tr.:’ húy-ʔkax<sup>w</sup>  
ʔúí<=ɪ>us-min-c tákəm sútik ‘you will stay with me all winter;’  
l.cʔa ʔən\_wáʔ ʕu qapc, wáʔ-ʔkan xáʕ-miñ-cin k<sup>w</sup>.s.ʔúí<=ɪ>us-mín-  
c-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘this is where I stay till spring, I want you to stay with me.’

— ʔúí<=ɪ>us-ɪlx ‘to join, to mix in, to get together.’

— s.ʔúí<=ɪ>us ‘confluence.’

√ʔáʕ : ʔáʕ-əm M ‘sick, ill.’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz k<sup>w</sup>ənswa\_ʔáʕ-əm ‘I’m not sick;’  
kəlaʔ-ʔkán\_ʕuʔ ʔáʕ-əm ‘I am really sick;’ ʕáɪ=əl-s\_ʕuʔ  
k<sup>w</sup>əns.s.ʔáʕ-əm ‘I am really sick.’ || The F gloss is q<sup>w</sup>nuǰ<sup>w</sup>.

— ʔá<ʔə>ǰ-əm ‘a little bit sick.’

— ʔáʕ-m-áz-am ‘to pretend to be sick.’

— ʔáʕ-m-áʔax<sup>w</sup> ‘hospital.’

— ʔáʕ-m-átq<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘hung over; to have a hangover.’

— s.ʔáʕ-əm ‘disease, sickness.’ ʕáɪ:ʕəl ta\_n.s.ʔáʕ-m\_ʔa ‘I am really sick.’

ʔalán ‘to feel, suspect s.t.’ || Not recorded with object suffixes; it is thus not clear whether an is a transitivizer or part of the root.

ʔúʕənc ‘orange (colour, fruit):’ ʕəx ʔi\_ʔúʕənc\_ʔa ‘the oranges are sweet.’

|| Borrowing from English.

— ʔúʕənc-áʕus ‘orange-coloured.’

s.ʔalánaʔ ‘youngest in family (either child or grown-up).’ || Cf. s.ʔalúm, s.ʔalqs.

— s.ʔalə<ɫ>naʔ ‘youngest in family (child).’

— s.ʔalə<ɫ>na[ʔ]-ʔúl ‘very youngest in family.’

ʔílal ‘to cry.’ húy-ʔkan ptak<sup>w</sup>ʔ, pták<sup>w</sup>ʔ-min l.cʔa ta\_s.mə<ɫ>ʔac\_ʔa, waʔ

ʔílal l̥ta\_s.ʔístkn\_a; wáʔ\_kʷuʔ ʔílal lá.tiʔ ta\_s.m̥é<m̥>ʔac\_a,  
 xʷʔáy\_ʂuʔ kʷas\_ka.tákʷ\_a ‘I am going to tell a legend, a legend  
 about this girl, who was crying in the underground house; the girl  
 just kept crying there, and she would not hush;’ waʔ ʔílal  
 ti\_waʔ\_ʔílal ‘there is someone crying.’ See also s.ʔíʔən for an  
 example.

— ʔílal-min ‘to cry for s.o. or s.t., tr.:’ xʷʔáy\_ʂuʔ kʷas\_ka.tákʷ\_a, s.taṁ-  
 as\_ká\_maʔ kʷa\_ʔílal-mín-as ta\_s.kʷ.ú<kʷ>ṁit\_a, ta\_s.m̥é<m̥>ʔac\_a  
 ‘she would not hush, whatever the little girl was crying for.’

— ʔílal-s ‘to make s.o. cry, tr.’

— ʔílal-sút ‘to cry for nothing.’

— ʔílal-úʔ ‘to cry all the time.’

ʔálkʷ-ən ‘to watch over s.o., tr.:’ wáʔ-ʔkan l.cʔa ʔálkʷ-ən-tániḥ-an  
 wi\_s.cə<cə>w̥-qíṁ-kst ‘I am babysitting the “spot-claws” (bear  
 cubs) here.’ || PIS \*ʔálkʷ ‘to store away, keep’ (K158).

— s.ʔálkʷ-s ‘to keep watch over s.o., tr.’

— ʔálkʷ-iʔ ‘to babysit:’ wáʔ\_kʷuʔ ká.tiʔ ta\_s.ʂaʔálam\_a, pún-as  
 ʔi\_s.kʷəm:kʷ.ú<kʷ>ṁit\_a; níʔ\_ʂuʔ s.ʂəʔ-an-cút-s kʷas\_húʔ ʔálkʷ-iʔ  
 ‘Grizzly was around there, and she found the children; so she  
 took it upon herself to babysit;’ s.ʔənc\_a\_kʔ kʷu\_ʔálkʷ-iʔ ‘I will  
 babysit;’ ʔálkʷ-iʔ-kan ʂu psií ‘I babysat all night (till daylight).’  
 See also papt for an example.

— ʔálkʷ-iʔ-áʔxʷ ‘day-care centre; any house used for babysitting.’

— ʔálkʷ-q-aṁ F ‘to have one’s turn after s.o., tr.:’ cʔás-kan ʔálkʷ-q-aṁ-cin  
 ‘I will have my turn after you.’

— ʔá<ʔə>ʂkʷ-əṁ, ʔá<ʔ>ʂkʷ-xit ‘to look out for s.o. or s.t., (e.g., for game,  
 at a deer-lick, or for girls):’ waʔ núkʷuṁ ʔá<ʔə>ʂkʷ-əṁ ʔi\_sítst-as  
 ‘he was looking for a girl again last night;’ ʔá<ʔ>ʂkʷ-xit  
 ti\_waʔ\_ʔá<ʔə>ʂkʷ-əṁ ‘look out for the one who is looking out for  
 girls.’

ʔílaḥʷ, ʔílaḥʷ-ən ‘to soak s.t. (esp., to soak salted salmon in order to get  
 the salt out; also, to soak oiled or soiled clothes before washing),  
 to get rid of matter by soaking it, intr., tr.:’ ʔílaḥʷ-ən-ʔkan ʔayʔ  
 ʔi\_n.s.təṁ:tá<t>ṁ\_a ‘I soaked my clothes.’ || Cf. kʷuí-xal, kʷuí-ún

which overlap semantically with ʔíłax<sup>w</sup>, ʔíłax<sup>w</sup>-ən, except that k<sup>w</sup>úł-xal and k<sup>w</sup>úł-ún are rarely (and in that case probably irregularly) used for soaking salted salmon.

s.ʔáı̯aɓ, ʔáı̯aɓ ‘stern of canoe; person who steers the canoe:’ núwh-as k<sup>w</sup>u.ʔáı̯aɓ ‘you get back there (in the canoe).’ || Cf. √ʔal (1) and -q ‘behind, buttocks.’

√ʔíluq<sup>w</sup> : ʔí<ʔ>luq<sup>w</sup> ‘there (none of your business where):’ lá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔí<ʔ>luq<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘over there, at ʔí<ʔ>luq<sup>w</sup> (none of your business where).’ || Cf. ʔí<ʔ>tuɕ.

ʔak ‘(to be) towards s.t.:’ ʔáma ɕ\_cək<sup>w</sup>-ən-túmuɕ-as ʔak ti\_ʔámh\_a s.x<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>ək<sup>w</sup>-su ‘it is good if You pull us towards Your good heart’ (line from a hymn).

— ʔák-miñ ‘to pay attention to s.o., tr.’ (largely synonymous with níɕ-miñ): wáɕ\_maɕ ʔák-miñ ‘you’d better pay attention to him;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz k<sup>w</sup>as\_ʔák-miñ-c-as ‘he isn’t paying attention to him.’

ʔákəna : See ʔíkəna.

ʔíkəna (Exclamation of amazement, comparable to English “Gee Whiz!,” or “My Goodness!;” sometimes reinforced with the variant ʔákəna): ʔíkəna ʔákəna ‘My-oh-my!;’ ʔíkəna zarñ ʔizá-wna ‘My Goodness, what next?!’ || Cf. ʔíhəna.

√ʔak<sup>w</sup> (?): ʔák<sup>w</sup>-álmix<sup>w</sup> ‘Cedar roots (used for basketry).’ || Cf. ʔák<sup>w</sup>əñ.

— ʔak<sup>w</sup>-álmix<sup>w</sup>-am ‘to get cedar roots.’

s.ʔuk<sup>w</sup> ‘draw in mountain, passway in mountain.’

— n.ʔúk<sup>w</sup>-iməñ ‘kind of draw or gully in mountain, but long.’

√ʔák<sup>w</sup>əñ : n.ʔák<ʔ>k<sup>w</sup>-əñ ‘to make a fancy kind of braid, with knots and several strands.’ || Probably contains the root √ʔak<sup>w</sup>, see above.

The glottalization of ñ may be due to the consonant reduplication in this word.

ʔák<sup>w</sup>-añ M ‘to rake s.t. with a rake, tr.’ || The F gloss is ʔím-in.

— ʔák<sup>w</sup>-təñ ‘rake.’

— ʔák<sup>w</sup>-lumx<sup>w</sup>-am ‘to rake weeds, intr.’

— ʔák<sup>w</sup>-k-añ *id.* as ʔák<sup>w</sup>-lumx<sup>w</sup>-am.

— ʔák<sup>w</sup>-k-təñ ‘rake.’

s.ʔúk<sup>w</sup>al ‘feathers.’

- ʔax<sup>w</sup> ‘to slide (rocks, ground):’ waʔ ʔax<sup>w</sup> ‘there is a slide happening.’  
 || PS \*ʔax<sup>w</sup> (land-, rock-, snow)slide’ (K21).
- s.ʔax<sup>w</sup> ‘a slide.’
- n.ʔáx<sup>w</sup>-anaʔ ‘to get covered up in a slide:’ n.ʔax<sup>w</sup>-anáʔ-ʔkan ‘I got covered in a slide.’
- n.ʔáx<sup>w</sup>-k<sup>w</sup>a F ‘ice, coming down the river.’ || Cf. n.ʔíx<sup>w</sup>qaʔ.
- ʔíx<sup>w</sup>a (also recorded ʔíx<sup>w</sup>aʔ) ‘to be without:’ ʔíx<sup>w</sup>a-ʔkan ʔəs.cítx<sup>w</sup> ‘I don’t have a house;’ wáʔ-ʔkan ʔíx<sup>w</sup>a ʔəs.cítx<sup>w</sup> ‘I don’t have a house’ (semantically identical to previous sentence); ʔíx<sup>w</sup>a n.ʔáak<sup>w</sup> ‘to be empty of liquids;’ ti\_waʔ\_ʔíx<sup>w</sup>a n.ʔáak<sup>w</sup> s.lam-ála ‘an empty bottle;’ ʔíx<sup>w</sup>a\_hém\_ʔúʔ n.ʔák-c-tən ‘there is no price on it;’ wáʔ-ʔkan ʔíx<sup>w</sup>a ʔə[s].s.cun-ám ‘I am not trained, not educated;’ ʔəʔəm-ʔkax<sup>w</sup>\_kʔ ʔəx<sup>w</sup>\_nás ʔúćqaʔ ʔíx<sup>w</sup>a\_ʔəs.cəs-p-ícaʔ ‘you will get sick if you go outside without a sweater.’ See also ʔux<sup>w</sup>n-ákaʔ for an additional example. || Cf. x<sup>w</sup>ʔəz and n.x<sup>w</sup>iʔ (√x<sup>w</sup>iʔ (2)).
- ʔúx<sup>w</sup>ən ‘frozen, frostbitten:’ ʔúx<sup>w</sup>ən ʔi\_s.qáwca ‘the potatoes are frozen;’ ʔúx<sup>w</sup>ən ʔi\_n.lá.ʔ<sup>w</sup>ul-xn\_a ‘my toes are frozen.’ || PS \*ʔux<sup>w</sup> ‘to freeze’ (K21).
- ʔux<sup>w</sup>n-ákaʔ ‘to have frostbitten hands:’ ʔux<sup>w</sup>n-ákaʔ k<sup>w</sup>\_s.Joe, niʔ tsa\_ʔíx<sup>w</sup>a ʔəs.híw-akaʔ ʔi\_was\_pút waʔ ʔəʔ ‘Joe’s hands are frostbitten, because he did not wear gloves when it was really cold.’
- ʔux<sup>w</sup>n-ánaʔ ‘to have frostbitten ears.’
- s.ʔix<sup>w</sup>ʔ ‘different:’ s.ʔix<sup>w</sup>ʔ ti\_waʔ\_ən.s.k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm ʔəl\_s.John ‘my job is different from John’s.’ || PS \*ʔi/ax<sup>w</sup>əl ‘some, different’ (K21).
- ʔix<sup>w</sup>ʔ-əm-nun ‘not recognize a child as one’s own (if one’s wife has a child by another man), tr.:’ ʔix<sup>w</sup>ʔ-əm-nún-as ti\_s.k<sup>w</sup>úzaʔ-s\_a ‘he does not think his child is his own.’
- ʔix<sup>w</sup>ʔ-əm-nún-xal ‘not recognize a child as one’s own, intr.:’ waʔ ʔix<sup>w</sup>ʔ-əm-nún-xal ‘he does not recognize it as his own.’ || The formation with the intransitivizer -xal following the transitivity marker -nún is unusual.
- ʔix<sup>w</sup>ʔ-əmx ‘person from a different place.’
- s.ʔix<sup>w</sup>ʔ-úlməx<sup>w</sup>, ʔix<sup>w</sup>ʔ-úlməx<sup>w</sup> ‘stranger.’ || See pəl+at+ćitx<sup>w</sup> for an

example.

- s.ʔix<sup>w</sup>4-álus, ʔix<sup>w</sup>4-álus ‘of different colour.’
  - s.ʔix<sup>w</sup>4-álq<sup>w</sup>əm̄ ‘different in appearance.’
  - s.ʔix<sup>w</sup>4-əq, s.ʔix<sup>w</sup>4-əq-mín-twaí ‘to have one’s shoes on the wrong way (left on right and vice versa).’
  - s.ʔix<sup>w</sup>4-əq<sup>w</sup> different (animal):’ s.ʔix<sup>w</sup>4-əq<sup>w</sup> ti\_zúmák\_a 4əl\_ti\_s.ǰáʔs\_a ‘the spring salmon is different from the sockeye.’
- s.ʔix<sup>w</sup>a4 ‘baby’ (usually reduplicated, see below). || PS \*s-ʔix<sup>w</sup>al ‘baby, child’ (K21). See also ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> for a possible etymological connection.
- s.ʔí<?>x<sup>w</sup>a4 ‘little baby.’
- ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> ‘person, human being; Indian:’ ní4\_tíʔ s.q<sup>w</sup>ə<q<sup>w</sup>ə>í, ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.q<sup>w</sup>ə<q<sup>w</sup>ə>í ‘that is a story, an Indian story;’ ní4\_tíʔ waʔ n.caq<sup>w</sup>-əm-4áʔ\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ, ní4\_tíʔ ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.k<sup>w</sup>ácic-s ‘that was n.caq<sup>w</sup>-əm-4aʔ, that’s his Indian name;’ kálán-miñ-4kax<sup>w</sup>\_ǰuʔ ʔi\_ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘you listen to the people!’ See also s.nímuf, ʔi\_ (√ʔi (1)), ʔuc (√ʔuc (1)) for additional examples. || Probably contains the suffix -almix<sup>w</sup> ‘earth’ in which case the segment ʔux<sup>w</sup> could be related to s.ʔix<sup>w</sup>a4 through a common meaning ‘child, offspring,’ but also note CeS \*ʔəx<sup>w</sup>al-mix<sup>w</sup> ‘settlement, village’ (K215), CSLT \*ʔux<sup>w</sup>-al-mix<sup>w</sup> ‘Indian, tribe, village’ (K223).
- ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>-ʔúl ‘real Indian’ (also used to separate the meaning ‘Indian’ from the more general meaning ‘person, human being’).
  - ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>-áʒ-am ‘to pretend to be an Indian’ (also used as a joking reference to East Indians).
  - ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>-am ‘to do s.t. the Indian way, intr.’
  - ʔəx<sup>w</sup>:ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> ‘to do s.t. the Indian way, to act like an Indian.’
  - ʔú<?>x<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> ‘small person’ (also used as a derogatory term).
  - ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>-c ‘to speak Indian:’ x<sup>w</sup>uy-s-twí\_ma4 ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>-c ‘let’s speak Indian!’
  - ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>-c-miñ ‘to say s.t. in Indian, tell about s.t. in Indian, tr.:’ kax<sup>w</sup> ʔinw-at 4əx<sup>w</sup>\_ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>-c-miñ ‘how do you say it in Indian?;’ húy-4kan ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>-c-miñ l.cʔá-wna ti\_n.kýáp\_a ‘I am going to speak about this Coyote in Indian.’

- nək<sup>w</sup>.ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> ‘fellow-Indian.’
- √ʔíx<sup>w</sup>ə́ẓ : n.ʔíx<sup>w</sup><x<sup>w</sup>ə>́ẓ ‘to make a mistake.’
- √ʔíq̣ (1): ʔíq̣-əm, ʔíq̣-xal, ʔíq̣-íñ ‘to scrape a hide (scrape the hair off), intr., tr.’ || I also recorded ‘to scrape a hide’ for ʔíq̣-xal, and ‘to tan a hide (whole process)’ for ʔíq̣-əm, but this difference is not made consistently. PS \*yəq̣, \*ʔíq̣ ‘to file, whet’ (K132, who also refers to Lillooet zə́q̣-ən ‘to sharpen’).
- ʔí<ʔ>q̣-əm̄ ‘to scrape the hair off a little bit, intr.’
- √ʔíq̣ (2) ‘tight, jammed.’ √ʔíq̣-awiɬ ‘to have s.t. stuck in one’s throat (e.g., a bone or food):’ ʔíq̣-awíɬ-kan ‘I had s.t. stuck in my throat.’
- ka.ʔíq̣-us\_a ‘to get strangulated.’ ka.ʔíq̣-us-kán\_a ‘I got strangulated.’
- ʔíq̣-us-əm ‘to tie a string or rope to a post, intr.:’ ʔíq̣-us-əm ʔá.taʔ ‘tie that on!’
- ʔíq̣-us ‘button.’
- ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘to drink, intr.:’ k<sup>w</sup>í<k<sup>w</sup>>́s\_ʕuʔ ʔayɬ lá.tiʔ k<sup>w</sup>as\_muí<c-a-m̄, lan ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ, ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘he dipped in his mouth just a little bit, and he was already drinking, drinking.’ || Cf. q<sup>w</sup>uʔ.
- ʔúq<sup>w</sup>ʔ-an-s ‘to drink s.t. up, tr.:’ ʔúq<sup>w</sup>ʔ-an-s-kan ‘I drank it.’
- ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ-min ‘to lose s.t. by drinking, to drink s.t. away, tr.:’ ʔuq<sup>w</sup>aʔ-mín-it-as ʔi\_s.qíáw̄-ih\_a ‘they drink away their money.’
- s.ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘drink, beverage, liquor:’ tíx̄-ləx-wit, x<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-c ta\_palʔ-ul-wíɬ\_a ɬəl\_ki\_s.ʔúq<sup>w</sup>ʔ\_a, ɬəl\_ki\_rum\_a ‘they sat down to eat, and they opened one of the bottles of booze, of rum.’ See also s.x<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>ək<sup>w</sup> for an example.
- ʔú<ʔ>q<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘to have a little drink, intr.’
- ʔəq<sup>w</sup>ʔ-álmən, q<sup>w</sup>ʔ-álmən ‘thirsty.’
- ʔuq<sup>w</sup>aʔ-mán ‘boozer, alcoholic.’
- ʔəq<sup>w</sup>:ʔəq<sup>w</sup>ʔ-ú<ʔ>ɬ *id.* as ʔuq<sup>w</sup>aʔ-mán.
- n.ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ-tən ‘any container for a beverage (bowl, canteen, etc.); watering hole (for animals).’
- ʔəq<sup>w</sup>ʔ-áɬx<sup>w</sup> ‘beer parlour.’
- ʔúq<sup>w</sup>qən ‘conky (wood).’
- √ʔíq̣<sup>w</sup> ‘to scrape’ (?): ka.ʔíq̣<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘to get bruised slightly (not drawing

blood).’ || PS ʔíq<sup>w</sup> ‘to scrape, shave, sweep, rub, pass net through water’ (K19, with notes on the irregular formal and semantic distribution of ‘scrape’ and its related notions throughout Salish, with regard to which also see Lillooet √ʔíq (1), √ʔVǰ<sup>w</sup> and zǎq-ən).

— ʔíq<sup>w</sup>-c-aṁ, ʔíq<sup>w</sup>-c-aṁ ‘to shave oneself (-aṁ), to shave s.o. else (-aṁ).’

— ʔíq<sup>w</sup>-c-tən ‘razor, any instrument for shaving.’

n.s.ʔǎq<sup>w</sup>yǎq<sup>w</sup> ‘Sharp-tailed Grouse’ (“prairie chicken”), *Tympanuchus phasianellus*. Not currently found in Lillooet territory, though probably occurred historically; it still (tenuously) inhabits dry benchlands in the Merritt area, to the east.

ʔəxtáʔ (Expletive, broadly translatable as ‘Disgusting!; Gross!’)

ʔǎǰíc ‘to lay down.’ ʔǎǰíc\_mǎǎ ‘lay down!’ || PCS \*ʔǎǰíc ‘to lie down’ (K137).

— ʔǎǰǎ<ǰ>c ‘to lay down for a little while.’

— ʔǎǰíc-tən ‘bed.’

ʔíǰíc (A) ‘woodworms;’ (B) ‘bugs in salmon (when still on drying poles).’

— ʔíǰíc-án-əm ‘to be infested with ʔíǰíc.’ ʔíǰíc-án-əm ʔi\_s.ǎwán\_a ‘the dried salmon are infested with ʔíǰíc.’

√ʔǎǰǎc ‘(disk in) backbone.’ n.ʔǎǰǎc-ək ‘backbone.’ || CSLT \*ʔǎǰǎc ‘backbone’ (K221).

— n.ʔǎǰǎc-qin-úpaʔ (\*) ‘tailbone; part of fish just before tail.’

ʔǎǰən, ʔǎǰən-s ‘to cough s.t. out (s.t. that is stuck in the throat), intr., tr.’

ʔǎǰáʔ (Expletive, “swear word;” no adequate translation recorded; according to one consultant, “If you say this to the old ladies, you’d better be ready to run.”) || Cf. ʔǎ<ʔ>ǰaʔ.

√ʔǎǰaʔ : ʔǎ<ʔ>ǰaʔ ‘sacred, supernatural, talented, endowed with spiritual power.’ ʔǎ<ʔ>ǰaʔ k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.qáyx<sup>w</sup>, ʔǎ<ʔ>ǰaʔ k<sup>w</sup>a\_píǰǎm ‘a strong man, talented at hunting (having supernatural hunting powers);’ ʔǎ<ʔ>ǰaʔ\_ǰuʔ ‘well done!’ (recorded in a reference to a well-made birthday cake). || Cf. ʔǎǰáʔ, sǎʔǰaʔ. PS \*ǰaʔ I ‘sacred, taboo, forbidden, impressive, smart, violent, etc.’ (K122, who on p. 123 also links Lillooet ǰǎǰ-ən ‘to stop, prevent s.o. from doing s.t.’ to the PS root).

- s.ʔá<?>ǰa? ‘spiritual power.’
- ʔa<?>ǰ-án-cut ‘to overdo s.t.’ (virtually synonymous with sǰx-wílx).
- n.ʔa<?>ǰ-ílt ‘child of an Indian doctor.’
- n.ʔa<?>ǰ-ílx ‘to try to be ʔá<?>ǰa?’ (This term is “very hard to explain,” according to my consultants.)
- ʔá<?>ǰa? ǰǰk-xál (often syncopated into ʔaʔǰǰk-xál) ‘to go to Confession.’
- ʔa<?>ǰ-úlǰǰx<sup>w</sup> ‘spirit ground, ground inhabited by a supernatural being.’
- √ʔVǰ<sup>w</sup> (Common structure of a number of roots (√ʔaǰ<sup>w</sup> (1,2), √ʔiǰ<sup>w</sup> (1,2), √ʔuǰ<sup>w</sup>) that express related notions referring to removal of matter (digging, sweeping, scraping, shaving), with some possible idiolectal overlaps and/or confusion (see notes on ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-ań (1,2) and ʔiǰ<sup>w</sup>-iń, n.ʔiǰ<sup>w</sup>-iń). || PS \*ʔi/aǰ<sup>w</sup> I ‘to throw (away)’ (K21, who lists Lillooet s.ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-il and ʔiǰ<sup>w</sup>-ilx here, for which see √ʔaǰ<sup>w</sup> (2) and respectively √ʔiǰ<sup>w</sup> (1) below) and PS \*ʔi/aǰ<sup>w</sup> II ‘to sweep’ (K21). Cf. also √ʔiǰ (1), √ʔiǰ<sup>w</sup>.)
- √ʔaǰ<sup>w</sup> (1): ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-xal, ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-ań ‘to dig (a hole), intr., tr.’ || See √ʔVǰ<sup>w</sup>.
- n.ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-xal ‘to dig anything (esp., to dig a grave), intr.:’ ńás-wit  
n.ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-xal ‘they are going to dig (a grave).’ || The transitive form n.ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-ań was also recorded, but is not accepted by all consultants.
- n.ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-xal ‘pit’ (with the nominalizer s- absorbed by the locative prefix n-). || See n.ǰp-áń (√ǰǰǰ (2)) for an example.
- n.ʔaǰ<sup>w</sup> ‘dug-out.’
- n.ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-k<sup>w</sup>a F ‘well (for water).’
- √ʔaǰ<sup>w</sup> (2): ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-ań ‘to sweep s.t., tr.:’ ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-ań ʔiǰ ‘sweep these up! (dust, anything that accumulates on floor, paper or cloth from cutting, etc.)’ || Note the homophonous form ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-ań ‘to dig s.t., tr.’ (√ʔaǰ<sup>w</sup> (1)). See √ʔVǰ<sup>w</sup>.
- ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-lap ‘to sweep the floor, to sweep out a barn, intr.:’ wáʔ ǰmaʔ  
ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-lap ‘you sweep the floor!’
- ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-lap-tǰn ‘broom.’
- s.ʔáǰ<sup>w</sup>-il ‘chips, leavings (when making s.t., eg., baskets or snowshoes):’

- q<sup>w</sup>əm-ən<sub>1</sub>ʃu? lá.ti? ʔi.s.ʔáx<sup>w</sup>il<sub>1</sub>a ‘pile up the leavings!’
- ʔáx<sup>w</sup>-il-am ‘to leave scraps, shavings, etc. (e.g., when making baskets or snowshoes), intr.’
  - n.ʔáx<sup>w</sup>-il-tən ‘dust bin.’
- √ʔi<sup>w</sup> (1): ka.ʔi<sup>w</sup> a ‘to get scraped (off); to drag along and scrape after getting ripped off.’ wa? lá.k<sup>w</sup>u? ka.ʔi<sup>w</sup> a ‘it is scraping (e.g., a muffler that came off).’ || See ʔV<sup>w</sup>.
- ka.ʔi<sup>w</sup>-xn<sub>1</sub>a ‘to scrape one’s foot.’ ka.ʔi<sup>w</sup>-xən-ʔkán<sub>1</sub>a ‘I scraped my foot.’
  - ka.ʔi<sup>w</sup>-aká? a ‘to scrape one’s hand.’ ka.ʔi<sup>w</sup>-aká?-ʔkan<sub>1</sub>a ‘I scraped my hand.’
  - ka.n.ʔi<sup>w</sup>-q<sub>1</sub>a ‘to scrape one’s buttocks.’
  - ʔi<sup>w</sup>-ilx ‘to spawn’ (refers to the fish scraping on the bottom of their spawning ground). || The unstressed occurrence of -ilx (rather than -ləx) is unusual. Listed as ʔáx<sup>w</sup>əlx in K21, perhaps based on an older and incorrect transcription provided by me.
  - ʔi<sup>w</sup>-iñ, n.ʔi<sup>w</sup>-in (\*) ‘to hollow out, carve s.t., tr.’ || Rejected by most consultants.
- √ʔi<sup>w</sup> (2): ʔi<sup>w</sup>-əmə, ʔi<sup>w</sup>-ən F ‘to make a sign on the road, intr., tr.’  
|| See √ʔV<sup>w</sup>.
- s.ʔi<sup>w</sup> F sign on the road.’
  - ʔi<sup>w</sup>-məñ F *id.* as s.ʔi<sup>w</sup>.
- ʔú<sup>w</sup>-xal ‘to smoothen s.t. (wood) by shaving it, intr.’ || See √ʔV<sup>w</sup>.
- ʔú<sup>w</sup>-miñ ‘shavings.’
  - ʔú<sup>w</sup>-alq<sup>w</sup>, ʔú<sup>w</sup>-alq<sup>w</sup>-əmə, ʔú<sup>w</sup>-alq<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to smoothen a stick by shaving it, intr., tr.’
  - ʔú<?>x<sup>w</sup>-usa?, ʔú<?>x<sup>w</sup>-usá?-ən ‘to peel fruit, intr., tr.’
  - ʔəx<sup>w</sup>:ʔú<?>x<sup>w</sup>-xal ‘to whittle, intr.’
- ʔú<sup>w</sup>al<sup>1</sup> ‘(to go) home.’ nás-kan ʔú<sup>w</sup>al<sup>1</sup> ‘I’m going home.’ k<sup>w</sup>in lá.ti?  
k<sup>w</sup>.s.sú<sup>w</sup>al-xal-s ʔə<sub>1</sub>ní<sub>1</sub>ʃu? múta? s.pánt-s; ní<sub>1</sub>ʃu? múta? n.qáy-  
ləx-s ʔú<sup>w</sup>al<sup>1</sup> ʔá.ta? cíx<sup>w</sup>-s<sub>1</sub>a ‘he had a few puffs (of the pipe)  
there before he went back; so he swam home again to his house.’  
See also wi? (√wi? (2)) for an example.
- ʔú<sup>w</sup>al<sup>1</sup>-s ‘to bring s.o. or s.t. home, tr.’ húy-ʔkan<sub>1</sub>iž nas ʔú<sup>w</sup>al<sup>1</sup>-s

ʔə.k<sup>w</sup>ʔú s.ʔístkn<sub>a</sub> ‘I am going to bring these home to the underground house.’

— ʔux<sup>w</sup>áí-álmən ‘to want to go home.’

n.ʔíx<sup>w</sup>qaʔ ‘ice coming down the river.’ || Recorded from Joe Joseph only, who preferred this to n.ʔáx<sup>w</sup>-k<sup>w</sup>a.

ʔəx<sup>w</sup>ʔun ‘to cough.’ || PS \*ʔəx<sup>w</sup>uʔ ‘to cough’ (K22).

— ʔəx<sup>w</sup>ʔun-ám ‘to have a cold:’ kán.ʔúʔ ʔəx<sup>w</sup>ʔun-ám ‘I have a cold.’

— ʔəx<sup>w</sup>ʔun-ám-s ‘to give s.o. a cold, tr.:’ ʔəx<sup>w</sup>ʔun-ám-s-kan ‘I gave him a cold.’

— s.ʔəx<sup>w</sup>ʔun-ám ‘a cold:’ ʔól:ʔəl ti<sub>n</sub>.s.ʔəx<sup>w</sup>ʔun-ám<sub>a</sub> ‘I have a really bad cold.’

s.ʔáʔaʔxən F (Pavilion subdialect) ‘(American) Crow,’ *Corvus*

*brachyrynchos*. (The other subdialects in F have s.cicáʔ.)

|| Possibly contains the suffix -xən ‘foot.’ Shuswap s.ʔéʔeʔxn ‘crow’ (Kuipers 1974:279, who also suggests a possible connection to Coeur d’Alene aʔ.ǰáǰaǰ ‘crow’). The M gloss for ‘crow’ is s.ʔáʔaʔ.

√ʔáhan (√ʔáhən): Possible root of ʔáʔhan.

ʔíhəna (Expression used in songs, comparable to “la-la-la”): q<sup>w</sup>acác-kan k<sup>w</sup>u, ʔíhəna; q<sup>w</sup>ən:q<sup>w</sup>án-t-kan, ʔíhəna; kan x<sup>w</sup>úcx<sup>w</sup>>ǰ-xən, ʔíhəna; s.tám<sub>n</sub>.qaʔ<sub>ma</sub> k<sup>w</sup> s.ʔur<sub>n</sub>-n-án<sub>k</sub> k<sup>w</sup>u<sub>p</sub>zán-an<sub>k</sub>, ʔíhəna ‘I am on my way, ʔíhəna; I am poor, ʔíhəna; I am barefeet, ʔíhəna; what shall I give to the one that I meet?, ʔíhəna.’ || Cf. ʔíkəna.

ʔahíl (also recorded ʔəhíl) (\*) ‘moderately:’ ʔahíl qəm-p ‘lukewarm;’ ʔahíl ti<sub>m</sub>áqʔ<sub>a</sub> ‘there is a light snow;’ ʔahíl ti<sub>s</sub>.k<sup>w</sup>ís<sub>a</sub> ‘the rain is light.’

ʔáw-xal, ʔáw-an ‘to choose s.t., intr., tr.’

— n.ʔa<sup>w</sup>-c ‘to be fussy, picky, with food or drink:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy.ʔúʔ

k<sup>w</sup>as<sub>ən</sub>.ʔa<sup>w</sup>-c ‘he is not fussy, he will eat or drink anything;’

káx<sup>w</sup>.ʔúʔ n.ʔa<sup>w</sup>-c ‘you’re fussy;’ kálaʔ.ʔúʔ waʔ n.ʔa<sup>w</sup>-c ‘he is really fussy with what he’s got to eat.’

√ʔa<sup>w</sup> : ʔa<sup>w</sup>-t ‘to get behind, to come behind in a race, to come late(r):’

ʔá<sup>w</sup>-t-kan ‘I got behind, I came late;’ ʔa<sup>w</sup>-t-kán<sub>k</sub> ‘I’ll go later

(you go ahead).’ || PS \*ʔaw I ‘to follow’ (K20).

- ʔá<?>w-ət ‘(to go) a little bit later, to get a little bit behind.’
- ʔáw=w-ət ‘to get (left) behind, to be too late for s.t., to miss the bus, taxi, train, etc.:’ s.núwa ʔayʔ ti\_ʔáw=w-ət\_a ‘you’re late;’ ʔaw=w-ət-kán\_kʔ ‘I’ll be late.’
- ʔáw-t-an ‘to leave one thing or person behind, while putting the other forward (e.g., leaving one cup back while pushing the other forward); to delay s.o., tr.:’ ʔaw-t-án-ʔkan ‘I delayed him.’
- ʔaw-t-s ‘to leave s.o. or s.t. behind, tr.’ (largely synonymous with ʔáw-t-an, but probably with a difference in control).
- n.ʔáw-t-əc, n.ʔáw-t-c-añ ‘to repeat s.o., to translate what s.o. says (e.g., a watchman repeating what s.o. says during a session of the Indian Court (xíʔ-il), when that person cannot speak out loudly), intr., tr.’
- s.ʔaw-t-s ‘afterwards:’ s.ʔaw-t-s ʔlá.tiʔ, ʔəs.tiʔ\_ká.tiʔ ʔak, x<sup>w</sup>ʔáz\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ mútaʔ s.kən:kán k<sup>w</sup>as\_cút, k<sup>w</sup>as\_huʔ\_nah-n-ás tiʔ\_ta\_í<í>trñ\_a, ta\_ʔəʔmín\_a s.múʔac “Butcherknife” ‘after that, whenever she went by, he never called the old woman “Butcherknife” anymore.’

√ʔəwt (?): n.ʔəwt-áp-ləst (\*) ‘lower leg, lower arm.’

√ʔiws (1): ʔi<?>wəs ‘to fish with a rod.’ || Cf. √ʔiws (2).

— ʔi<?>wəs-mán ‘s.o. who fishes a lot.’

— ʔi<?>wəs-tən ‘fishing rod.’

√ʔiws (2): s.ʔi<?>wəs ‘Big Dipper.’ || Possibly derived from √ʔiws (1) if the shape of the Big Dipper is interpreted as that of a fisherman.

s.ʔiwx<sup>w</sup> ‘Wild Cherry bark, prepared for use as decoration on a basket.’

— ʔiwx<sup>w</sup>-aʔ ‘Wild Cherry tree’ (alternate term for pşúʔ-aʔ).

√ʔiwaʔ : Possible root of ʔiʔwaʔ (1,2).

ʔáy-ən : See ʔáz-ən.

√ʔuy : ʔuy:ʔuy:úy (Sound made by little child when it cannot stop crying, or by person who jumps into, or is splashed with, cold water): ʔuy:ʔuy:úy ti\_waʔ\_ʔlál ‘the one who is crying is sobbing.’

ʔáytk-əm ‘to start again (after having quit for a while); to go back to bed.’

ʔáycuʔ (often repeated: ʔáycuʔ ʔáycuʔ) ‘My-oh-my!’ (exclamation of

amazement): ʔáycuʔ, ǰíʔ-əm\_ha núk<sup>w</sup>u<sup>n</sup> ʔá.tiʔ ‘my, is that what happened?’; ʔáycuʔ ʔáycuʔ, x<sup>w</sup>ʔit wi\_s.kí<ka>ʔ ‘my-oh-my, lots of girls’ (line from a dancing song).

s.ʔáycəq<sup>w</sup> ‘Red Raspberry, Wild Raspberry,’ *Rubus idaeus*.

— ʔáycq<sup>w</sup>-až ‘Raspberry bush.’

ʔayʔ (A) ‘next, this time, and then’ (morphologically invariable adverb, usually taking the second slot in a clause; used when reference is made to a new event, or when new information is supplied; often untranslatable): ná\_s\_maʔ ʔayʔ ‘go right now!’ (cf. ná\_s\_maʔ ‘go!’); ná\_k-ləx ʔayʔ ti\_tmíx<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘the weather is changing;’ maʔ-ən-cí-m\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayʔ ‘you got blamed;’ qańíř-c-kan ʔayʔ ‘I understand (now);’ ʔak, k<sup>w</sup>ám\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔi\_q<sup>w</sup>alíʔ\_a, qí<q>ć-əń\_k<sup>w</sup>uʔ ʔayʔ ‘he went, he got some pitch, and he chewed it;’ see also páwə́l for additional examples; (B) ‘to have just done s.t.’ (morphologically an intransitive verb used as an auxiliary): ʔayʔ-káʔ\_ʔuʔ ʔiq ʔlá.k<sup>w</sup>uʔ s.kalú<ɪ>ʔ\_a ‘we just came from Owl Mountain;’ ʔayʔ-wít\_ʔuʔ k<sup>w</sup>án-twə́l ‘they had just taken (up with) each other;’ ʔayʔ-kán\_ʔuʔ ʔlá.taʔ kʔ-ákʔ-am ‘I just took my hand off it.’

√ʔəz : ‘good, proficient’ (?): ʔəz:ʔəz-áʔan ‘good with one’s arm.’ || Cf. zəh-áʔan (√zah), and √ʔəz. PCS \*ʔay ‘good’ (K137).

√ʔəz ‘good, beautiful:’ ʔəz-ú<ý>s (from \*ʔəz-ú<ž>s) ‘beautiful (persons, objects).’ || Probably related to √ʔəz through a common meaning ‘good.’

— ʔəz-ínx<sup>w</sup> ‘good weather.’

ʔaž ‘to buy s.t., intr.:’ ʔaž k<sup>w</sup>\_s.Charlie ti\_káʔ\_h\_a ‘Charlie brought a car;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy\_ʔuʔ k<sup>w</sup>as\_ʔí<ʔə>ž ʔi\_n.s.qíáw\_a k<sup>w</sup>\_ən.s.ka.ʔáž\_a k<sup>w</sup>u\_kapúh ‘I don’t have enough money to buy a coat.’ || Cf. next two items for formal and semantic variations of the preceding example sentence. PS \*ʔay ‘to (ex)change, barter, pay; meet’ (K22).

— ka.ʔáž-s\_a ‘to be able to buy s.t., tr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy\_ʔuʔ k<sup>w</sup>as\_ʔí<ʔə>ž ʔi\_n.s.qíáw\_a k<sup>w</sup>ənswa\_k.a.ʔáž-s\_a ti\_kapúh\_a ‘I don’t have enough money to buy the coat.’ || Cf. preceding and following item.

— ka.ʔáž-tən-s\_a ‘to be able to buy s.t., tr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy\_ʔuʔ k<sup>w</sup>as\_ʔí<ʔə>ž ʔi\_n.s.qíáw\_a k<sup>w</sup>\_s.ka.ʔáž-tən-s-án\_a ti\_kapúh\_a ‘I don’t have

- enough money to buy the coat.’ || Cf. preceding two items.
- ʔáʒ-xít ‘to buy s.t. for s.o., tr.:’ ʔáʒ-xi[t]-cí-ʔkan ti\_cítx<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘I bought a house for you;’ ʔáʒ-xi[t]-c-as ti\_n.s.qác-əzʔ\_a ti\_káh\_a ‘my father bought a car for me.’
  - ʔáʒ-q ‘to buy shoes.’
  - s.ʔaʒ ‘s.t. bought:’ s.taṁ k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.ʔáʒ-su ‘what did you buy?’
  - ʔáʒ-ən, ʔáy-ən ‘to pay s.o. for s.t. that one buys off that person, tr.:’ ʔáʒ-ən-cí-ʔkan ‘I paid you;’ ʔáy-ən-c-as ‘he paid me.’ || The variation between ʔáʒ-ən and ʔáy-ən is due to the fact that z ʒ often allow (or are regularly replaced with) y ý before a coronal consonant (also when such a consonant is preceded by ə).
  - n.ʔá<ʔ>ʒ-əm, n.s.ʔá<ʔ>ʒ-əm ‘to trade, intr.:’ wáʔ-ʔkan kəns.ən.ʔá<ʔ>ʒ-əm ti\_n.s.máñx\_a k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.wíñax<sup>w</sup>-s\_ʒúʔ ‘I am willing to trade my tobacco for anything;’ ʔ\_ʒíq-as tiʔ cʔa ta\_s.x<sup>w</sup>áp-məx\_a waʔ táw-əm, táw-əm ki\_s.máñx\_a [...]; táw-miñ-as, n.s.ʔá<ʔ>ʒ-əm k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.tám-as\_ʒúʔ, k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.cáq<sup>w</sup>-əm, s.cwan ‘there used to be this Shuswap Indian who used to come and sell tobacco [...]; he sold it by trading for anything, Saskatoon berry cake, or dried salmon.’
  - n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-əm-xál ‘to trade, intr.’ (essentially synonymous with previous entry; also for trading large bills for smaller ones).
  - n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-əm-xít ‘to trade s.t. with s.o., tr.:’ n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-əm-xít-kan k<sup>w</sup>u\_s.Bill ʔi\_n.s.qáwç\_a k<sup>w</sup>u\_apples ‘I traded my potatoes for apples with Bill.’
  - n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-m-íçaʔ ‘to trade clothes.’
  - n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-m-íñak ‘to trade a gun.’
  - n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-əm-álc ‘to change money.’
  - n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-m-áwʔ ‘to trade a canoe, boat, wagon.’
  - n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-əm+s.qáǰaʔ ‘to trade a horse.’
  - ʔáy-c ‘to answer, give an answer, intr.’ || For the replacement of ʒ with ý before a coronal consonant see comments under ʔáʒ-ən, ʔáy-ən.
  - ʔáy-c-añ ‘to answer s.o., tr.:’ ʔáy-c-áñ-c-as ‘he answered me.’
- √ʔiz (1): ʔiz ‘those (visible, semi-distal):’ s.taṁ ʔiz ‘what are those?’  
(Often loses its stress in faster speech, and patterns as a clitic to

a following or preceding full word, e.g., s.tám̃ ʔiz̃.) || Cf. ʔizá, ʔizú.

√ʔiz̃ (2): ʔi<ʔə>ž̃ ‘enough, sufficient, just right.’ plan waʔ ʔi<ʔə>ž̃ ‘that’s enough;’ ʔi<ʔə>ž̃ ha ʔi.s.tíx̃-xal-sw\_a ‘did you put enough plates on the table?’ || See also ʔaž̃ for an additional example.

— ʔiz̃-al-ícaʔ (\*) ‘clothes fit.’ || The only recording of this root without consonant reduplication.

— ʔi<ʔə>ž̃-s ‘to have s.t. (clothes) fitting, tr.:’ ʔi<ʔə>ž̃-s-kán ti.n.kapúh\_a ‘my coat fits me.’

— n.ʔi<ʔə>ž̃-ək ‘to be in the middle (e.g., of three persons in a bed).’

— n.ʔi<ʔə>ž̃-k-əlwás ‘middle part (e.g., of stick).’

— n.ʔi<ʔə>ž̃-k-awíʔ ‘to be in the middle of a canoe.’

ʔizá ‘these (visble):’ stam̃ ʔizá ‘what are these?’ || Cf. ʔiz̃ (√ʔiz̃ (1)).

ʔizú ‘those (visible, distal):’ s.tam̃ ʔizú ‘what are those?’ || Cf. ʔiz̃ (√ʔiz̃ (1)).

√ʔuz (1): ʔuz-ún ‘to make s.t. small, tr.’ (opposite of q<sup>w</sup>íw-in): ʔuz-ún ti.s.čák<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘turn the (wick in the) lamp down!;’ ʔuz-ún ti.s.šp-íw\_a ‘make the shirt smaller!’

√ʔuz (2): ʔúz-um ‘ashamed (when one has done s.t. really wrong, and one is afraid to face the people)’ (comparable to, but stronger in meaning than, ča{ʔ}x-ús).

— ʔúz-um-xal, ʔúz-um-s ‘to make s.o. ashamed (by doing s.t. bad), intr., tr.’ (more or less synonymous with, but probably stronger than, ča{ʔ}x-ús-xal, ča{ʔ}x-ús-c): s.təx̃<sup>w</sup>-kax̃<sup>w</sup> ŋuʔ waʔ ʔúz-um-xal ‘you really make us ashamed;’ ʔuz-um-s-túm<sup>w</sup>-as ‘he made me ashamed (e.g., my husband), by doing something bad.’

— ʔuz-um-úʔ ‘shying away.’

ʔazút ‘especially’ (only in the combination ʔazut\_a\_máʔ\_a): k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>-s-tur̃x-as ti.n.s.kíx-əzʔ\_a ʔazut\_a\_máʔ\_a ti.n.sqác-əzʔ\_a ‘I thank my mother and especially my father.’

ʔazaq-ám : See x̃ʔazaq-ám.

ʔázuq<sup>w</sup> ‘to get even:’ húy-ʔkan ʔázuq<sup>w</sup> ‘I am going to get even.’

— ʔázuq<sup>w</sup>-ən to get even with s.o., tr.:’ húy-ʔkan ʔazuq<sup>w</sup>-ən-tánih-an ‘I am going to get even with them.’

ʔáʔíwáʔ ‘to have no fear of heights, to go through any high spot without getting scared.’

s.ʔaʔú ‘(American) Coot’ (“mudhen”), *Fulica americana*.

ʔaʔ ‘no!’ || Allegro-form of x<sup>w</sup>ʔaʔ.

ʔaʔʔək-xál : See ʔáʔ>ʔǎʔ ʔək-xál.

ʔáʔhan ‘see?!’ (when demonstrating s.t., esp., when pointing out a mistake that s.o. has made): ʔáʔhan, cuwaʔ-sú\_ʔuʔ s.záy-tən [...]; ʔ\_x<sup>w</sup>ʔáʔ-as\_ka k<sup>w</sup>\_s.ʔúyʔ-su, lán\_ka\_tuʔ waʔ ʔzum ʔi\_n.k<sup>w</sup>ʔ-ús-təñ-sw\_a; ʔáʔhan, čila-wíx ʔayʔ mútaʔ ʔi\_n.k<sup>w</sup>ʔ-ús-təñ-sw\_a, wáʔ\_ʔuʔ q<sup>w</sup>í<q<sup>w</sup>>s ‘see?, it’s your own fault [...]; if you wouldn’t have slept, your eyes would have been big already; but look now, your eyes are the same size as before again, they are small;’ ʔáʔhan\_maʔ, niʔ nswa\_cún-cin ‘see?!, I told you!;’ ʔáʔhan\_maʔ, x<sup>w</sup>ʔáʔ\_ha k<sup>w</sup>\_s.cún-cih-as ‘see?!, didn’t he tell you?;’ tay, ʔáʔhan, wáʔ\_ha ʔiʔ ʔá.tiʔ ‘oh, is that the way it’s done?’ (note that in this last sentence ʔáʔhan is used by the person to whom the demonstration is given). || Possibly consonant reduplication of a root \*ʔáhan or \*ʔáhən, which in itself may be a nursery term for ʔáčǎ-ən.

— ʔáʔhan-cu *id.* as ʔáʔhan: ʔáʔhan-cu, qañim-ən-s-wít-kax<sup>w</sup>\_ha: n.kýáp-ʔkan, pə<p>laʔ-ʔkák<sup>w</sup> s.núwa ‘see?!, did you hear them?: I am a coyote, but you are just “another one” (literally, “one animal”).’

ʔíʔwaʔ (1) ‘to accompany, to come along.’ See píʔəñ for an example.

|| Probably consonant reduplication of a root \*ʔíwaʔ.

— ʔíʔəwʔ-álmən ‘to want to come along:’ wáʔ-ʔkan ʔíʔəwʔ-álmən ‘I want to come along.’

— ʔíʔwaʔ-s ‘to take s.o. along, tr.:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔaʔ k<sup>w</sup>\_s.ʔíʔwaʔ-s-tum ‘we did not take him along.’

— ʔíʔwaʔ-min ‘to stay with s.o., to accompany s.o., tr.’ See s.záy-tən-min for an example.

ʔíʔwaʔ (2) ‘even:’ ʔíʔwaʔ s.ʔənc ti\_cúk<sup>w</sup>\_a ‘even I quit;’ ʔíʔwaʔ s.Peter ti\_waʔ\_ķ<sup>w</sup>zús-əm ‘even Peter is working;’ ʔíʔwaʔ ti\_n.s.k<sup>w</sup>úzʔ\_a ʔáʔ\_tuʔ ʔá.taʔ Pemberton ‘even my son went to Pemberton.’

|| Probably consonant reduplication of a root \*ʔíwaʔ.

ʔiʔáy (Exclamation, used to urge a storyteller to continue his/her story, roughly translatable as “come on, tell us more!” In olden days, when stories were often told to lull an audience to sleep, this interjection would demonstrate that the audience was still awake. Storytellers will occasionally interrupt their stories and wait for the audience to call out “ʔiʔáy.”) || Cf. ʔi ‘yes’ (√ʔi (1)).

s.ʔáʔaʔ M ‘crow.’ || The F gloss is s.cicáʔ (s.ʔáʔaʔxən in the Pavilion subdialect).

# Reinforcing Enclitic

◌a (Reinforcing enclitic, used in combination with (1) the resultative prefix **ka-**, as in **ka.ŋʷəl-s-as◌a** ‘she managed to light it; she lit it by accident;’ (2) the articles **ti◌/ta◌**, **ni◌/na◌**, **ʔi◌**, **nəʔ◌**, **ki◌**, and the articles **kʷu◌** and **kʷɬ◌** when these last two refer to a present entity, as in **ti◌máw◌a** ‘the cat (present and known),’ **ni◌máw◌a** ‘the cat (absent but known, e.g., if my cat has died),’ **kʷu◌máw◌a** ‘the cat (present but unknown, e.g., some cat meowing in my neighbour’s garden)’ (vs. **kʷu◌máw** ‘a cat (absent and unknown, e.g., a cat I still intend to get)’). The element ◌a is thus associated with events or entities that have a certain psychological salience, i.e., a certain immediacy: in the case of the resultative prefix it is associated with a sudden ‘right here and now’ event, while in combinations with the articles it is associated with those entities that are not both absent and unknown.)



# Prefixes

pət- (Meaning unclear, recorded only in pət.ǰíl-əm ‘to make s.t. worse.’)

piná- ‘round about (that time):’ recorded only in piná.ní? ‘round about that time.’

piʔ- ‘without:’ recorded only in piʔ-qmút ‘without a hat (qmut)’ (name of a mountain in the Fountain-Pavilion area). || Cf. Shuswap pʔ- ‘to have.’

t- ‘area (?)’: t.x<sup>w</sup>ú<x<sup>w</sup>ə>|k<sup>w</sup>-əm (also x<sup>w</sup>ú<x<sup>w</sup>ə>|k<sup>w</sup>əm) ‘to roll a cigarette;’ s.t.páʃ-əltx<sup>w</sup> ‘grey horse;’ s.t.púm-əltx<sup>w</sup> ‘buckskin-clooured horse’ (maybe ‘chestnut horse’); s.t.ǰ<sup>w</sup>úʔ-əltx<sup>w</sup> ‘brown horse;’ s.t.ǰ<sup>w</sup>áǰ<sup>w</sup>ipa? (also ǰ<sup>w</sup>áǰ<sup>w</sup>ipa?) F ‘doe.’

c- (Meaning unclear, recorded only in cə.k<sup>w</sup>!í? (with epenthetic ə) ‘sorrel horse,’ also recorded ǰ.k<sup>w</sup>!-í?.)

ǰ- (Meaning unclear: ǰ<sup>w</sup>áǰ<sup>w</sup>ipa? (also s.t.ǰ<sup>w</sup>áǰ<sup>w</sup>ipa?) F ‘doe;’ ǰ.k<sup>w</sup>!í? (also cə.k<sup>w</sup>!-í?) ‘sorrel horse;’ s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>ú!-aka? ‘thumb;’ s.ǰ<sup>w</sup>ú!-axən ‘big toe.’)

s- (1) (Nominalizer: s.ʔíʔən F ‘food;’ s.ǰa? M ‘food;’ s.ʔúq<sup>w</sup>a? ‘drink, beverage;’ s.ǰíq-xal ‘s.t. brought;’ s.qayx<sup>w</sup> ‘man.’)

s- (2) (Stative aspect marker: s.puʔ ‘boiled;’ s.kic ‘lying (down);’ s.məc ‘written;’ s.táʔ-ləx ‘standing;’ s.ʔáǰǰ-əm ‘watching over people, things, intr.;’ s.ʔaǰǰ-s ‘watching over people, things, tr.’) || In slow speech, s- is often pronounced ʔəs-, and becomes homophonous with ʔəs- ‘to have’ (see below). Historically, s- possibly derives from \*ʔəs-, which may have been the same prefix as ʔəs- ‘to have,’ or a homophonous but semantically different prefix.

sə- (Meaning unclear, probably a variant of s- (1), recorded only in sə.káw-aməx ‘giant from way back.’ || See also sa-

sa- (Meaning unclear, probably a variant of s- (1), recorded only in sa.káw-məx, sa.káw-amx, sa.káw-aməx (different variants recorded from different consultants) ‘Cree Indian, Prairie Indian.’ || See also

sə-.

- n- (1) ‘my’ (first person singular possessive): n.citx<sup>w</sup> ‘my house;’  
n.s.k<sup>w</sup>úza? ‘my child (son or daughter).’
- n- (2) ‘larger location’ (indicates that the referent of the stem is situated in a larger setting, e.g. liquid contained in a cup or other container or an object floating in a liquid): n.čip ‘cold (liquid)’ (cf. ‘cold (object)’); n.wəq<sup>w</sup> ‘to float on top of the water (e.g., ice floes);’ n.káw-ləx ‘to move away on water’ (cf. káw-ləx ‘to move away on land’), n.qáy-ləx ‘to swim’ (cf. qáy-ləx ‘to jump, run away’); n.ləx:líx ‘clear (water);’ n.kax ‘container is dry inside’ (cf. kax ‘object is dry’). || Probably related to n- (3-5) below.
- n- (3) (Used in combination with various forms of reduplication to make reference to the category ‘people, persons’ in numerals and numerical substitutes, as in n.kə:kəʔás ‘three persons;’ n.cíl:cl-əkst ‘five persons;’ n.ǰək:ǰk-ən ‘to count people, tr.’) || Probably related to n- (2).
- n- (4) (Used in combination with the stative prefix s- (2) in forms which refer to a certain attitude, e.g., n.s.ǰək:ǰk-ət (also ǰək:ǰk-ət) ‘bossy;’ n.s.ličlǰ ‘generous;’ n.pǰij (also n.s.pǰij) ‘stingy;’ n.s.káza? ‘proud, stuck-up, conceited.’ || Probably related to n- (2).
- n- (5) (Used in combination with the aspectual suffix -təm in, for example, n.x<sup>w</sup>úy-təm ‘to go ahead;’ n.ɣí{p}-təm ‘to grow up;’ n.wúq<sup>w</sup>il-təm ‘to head down the valley, going downstream (on land or water).’) || Probably related to n- (2).
- na- (Meaning unclear, but probably a residual form of n- (2); recorded in na.páw-alcza? ‘Rattlesnake-plantain’ (“Snakeweed”), *Goodyera oblongifolia*; na.kəw ‘area in forest without underbrush’ (possible an irregular amalgam of naləw and s.kəw).
- nək<sup>w</sup>- ‘co-, fellow:’ nək<sup>w</sup>.ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> ‘fellow-Indian;’ nək<sup>w</sup>.sáma? ‘fellow-white man;’ nək<sup>w</sup>.k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm ‘(to be a) co-worker;’ nək<sup>w</sup>.číla ‘to be of the same age as s.o.’ || Possibly a reduced form of √núk<sup>w</sup>a? ‘to help, (be a) friend.’ If so, then forms with nək<sup>w</sup>- are to be considered compounds, rather than prefix-stem combinations.
- ʔəl-, ʔlá- ‘from’ (used only in combination with deictic roots): ʔəl.cʔá

‘from here;’ ɬlá.k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘from there.’

l-, lá- ‘in, at, on’ (used only in combination with deictic roots): l.cʔa  
‘here;’ lá.k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘there.’)

ka- (1) (Resultative, “out-of-control” prefix, always in combination with the reinforcing enclitic ʌ; used in forms expressing ‘suddenly, after much trying, having little or no control over the final result or the moment of the final result:’ ka.ŋ<sup>w</sup>úýt.ʌ ‘to fall asleep;’ ka.n.ǫs-áńk.ʌ ‘to burst out laughing;’ ka.ʔáćǰ-s.ʌ ‘to catch sight of s.o. or s.t. (suddenly).’ The combination ka-..ʌ also expresses ‘to be able to,’ usually in a context that suggests that the ability is the result of some effort (and hence not entirely within the control of the actor):’ ka.ʔáćǰ-m.ʌ ‘to be able to see’ (see *sitst* in the root plus suffixes section for an example). Stems CəCC and CəCC metathesize to CCəC and CCəC when embedded in ka-..ʌ: ɬəm̩k ‘broken, not usable any more’ > ka.ɬm̩k.ʌ ‘to break (like an old rope when pulled).’ For the background of this metathesis see Van Eijk 2002.)

ka- (2) (Variant of kná- below.)

kən-, kná- ‘around, via’ (used only in combination with deictic roots):

kən.cʔá ‘around here, via here;’ kná.k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘around there, via there.’

|| The prefix kná- has a frequently used variant ká- in combinations with tiʔ and k<sup>w</sup>u? (less frequently in combinations with taʔ, while k<sup>w</sup>ʔa was recorded with ka- in only one instance, and never with kná-). The formation ká.tiʔ is used to the exclusion of kná.tiʔ in the expression x<sup>w</sup>ʔǰz ká.tiʔ ‘not at all.’

kəns- ‘to try to, to want to:’ kəns.k<sup>w</sup>zús-ə̃m ‘to try (want) to work;’

kəns.q<sup>w</sup>ús-xit ‘to try (want) to shoot it.’

ʔə-, ʔá- ‘towards, along’ (used only in combinations with deictic roots):

ʔə.cʔá ‘this way, hither, along here;’ ʔá.k<sup>w</sup>u? ‘that way, thither, along there.’

ʔí- (Meaning unclear, found only in ʔí.ǫ<sup>w</sup>əl:ǫ<sup>w</sup>əl (\*) ‘June;’ n.ʔí.pə̃l̩k-ə̃q<sup>w</sup> ‘lying head to tail, e.g., fish in a barrel.’)

ʔəs- ‘to have, to own:’ ʔəs.cítx<sup>w</sup> ‘to have a house;’ ʔə[s].s.qǰǰaʔ ‘to have a dog.’ || See also comments on s- (2).



# Interfixes

**+a+** (Interfix, linking the two components in three compounds. See **+a+** below for further comments.)

**+a+** (Interfix, linking the two components in a compound):

ləp+a+k<sup>w</sup>úna? ‘cured salmon eggs (having been stored in the ground for a period of time),’ qə!+a+tmíx<sup>w</sup> ‘storm, bad weather,’ p̄əc+a+ləqəm ‘first snow of winter (knocks down the grass),’ wəq<sup>w</sup>+a+yá(?)q<sup>w</sup> ‘rain in autumn that washes the dead fish from the banks of the river,’ ʔəq+a+səmʔám ‘one who elopes with s.o. else’s wife’ (also pronounced ʔəq+a+səmʔám, with ʔ dropped before phonetically similar s). The sequence a in čəqatúmχ ‘Common Burdock’ probably also goes back to this interfix. || The **+a+** in xa?+a+k<sup>w</sup>úk<sup>w</sup>>pəý ‘The Lord; God,’ xa?+a+tmíx<sup>w</sup> ‘Heaven,’ and ʔəp+a+ʔ<sup>w</sup>əl-p ‘Hell,’ results from the reinforcing clitic <sub>a</sub> and has as such a different morphological history than **+a+**.



# Suffixes

- p (Inchoative marker): pəl-p ‘to get lost;’ nəq<sup>w</sup>-p ‘warming up (weather).’  
The inchoative function is opaque in a number of formations, at least from a non-Lillooet point of view, as in ɣ<sup>w</sup>əl-p ‘to burn.’
- ap (1) Formative in words referring to berries: s.č<sup>w</sup>l-ap ‘strawberry;’ čq̄-áp-ən ‘to mash up berries, tr.’
- ap (2) ‘backpart:’ s.pl-ap ‘buttocks;’ s.tq-ap ‘(beaver)dam.’ || PS \*-ap ‘bottom, base, rear’ (K208). Cf. -aps.
- -ap-í-əst ‘limb:’ n.ʔəwt-áp-í-əst (\*) ‘lower leg, lower arm.’
- -ap-ía-xən ‘heel:’ s.ʔac-áp-ía-xən ‘heel;’ súp-ap-ía-xn-am ‘to scratch one’s heel.’
- -ap-qən ‘back of head:’ ʔac-áp-qən ‘back of head;’ súp-ap-qn-am ‘to scratch the back of one’s head.’
- aps ‘backpart’ (used only in the combination -aps-təń, with -təń a glottalized variant of -tən): n.q<sup>w</sup>z-áps-təń ‘(back of) neck.’ || The segment s may be a reduced form of -us ‘face, head.’ Cf. -ap. PS \*-aps(m) ‘neck’ (K208).
- ups ‘tail’ (used only in -qin-ups). || Cf. -upst, -upa?. PS \*-up-s, \*-up-a? ‘tail’ (K208).
- upst (Formative in pálʔ-upst M ‘eight’ (pálaʔ ‘one; for the derivation of ‘eight from ‘one’ cf. Shuswap nk<sup>w</sup>uʔ ‘one’ > k<sup>w</sup>ʔ-uʔps ‘eight’).) || Cf. -ups.
- apəl ‘cheek:’ k<sup>w</sup>z-ápəl ‘cheek;’ qarnt-ápəl ‘to get hit on the cheek.’ || See -apla? (below) for etymological comments.
- -apla? F ‘cheek:’ sup-apláʔ-əm ‘to scratch one’s cheek;’ sk-ápəlʔ-an ‘to hit s.o. on the cheek with a stick or whip, tr.’ || PIS \*-apla? ‘handle, attachment, rule’ (K213).
- upza? ‘young plant, root:’ ɣi{ʔ}p-úpza? ‘potatoes start growing;’ čáq-upza?, čáč<č>q-upza? ‘to harvest root-vegetables (e.g., potatoes) by pulling them out when the tops start to grow.’
- apa? ‘(part of) net:’ ck<sup>w</sup>-ápa? ‘ring on the line of a dipnet (keeps the net open as long as it is not let go);’ ʔəkʔ-ápa? ‘cross-piece on bow of dipnet.’
- upa? ‘tail, backpart:’ ʔq̄-úpa? ‘wide-tailed;’ ʔq<sup>w</sup>-úpaʔ-tən ‘beaver tail.’  
|| Cf. -ups, -upst. Note also sú<s>pa? ‘tail.’
- -al-upa? ‘backpart:’ čəm-al-ú<l>pa? ‘point of land; foot of mountain (where it comes down in a point).’

- n.(..)-ap ‘attitude, behaviour:’ n.x<sup>w</sup>ə<x<sup>w</sup>>|̣-əm-áp ‘lively, going really fast;’  
 n.ǰmank-áp ‘slow-moving.’ || The sequence -ap was also recorded  
 (possibly incorrectly) -ap.
- əm (1) Passive marker, replaces subject endings; also expresses 1P transitive  
 subject: nu<sup>w</sup>7-an-əm (1) ‘he was helped;’ (2) ‘we helped him.’
- əm (2) Formative: s.náq<sup>w</sup>-əm sun;’ cə́ɬ:cɬ-əm ‘bright (light).’ || Probably also  
 present in a number of unanalyzable roots, e.g., s.páləm ‘prairie, flat  
 land.’
- əm, -ə́m (3) Intransitivizer: See -Vm.
- ám, -á́m (1) ‘almost, but not quite; a little bit ..er:’ nu{?}q<sup>w</sup>-ám ‘it gets a little  
 warmer (after having been really cold);’ ti<t>tx7-ám ‘(a little)  
 narrower than the other;’ ka.čáw-ám\_a ‘it almost got clean (but there  
 is still a stain in it);’ n.kč-ám\_a ‘it did not fall right in, it went  
 sideways).’ With a less clear meaning we have, for instance, ʔəmh-ám  
 ‘good at something;’ n.ǰp-am ‘deep pit, deep bottom.’
- á́m (2) ‘row’ (recorded only with numerals and with numerical substitutes):  
 ʔańwas-á́m ‘two rows;’ k<sup>w</sup>in-á́m ‘how many roots?’
- am, -ám (3) Intransitivizer: See -Vm.
- im (1) Formative: n.kál-im ‘to wish to go (along with people on a trip), to feel  
 left out.’
- ím, -í́m (2) ‘accidentally (?), having lack of control or having to make do (?):’  
 pun-ím ‘to find a whole bunch (e.g., berries, roots, mushrooms);’ na<sup>k</sup>-  
 us-ím ‘to change one’s mind, to decide first on one thing, but then do  
 another thing;’ x<sup>w</sup>u{?}<x<sup>w</sup>>k<sup>w</sup>-aɬ-ím ‘to drag s.t. on the ground;’  
 ǰi{?}<ǰ>q<sup>w</sup>-aɬ-ím ‘to sew by hand.’ || Note that the glottalized variant  
 (-ím) occurs only after reduplicated stems. In Van Eijk (1997), -im (1)  
 is identified with -ím in pun-ím and na<sup>k</sup>-us-ím (p. 99), while -í́m is  
 considered to be a separate suffix (p. 69).
- im (3) (Intransitivizer: See -Vm.
- um (1) Formative: s.ləŋ<sup>w</sup>-úm ‘hidden.’
- um (2) Intransitivizer: see -Vm.
- Vm (-əm, -ə́m; -am, -ám, -im, -um) Intransitivizer: ʔáčx-əm ‘to see;’ k<sup>w</sup>zús-  
 əm ‘to work;’ n.sí<s>ǰ-ə́m ‘to put s.t. from one pot into different pots;’  
 máw-am ‘to gossip;’ ǰíq-am ‘to hunt duck;’ n.súp-k-ám ‘to scratch  
 one’s back;’ sitst-ím ‘to do s.t. at night;’ ǰx<sup>w</sup>-um ‘to win.’ || As the  
 examples show, -Vm intransitivizers have various functions (see Van  
 Eijk 1997:126-127 for a summary). In some cases, a form with a -Vm  
 intransitivizer translates as a transitive verb. However, such forms

- may not take object suffixes, and therefore do not qualify as transitive verbs from a Lillooet point of view, see Van Eijk 1997:109.
- n.(..)-iməm ‘enclosed area:’ n.ʔúk<sup>w</sup>-iməm ‘draw, pass in mountain;’ n.ʔp-íməm ‘gulch.’
- mut (Meaning unclear, recorded only in s.qə́:qə́l-mút ‘deformed,’ and possibly a combination of the formatives -əm and -ut.)
- mən ‘instrument, implement:’ sək-mən ‘whip, switch; stick used for hitting;’ ɬáx<sup>w</sup>-mən ‘patch, material used for patching.’ || Cf. -miń (1).
- -amín ‘instrument, implement:’ səp-ámín (\*) ‘windpipe.’
- n.(..)-mən ‘setting, implement *in* which s.t. is done’ (vs. -mən which refers to an implement *with* which s.t. is done): n.kíx-mən ‘frying pan;’ n.qə́m-mən ‘(tea) kettle.’
- man (in most derivations -mán) ‘habitual performer, one who ...:’ qíɬil-mán ‘runner, footracer;’ ʔuq<sup>w</sup>aʔ-mán ‘boozer, alcoholic;’ tíntən-man ‘bell-ringer.’ || Cf. English ‘man.’
- miń (1) ‘left-over matter:’ ník-miń “sawdust;” ʔúx<sup>w</sup>-miń ‘shavings;’ xəl-miń ‘chips left by beaver when gnawing down a tree.’ || Cf. -mən.
- min, -miń (2) Transitivity; indicates an “oblique” relationship between subject and object and usually translates as ‘for,’ ‘of,’ or ‘about’: pták<sup>w</sup>ɬ-min ‘to tell a legend about s.o.;’ páq<sup>w</sup>uʔ-min ‘to be afraid of s.o. or s.t.;’ ʔíq-miń ‘to arrive (here) for s.o. or s.t.’ || The distribution between -min and -miń is partly a matter of stress, and partly of whether there is a preceding suffix that requires glottalization of the final n. See Van Eijk 1997:114, 120 for details.
- -min-xit, -miń-xit (Transitivity; indicates that the subject acts with regard to the object’s possessions): ʔíq-miń-xit ‘to arrive (here) in order to collect s.o.’s possessions.’
- mánst ‘unmarried:’ qayx<sup>w</sup>-mánst ‘unmarried man, bachelor;’ yaqcaʔ-mánst M ‘unmarried woman.’ || Possibly contains -st, a reduced form of the reflexive suffix -sút.
- mínst ‘almost:’ pəq-mínst ‘almost white;’ q<sup>w</sup>əz:q<sup>w</sup>az-mínst ‘almost blue;’ ʔəl:ʔəl-mínst ‘kind of strong.’ || Possibly contains -st, a reduced form of the reflexive suffix -sút. After colour terms, -mínst has about the same function as -alus.
- ímáɬ ‘one who:’ k<sup>w</sup>al-ímáɬ ‘person who makes nasty remarks;’ ʔucz-ímáɬ ‘Transformer.’
- məx (with regular allomorphs -əmɬ, -amɬ) ‘person’ (often combined with a geographical name to indicate where a person is from): sáʔ-məx

‘person from sał;’ *lílwat-əmx* ‘person from *lílwat*;’ *pank<sup>w</sup>úph-amx*  
 ‘person from Vancouver;’ *s.x<sup>w</sup>áp-məx* ‘Shuswap;’ *ʔəl.cʔáh-məx*  
 ‘person from here.’

- **-amx** ‘person’ (irregular allomorph of **-məx**, appearing in surroundings other than the ones which normally require **-amx**): *sa.káw-amx* (also recorded *sa.káw-məx*, *sa.káw-aməx*) ‘Prairie Indian; Cree; Indian from way up north;’ *čwán-amx* ‘Okanagan Indian.’
- míx** ‘all the time; getting carried away doing s.t.:’ *ʔ<sup>w</sup>uyt-míx* ‘to sleep in;’ *mat-q-míx* ‘to keep walking and walking, without getting a ride;’ *n.čs-ahk-míx* ‘to get carried away laughing.’
- mix<sup>w</sup>á?** (Unique variant of **-nix<sup>w</sup>á?**.)
- t** (Aspectual suffix, generally referring to a continued state; occurs mostly in forms with total reduplication): *q<sup>w</sup>ən:q<sup>w</sup>án-t* ‘poor, destitute;’ *k<sup>w</sup>iw:k<sup>w</sup>w-ət* ‘slippery;’ *q<sup>w</sup>ám:q<sup>w</sup>m-ət* ‘funny;’ *zax-t* ‘long.’ In a few forms, **-t** patterns as an intransitivizer, e.g., *may-t* ‘to make, fix, repair; to heal (like an Indian doctor);’ *čniq<sup>w</sup>-t* F ‘to fight. || Cf. **-at** (1), **-it** (1), **-ut**, **n.(..)-təm**.
- at** (1) Formative: *zəw-át-ən* ‘to know s.t. or s.o., tr.;’ *ʔínw-at* ‘to say what?’ || Cf. **-t**, **-it** (1), **-ut**.
- at** (2) IP intransitive subjunctive subject: *plán-at\_ań wa? pəl-p* ‘it looks like we are lost already.’
- it** (1) Formative: *k<sup>w</sup>!-it* ‘brass.’ || Cf. **-t**, **-at** (1), **-ut**.
- it** (2) Plural indicator in **-it-as** 3P transitive subject: *nuł<sup>w</sup>?-an-ít-as* ‘they helped him.’ || Cf. **-twit**, **-wit**.
- ut** (Formative): *q<sup>w</sup>al-út* ‘to speak, deliver a speech.’ || Cf. **-t**, **-at** (1), **-it** (1).
- atəm** (Formative): *sx-am-átəm* ‘stupid (like a young, inexperienced person who cannot do anything right).’ || Cf. **-at** (1), **-utəm**.
- utəm** (Formative): *ləš<sup>w</sup>-útəm* ‘Fountain Valley.’ || Cf. **-ut**, **-atəm**.
- n.(..)-təm** (Aspectual suffix, generally expressing an ongoing or increasing development): *n.x<sup>w</sup>úy-təm* ‘to go ahead;’ *n.γ{?}p-təm* ‘to grow up.’ || Cf. **-əm** (2), **-t**.
- tam** (Patient indicator for 2P in two suffix combinations): (A) **-tam-álap** 2P object: *nuł<sup>w</sup>?-an-tam-álap-as* ‘he helped you folks;’ (B) **-tam-čk-álap** 2P passive: *nuł<sup>w</sup>?-an-tam-čk-álap* ‘you folks were helped’ (also expressing ‘we helped you folks’).
- tum** (Passive marker 3S after transitivizers **-s** and **-ən-s** (**-tum** after stems CAC-s)); also expresses IP transitive subject): *qám<sup>t</sup>-s-tum* (A) ‘he was hit;’ (B) ‘we hit him.’

- tumi (2S object after transitivizers -s and -ən-s (-tumí after stems CAC-s)): qamít-s-túmí-ɬkan ‘I hit you;’ ʕiq-s-tumí-ɬkan ‘I brought you (here).’  
|| See also -tumin and -ci.
- tumin (A) Free variant of -tumi in the indicative paradigm before -ɬk-an (1S subject); some speakers reject -tumin here, however; (B) Regular (required) variant of -tumi in the subjunctive and factual paradigms, and in all progressive tense paradigms. || Stems CAC-s require the variant -tumín.
- tumuɬ (IP object (-tumúɬ after stems CAC-s)): nukʷʔ-an-túmuɬ-as ‘he helped us;’ ʕiq-s-tumúɬ-as ‘he brought us.’ || We have the allomorph -tumul before -it-as (3P transitive subject) and -əm (passive marker): nukʷʔ-an-tumul-ít-as ‘they helped us;’ nukʷʔ-an-tumul-əm ‘we were helped.’
- tumul (See under -tumuɬ).
- atmæx ‘ability, knowledge:’ ʔəmh-átmæx ‘to do things right, to be a perfectionist;’ qɫ-átmæx ‘not able to s.t. right;’ zəw-átmæx ‘skilled; knowing how to do s.t.’
- tumx (1S object after the transitivizers -s and -ən-s (-tumíx after stems CAC-s)): qamít-s-túmíx-as ‘he hit me.’ || See also -c (1).
- tən (A) ‘instrument, implement:’ xʷíʔ-tən ‘knife;’ káʔk-tən ‘louse comb;’ pum-ákaʔ-tən ‘drumming stick;’ (B) ‘..est’ (forms superlatives; always combines with possessive affixes: with -s (3S possessive) it expresses ‘..est’ in general, while with IP/2P/3P possessive affixes it expresses ‘..est of us, you folks, them’): tíʔt>xəʔ-tən-s ‘narrowest;’ s.niɬ tiʔsəl:ʔəl-tən-ɬkáɬ\_a ‘he is the strongest of us;’ (C) ‘able to..’ (recorded only in negative sentences, and in combination with the transitivizer -s): xʷʔəz kʷa\_s.tám kʷa\_s.níʔ-tən-s-an ‘there isn’t anything I can cut with; I don’t have anything to cut with.’ || The semantic function of -tən (A) largely overlaps with that of -mən: However, -tən occurs in more derivations than -mən, and seems to be slightly more productive. Also, -tən combines more often with stems containing lexical suffixes than -mən does: see pum-ákaʔ-tən above, and note also kʷəx-mən ‘rattle’ vs. kʷəx-m-ákaʔ-tən ‘stick for beating snare-drum.’
- -atən ‘instrument, implement’ (residual form of -tən (A)): xʷú<xʷ>l-atən ‘musical instrument, record player.’
- n(..)-tən ‘setting, location, container; implement in which s.t. is done’ (no perceptible semantic difference with n(..)-mən): n.əqáʔ-tən M ‘trough,

manger;’ n.ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ-tən (A) ‘container for drink;’ (B) ‘watering hole;’  
n.ǵálzaʔ-tən ‘sweat-lodge.’

-tan (Patient indicator for 3P in two suffix combinations): (A) -tan-i 3P object:  
nuk<sup>w</sup>ʔ-an-tán-i-ʔkan ‘I helped them;’ (B) -tan-əm-wit 3P passive:  
nuk<sup>w</sup>ʔ-an-tán-əm-wit ‘they were helped’ (also expressing ‘we helped  
them’). The combination -tan-i is -tañ-i after stems CAC-s.

-tali (-talí after stems CAC-s) ‘the one who X-es him.’ nuk<sup>w</sup>ʔ-an-táli ‘the one  
who helped him.’

n.(..)-tilq<sup>w</sup> ‘upside down, head first.’ n.k<sup>w</sup>əs-tilq<sup>w</sup> ‘to fall down head first.’ || Cf.  
-il-aq<sup>w</sup> (under -q<sup>w</sup>).

-tək (Meaning unclear): ʔús-tək ‘to catch a fish with a net (esp., a dipnet);’  
ʔú<ʔ>s-tək ‘to catch a fish with a rod.’

-atk<sup>w</sup>aʔ (See -atq<sup>w</sup>aʔ.)

-atq<sup>w</sup>aʔ (-atk<sup>w</sup>aʔ after roots with a uvular) ‘water;’ ʔəl:ʔəl-átq<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘strong (swift)  
water;’ ʔl-átq<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘bad water, booze;’ ʔəñt-átq<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘back-eddy;’  
ʔəļm-átq<sup>w</sup>aʔ M ‘to have a hangover.’ || Cf. -k<sup>w</sup>a, -k<sup>w</sup>aʔ. PS \*-q<sup>w</sup>a,  
\*-k<sup>w</sup>a ‘water’ (K209).

— -tq<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘water’ (residual form of -atq<sup>w</sup>aʔ): s.k<sup>w</sup>ís-tq<sup>w</sup>ʔ-am ‘waterfall.’

-twi (2P imperative after transitivizers -s or -ən-s; see also -i (C).)

-twit (Plural indicator in -twit-as 3P transitive subject (after the transitivizers -s  
and -ən-s; cf. -it-as, which indicates 3P transitive subject after other  
transitivizers)): ʔíq-s-twit-as ‘they brought him (here).’ || Cf. -it (2),  
-wit.

-twal (Reciprocal suffix): núk<sup>w</sup>ʔ-an-twal ‘to help each other.’ || Cf. -atwáx<sup>w</sup>.

-atwáx<sup>w</sup> (Reciprocal suffix (unproductive; the productive reciprocal suffix is  
-twal)): tup-atwáx<sup>w</sup> ‘to box, have a fistfight;’ təq-atwáx<sup>w</sup> (also  
recorded təq-twáx<sup>w</sup>) ‘to wrestle.’ || Note the connotation ‘to fight’  
conveyed by -atwáx<sup>w</sup>.

-c (1) IS object after transitivizers other than -s or -ən-s; see also -tumx):  
núk<sup>w</sup>ʔ-an-c-as ‘he helped me.’

-c (2) (A) ‘mouth, edge, opening;’ súp-c-amí ‘to scratch one’s mouth (lips);’  
qámí-t-əc ‘to get hit on the mouth;’ s.kəmí-c F ‘door;’ (B) ‘food;’  
náq<sup>w</sup>-c-amí ‘to steal food;’ cak<sup>w</sup>-c ‘tablecloth;’ (C) ‘language, to speak’  
(verbalizes nominal stems): ʔíq-c ‘sound reaches over here;’  
ʔux<sup>w</sup>almíx<sup>w</sup>-c ‘to speak Indian;’ sámʔ-ac ‘to speak a white man’s  
language (esp., English).’ || Cf. -cin (2).

— -alí-c ‘food;’ cúk<sup>w</sup>-alí-c ‘to finish eating;’ k<sup>w</sup>íʔ-alí-c ‘to leave food, to leave  
leftovers.’ || See also -als.

- n.(..)-ac ‘language’ (residual form of -c (2)): n.kaláñ-ac ‘to listen without saying a word, to learn new words that way.’
- c (3): See -s (1, 2).
- c (4) Unclear meaning, found only in n.təx<sup>w</sup>-c-ílx ‘to be in the way’ (√təx<sup>w</sup> (2)).
- ci (2S object (after transitivizers other than -s or -ən-s; see also -turni)): nuḵ<sup>w</sup>7-an-cí-ᄋk-an ‘I helped you.’ || See also -cin (1,2).
- cu (1): See -su. || Cf. -cu (2).
- cu (2): Unique constituent in ʔáʔhan-cu ‘see?’ || Possibly the same suffix as -cu (1).
- cut (Reflexive suffix): nuḵ<sup>w</sup>7-an-cút ‘to help oneself.’ || In most instances, -cut is stressed. However, there is a somewhat limited use of -cut in which it is not stressed and in which it expresses ‘acting like the referent of the root, wanting to be like the referent of the root,’ e.g., qayx<sup>w</sup>-án-cut ‘to act like a man, to do s.t. in a man’s way’ (referring to a man doing woman’s work in a clumsy manner); k<sup>w</sup>u<k<sup>w</sup>>ñit-án-cut ‘to act like a child.’ See Van Eijk 1988 for details. Cf. also -sút.
- cin (1) Free variant of -ci in the indicative paradigm before -ᄋk-an (1S subject); some speakers reject -cin here, however; (2) Regular (required) variant of -ci in the subjunctive and factual paradigms, and in all progressive tense paradigms.
- cin, -ciñ (2) ‘mouth, opening, speech.’ ʔəqəm-cín ‘Lytton’ (situated at the spot where the Thompson river enters the Fraser); qəl:qəl-cíñ-miñ ‘to pray, to beg for a favour (e.g., when praying to the Creator at a First Salmon ceremony).’ || Cf. cúcin ‘mouth,’ and -c (2). PS \*-cin (-ucin, -uc, -c) ‘mouth’ (K203).
- -acín ‘to eat:’ palʔ-acín ‘to eat by oneself;’ pañ-acín ‘to be just in time for a meal.’
- -cin-əm ‘to eat/drink (referent of root):’ cíʔ-cín-əm ‘to eat meat;’ piya-cín-əm ‘to drink beer,’ q<sup>w</sup>əl-us-cín-əm ‘to eat berries as one is picking them.’
- -cin-xən ‘ankle:’ q<sup>w</sup>əm-cín-xən ‘(lump on) ankle.’
- ac (Formative in a number of animal names): s-əmc-ác ‘groundhog (of the type that occurs around Lillooet and Kamloops).’ Without simplex in txac ‘elk,’ ləhác ‘otter,’ ʔúpʔzac ‘flea.’
- uc (Formative in s.q<sup>w</sup>úʔ-uc ‘ashes.’)
- ícaʔ ‘clothing, covering, skin:’ səmʔ-ícaʔ ‘white man’s clothing;’ cəs-p-ícaʔ ‘sweater;’ ʔ<sup>w</sup>uyt-ícaʔ ‘pyjamas, nightie;’ s.pǎ<sup>w</sup>-ícaʔ ‘appaloosa’

(literally, “splashed on skin”). || PS \*-iça? ‘hide, blanket, clothes’ (K203).

- -al-iça? ‘clothing, covering, skin.:’ s.šp-ál-iça? ‘undershirt;’ ql-ál-iça? ‘dirty clothes;’ q<sup>w</sup>íc-al-iça? ‘to wash clothes;’ p4u4-al-iça? ‘thick bark.’
- -al-iça? (Residual variant of -al-iça?, recorded only in wə<w̄>p-l-í<l>ça? ‘caterpillar.’)
- s (1) Transitivity; has three different functions, depending (to a large extent) on the semantics of the root: (A) causativizer: qam̄t-s ‘to hit s.o. or s.t.;’ (B) forming transitive verbs which express ‘to address s.o.:’ q<sup>w</sup>al-út-s ‘to speak to s.o., to admonish, rebuke s.o.’; (C) forming transitive verbs which express ‘to nurture a certain thought on s.o. or s.t.:’ šax-s ‘to like it (food).’ See also comments under -Vn and in Van Eijk (1997:110-113) for further details. || After stems ending in 4 or s, this transitivity has the shape -c: ší4-c ‘to do s.t.’; nas-c ‘to take along.’ The transitivity is dropped between 4 or s and a following suffix starting in -t: nás[-s]-tur̄x-as ‘he is bringing me.’
- s (2) (3S possessive): tmix<sup>w</sup>-s ‘his (her, its) land.’ || After stems ending in 4 or s, this suffix has the shape -c: p̄áq<sup>w</sup>u4-c ‘his (her, its) cache;’ s.k<sup>w</sup>š-us-c ‘his (her, its) face.’
- s (3) Doubtful common element in a number of formations, e.g., n.xáx-s-əñ ‘to steam (for example, like rubber boots being aired out);’ n.k<sup>w</sup>íl-s-tən (A) ‘Creator;’ (B) ‘sweatlodge’ (different meanings recorded from different consultants); t̄t-s-əñ ‘to pound sunflower root (in order to remove skin).’
- s (4): See -s and -al-s (both under -us (1)).
- s (5): See under -us (2).
- as (1) 3S transitive subject (subjunctive and indicative); 3S intransitive subjunctive subject: núk<sup>w</sup>ʔ-an-c-as ‘he helped me’ (transitive indicative; identical to the subjunctive form, which would translate as ‘may he help me’); x<sup>w</sup>ʔaz-as, má4š<sup>w</sup>u? k<sup>w</sup> s.nas-c ‘he may as well not go’ (intransitive subjunctive).
- as (2) ‘flesh of fish:’ pq-as ‘having white flesh (about spawning salmon);’ cq<sup>w</sup>-as ‘having pink flesh.’ || Cf. -asu4.
- us (1) ‘face, front, head, appearance:’ čaw̄-ús-əñ ‘to wash one’s face;’ ʔámh-us ‘handsome;’ s.k<sup>w</sup>š-us ‘face;’ šzúm-us ‘to have a big head.’ || PS \*-us I ‘face’ (K209).
- -s ‘face, appearance’ (residual form of -us (1)): máy-s-əñ ‘to fix, repair s.t., tr.’

- n(..)-us ‘-fold:’ n.pálʔ-us ‘single;’ n.ʔáñwas-us ‘double;’ n.kʷín-us ‘how many layers?’ || n(..)-us does not combine with numerals higher than ‘two.’
- -us-əm ‘kind, sort:’ pálʔ-us-əm ‘group of the same kind of people;’ kʷín-us-əm ‘different kinds.’
- -al-us ‘eye:’ sup-al-ús-əm ‘to scratch one’s eye(s);’ kəxʷ-p-ál-us ‘to have a bruised eye;’ n.zəh-ál-us ‘right eye.’
- -al-us ‘eye’ (in forms referring to sharp vision): cíxʷ-al-us ‘to be able to see’ (also in: ti\_waʔ\_cíxʷ-al-us ‘visionary, prophet’); zəh-ál-us ‘good-sighted’ (cf. n.zəh-ál-us above); n.čń-á|l-us-əm ‘to take aim.’
- -al-s ‘eye’ (residual form of -al-us/-al-us): ʔp-ál-s ‘eyelashes.’
- -az-us ‘eye:’ n.čip-az-ús-əm ‘to close one’s eyes.’
- us (2) ‘fire:’ ʔúc-z-us ‘to fix a fire;’ ʔʷəl-ús=əs ‘fire going really well.’  
|| PS \*-us ‘fire’ (K209).
- -s ‘fire’ (residual form of -us (2)): ʔám-s-əm ‘to make a fire.’
- ús (3) ‘hill:’ suxʷast-ús ‘to come down a hill;’ xáʔam-ús ‘to go up a hill.’  
|| This suffix is probably related to -us (1), but it is classed as a separate suffix because it is categorically stressed.
- us (4): See -usaʔ.
- su (2S possessive): tmíxʷ-su ‘your land.’ || After stems ending in ʔ or s, this suffix has the shape -cu: ʔáqʷuʔ-cu ‘your cache;’ s.kʷʔ-ús-cu ‘your face.’ Before vowels within the same stress-contour, -su changes to -sw (and -cu to -cw): ti\_tmíxʷ-sw\_a ‘your land;’ ti\_s.kʷʔ-ús-cw\_a ‘your face.’
- súp ‘breath:’ qa{ʔə}ž-súp ‘to pant;’ čək-súp ‘to be out of breath.’ || Cf. súp-um ‘to breathe.’ Cases with -sup could also be considered a unique type of compounding.
- st (See under -sút).
- sút ‘out-of-control (not knowing what one is doing; doing s.t. for no reason; having no control over what one is doing):’ číʔil-sút ‘to run around, looking for help;’ qamít-sút ‘to get hit by accident;’ mat-q-sút ‘to wander around, having no home;’ sək-xal-sút (A) ‘to slug around, to swing a stick or club around;’ (B) ‘to jabber away (if you don’t know the language you are trying to speak in);’ waž-am-sút ‘to bark for nothing;’ ptinus-əm-sút ‘to ponder, to worry.’ || -sút is originally a reflexive suffix (cf. the related form -cut), but it has rearranged its semantic function; -sút has the shape -cút after s: kʷis-cút ‘to drop, fall by accident.’ (On the basis of the alternation s ~ c in other

morphemes, we would also expect -cút after ʈ, but no examples of such cases were recorded.)

- -st (Reflexive marker (residual form of -sút in its original reflexive function)): čix<sup>w</sup>-st ‘to spawn’ (literally, “to wear oneself out”).
- ásuʈ/-suʈ ‘fish:’ qəlq-ásuʈ ‘spring salmon running in June;’ məqʔ-á<ʔ>suʈ (A) ‘any kind of salmon that runs before the snow melts away;’ (B) ‘little fish that spawns as soon as snow melts away’ (different meanings recorded from different consultants); səmʔ-ásuʈ ‘dolly varden;’ s.ʕíq-suʈ ‘silver trout.’ || PIS \*-aswəʈ ‘fish’ (K214).
- úsləp/-sləp ‘firewood:’ kətx<sup>w</sup>-úsləp ‘firewood;’ ʔuʈx<sup>w</sup>-úsləp ‘to bring in firewood;’ k<sup>w</sup>ám-sləp ‘to get firewood from the woodpile;’ n.kám-sləp ‘to gather firewood (by picking it up here and there).’ || PIS \*-ú/ásləp ‘firewood’ (K214).
- áslaq ‘quantity of fruit:’ qǎ-áslaq ‘many berries;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʕít-aslaq ‘many berries, potatoes, fruit;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʕáz-aslaq ‘few berries.’
- n(..)-áskaʔ ‘song: n.x<sup>w</sup>ənaʔm-áskaʔ ‘power song;’ n.ləm-xal-áskaʔ ‘hymn.’ || PS \*-áskaʕ ‘throat, breath, (voice, song)’ (K209).
- ásqət ‘day’ (also found in a number of man’s names): s.ʕəp-ásqət F ‘week;’ palʔ-ásqət ‘one day;’ ʔaŋwas-ásqət ‘Tuesday;’ ʕit-ásqət (a man’s name; cf. ʕít:ʕit ‘(Wilson’s) Snipe’). || Cf. s.qít ‘day.’ PIS \*-asqít ‘day, sky’ (K214).
- aszánux<sup>w</sup> ‘year:’ k<sup>w</sup>in-aszánux<sup>w</sup> ‘how old?;’ palʔ-aszánux<sup>w</sup> ‘one year old;’ s.x<sup>w</sup>ətp-aszánux<sup>w</sup> ‘year.’
- usaʔ ‘round object, fruit, money; shape (in general):’ ci<c>ʈ-usaʔ ‘fresh fruit;’ ʕu<ʕ>q<sup>w</sup>-usáʔ-əm ‘to peel fruit, potatoes;’ pálʔ-usaʔ ‘one piece of fruit, potato, dollar;’ x<sup>w</sup>ʕít-usaʔ ‘expensive;’ may-s-usaʔ ‘to give shape.’ || Cf. ʔúsaʔ F ‘huckleberry;’ ʔú<ʔ>saʔ ‘egg.’ PIS \*-us-aʔ ‘berry, small round object’ (K214).
- -us ‘berry, fruit’ (residual form of -usaʔ): síp-us-əm ‘to bend down a branch with berries;’ ʕəkʔ-ús-ən ‘to prop up branches of a fruit tree, tr.,’ q<sup>w</sup>əl-us-cín-əm ‘to eat berries as one is picking them.’ || Cf. -lus.
- n- (Connective; residual form of -ʈ-): pəl̥k-n-áw̥s-qn-am ‘to somersault’ (also recorded n.pəl̥k-z-áw̥s-qn-am).
- ən (l) Element in -ən-s (with -s (1)). The combination -ən-s forms direct (non-causative) transitive verbs: nāq<sup>w</sup>-ən-s ‘to steal (nāq<sup>w</sup>) s.t.;’ qaŋím-ən-s ‘to hear (qaŋím) s.t.;’ ʔúq<sup>w</sup>-ən-s ‘to drink (ʔúq<sup>w</sup>aʔ) s.t. up.’ || It is not clear whether -ən is the transitivizer -ən (see -Vn below), or whether it is a unique element, peculiar to the combination -ən-s.

- ən, -əń (2) Formative: x<sup>w</sup>ít-ən ‘to whistle;’ ǰáǰ-əń ‘curled up;’ k<sup>w</sup>ǰl-əń ‘gall, gall bladder.’
- ən, -əń (3) Transitivity: See -Vn.
- an (1) IS subject: used as such in subjunctive intransitive and transitive constructions, e.g., ʔi\_cút-an ‘when I said;’ ʔi\_cún-an ‘when I told him;’ used with -k (1) or its variant -ʔk in indicative intransitive and transitive constructions: cút-k-an ‘I said;’ cún-ʔk-an ‘I told him.’
- an, -ań (2) Transitivity: See -Vn.
- n.(..)-áń (3) Formative: n.muzmit-áń ‘friendly, generous.’
- n.(..)-áń (4) Meaning unclear: n.k<sup>w</sup>wat-áń ‘stirrups.’
- in, -iń (Transitivity: See -Vn.) || See also under -ʔən, -ʔiń.
- un, -uń (Transitivity: See -Vn.)
- Vn (-ən, -əń, -an, -ań, -in, -iń, -un, -uń) Transitivity; has various functions, partly depending on the semantics of the root. (A) causativizer: ʔáćǰ-ən ‘to see s.t., s.o.’ (ʔaćǰ ‘to be seen’); sáś>k-əń ‘to slice s.t. into thin pieces;’ ǰǰǰ-án ‘to roll s.t. down’ (ǰǰǰ ‘to roll down’); káx-ań ‘to dry s.t.’ (kax ‘dry’); pǰl-iń ‘to widen s.t. (esp., a horse-shoe);’ ník-iń ‘to cut s.t.;’ ǰzúm-un ‘to make s.t. big(ger)’ (ǰzum ‘big’); púʔ-uń ‘to boil s.t.’; (B) forming transitive verbs which express ‘to address s.o.’ (only -ən and its allomorph -an were recorded in this function): pták<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to tell a legend to s.o.’; wəʔáw-ən ‘to call, shout at s.o.’; n.q<sup>w</sup>al-ut-án?-an ‘to hint to s.o.’; (C) expressing ‘to infest s.t. with the referent of the stem’ (this usage was recorded in passive forms only, and only after nominal stems; all examples comprise -an): puʔyax<sup>w</sup>-án-əm ‘it is infested with mice;’ məkń-án-əm ‘it is infested with lice;’ (D) forming three-place verbs (in a few irregular occurrences of -ən; normally, -xit is used in this function): ʔúm-ən ‘to give s.t. to s.o.’; táw-ən ‘to sell s.t. to s.o.’ (the object suffix after -ən refers to the recipient). || For functions (A) and (B) see also -s (1). The difference between -s and -Vn with respect to (A) is that -Vn indicates that the performer is in control of the action, while -s does not indicate such control. The difference between -s and -Vn with regard to (B) is as yet unclear.
- na (See -wna).
- ńurńút (Meaning unclear): k<sup>w</sup>uk<sup>w</sup>-ńurńút ‘to make it through a difficult situation (e.g., through a severe winter).’
- anis (A) ‘board:’ ǰp-ánis-əm ‘to pile up lumber;’ k<sup>w</sup>z-ánis-əm ‘to varnish boards;’ sak-anis-tən ‘ripsaw;’ (B) ‘edge, rim:’ s.ǰák<sup>w</sup>-anis ‘just about

showing (e.g., an underskirt); *k̄m-ánis* ‘edge.’ || PS *\*-anis* ‘tooth’ (K207, who also refers to Lillooet *-qañis* ‘tooth,’ and the semantic relation that *-qañis* shares with (Lillooet) *-anis*, through a common reference to ‘edge’).

*-nun/-nuñ* (Transitivizer, expressing ‘to nourish a certain thought on s.t. or s.o.’): *wənáx<sup>w</sup>-nuñ* ‘to believe s.o.’; *kə<k>zaʔ-nún* ‘to doubt s.o.’ || Cf. also *-s* (1) in function (C). The difference between *-s* and *-nun/-nuñ* with regard to this function is unclear (although *-nun/-nuñ* seem to refer to cases that are objectively verifiable, while *-s* seems to refer to matters of personal taste). A special case is *k<sup>w</sup>ís-nuñ* ‘to drop s.t. by accident,’ where *-nuñ* expresses ‘by accident.’ The distribution between *-nun* and *-nuñ* seems to be: *-nun* when stressed, *-nuñ* when unstressed.

*-ańlup* (See *-aỹlup*.)

*-ańak*, *-ańk*, *-ank* ‘belly, inside, hillside’ (distribution between forms is unclear): *sup-ańák-əm* ‘to scratch one’s belly;’ *q̄<sup>w</sup>l-á<l>ńak-əm* ‘to sunbathe;’ *s.wac-ańak* ‘manure;’ *čm-ańk* ‘intestines;’ *s.q<sup>w</sup>m-ə<m>ńak* ‘pregnant;’ *n.číx<sup>w</sup>-ank* ‘skin on belly is sore (e.g., about a horse on which the saddle-strap is too tight);’ *n.xʔ-áńk* ‘deep bank;’ *n.ča(?)4-áńk* ‘sidehill cools off when the sun goes down.’ || PS *\*-anak* ‘belly, stomach, anus, buttocks, tail; excrement’ (K207).

— *-naʔk*, *-anaʔk* ‘belly, intestines’ (residual forms of *-ańak*, etc.): *s.púm-naʔk* ‘smoked bear-gut;’ *žzum-anáʔk* ‘to have a big belly.’

— *n(..)-ank-ákst* ‘palm of hand;’ *n.sup-ank-ákst-əm* ‘to scratch the palm of one’s hand;’ *n.ʔac-ank-ákst* ‘palm of hand;’ *n.x<sup>w</sup>as-ank-ákst* ‘to give or receive the Last Sacrament.’

— *n(..)-ańk-xən* ‘sole of foot;’ *n.súp-ańk-xn-am* ‘to scratch the sole of one’s foot;’ *n.ʔac-ańk-xən* ‘sole of foot;’ *n.łáq<sup>w</sup>-ańk-xən* ‘horse-shoe.’

*-ińak* ‘gun’ (also used in a number of woman’s names): *k<sup>w</sup>u4n-ińak* ‘to borrow a gun;’ *ʔamh-ińak* ‘good gun;’ *n.ʔa<ʔə>žm-ińak* ‘to trade a gun;’ || PIS *\*-ińak* ‘weapon for shooting’ (K213).

— *-ińk* ‘gun’ (residual form of *-ińak*): *s.wəl-m-ińk* F ‘gun.’

*-anx<sup>w</sup>*, *-inx<sup>w</sup>* ‘weather, wind’ (distribution between forms is unpredictable on the basis of the roots): *haw-haw-l-ánx<sup>w</sup>* ‘warm wind;’ *ž<sup>w</sup>al-ánx<sup>w</sup>* M ‘sleet, freezing rain;’ *ʔaz-ínx<sup>w</sup>* ‘warm weather, clear weather.’ || PS *\*-anax<sup>w</sup>* ‘season, salmon, year, weather’ (K207).

*-nux<sup>w</sup>* (1) ‘to get somewhere at a certain time’ (the time is referred to by the stem): *šáp-nux<sup>w</sup>* ‘to get somewhere when it is dark already;’ *psíl-nux<sup>w</sup>*

- ‘to get somewhere when it is already daylight;’ *wəttam-núx<sup>w</sup>* ‘to be too late;’ *n.ʔućqaʔ-núx<sup>w</sup>* ‘to make it through the winter.’ || The function of *-núx<sup>w</sup>* (1) is possibly aspectual. Cf. also *-núx<sup>w</sup>* (2).
- núx<sup>w</sup>* (2) Meaning unclear (possibly an aspectual suffix): *zúq<sup>w</sup>-núx<sup>w</sup>* ‘to kill game (animals);’ *qəł:qəł-núx<sup>w</sup>-miñ* ‘to be unfriendly to s.o., tr.’
- *-nəx<sup>w</sup>* (Residual form (and possibly misrecording) of *-núx<sup>w</sup>* (2)): *k<sup>w</sup>íl-nəx<sup>w</sup>* F ‘to be ready’ (rejected by M consultants, who prefer *k<sup>w</sup>əl:k<sup>w</sup>íl* ‘all ready to go’).
- nix<sup>w</sup>áʔ* (Meaning unclear): *qəł-nix<sup>w</sup>áʔ* ‘crabby’ (recorded *qəł-mix<sup>w</sup>áʔ* from one consultant).
- n.(..)-anwás* ‘heart, inside, mind:’ *n.ciq-anwás-ən* ‘to stab s.o. in the heart, tr.;;’ *n.qł-ánwas-min* ‘to dislike s.o., tr.;;’ *pa{ʔ}q-ánwas* ‘heartburn;’ *n.cut-ánwas* (also *cut-ánwas*) ‘to think.’ || Cf. *n.(..)-iñwas*, *-əłwas*, *-alwas*, and *ʔáñwas* ‘two’ (the latter having a semantic connection with *n.(..)-anwas* through ‘(cut) in half, i.e., two equal parts’).
- || K210 lists PS *\*-was*, the occurrences of which he sums up in three groups; (1) *\*-iws* ‘body’ (limited to CS, but borrowed into Lillooet as *-alıws* ‘body’), (2) *\*-was*, *\*-aws*, *\*-i/-alwas*, *\*-i/anwas* ‘chest’ (the ancestor of Lillooet *n.(..)-anwas*, but also note *ptínus-əm* ‘to think,’ which Kuipers breaks up into *pt-inus-m*), (3) a suffix homophonous with (2), meaning ‘pair, mutual, middle, half,’ which Kuipers connects to the PS root *\*was* (for which also see Lillooet *ʔáñwas* ‘two’), which is the ancestor of Lillooet *n.(..)-iñwas* ‘middle,’ *-əłwas* ‘in half, in/down the middle,’ *-aws* (1) ‘middle,’ and *-aws* (2) ‘collective’ (this last form grouped with *-aws* (1) by Kuipers).
- n.(..)-iñwas* ‘middle:’ *n.kx-iñwas* ‘island;’ *n.ɣəp-iñwas-tən* ‘centerpole in semi-subterranean house (s.ʔístkən).’ || Cf. *n.(..)-anwas*.
- ənwáʔ* (Meaning unclear): *muzmit-ənwáʔ* ‘to help others when they are having a hard time;’ *pzan-wáʔ-ən* (from *\*pzan-ənwáʔ-ən*) ‘to meet s.o., run into s.o., tr.’ || Note also *n-waʔ*, *n-wáʔ-ən* ‘to go and meet s.o., intr., tr.,’ with aphaeresis of *pza*.
- n.(..)-anaʔ* (1) ‘ear:’ *n.sup-anáʔ-əm* ‘to scratch one’s ear;’ *n.ǰə:ǰzúm-anaʔ* ‘to have big ears;’ *n.tək<sup>w</sup>:tk<sup>w</sup>-ánaʔ* ‘deaf;’ *n.zəh-ánaʔ* ‘right ear.’
- || PS *\*-áni/aʔ* ‘ear, side’ (K206), who implies a relation to *-anaʔ* (2).
- *n.(..)-l-ánaʔ* ‘ear:’ *n.ćəm-l-ánaʔ* (A) ‘pectoral fin;’ (B) ‘bone around gills.’
- *-al-ánaʔ* ‘ear:’ *təǰ<sup>w</sup>-p-al-ánaʔ* ‘to find s.t. out;’ *təǰ<sup>w</sup>-al-ánʔ-am* ‘to find out the truth.’

- n.(..)-ana? (2) ‘surface:’ n.ʔáx<sup>w</sup>-ana? ‘to get covered up by a slide;’  
 n.k<sup>w</sup>ʔ-ánʔ-an ‘to pour s.t. out over s.t., tr.?’ n.ʔp-ána? ‘to get covered  
 up.’ || Cf. -ana? (1,3).
- n.(..)-ana? (3) ‘all the time:’ n.ʔ<sup>w</sup>əs:ʔ<sup>w</sup>ís-ana? ‘to smile all the time.’  
 || Possibly a semantic subset of (2), with a shared connotation ‘all over  
 (spacewise or timewise).’
- naʔk, -anaʔk (See -áñak, -ańk, -ank.)
- aʔ ‘gone to the very end’ (aspectual suffix; combines only with roots that have  
 been subjected to consonant reduplication and interior glottalization):  
 ká{ʔ}<k>x-aʔ ‘dried out;’ q<sup>w</sup>í{ʔ}<q<sup>w</sup>>ǀ-ʔ ‘overripe, overcooked. || In  
 two cases we have -aʔ after a root where the root vowel is preceded  
 by ʔ, and where we also have ʔ after the root vowel. I do not know  
 whether the second ʔ results from interior glottalization or from  
 reduplication, or whether it results from a merger of two glottal stops  
 (one resulting from reduplication, the other from interior  
 glottalization). I opt for the last solution and write: x<sup>w</sup>ʔǀ{ʔ}>ǂ-aʔ  
 ‘good for nothing, not able to do anything;’ ʔú{ʔ}>c-aʔ *id.* as  
 x<sup>w</sup>ʔǀ{ʔ}>ǂ-aʔ. See also the cases under -im, -imʔ (2), where the  
 meaning of -aʔ seems to have been weakened. Cf. -úʔ (1).
- -aʔʔ (Free variant of -aʔ, recorded in virtually all derivations that also have  
 -aʔ.)
- iʔ (See -aýʔ.)
- úʔ (1) ‘always’ (abstract suffix, mostly recorded after stems that show some  
 form of reduplication): ki{ʔ}<k>ǀ-úʔ ‘lazy;’ lu<l>mʔ-úʔ ‘always  
 suspicious, always suspecting one’s love-mate of infidelity;’ ʔilal-úʔ  
 ‘always crying;’ xəʔ:xəʔ-úʔ ‘diligent;’ s.q<sup>w</sup>ǀ:q<sup>w</sup>ǀ-úʔ ‘tattle-tale.’  
 || Cf. -aʔ. PIS \*-ul ‘habitual’ (K213).
- úʔ (2) ‘step-relative:’ s.qac-əzʔ-úʔ ‘stepfather;’ s.kix-əzʔ-úʔ ‘stepmother;’  
 s.k<sup>w</sup>uzʔ-úʔ ‘stepchild.’
- áʔp/-ʔəp ‘tree, bush, plant:’ s.páçn-áʔp ‘Indian Hemp (plant);’ qax<sup>w</sup>-mʔ-áʔp  
 ‘White-flowered Rhododendron;’ pún-ʔəp ‘Rocky Mountain Juniper;’  
 məlín-ʔəp “Balsam Tree” (covering various Fir species). || The suffix  
 -áʔp/-ʔəp resembles -aʔ (2) in function, but -áʔp/-ʔəp is far less  
 productive. PS \*-aʔp ‘tree, bush, plant’ (K205).
- aʔməx ‘belly, sack:’ súp-aʔməx-am M ‘to scratch oneself on the belly;’  
 cíq-aʔməx-an ‘to stab s.o. in the belly, tr.?’ q̣c̣-áʔməx ‘gunny sack.’
- áʔcáʔ, -ʔcáʔ ‘meat, inside of body; mind, thoughts’ (variants show irregular  
 distribution): zaxn-áʔcáʔ ‘to pack meat (from a game-animal) on one’s

shoulders;’ k<sup>w</sup>uʃuḥ-áʔcaʔ ‘pork;’ n.káx-aʔcaʔ ‘constipation;’ káx-ʔcaʔ ‘to dry meat;’ ník-ʔcaʔ ‘to cut meat;’ n.qí-áʔcaʔ (also qí-áʔcaʔ) ‘mean.’ || PS \*-áʔci/aʔ ‘meat, body’ (K205).

-ʔən, -ʔín (Meaning unclear): sáw-ʔən ‘to ask a question, intr.;’ saw-ʔín ‘to ask a lot of questions.’ || For the distribution between -ʔən and -ʔín cf. also sáw-ən ‘to ask s.o. s.t., tr.’ and saw-ín-ən ‘to question s.o., to interrogate s.o., tr.’ (both with the transitivizer -ən, and with a peculiar occurrence of the transitivizer -ín in the last form).

-aʔnaʔ ‘fish’s intestines;’ ǰ<sup>w</sup>ʔ-áʔnaʔ (\*) ‘sturgeon’s intestines;’ tʔ-áʔnaʔ (\*) ‘fish’s intestines.’ (Both words were recorded only from Charlie Mack of Mount Currie.)

-aʔníwʔ, -ʔníwʔ ‘side of body’ (variants show irregular distribution):  
sup-aʔníwʔ-əm ‘to scratch the side of one’s body;’ n.ćək<sup>w</sup>ʔ-aʔníwʔ ‘left side of body;’ n.zəh-aʔníwʔ ‘right side of body’ (also recorded n.zah-ʔníwʔ); n.pəʃ:pəʃ-ʔníwʔ (\*) ‘soft spot on side of body, between lowest rib and hip.’ || Cf. n.ʔníwʔ ‘side of body,’ which is either a rare case of a suffix occurring as a full word root, or a form resulting from the deletion of a (now irretraceable) root. PIS \*-ʔníwʔ ‘side of body’ (K213).

-ʔk (See -k (1).)

-ʔkan (See -kan.)

-ʔkaʔ (See -kaʔ.)

-ʔkaɪap (See -kaɪap.)

-ʔkax<sup>w</sup> (See -kax<sup>w</sup>.)

-áʔx<sup>w</sup>/-ʔəx<sup>w</sup> ‘house; place where s.t. happens, where s.t. is;’ ʔalk<sup>w</sup>-it-áʔx<sup>w</sup> ‘day-care centre;’ x<sup>w</sup>ik-m-áʔx<sup>w</sup> ‘shed for butchering fish;’ lam-xal-áʔx<sup>w</sup> M ‘church;’ saʔ:sz-áʔx<sup>w</sup> ‘gymnasium;’ ǰ<sup>w</sup>úʔ-ʔx<sup>w</sup>-am ‘to chink a house.’ || PS \*-tx<sup>w</sup> ‘lodging; (skin or bark covering of lodging > sheet, plumage, etc.; frame of lodging > rib)’ (K209, who also lists Lillooet -altəx<sup>w</sup> (spelled -al-tx<sup>w</sup> by Kuipers), -alx<sup>w</sup>, and -awʔtx<sup>w</sup> (spelled -aw-tx<sup>w</sup> by Kuipers) here).

-aʔq<sup>w</sup>áwʔ ‘group of people (?):’ paɪʔ-aʔq<sup>w</sup>áwʔ ‘group of people who belong together (e.g., people walking together, or relatives).’

-aʔǰ<sup>w</sup>əlt ‘throat:’ súp-aʔǰ<sup>w</sup>əlt-am ‘to scratch one’s throat;’ n.cíq-aʔǰ<sup>w</sup>əlt-an ‘to stab s.o. in the throat, tr.;’ zəʔ-áʔǰ<sup>w</sup>əlt-am ‘to refuse food (about a child, or a grown-up when he is angry);’ káx-aʔǰ<sup>w</sup>əlt ‘to have a dry throat.’ || PIS \*-aʔǰ<sup>w</sup>əlt ‘throat’ (K213).

— -uʔǰ<sup>w</sup>əlt ‘throat’ (residual form of -aʔǰ<sup>w</sup>əlt): n.ʔucz-úʔǰ<sup>w</sup>əlt-am, ‘to

- clear one's throat; ǰaʔz-úʔǰ<sup>w</sup>əlt (\*) 'Adam's Apple.'
- íʔaʔ 'tree, bush, plant' (used mainly with numerals): pálʔ-íʔaʔ 'one tree, bush, plant; ʔańwas-íʔaʔ 'two trees, bushes, plants; ʔun-íʔaʔ 'Wormwood.' || Cf. -aʔ (2).
- ʔaʔ (Meaning unclear): n.cáǰ<sup>w</sup>-əm-ʔaʔ (a man's name); cúŋ<sup>w</sup>-ʔaʔ 'steelhead (trout).' || We also have a few animal names ending in ʔaʔ: kákʔaʔ (type of bug found in dried salmon); n.ćú<ć>ńʔaʔ 'deer fawn.' Note also ʔəŋ:ʔńʔa 'frog,' with ʔa, rather than ʔaʔ.
- l- Connective (see also -al- (1)): attested in, for example -l-ícaʔ, -l-akaʔ, -l-əqs. || Cf. -n-.
- al- (1) Connective (also in variants -al̄-, -la-): attested in, for example, -al-ícaʔ, -al-us, -al̄-us, -al̄-c, -ap-la-xən. || Variants with different vowels or consonants (or with zero consonants) are -n-, -l-, -il̄-, -ul-, -y-, -z-, -aʔ- (1). The consonant variations result from old l/y, l/n and y/z alternations in Salish.
- al (2) 'Suffix-extender' for -c (1), -tumx, before -it-as (3P transitive subject) and before -əm (1) passive marker: nuk<sup>w</sup>ʔ-an-c-ál-it-as 'they helped me; x<sup>w</sup>itən-s-tumx-al-ít-as 'they whistled at me; nuk<sup>w</sup>ʔ-an-c-ál-əm 'I was helped; x<sup>w</sup>itən-s-túm-x-al-əm 'I was whistled at.' || Possibly related to -al- (1). However, all occurrences of -al- (1) are limited to the stem, i.e., to that portion of a word that does not contain personal affixes.
- al̄ (3) Formative: s.tup-al̄ 'barbecued salmon pounded and dried until it is sawdust-like.' || Cf. -il, -il̄ (2).
- ala 'container: ʔux<sup>w</sup>-tn-ála 'mast, sail-pole; s.lam-ála M 'bottle.'
- il̄ (1) Connective (see also -al- (1)): attested in -il̄-q, -il̄-aq, -il̄-aq<sup>w</sup>.
- il, -il̄ (2) 'substance(?): s.ʔáx<sup>w</sup>-il 'chips, leavings; xał̄-il̄-əm 'to unload a car, boat, wagon; ʔuʔx<sup>w</sup>-il̄-əm 'to bring in firewood; sək-il̄-ən 'to whip a child, tr.; s.líx-il 'fish slime.' || Maybe also in wúǰ<sup>w</sup>il 'to go downstream in a canoe; síkil 'tree bark; s.míkil 'oil, fish oil; ǰíʔil 'to run; záǰil 'to peek; xíł̄il 'to kneel down; məǰil-ən 'to pass s.o. at a respectful distance.' Cf. -al̄ (3).
- ul-, -ul̄- (Connective; see also -al- (1); attested in -ul-wiʔ, -ul-qʔs, -ul-qən.)
- la- (Connective; see also -al- (1).)
- lap (1) 2P possessive: tmíx<sup>w</sup>-lap 'land of you folks.'
- lap (2): See under -álap/-lap and under -ílap/-lap.
- álap/-lap 'form, shape: ʔǰ-álap 'wide (object); n.cw-álap-ən 'to copy s.t., tr.; n.síx-lap-ən 'to copy s.t., tr.'

- álap** (2P subject or object. We have the object (or better, patient) function after -**tam** (see there). When not preceded by -**tam**, the suffix -**álap** indicates 2P subject and it is used as such (without morphological accretions) in subjunctive intransitive and transitive constructions, e.g., **ʔi\_cút-álap** ‘when you folks said;’ **ʔi\_cún-álap** ‘when you folks told him;’ used with -**k** (1) or its variant -**ʔk** in indicative intransitive and transitive constructions: **cút-k-álap** ‘you folks said;’ **cún-ʔk-álap** ‘you folks told him.’)
- ílap**/-**lap** ‘floor:’ **ʔl-ílap** F ‘floor;’ **q<sup>w</sup>íʔ<sup>w</sup>-lap** M ‘floor;’ ‘to wash the floor.’ We have one case of stressed -**lap**: **zəʔ-láp** ‘to crawl on the floor.’
- ílap** ‘pants:’ **cəṇəṇəṇ-ílap** ‘denim pants;’ **s.ʔp-ílap** ‘undershorts;’ **pʔúʔ-ílap** pants made out of thick material.’
- álimát** ‘(back of) neck:’ **n.sup-álimát-əm** ‘to scratch one’s neck;’ **n.ʔal-álimát** ‘(back of) neck;’ **n.x<sup>w</sup>as-álimát-əm** ‘to rub one’s neck with liniment.’
- almən** ‘about to...:’ **psíl-almən** ‘about to get light, dawn;’ **qəm̄p-almən** ‘nine;’ **čk-almən** ‘almost gone; last quarter of moon.’ || Cf. -**álmən**.
- -**almín** ‘about to...’ (residual form of -**almən**): **liʔ<sup>w</sup>-almín** ‘almost falling apart, about to fall apart.’
- álmən** ‘to want to...:’ **q̄ʔ-álmən** M ‘hungry;’ **ʔuq<sup>w</sup>?-álmən** ‘thirsty;’ **ʔ<sup>w</sup>uyt-álmən** ‘sleepy;’ **k<sup>w</sup>uʔʔ-álmən** ‘to have to urinate’ (said about men). || Cf. -**almən**.
- almix<sup>w</sup>** ‘earth, land, soil; breast, udder:’ **zax-almix<sup>w</sup>-aʔ** ‘White Pine;’ **yək;yík-almix<sup>w</sup>** ‘trees fall down to the earth;’ **p̄ʔ-álmix<sup>w</sup>** ‘to milk;’ **ʔə:ʔzúm-almix<sup>w</sup>** ‘to have big breasts.’ || Cf. also **ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>** ‘Indian, person, human being;’ **tmix<sup>w</sup>** ‘land, earth, soil.’ See also -**úlməx<sup>w</sup>**/-**lum̄x<sup>w</sup>**. PS \*-mix<sup>w</sup>, \*-mix ‘life force, “mana,” person(s), animals, world, land, river; woman’s breast, milk’ (K205).
- úlməx<sup>w</sup>**/-**lum̄x<sup>w</sup>** ‘earth, land, soil:’ **q<sup>w</sup>əc-p-úlməx<sup>w</sup>** ‘earthquake;’ **hu<ʔ>q<sup>w</sup>-úlməx<sup>w</sup>** ‘land is freezing up;’ **hiʔ-úlməx<sup>w</sup>** ‘ground inhabited by hiʔ (a supernatural being or spirit);’ **pús-lum̄x<sup>w</sup>** ‘wet land;’ **n.čám-lum̄x<sup>w</sup>-tən** ‘deer-lick.’ || Cf. -**almix<sup>w</sup>**, -**ulax<sup>w</sup>**.
- ált** ‘child, offspring; human being:’ **qamaʔ-ált** ‘young teenage girl;’ **s.kzuz-ált** ‘twins;’ **ʔamh-ált-əm** ‘to like s.o. as a spouse for one’s child;’ **tam-ált** ‘doe with antlers (hermaphrodite deer);’ **qʔ-ált** ‘funeral.’ We have one case with -**ált**: **s.cm-ált** ‘children.’ || Cf. **n.(..)-iit**. PS \*-i/al(t) ‘child’ (K205).
- -**læt** ‘child, offspring’ (residual form of -**ált**): **k<sup>w</sup>ís-læt** ‘to give birth.’

|| All instances of **-alt** are stressed, while the one case with **-læt** is unstressed. We probably have the same distribution here as in, for example, **-áƿ/-ƿəp**. However, since we only have one case with **-læt**, there is not enough evidence to posit a regular alternation between **-ált** and **-læt**.

- **-ilt**, n.(..)-ílt ‘child, offspring:’ s.təmǫlt-x<sup>w</sup>-í<x<sup>w</sup>ə>lt F ‘calf;’ n.ǰ<sup>w</sup>z-ílt-əm ‘to love one’s children;’ n.7ús-ílt-əm ‘sun-dog, ring around the sun;’ n.7a<?>ǰ<sup>w</sup>-ílt ‘child of an Indian doctor.’ || Cf. **-alt**.
- áltəx<sup>w</sup>**, **-altəx<sup>w</sup>**, **-əltəx<sup>w</sup>** (A) ‘outside surface; skin’ (irregular distribution of variants; in some idiolects, ..təx<sup>w</sup> is ..tx<sup>w</sup>): súx<sup>w</sup>-altəx<sup>w</sup> ‘outer red cedar bark;’ k<sup>w</sup>t-áltəx<sup>w</sup> ‘Common Cat-tail;’ ǰn-áltəx<sup>w</sup> F ‘Tule, Roundstem Bulrush, Great Bulrush;’ mǫk<sup>w</sup>-áltəx<sup>w</sup> M ‘Tule, Roundstem Bulrush, Great Bulrush;’ s.t.páſ-əltəx<sup>w</sup> ‘grey horse;’ s.t.púm-əltəx<sup>w</sup> ‘bucks skin coloured horse’ (maybe ‘chestnut horse’); s.t.ǰ<sup>w</sup>úƿ-əltəx<sup>w</sup> ‘brown horse;’ (B) ‘rib:’ qax<sup>w</sup>=x<sup>w</sup>-áltəx<sup>w</sup> ‘to break one’s rib;’ ǰk-áltəx<sup>w</sup> (A) ‘any rib’ (M); (B) ‘lowest rib’ (F). || See **-aƿx<sup>w</sup>** for etymological comments.
- alc** ‘house:’ líſ<sup>w</sup>-alc ‘to tear down a house;’ s.zík-alc ‘log house;’ sil-álc M ‘tent;’ nǫq<sup>w</sup>-álc ‘warm inside the house;’ pǫl? -alc-əm ‘to visit, intr.’
- álc** ‘rock; hard matter; money (coins):’ pǫ-álc ‘white rock;’ kíſm-álc ‘to freeze;’ q<sup>w</sup>əs-m-álc ‘bullet, arrow;’ n.ƿam<sup>w</sup>-álc ‘loaded (gun);’ ǰk-álc-əm ‘to count money (coins only)’ (cf. ǰk-ús?-am ‘to count money (paper or coins)’); n.7a<?>ž-əm-álc ‘to change money.’
- alckza?** ‘leaf:’ zǫx-alckza? ‘long leaf;’ pús-alckza? ‘wet leaf;’ ǰimin-álcza? ‘Broad-Leaved Plantain;’ kaw-álcza? ‘Yarrow.’
- **-əlcza?**, **-læckza?** (idiolectal variants) ‘leaf’ (residual form of **-alckza?**): wáw-əlcza? (wáw-læckza?) ‘Poplar.’
- lač** ‘penis:’ ǰzúm-lač ‘to have a big penis;’ ƿəx<sup>w</sup>-láč ‘conduit on basket cradle (to let out baby’s urine);’ pǫ<?>x<sup>w</sup>-láč ‘to get tired of sexual intercourse.’ || See also **-yač**.
- alus**, n.(..)-alus (Meaning unclear): ka.tik-alús\_a ‘to snow all day till night;’ ka.n.tik-alús\_a ‘to go to a darker place;’ ka.n.ǰəp-alús\_a *id.* as ka.n.tik-alús\_a.
- áls** ‘food:’ q<sup>w</sup>c-áls-əm ‘to stir food;’ ph-áls-əm ‘to winnow berries, beans, etc.’ || Cf. **-al-c** (under **-c** (2)).
- ílus** (Saskatoon) berry:’ s.ǰəx-ílus ‘Sweet Saskatoon berry;’ s.təǰ-ílus ‘Bitter Saskatoon berry.’ (Both varieties of Saskatoon berries, mainly recognized in the Lillooet-Fountain area.) || Cf. **-us** (4).

- álus** (1) ‘colour:’ ʔix<sup>w</sup>4-**álus** ‘to be of a different colour;’ nak-**álus-əm** ‘to change the colour on s.t., intr.’ Combined with colour terms, -**álus** refers to a lighter variant of that colour, or expresses ‘almost:’ pq-**álus** ‘almost white;’ cəq<sup>w</sup>:cáq<sup>w</sup>-**álus** ‘sort of reddish, pinkish.’
- álus** (2) ‘matter (in a wide sense):’ s.šúp-**álus** ‘tree is twisted;’ qíx-**álus** ‘(wood is) hard to split), timberbound;’ s.šp-**álus** ‘bottom line on gill net;’ ʔk<sup>w</sup>-**álus** ‘(to make a) basket.’ || Cf. -**álst**.
- álst/-læst/-əlst** ‘rock’ (refers to rocks as material, cf. German *Gestein*, not to individual rocks, like -**álc**): s.k<sup>w</sup>l-**álst** ‘jade;’ čk<sup>w</sup>-**əlst-álc** ‘granite;’ s.líw-**læst** ‘sharp, little rocks.’ || Cf. -**álus** (2). PS \*-i/alst ‘stone, rock, round object’ (K205).
- læst** (1): See -**álst/-læst/-əlst**.
- læst** (2) (Meaning unclear. See -**ap-læst** (under -**ap** (2)).)
- alín** ‘basket:’ cəp-**alín** ‘baby basket, basket cradle;’ q<sup>w</sup>əʔ-**alín** ‘birchbark basket.’ || Cf. -**əlín**.
- əlín** ‘container (?)’: ca{ʔ}k-**əlín** ‘metal cools off;’ kəx̄m-**əlín** (name of a mountain over which the wind is always blowing). || The retraction of this suffix after non-retracted roots is highly unusual, cf. also -**ulyaʔ**. Cf. -**alín**.
- alínup** (See -**aylup**.)
- n.(..)-**alínaq** ‘from the back:’ n.pk<sup>w</sup>-**alínaq** ‘to spill berries (from basket worn on back).’
- alk** ‘surface:’ qʔ-**álk-añ** ‘to cover s.t. (with tarpaulin, canvas, dirt, or hay), tr.;’ pt-**álk-añ** ‘to cover s.t. (with a cloth or canvas), tr.;’ záw-**álk-añ** ‘to scoop s.t. off (e.g., cream off milk), tr.;’ q<sup>w</sup>t-**álk** ‘other side of border.’
- lílik** ‘back,’ or ‘surface of water’ (exact meaning not clear): cəʃ-**lílik-əm** ‘fish swimming just under the surface (so you can see his back);’ x̄wəs-**lílik-əm** (also x̄wəs-**lílik**) *id.* as cəʃ-**lílik-əm**.
- alíkst** ‘sheet:’ paq<sup>w</sup>-**alíkst** ‘to read;’ palʔ-**alíkst** ‘one sheet (of paper);’ pʔuʔ-**alíkst** ‘thick sheet of paper or cardboard.’
- alk** ‘string, rope:’ láw-**alk-ən** ‘to hang up a baby basket on a vertical string, tr.;’ n.sk-**álk-əm** ‘to make a phone call;’ n.píx-**alk-ən** ‘to unravel a rope, tr.;’ q<sup>w</sup>l-**alk** ‘net gets warm and moist (when not properly dried before being stored away);’ paq-m-**álk** ‘net gets mouldy (if warm and moist, not dried properly before being stored away).’ || PIS \*-**alk** ‘string, rope’ (K213, who there claims, incorrectly, that in Lillooet this suffix also means ‘surface,’ for which Lillooet actually has -**álk**).

- ílx/-læx ‘body; oneself’ (refers to ‘body’ in a more abstract sense than -aliw̄s):  
 ƒq<sup>w</sup>-ilx ‘to get on a horse;’ x<sup>w</sup>p-ilx ‘to stand up from lying position;’  
 læŋ<sup>w</sup>-ílx ‘to hide oneself;’ táƒ-læx ‘to stand up from sitting position;’  
 ƒúq̄<sup>w</sup>-læx ‘to take a blanket off oneself.’
- álxən ‘tube, cylindrical object:’ p̄ʔ-álxən-an ‘to squeeze out a tube, to squeeze  
 s.t. out of a tube, tr.;;’ sl-álxən F ‘tumpline, headstrap for basket.’ || See  
 also -aýxən.
- álxkən ‘outward appearance, hulk, shape:’ ʒəl:ʒəl-álxkən ‘strong-looking;’  
 ʒzúm-álxkən ‘husky;’ n.q̄<sup>w</sup>z-álxkən ‘black hornet;’ yəʒ-álxkən ‘female  
 mountain sheep.’ Semantically, -álxkən overlaps with both -áiq̄<sup>w</sup>əm̄  
 and -aliw̄áñ. || See also -ayxkən. PIS \*-álxkən ‘quality of, relation to’  
 (K213).
- alx<sup>w</sup> ‘family:’ x<sup>w</sup>ʔit-álx<sup>w</sup> ‘to have a big family.’ || See -aƒx<sup>w</sup> for etymological  
 comments.
- úíax<sup>w</sup> ‘land, earth, soil’ (residual variant of -úlm̄æx<sup>w</sup>): ʔl-úíax<sup>w</sup> ‘to plough;’  
 ʒíʔ-úíax<sup>w</sup> (name of a site close to Mount Currie); naǰ<sup>w</sup>-úǰx<sup>w</sup>>íax<sup>w</sup>  
 ‘coyote.’
- álx<sup>w</sup>caƒ ‘tongue:’ q̄<sup>w</sup>əƒ-p-álx<sup>w</sup>caƒ ‘to burn one’s tongue.’ || Cf. tæx<sup>w</sup>çáƒ  
 ‘tongue.’ || PS \*-x<sup>w</sup>c- ‘tongue’ (K211, who notes that Lillooet  
 -álx<sup>w</sup>caƒ is a borrowing from Squamish).
- áiq̄s, -áíaq̄s ‘clothing’ (variants with irregular distribution): x<sup>w</sup>əʔlmin-áíq̄s  
 ‘buckskin coat;’ ʔp-áíaq̄s ‘underskirt;’ wac-áíaq̄s (\*) ‘pocket watch.’  
 || PS \*-í/áíaq̄s ‘clothes’ (K204).
- n(..)-aláq̄aƒ ‘surface of water:’ n.kə:kaw̄-aláq̄aƒ ‘wide body of water;’  
 n.ƒəq̄-aláq̄aƒ *id.* as n.kə:kaw̄-aláq̄aƒ; ʒk̄it-aláq̄aƒ ‘this side of the  
 water;’ taƒʔ-aláq̄aƒ ‘other side of the water (river, lake, swamp).’
- alq<sup>w</sup> (1) ‘cylindrical object (tree, log, stick, etc.):’ pálʔ-alq<sup>w</sup> ‘one tree, stick,  
 log;’ s.q̄əməs-áiq̄<sup>w</sup> ‘fungus on tree;’ páx̄-alq<sup>w</sup>-əm̄ ‘to scrape a stick or  
 log, to take the rough surface off.’ || PIS \*-alq<sup>w</sup> ‘elongated cylindrical  
 object (tree, log, stick)’ (K213).
- alq<sup>w</sup> (2) ‘hulk, mass:’ kəñ=ñ-áiq̄<sup>w</sup> ‘to bump against s.t. (like a car bumping  
 into another car or tree, stump, or horse);’ qam̄t-áiq̄<sup>w</sup> ‘to get hit on  
 whole body by a big object (e.g., a car);’ səm̄-p-áiq̄<sup>w</sup> ‘all skin and  
 bones (as result of a sickness).’
- áiq̄<sup>w</sup>əm̄ ‘outward appearance:’ ʔəmh-áiq̄<sup>w</sup>əm̄ ‘goodlooking;’ q̄l-áiq̄<sup>w</sup>əm̄ ‘ugly;’  
 ʒəl:ʒəl-áiq̄<sup>w</sup>əm̄ ‘strong-looking’ (virtually synonymous with  
 ʒəl:ʒəl-álxkən); záx̄-alq̄<sup>w</sup>əm̄ ‘tall.’
- alúŋ<sup>w</sup> ‘gall (?):’ k<sup>w</sup>əƒ-alúŋ<sup>w</sup> (\*) ‘gall spills.’

- úlwat ‘stuff, things:’ qəms-úlwat ‘to tidy up one’s stuff, put it away;’ kʰ-úlwat ‘to castrate.’
- əlwás ‘in half, in the middle, down the middle:’ cúq<sup>w</sup>-əlwás ‘to add a piece in the middle;’ s.təq-əlwás ‘to have one’s hands on one’s hips;’ sək<sup>w</sup>-əlwás ‘Cayoosh Creek’ (a creek close to Lillooet; the name refers to a rock there which is split in half); ti{ʔ}tʰ<sup>w</sup>-əlwás ‘midnight.’  
 || -əlwás varies rather freely with -ləwas. For suffixes which resemble -əlwás in form and function cf. -anwas, n.(..)-iñwas, -alwas. See also ʔáñwas for further etymological information. From s.ʔúkw<sup>w</sup>-əlwás ‘to be held around the waist’ I recorded the derivation s.ʔuk<sup>w</sup>-əlw-áx<sup>w</sup>ac ‘to have one’s arms folded’ (with deletion of ..as). However, most consultants reject this derivation.
- alwas ‘lower part of body (below waist):’ x<sup>w</sup>u<x<sup>w</sup>>ʔ-álwas ‘having no pants on;’ s.ʔp-álwas ‘long undershorts.’ || Cf. -anwas, -əlwás, and see -anwas for etymological comments.
- áliws ‘body:’ n.zəh-áliws ‘right side of body;’ čə{ʔ}p-áliws ‘to have body odour;’ cəx<sup>w</sup>-p-áliws ‘to sweat;’ sup-áliws-əm ‘to scratch one’s body.’ The suffix -áliws has a more concrete meaning than -ilx/-ləx: cf. sup-áliws-əm with súp-ləx ‘to scratch oneself (like a dog).’ || See -anwas for etymological comments.
- aliwán ‘size, hulk:’ ʔzum-aliwán ‘husky’ (considered to be more correct than ʔzúm-alxkən); q<sup>w</sup>ə<q<sup>w</sup>>s-aliwán ‘smallish.’ We have the variant -iwán in ʔəl:ʔəl-iwán ‘husky-looking,’ with haplology of ..əl-al... || For semantic and distributive overlappings see -alxkən, -áq<sup>w</sup>əm.
- úlya? ‘matter (?):’ məkíl-úlya? ‘sticky matter’ (recorded only from Martina LaRochelle, who commented that she had heard the word from her grandmother, but that she did not know its exact meaning). || For the unusual occurrence of a retracted suffix after a non-retracted root cf. -əlin and -aya (the latter under -aya). Since məkíl-úlya? is the only recorded example of this suffix, it is also possible that the underlying shape of this suffix is -úya?, with ! inserted as a result of reduplication. In that case, a connection with -úza? is quite possible.
- k (1) Indicative marker, preceding -an (1), -ax<sup>w</sup> (2), -aləp in indicative subject endings: ʔíq-k-an ‘I arrived, I am here’ (also expressing ‘hello’ by arriver); ʔíq-k-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘you arrived; there you are’ (also expressing ‘hello’ to arriver). || This suffix has the variant -k after vowels and resonants: cúʔ-uñ-k-an ‘I pointed at him;’ l.cʔá-k-an ‘I am here;’ n.káʔ-k-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘where are you?’ In some idiolects we also have -k after

obstruents in a few individual formations, e.g.,  $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\imath}q\text{-}\acute{f}k\text{-}an$ ,  $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\imath}q\text{-}\acute{f}k\text{-}ax^w$  instead of  $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\imath}q\text{-}k\text{-}an$ ,  $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\imath}q\text{-}k\text{-}ax^w$ ). In the root section of this dictionary,  $-k$  and  $-f$  are written as part of the following suffix (hence  $-kan$ ,  $-fkan$  etc., instead of  $-k-an$ ,  $-f-k-an$ ). Cf. also  $-ka\acute{f}$  ( $-fka\acute{f}$ ).

$n(..)\text{-}k$  (2) ‘back (of body):’  $n.s\acute{u}p\text{-}k\text{-}am\acute{n}$  ‘to scratch one’s back;’  $n.\acute{c}\acute{a}w\text{-}k\text{-}am\acute{n}$  ‘to wash one’s back;’  $n.\acute{c}am\acute{n}\text{-}k$  ‘dorsal fin;’  $n.\acute{c}\acute{\imath}\acute{x}^w\text{-}k$  ‘to have a sore back, skin on back is damaged (like a horse, when the saddle has been scraping its skin).’ Cf.  $-ik\acute{a}n$ ,  $-k\acute{a}\acute{n}$ .

$n(..)\text{-}k$  (3) ‘middle:’  $n.\eta\acute{\imath}(\acute{c})\acute{z}\text{-}\acute{a}k$  ‘to be in the middle (e.g., of three persons in a bed);’  $n.t\acute{a}\acute{x}^w:t\acute{x}^w\text{-}\acute{a}k$  ‘to be in the middle.’

—  $-k\text{-}\acute{a}c$  ‘jaw’ (with  $-c$  (2)):  $s.\acute{x}\acute{a}w\acute{a}\acute{n}\text{-}k\text{-}\acute{a}c$  ‘jaw, chin;’  $\acute{q}z\acute{u}(\acute{z})\acute{x}^w\text{-}k\text{-}\acute{a}c$  ‘jaw, chin’ (less often used than  $s.\acute{x}\acute{a}w\acute{a}\acute{n}\text{-}k\text{-}\acute{a}c$ ).

$-k$  (4) ‘weeds, roots:’  $\acute{c}\acute{a}q\text{-}k\text{-}am\acute{n}$  ‘to weed, pull out weeds, intr.?’  $\eta\acute{a}k^w\text{-}k\text{-}am\acute{n}$  ‘to rake weeds;’  $m\acute{a}y\text{-}s\text{-}k\text{-}am\acute{n}$  ‘to fix roots before weaving them into a basket.’

$-k$  (5) Meaning unclear:  $s.t\acute{a}m\acute{n}\text{-}k\text{-}\acute{a}m\acute{x}$  ‘to be from what region or nationality?’

$-\acute{a}kst/\text{-}kst$  (A) ‘hand, arm, branch:’  $kxm\text{-}\acute{a}kst$  ‘tree branch;’  $k^w\acute{a}l\text{-}m\text{-}\acute{a}kst$  ‘Yellow Tree Moss,’ *Evernia vulpina*;  $\acute{\lambda}\acute{a}q\text{-}\acute{a}m\text{-}kst$  ( $\acute{\lambda}\acute{a}q\text{-}m\text{-}\acute{a}kst$ ) ‘six;’  $cil\text{-}kst$  ‘five;’ (B) ‘wind:’  $ps\acute{x}\acute{\imath}x\acute{n}\acute{a}m\text{-}\acute{a}kst$  ‘north-west wind;’  $x^w\acute{a}p\text{-}m\acute{a}x\text{-}\acute{a}kst$  ‘east wind.’ || Cf.  $s.k^w\acute{a}kst$  ‘hand, arm’ (with either  $-akst$  or  $-kst$ ; the root is possibly related to  $k^wam/k^wan$  ‘to take, intr./tr.’). Cf. also  $-aka\eta$ .

$-ik\acute{a}n$ ,  $-k\acute{a}\acute{n}$  ‘back’ (far less productive than  $n(..)\text{-}k$  (2)):  $s.k\acute{f}\text{-}ik\acute{a}n$  ‘fat from an animal’s back (deer, cow, etc.);’  $s\acute{a}\acute{x}^w\text{-}k\acute{a}\acute{n}$  ‘dorsal fin, ridge on back;’  $s.\acute{x}\acute{\imath}\acute{c}\text{-}k\acute{a}\acute{n}$  ‘back.’ || A number of words ending in  $-ik\acute{a}\acute{n}$  or  $-k\acute{a}\acute{n}$  might also contain this suffix, e.g.,  $n.wan\acute{\imath}k\acute{a}\acute{n}$  ‘fisher (animal).’ PS  $*\text{-}ik(n)$  ‘back’ (K204).

$-kan$  (See  $-k-an$ , under  $-k$  (1).)

$-ki\acute{n}$  ‘head.’ Limited to the combination  $n(..)\text{-}ki\acute{n}\text{-}us$  ‘forehead’ (with  $-us$  (1)):  $n.sup\text{-}ki\acute{n}\text{-}\acute{u}s\text{-}\acute{a}m$  ‘to scratch one’s forehead;’  $n.\eta\acute{a}l\text{-}ki\acute{n}\text{-}us$  ‘forehead;’  $n.t\acute{a}q\text{-}ki\acute{n}\text{-}\acute{u}s\text{-}\acute{a}m$  ‘to cross oneself, to make the sign of the Cross;’  $zus\text{-}ki\acute{n}\text{-}\acute{u}s\text{-}t\acute{a}n$  ‘bandanna; hair ribbon.’ || Cf.  $-qin$ ,  $-qi\acute{n}$ .

$-ikn\acute{a}x$  ‘shoelace:’  $\eta\acute{a}c\text{-}ikn\acute{a}x\text{-}t\acute{a}n$  ‘shoelace;’  $\eta\acute{a}c\text{-}ik\acute{a}n\acute{x}\text{-}am$  ‘to tie one’s shoelaces, intr.’ || The variant  $-ikl\acute{a}x$  was also recorded in the above examples, but was rejected by most consultants.

$-ka\acute{f}$  (A) 1P possessive:  $t\acute{m}\acute{\imath}x^w\text{-}ka\acute{f}$  ‘our land;’ (B) 1P intransitive indicative subject:  $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\imath}q\text{-}ka\acute{f}$  ‘we arrived; here we are’ (also expressing ‘hello’ by arrivers). || This suffix has the variant  $-fka\acute{f}$

after vowels and resonants (and in some idiolects also after obstruents in a few individual formations): x<sup>w</sup>ík-tən-ʈkaʈ ‘our knife;’ k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm-ʈkaʈ ‘we work.’ Historically, this suffix probably contains the indicative marker -k (1).

-kaɫap (See -k-aɫap, under -k (1).)

n.(..)-kilúmaʔ ‘eyebrow:’ n.wəp-kilúmaʔ ‘eyebrow.’

-káɫc (1) ‘money:’ ʃək-káɫc-əm ‘to count money.’ || Possibly a misrecording for ʃk-áɫc-əm.

-kaɫc (2) ‘ground:’ s.waʔ(?)p-káɫc ‘weeds;’ ɣiʔ(?)p-káɫc ‘weeds;’ s.ʔuʈx<sup>w</sup>-káɫc ‘area inside fence.’ || Maybe a combination of -k (4) and -áɫc.

-ikləx (See under -iknəx.)

-kax<sup>w</sup> (See -k-ax<sup>w</sup>, under -k (1).)

n.(..)-káwʃ ‘structure (?):’ n.xaʔ-káwʃ ‘ceiling.’ See also zik-kawʃ. || Maybe a combination of n.(..)-k (2) and -awʃ (1).

-akaʔ (A) ‘hand, arm, finger:’ sup-akáʔ-əm ‘to scratch one’s hand;’ n.ʔal-ákaʔ ‘shoulder;’ ʈəs-p-ákaʔ ‘to have a rash on one’s hand;’ s.kəlʔ-ákaʔ ‘index finger;’ cúʈ-akaʔ ‘seven’ (literally, “pointing finger”); q<sup>w</sup>m-ákaʔ ‘(lump on) wrist;’ (B) ‘wind:’ sutik-ákaʔ ‘north wind;’ s.ʔəp-tn-ákaʔ ‘west wind.’ || PS \*-ak, \*-ak-aʔ, \*-ak-is(t) ‘hand, lower arm’ (K204).

— -l-akaʔ ‘instrument, tool:’ məc-l-ákaʔ ‘pencil, pen;’ ʃəq<sup>w</sup>-l-ákaʔ ‘hammer;’ k<sup>w</sup>zús-əm-l-ákaʔ ‘tool.’ || The semantic difference between -l-akaʔ and -mən, -tən seems to be very slight: cf. k<sup>w</sup>əʃ-l-ákaʔ ‘rattle, s.t. one rattles with’ and k<sup>w</sup>əʃ-mən *id.*

-k<sup>w</sup>a, -k<sup>w</sup>aʔ ‘water:’ n.k<sup>w</sup>áw-k<sup>w</sup>a F ‘ice coming down the river;’ n.ʔáx<sup>w</sup>-k<sup>w</sup>a F *id.* as n.k<sup>w</sup>áw-k<sup>w</sup>aʔ; zál-kwaʔ ‘whirlpool.’ || Cf. -atk<sup>w</sup>aʔ/-atq<sup>w</sup>aʔ (which is much more productive than -k<sup>w</sup>a and -k<sup>w</sup>aʔ).

-ik<sup>w</sup>p/-k<sup>w</sup>əp ‘fire:’ čx-ik<sup>w</sup>p ‘to see a fire somewhere;’ x<sup>w</sup>úl-k<sup>w</sup>əp ‘to drill fire.’ || PS \*-k<sup>w</sup>up ‘fire(wood)’ (K204).

-k<sup>w</sup> ‘around:’ zál-k<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to wrap s.t. up, tr.;’ x<sup>w</sup>úl-k<sup>w</sup>-ən ‘to roll s.t. up (e.g., paper, a bedroll).’

-x (See under -xən.)

-xit (Transitivizer, referring to the recipient, beneficiary or any third party in an action, as in cúʈ-xit ‘to point s.t. out to s.o., náq<sup>w</sup>-xit ‘to steal s.t. from s.o.’ The object suffix following -xit expresses the recipient or beneficiary, while the object presented or applied to the recipient/ /beneficiary is expressed by a separate adjunct): s.qaʃaʔ-ʈkáʈ k<sup>w</sup>uʔ tuʔ, níʈ ʃluʔ s.pam-xi[t]-túmuʈ-as

na\_s.kix-zaʔ-ʔkáʔ\_a nəʔ\_qəǰʔ-ícaʔ-ʔkáʔ\_a, níʔ\_ʕuʔ s.nák-ləx-kaʔ  
 ʔúx<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup> ‘we were told that we used to be dogs, but our  
 mother burned our dogskins for us, so we changed into human  
 beings.’ || In a few formations, -xit does not refer to the  
 recipient/beneficiary, but to the direct object, as in q<sup>w</sup>ús-xit ‘to  
 shoot s.o., tr.’ (tay, n.s.núk<sup>w</sup>aʔ, ʔáma ti\_n.s.x<sup>w</sup>ák<sup>w</sup>k<sup>w</sup>\_a t\_s.x<sup>w</sup>ʔáy-s\_a  
 k<sup>w</sup>asu\_q<sup>w</sup>ús-xi[t]-c ‘say, my friend, I am glad that you did not  
 shoot me’). See also -Vn (function D). See also -min-xit, miñ-xit.

-xən (A) ‘foot, leg:’ súp-xn-am ‘to scratch one’s foot, leg;’ x<sup>w</sup>ú<x<sup>w</sup>>ǰ-xən  
 ‘barefooted;’ čá(?)p-xən ‘to have smelly feet;’ ká(?)p-xən ‘to have  
 sore feet (from walking too much, or from tight shoes);’  
 n.qáyx<sup>w</sup>-xən ‘bud stem of Cow-parsnip’ (literally, “man-foot”);  
 n.múʔac-xən F ‘leaf stem of Cow-parsnip’ (literally,  
 “woman-foot”); n.yáqcaʔ-xən M *id.* as n.múʔac-xən; before the  
 suffix -tən ‘implement, instrument,’ -xən has the allomorph -x:  
 síx-x-tən ‘way of walking;’ zús-x-tən ‘puttees, bandage on one’s leg,  
 hobble on a horse;’ (B) Element in words referring to deprivation:  
 zúq<sup>w</sup>-xən (also n.zúq<sup>w</sup>-xən) ‘to starve;’ qəʔ:qəʔ-xn-án-cut ‘to suffer  
 from lack of help.’ || For the semantic connection between (A) and (B)  
 see also n.(..)-q. See also -xin, -xiñ. PS \*-xan ‘foot, leg’ (K211).

— -axən, -aʔxən (residual forms of -xən (A)): s.č.q<sup>w</sup>ǰ!-axən ‘big toe;’  
 s.q<sup>w</sup>!|=ǰ!-aʔxən ‘hoof.’

— -xán ‘foot, leg’ (residual form of -xən (A)): s.k<sup>w</sup>əʔ:k<sup>w</sup>əʔ-xán F ‘swan.’

-xín ‘shoe:’ ná:natx<sup>w</sup>-xín ‘slipper;’ k<sup>w</sup>uʔəʔ-xín ‘slipper;’ q̄iʔil-xín ‘runner,  
 running shoe.’ || Cf. -xən, -xiñ. We probably have residual forms of  
 -xin in ǰəčixán ‘white man’s shoe’ and q<sup>w</sup>ʔiʔxən *id.*

-xíñ ‘foot, leg:’ wac-xíñ (a type of lizard, said to enter people through the anus,  
 and then kill them); k<sup>w</sup>əs-xíñ ‘poker.’ || Cf. -xən, -xín.

-xal (Intransitivizer): púʔ-xal ‘to boil’ (French *faire bouillir*); káx-xal ‘to dry’  
 (French *faire sécher*). Forms with -xal often translate as transitive  
 forms, and some of them may occur with object complements, as in  
 waʔ káx-xal ki\_məxáz\_a ‘she is drying huckleberries.’ However,  
 forms with -xal may not take object suffixes, and therefore do not  
 qualify as transitive forms from a Lillooet point of view.

-xixtəm ‘area (?):’ ʕ<sup>w</sup>əl:ʕ<sup>w</sup>əl-xixtəm F ‘area on mountain is burning.’

-x<sup>w</sup> (Meaning unclear): s.təmǰ!t-x<sup>w</sup>-í<x<sup>w</sup>>əʔ!t F ‘calf’ (s.təmǰ!t F ‘cow,’ a  
 borrowing from Shuswap). || The suffix -ilt is probably a misrecording  
 for -ilt (see n.[..]-ilt).

- ax<sup>w</sup> (1) 2S subject: used as such in subjunctive intransitive and transitive constructions, e.g., ʔi\_cút-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘when you said;’ ʔi\_cún-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘when you told him;’ used with -k (1) or its variant -ʔk in indicative intransitive and transitive constructions: cút-k-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘you said;’ cún-ʔk-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘you told him.’
- ax<sup>w</sup> (2) Meaning unclear: k<sup>w</sup>ʔík<sup>w</sup>l-ax<sup>w</sup> ‘to dream.’
- n(..)-q (A) ‘buttocks, behind, bottom; leg, foot; shoe:’ n.súp-q-amí ‘to scratch one’s buttocks;’ n-pus-q ‘to have a wet bum (e.g., a baby);’ kəl-q ‘to back up;’ x<sup>w</sup>əp-q-ámí ‘to dig cedar roots;’ n.čík<sup>w</sup>ʔ-aq ‘left leg, left foot;’ təx<sup>w</sup>-p-əq ‘to buy shoes;’ (B) Element in one word referring to deprivation: n.qəǰ-q ‘to have bad luck, to be out of luck (e.g., when hunting).’ || For the semantic connection between (A) and (B) see also -xəŋ. The connection between ‘foot/leg’ on the one hand, and ‘trouble/deprivation’ on the other, is probably comparable to English “knee-deep in trouble.” PCS \*-aq/\*-aǰ ‘crotch, sexual organs’ (K212, who also refers specifically to n(..)-il-q (next item)).
- n(..)-il-q, -il-aq ‘crotch:’ n.zəh-awś-il-q-min ‘to straddle s.t., tr.;’ q<sup>w</sup>úǰ-il-aq (a nickname, meaning ‘too much pubic hair stuffed in between legs’).
- q-álc ‘part of house’ (with -alc ‘house,’ and glottalization of -alc caused by -q): kisəm-q-álc ‘back part of house;’ ǰaǰ<sup>w</sup>-q-álc-tən ‘peg of tent;’ čəǰ-q-álc ‘to drip from a leak on the outside of the house’ (cf. čǰ-alc ‘to drip from a leak on the inside of the house’).
- q-álc<sup>w</sup> ‘penis’ (with -alc<sup>w</sup> ‘cylindrical object,’ glottalized by -q): s.klap-q-álc<sup>w</sup> ‘Coyote’s Penis’ (name of a rock close to Pavilion, officially known as ‘Chimney Rock;’ s.klap is the Shuswap gloss for ‘coyote’).
- qs (1): See -l-əqs, -y-əqs under -aqs (3).
- qs (2) ‘nose, point, protruding part, direction:’ ʂ.pəʂ-qs ‘nose;’ nís-qs-amí ‘to blow one’s nose;’ k<sup>w</sup>əm-p-əqs ‘blunt (point);’ xát-qs-ań ‘to lift up one end of a log, tr.;’ ǰiq-qs ‘to reach over here (tip or end of s.t.).’ || PS \*-qs(n) ‘nose (point, end)’ (K208).
- -aqs (Residual form of -qs): cu4-áqs-ən ‘to point a finger at s.o. (especially when angry), tr.;’ ʔx<sup>w</sup>-aqs ‘halter for horse;’
- n(..)-l-əqs ‘nose, point, protruding part’ (more productive than -qs (2)): n.súp-l-əqs-amí ‘to scratch one’s nose;’ ka.n.pəx<sup>w</sup>-l-əqs\_a ‘to get a nose-bleed all of a sudden;’ n.xzúm-l-əqs ‘to have a big nose;’

n.ᕕᕕ<sup>w</sup>-l-əqs (also n.ᕕᕕ<sup>w</sup>:ᕕᕕ<sup>w</sup>-l-əqs) ‘snotnose, person who is still “wet behind the ears.”’

— l-aqs (Residual form of l-əqs): kəm-l-áqs ‘Bridge River’ (a reserve close to Lillooet, and situated on a point of land between two rivers).

— n.(..)-ul-qqs (Residual form of n.(..)-l-əqs): n.pᕕ<sup>w</sup>-ul-qqs ‘to have a bleeding nose (nose keeps bleeding)’ (cf. ka.n.pᕕ<sup>w</sup>-l-əqs, a above); n.zəx<sup>w</sup>:zax<sup>w</sup>-ul-qqs ‘to have the sneezes.’

— -y-əqs, -z-əqs (Residual forms of l-əqs): čák<sup>w</sup>-y-əqs (also čák<sup>w</sup>-z-əqs) ‘downy woodpecker;’ túw<sup>w</sup>-y-əqs ‘cucumber;’ kám<sup>w</sup>-y-əqs ‘truck, car.’

-aqs (1): See under -qs (2).

-aqs (2) Element (with unclear meaning) in -áqs-xən, -aqs-xín ‘part of leg;’ n.ᕑəc-áqs-xən (\*) ‘hip-joint;’ n.ʔal-áqs-xən ‘shin;’ zən-m-áqs-x-tən ‘garter;’ qil-aqs-xín ‘to have one’s legs crossed.’

-áqs (3) ‘attitude, given to s.t.:’ nuᕕ<sup>w</sup>?-áqs ‘friendly;’ yaqc?-áqs M ‘chasing after women;’ n.muᕕac-áqs F *id.* as yaqc?-áqs; n.qayx<sup>w</sup>-áqs ‘chasing after men.’ || Residual forms are l-əqs and -y-əqs, used as hypocoristic suffixes in a number of proper nouns and pet names: pípi-l-əqs (pet name for a baby (pípi)); Máh-y-əqs (a woman’s name, cf. English “Ma”); Páh-y-əqs (a man’s name, cf. English “Pa”). Note also s.ʔalqs ‘beloved person.’

-aqst (Meaning unclear, limited to qil-aqst-xín (variant of qil-aqs-xín) ‘to have one’s legs crossed.’)

-qən ‘head’ (less productive than -q<sup>w</sup>): q<sup>w</sup>úm-qən ‘head;’ s.níᕕ-qən (\*) ‘sunflower root (when still in ground);’ s.níq-qən (\*) ‘sunflower root (when dug up and cooked).’ || Cf. -qin, -qín.

— -əl-qən ‘head:’ wəp-əl-qən (a dog’s name, meaning ‘hairy (wəp-) head’).

— -ul-qən ‘head:’ n.km-ul-qn-am ‘to dive.’

-qin, -qín ‘head, antler’ (variants show irregular distribution): məlx-qín (unidentified type of mushroom); cət-qín (also s.t-qin) ‘pillow;’ s.čəm-qín ‘brains;’ cəm-p-qín ‘to come to the end of the valley;’ n.q<sup>w</sup>wis-qín M ‘axe;’ pala?-qín ‘one year old buck;’ ʔańwas-qín ‘two year old buck;’ kaᕕ-qín ‘three year old buck.’ || Cf. -qən. Note also máqin ‘hair.’ PS \*-qin ‘head (hair, top; throat, voice, language)’ (K208, who also refers to PCS \*-iq<sup>w</sup>, which has been borrowed into Lillooet).

— -aqin ‘head:’ q<sup>w</sup>əl-aqín ‘sapling, young tree;’ č.k<sup>w</sup>əl-aqín F ‘strawberry-coloured horse.’

- n.(...)-la-qín ‘top of head:’ n.sup-la-qín-əm ‘to scratch the top of one’s head;’ n.ᄃúq̄<sup>w</sup>-la-qín ‘bald-headed;’ n.ᄃətq-la-qín-tən ‘soft spot on baby’s head;’ n.7ác-la-qín ‘crown of head.’
- -qin-ups ‘behind; tail (?):’ kaʔ-qin-úps-əm ‘to tie s.t. behind one’s back when riding a horse’ (possibly also: ‘to tie another horse to the tail of the one that one is riding’).
- -qin-úpaʔ ‘(tip of) tail:’ n.pəq-qin-úpaʔ ‘white-tailed;’ n.q<sup>w</sup>əc-qin-úpʔ-am ‘to wag the tail;’ ʔəc-qin-úpʔ-am ‘to lead a horse by tying it to the tail of the horse in front;’ n.7əᄃəc̣-qin-úpaʔ ‘tail bone.’
- qin-ᄃəx<sup>w</sup> ‘roof:’ kəc-qín-ᄃəx<sup>w</sup> ‘top log in roof of log house;’ n.c-qín-ᄃəx<sup>w</sup> ‘lean-to.’
- -qín-kst ‘(tip of) finger, nail:’ s.cə<cə>w̄-qín-kst ‘bear cub’ (hypocoristic term, referring to colour pattern on claws); ᄃəcp-qí<qí>ń-kst M ‘hundred;’ s.ᄃəcp-qí<qə>ń-kst F ‘hundred.’
- -qín-akaʔ ‘(tip of) finger:’ q̄<sup>w</sup>əᄃ<sup>w</sup>-qín-akaʔ ‘fingernail.’
- -qín-xən ‘(tip of) toe:’ q̄<sup>w</sup>əᄃ<sup>w</sup>-qín-xən ‘toenail.’
- qańis ‘tooth:’ caw̄-qańis-əm ‘to brush one’s teeth;’ qáᄃaʔ-qańis ‘eyetooth;’ mút-qańis ‘molar.’ || See -anis for etymological comments.
- qnawᄃ, -qniwᄃ (idiolectal variants) ‘hip:’ s.ʔəc-qnawᄃ (s.ʔəc-qniwᄃ) ‘to have s.t. tied to one’s hip.’
- aqaʔ ‘barrel, cylindrical object’ (recorded only with reduplication of preceding consonant): sk-á<k>qaʔ ‘to flail things, to use a flail;’ k̄<sup>w</sup>wat-á<t>qaʔ ‘to thresh beans;’ palʔ-á<ʔ>qaʔ ‘one year old buck:’ ʔańwas-á<s>qaʔ (A) ‘two year old buck;’ (B) ‘doublebarreled gun.’ || For the last two items cf. also -qin, -qín.
- q<sup>w</sup> (A) ‘head, top, hair:’ súp-q<sup>w</sup>-am̄ ‘to scratch one’s head;’ sək-q<sup>w</sup>-án̄ ‘to club s.o. on the head, tr.;’ wíx-q<sup>w</sup>-am̄ ‘to comb one’s hair;’ qəᄃ-q<sup>w</sup>-án̄ ‘to put s.t. on top of s.t., tr.;’ páq-m̄-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘to have white (or grey) hair;’ (B) ‘animal’ (probably through a semantic extension of ‘head’ that would parallel English ‘so many head of cattle’): q̄<sup>w</sup>əᄃ:q̄<sup>w</sup>íᄃ-q<sup>w</sup> ‘black animal;’ ᄃzum̄-q<sup>w</sup> ‘big animal’ (cf. also ᄃzum-us under -us (1)); as a hypocoristic suffix in sáw̄t-əq<sup>w</sup> (pet name for a boy). || PCS \*-iq<sup>w</sup> ‘head’ (K212, who also refers to PS \*-qin, the ancestor of Lillooet -qin).
- -il-aq<sup>w</sup> ‘head’ (residual form of -q<sup>w</sup>): s.ᄃəq̄-íl-aq<sup>w</sup> ‘albino.’
- n.(...)-q<sup>w</sup> (A) ‘ball’ (mainly with numerals): n.7ańwas-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘two balls of wool;’ páłʔ-aq<sup>w</sup> ‘one ball’ (recorded without n.); (B) ‘egg’ (with the “animal” reduplication of numerals and numerical substitutes, i.e.,

consonant reduplication of the numeral plus, in some numerals, change of the stressed vowel to ə, as in pálaʔ ‘one’ > pə́<p>laʔ ‘one animal’): n.pə́<p>laʔ-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘one egg;’ n.ʔá<ʔə>hwas-əq<sup>w</sup> ‘two eggs;’ n.ǰə<ǰ>k-q<sup>w</sup>-án ‘to count eggs, tr.’ || Cf. also n.lí<l>m-əq<sup>w</sup>-tən ‘egg shell.’

- ǰ ‘noise (?):’ ʔíǰ-ǰ-c-am ‘to scream;’ k<sup>w</sup>əc-ǰ-m-áz ‘False-box, Oregon boxwood’ (“Deerweed”), *Paxistima myrsinites*, with -ǰ in the Lillooet name referring to the fact that the plant apparently makes a rustling sound when one walks through it, similar to k<sup>w</sup>əǰ-m-áz ‘Snowbush, Snowbrush,’ *Ceanothus velutinus*). || The meaning of k<sup>w</sup>əc-ǰ-m-áz was also recorded as “Buckbush,” a possible confusion with “Buckbrush,” which refers to a different plant (‘Red-stemmed Buckbrush,’ *Ceanothus sanguineus*), for which I did not record a Lillooet name.
- aǰan ‘(upper) arm:’ sup-aǰán-əm ‘to scratch one’s arm;’ n.wəp-áǰan ‘hair on arm;’ n.ʔác-aǰan ‘armpit.’ || PS \*-aǰan ‘arm (side)’ (K211).
- aǰ<sup>w</sup>ac ‘chest:’ sup-aǰ<sup>w</sup>ác-əm ‘to scratch one’s chest;’ k<sup>w</sup>ət-p-áǰ<sup>w</sup>ac ‘heart is pounding;’ ǰ<sup>w</sup>ə:ǰ<sup>w</sup>uʔ-áǰ<sup>w</sup>ac ‘breastbone.’ || PS \*-aǰ<sup>w</sup>ac ‘chest’ (K211).
- w (Meaning unclear): cəq-w-ál-akaʔ ‘to keep one’s hands up with palms upward.’
- aǰ<sup>w</sup> (Meaning unclear): ǰ<sup>w</sup>l-áǰ<sup>w</sup>-əm ‘to pick berries.’ || Maybe also in s.qǰaw ‘beaver;’ haláǰ<sup>w</sup> ‘golden eagle;’ s.əmyáǰ<sup>w</sup> ‘lynx.’
- wi (2P intransitive imperative): s.túx<sup>w</sup>-um-wi ‘be alert, you folks!
- wit (A) 3P intransitive subject: ǰíq-wit ‘they arrived; (B) 3P object (with 2SP subject; in some idiolects also with 1S object): x<sup>w</sup>it-ən-s-wít-kax<sup>w</sup> ha ‘did you whistle at them?;’ (C) 3P indicator in -as-wit (3P transitive subject with 2SP object) and -tan-əm-wit 3P passive (also expressing 3P object of 1P subject): ʔacǰ-ən-cíh-as-wit ‘they saw you;’ ʔacǰ-ən-tán-əm-wit (A) ‘they were seen;’ (B) ‘we saw them.’ || Cf. -it (2) and -twit.
- aǰ<sup>w</sup>təx<sup>w</sup> ‘house:’ lam-áǰ<sup>w</sup>təx<sup>w</sup> ‘liquor store.’ || Borrowed from Squamish, as mentioned on K209, who lists this suffix there under PS \*-tx<sup>w</sup>, for which see Lillooet -aǰx<sup>w</sup>.
- n.(..)-iwac (Meaning unclear): n.kxm-íwac ‘to walk over a frozen river or lake.’
- aǰ<sup>w</sup>s (1) ‘middle:’ s.zəh-áǰ<sup>w</sup>s ‘area in between;’ s.cq<sup>w</sup>-aǰ<sup>w</sup>s ‘loincloth, old-time belt.’ || Cf. -aǰ<sup>w</sup>s (2) and see n.(..)-anwas for etymological comments.
- -aǰ<sup>w</sup>s-ús ‘middle of face:’ ǰəp-aǰ<sup>w</sup>s-ús ‘raccoon.’

- -áwš-xən ‘knee;’ ḡp-áwš-xən ‘knee, kneecap;’ súp-áwš-xn-am ‘to scratch one’s knee;’ ʔac-áwš-xən ‘knee(cap),’ mikil-áwš-xən ‘bannock, fried bread’ (so named because it is kneaded on one’s thighs).
- -n-áwš-qən, -z-áwš-qən ‘head in the middle;’ pəlk-n-áwš-qn-am (also n.pəlk-z-áwš-qn-am) ‘to somersault.’
- áwš (2) ‘collective;’ ḡq<sup>w</sup>-áwš ‘together;’ yaqʔ-áwš M ‘man’s female relatives (collectively);’ qayx<sup>w</sup>-áwš ‘woman’s male relatives (collectively);’ mam-áwš ‘couple (married, lovers).’ || Cf. -áwš (1) and see n.(..)-anwas for etymological comments.
- n.(..)-áwš (3) ‘trail, road;’ n.zəwat-áwš ‘to be a good rider;’ n.ti<t>xʔ-áwš ‘narrow trail;’ n.ḡay-ləx-m-áwš ‘to skip a house (when selling s.t.);’ zaxt-áwš ‘long row (of corn, etc.).’
- áwš (4) ‘to work during the...;’ s.ḡit-áwš ‘to do s.t. during the day, to work the daytime shift.’ || Cf. -iʔš (1).
- iʔš (1) ‘day;’ zap-iʔš (A) ‘Sunday;’ (B) ‘week;’ ptak-iʔš ‘Monday;’ cəq<sup>w</sup>am-iʔš ‘Saturday.’ || Cf. -áwš (4).
- iʔš (2) ‘middle.’ Only recorded in ʔʔ-iʔš ‘to point “both inside” in lahal game.’ || Variant of -áwš (1).
- wna ‘right on the spot’ (used only in combination with deictic (demonstrative) roots): cʔá-wna ‘this one right here;’ l.cʔá-wna ‘right here.’ || After demonstratives ending in u, the suffix -wna has the shape -na: tʔú-na ‘that one right there;’ l.tʔú-na ‘right there.’
- iʔən (Meaning unclear): s.ḡp-iʔən ‘shirt.’
- iʔán (See -aliʔán.)
- waʔ (Variant of -ənwaʔ after pzan; see -ənwaʔ.)
- awʔ ‘conveyance (car, wagon, boat, canoe);’ may-s-áwʔ ‘to repair a car, boat, etc.;’ naḡ<sup>w</sup>-áwʔ ‘to steal a ride (e.g., on a train);’ ʃ<sup>w</sup>ḡ<sup>w</sup>-awʔ ‘to lighten the load on a wagon or truck;’ qax<sup>w</sup>=x<sup>w</sup>-áwʔ ‘car breaks down;’ n.ʔa<ʔə>ž-m-áwʔ ‘to trade a car, canoe, wagon;’ k<sup>w</sup>uʔn-áwʔ ‘to borrow a car, canoe, etc.’ || Cf. -wiʔ, -awiʔ. PS \*-wil ‘canoe’ (K210).
- wiʔ ‘conveyance;’ xil-wiʔ ‘to land a canoe, pull it ashore;’ ʔúk<sup>w</sup>-wiʔ ‘to bail out a canoe;’ pəlk<sup>w</sup>-wiʔ ‘to get in a boat and set out on a river or lake;’ cúk<sup>w</sup>-wiʔ ‘to finish making a canoe;’ ʔəl<sup>w</sup>-wiʔ ‘to make a canoe;’ k<sup>w</sup>əp<sup>w</sup>-wiʔ ‘crosspiece of canoe.’ || Cf. -awʔ, -awiʔ.
- -ul-wiʔ ‘conveyance, container;’ məc-úl-wiʔ ‘to paint a canoe;’ ḡáʔ-ul-wiʔ ‘to pitch a canoe, make it crack-resistant with pitch;’ k<sup>w</sup>ás-ul-wiʔ ‘to pitch a canoe;’ kəʔ-t-úl-wiʔ (also kʔ-úl-wiʔ) ‘earthenware pot, crock;’

- ǰzúm-ul-wiʈ ‘big bottle, canoe, car;’ pálʔ-ul-wiʈ ‘one bottle, canoe, car;’ ʔaḥwas-úl-wiʈ, ‘two bottles, canoes, cars.’
- -əl-wiʈ ‘conveyance’ (residual form of -ul-wiʈ): kǎc-əl-wiʈ-tən ‘crosspiece in canoe.’
- -awíʈ (A) ‘conveyance:’ ʈwal-awíʈ ‘to miss the train, boat, bus;’ ǰaǰ-awíʈ ‘to pay for the train, boat, bus, etc.;’ n.ʔi<ʔǰ>ǰ-k-awíʈ ‘to be in the middle of a canoe;’ ʔamh-áwiʈ ‘good car, canoe;’ (B) ‘throat’ (semantically connected to (A) through the notion ‘container, hollow object’): ʔiǰ-awíʈ ‘to choke.’ || Cf. -awʈ, -wiʈ.
- wiltən (Meaning unclear): pǎk<sup>w</sup>-wiltən ‘flesh on a salmon’s backbone (cut away from main part of fish).’ || Also recorded pǎk<sup>w</sup>-wíltən, pǎk<sup>w</sup>-íltən (although probably only one variant is the correct one).
- wíʌ ‘to get into a certain state:’ ʔama-wíʌ ‘to get better, to come back to life;’ qǰ!-wíʌ ‘to get spoiled;’ sǎx-wíʌ ‘to get carried away doing s.t., to lose oneself in s.t., to overdo it;’ ǰiǰ-wíʌ ‘to get hard.’
- y- (Connective; residual form of -l-): attested in -y-ǎqs (see under -qs (2)), -y-ǎqs (see -aqs (3)).
- aya, -áya ‘body’ (far less productive than -íʌ/-lǎx or -alíwǰ; variants are in irregular distribution): súp-aya ‘itchiness, eczema;’ tiǰ<sup>w</sup>-áya ‘to have a footrace;’ tax<sup>w</sup>-áya F ‘to wrestle’ (maybe a nursery variant of tiǰ<sup>w</sup>-áya, with a semantic shift); x<sup>w</sup>ic-am-áya ‘teeter-totter’ (with irregular retraction, cf. also -ǰin and -úlyǰ?). || Note also ʈǰnkaya ‘cast iron pot’ and mǎxáya F ‘birchbark basket,’ which might contain this suffix. For tax<sup>w</sup>-áya and x<sup>w</sup>icam-áya see also -aǰ and -uǰ for a possible relationship.
- yaǰ ‘penis’ (residual form of -laǰ): k<sup>w</sup>úǰ-yaǰ (name of a bull, meaning ‘crooked prick’); wǎp-yaǰ (nickname of a man, meaning ‘hairy prick’).
- ayən ‘net, trap:’ tǰ-áyən ‘to put out a gill-net;’ ǰǰ-áyən ‘to inspect a net or trap (to see if one caught anything);’ may-s-áyən ‘to repair a net.’ || PS \*-ayan ‘net, (fish)trap’ (K211).
- áyʈ ‘child, sympathetic person:’ zaxn-áyʈ ‘to pack a baby on one’s back;’ s.lǎqs-áyʈ ‘favorite child, pet;’ muzmit-áyʈ ‘charitable person;’ nuk<sup>w</sup>ʔ-áyʈ ‘to be of help;’ ʔum<sup>w</sup>-n-áyʈ ‘person who donates to a feast or gathering.’ || Residual form -iʈ in ʔáʌk<sup>w</sup>-iʈ ‘to baby-sit.’
- áyʌp ‘bed, floor:’ cz-áyʌp ‘to fix a bed, make a bed;’ ǰx<sup>w</sup>-áyʌp ‘to sweep the floor.’ || Also recorded in the variants -áḥʌp, -áḥnup: cz-áḥʌp ‘to fix a bed;’ ʔu<ʔ>ǰqʔ-áḥnup ‘to wet one’s bed’ (about women); k<sup>w</sup>uǰʔ-áḥnup

- ‘to wet one’s bed’ (about men). PS \*-nup, \*-lup ‘ground, foundation, floor’ (K207).
- aýxən ‘line, long cylindrical object’ (residual form of -aǎxən): qə<đ>ɬ?-áýxən ‘s.t. braided (esp., tumpline).’
- ayxkən ‘outward appearance, hulk, shape’ (residual form of -alxkən): kax-áyxkən F ‘tuberculosis’ (possibly a borrowing: cf. Shuswap keʔxéyəxkn ‘consumption, tuberculosis’).
- yaʔ (Meaning unclear, possibly a residual variant of either -aya/-aýa or of -až (4)): pəm-yaʔ ‘spinning top.’
- ayúʔ ‘people together, crowd:’ cək<sup>w</sup>-ayúʔ ‘to have a tug-of-war;’ məǎ-ayúʔ ‘people mixed together (e.g., all kinds of races or different people at a gathering).’
- z- (Connective; residual form of -l-): attested in, for example, -z-əqs (see -qs (2)).
- až- (1) Connective; variant of -al- (1): attested in -až-us ‘eye’ (see -us (1)).  
|| Cf. -až (2).
- až (2) Meaning unclear, found only in the combination -až-aǎc (with -aǎc ‘rock’): s.pq-áž-aǎc ‘white quartz.’ || Possibly the same suffix as -až- (1).
- až (3) ‘bush, plant, tree’ (usually combines with terms for fruits and vegetables and refers to the tree, bush or plant on which these fruits or vegetables grow): twán-až ‘Salmonberry bush;’ xníž-až ‘Gooseberry bush;’ pšúš-až ‘Bitter Cherry tree;’ ʔápəls-až ‘apple tree;’ cáǎ-až ‘Spruce.’  
|| PCS \*-aý ‘tree, bush, plant’ (K212).
- -l-áž ‘tree, bush, plant:’ ǎək<sup>w</sup>-l-áž ‘balsam from Balsam Tree.’
- áž (4) ‘playingly, for fun:’ n.đəlx-áž ‘to swim around.’ || Cf. -aya, -aýa, -yaʔ, -úž. PIS \*-ú/áyaʔ ‘playingly, pretending, substitute’ (K214).
- -áž-am ‘to pretend to be, to act as if one is such-and-such’ (with -am (3)): ʔux<sup>w</sup>almix<sup>w</sup>-áž-am ‘to pretend to be an Indian’ (also used as a joking reference to East Indians); ʔaǎšm-áž-am M ‘to pretend to be sick;’ k<sup>w</sup>u<k<sup>w</sup>>pý-áž-am ‘to pretend to be a chief;’ ɬap-áž-am ‘to pretend to forget;’ ləqs-aýɬ-áž-am ‘to pretend to be the pet, the favorite child.’
- úž ‘for fun, playingly:’ xmaǎ-úž ‘to play that one is s.o.’s enemy;’ s.əmʔam-úž ‘girlfriend, mistress, “blanketwife;”’ s.k<sup>w</sup>az-úž ‘doll.’ || We also have the variant -úzaʔ in forms with consonant reduplication in that the final consonant of the base is reduplicated and the copy of that consonant is inserted after ú: ləŋ<sup>w</sup>-ilx-ú<x>zaʔ ‘to play hide-and-seek;’

s.əmʔam-ú<m>zaʔ *id.* as s.əmʔam-úʒ. Cf. -áʒ (4) for etymological comments.

-zaʔ ‘relative;’ s.kíx-zaʔ ‘mother;’ s.qác-zaʔ ‘father; s.páp-zaʔ ‘grandfather;’ s.kʷú-zaʔ ‘child, offspring.’

-úzaʔ (See -úʒ).

-aʔ (Formative): núxʷ-aʔ ‘sweetheart’ (also n̄ə<n̄>xʷ-aʔ). || A rather large number of roots end in aʔ, e.g., sámaʔ ‘white person; s.qáxaʔ ‘dog;’ pálaʔ ‘one;’ kálaʔ ‘first;’ kʷúʒaʔ ‘to urinate (men or animals);’ s.qʷsaʔ ‘nephew. In most of these formations, aʔ was historically probably a suffix. We also have aʔ as the final part of a number of lexical suffixes, e.g., -apaʔ, -upaʔ, -usaʔ, -aqaʔ. The historical function of -aʔ (and its petrified occurrences in sámaʔ, etc.) was probably a hypocoristic one: cf. the association of -úzaʔ with the type of reduplication that usually expresses diminutiveness. || Cf. -iʔ.

-iʔ (Formative): kʷ!iʔ ‘green, yellow.’ || Cf. -aʔ.

-ʔin (Meaning unclear): qʷáʔ-ʔin ‘birchbark.’

-aʔʔ (See under -aʔ (1).)

-ʔúl ‘real, original, *par excellence*, too much;’ s.xíq-ʔúl ‘mallard’ (s.xíq ‘duck’); ʔuxʷalmixʷ-ʔúl ‘a real Indian;’ s.ɣəp-ʔúl ‘Douglas Fir’ (s.ɣap ‘tree’); məq̄-ʔúl ‘too full (from eating).’ || Occasionally, -ʔúl is used to refer to the original meaning of a word that has acquired additional meanings in recent times, e.g., s.qlaw̄-ʔúl ‘beaver’ (vs. s.qlaw̄ ‘beaver, gold, money;’ the latter two meanings refer to the fact that beaver skins used to be a means of exchange). However, such formations are rarely, if ever, used in conversations where the participants already know which meaning is intended.

-iʔqʷ (Meaning unclear): zənm-iʔqʷ ‘extra rim sewn on bottom of basket.’

-a (1) Formative, used in certain reduplicative formations which refer to repeated actions: ʔək-a:ʔák-a ‘to go right through; snowsuit;’ çək-a:çək-a ‘sound made by blue jay when bringing bad news (esp., when announcing that a death will soon occur).’

-a (2) Formative in non-reduplicative formations: púl-h-am (< \*púl-a-am) ‘to collect nuts stashed away by squirrels.’ || A number of roots end in a, and probably contain this suffix: ʔáma ‘good;’ pátkʷa ‘needle;’ púla ‘maggots when still in eggs’ (cf. ? púl-h-am), etc.

-i (A) 3P possessive: cítxʷ-i ‘their house;’ (B) 3P indicator in -tan-i 3P object (with IS subject): ʔáčx-ən-tán-i-ʔk-an ‘I saw them;’ (C) 2P transitive

imperative (after transitivizers other than -s or -ən-s): núk<sup>w</sup>?-an-i ‘help him, you folks!’



# References

- Akrigg, G. P. V., and H. B. Akrigg. 1986. *British Columbia Place Names*. Victoria, B.C.: Sono Nis Press.
- Antoine, F., et al. 1974. *Central Carrier Bilingual Dictionary*. Fort Saint James, B.C.: Carrier Linguistic Committee.
- Aubin, G. F. 1975. *A Proto-Algonquian Dictionary*. Ottawa: National Museum of Man Mercury Series, Canadian Ethnology Service Paper No. 9.
- Bouchard, R. 1974. *Classified Word List for B.C. Indian Languages: Lillooet (Mount Currie) Version*. Victoria, B.C.: British Columbia Indian Language Project. (Mimeograph.)
- Bouchard, R. 1975. *Classified Word List for B.C. Indian Languages: Lillooet (Fraser River) Version*. Victoria, B.C.: British Columbia Indian Language Project. (Mimeograph.)
- Carl, G. C. 1971. Guide to the Marine Life of British Columbia. Victoria, B.C.: British Columbia Provincial Museum Handbook No. 21.
- Czaykowska-Higgins, E., and M. D. Kinkade. 1998. Salish Languages and Linguistics. Pp.1-68 of: Czaykowska-Higgins, E., and M. D. Kinkade (eds.), *Salish Languages and Linguistics: Theoretical and Descriptive Perspectives*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Davis, H., and J. P. van Eijk. 2012. Lillooet Bird Terminology. Pp. 13-33 of: Joel, D., J. Lyon, and N. Weber (eds.), *Papers for the 47<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages*. Vancouver, B.C.: University of British Columbia Working Papers in Linguistics, Vol. 32.
- Duff, W. 1964. *The Indian History of British Columbia, Vol. I: The Impact of the White Man*. Victoria, B.C.: Provincial Museum of British Columbia: Anthropology in British Columbia, Memoir No. 5.
- Galloway, B.D. 1990. *A Phonology, Morphology, and Classified Word List for the Samish Dialect of Straits Salish*. Ottawa: Canadian Museum of Civilization, Canadian Ethnology Service, Mercury Series Paper 116.

- Galloway, B. D. 2009. *Dictionary of Upriver Halkomelem, Vols. I-II*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Guiguet, C. J. 1970a. *The Birds of British Columbia: (1) The Woodpeckers; (2) The Crows and their Allies*. Victoria, B.C.: British Columbia Provincial Museum Handbook No. 6.
- Guiguet, C. J. 1970b. *The Birds of British Columbia: (4) Upland game Birds*. Victoria, B.C.: British Columbia Provincial Museum Handbook No. 10.
- Hess, T. 1979. Central Coast Salish Words for *Deer*: Their Wavelike Distribution. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 45:5-16.
- Hill-Tout, C. 1905. Report on the Ethnology of the StlatlumH of British Columbia. *Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol 35*. (Republished without the linguistic sections, which constitute pp. 156-76 and 206-18 of the original, in Maud 1978.)
- Joseph, M., and J. (P.) van Eijk, G. Turner, L. Williams (eds.). 1979. *Cuystwi Malh Ucwalmicwts (Let Us Talk Indian) - Beginners*. Mount Currie, B.C.: The Ts'zil Publishing House.
- Kimball, G. 1990. On Gathering Vocabulary. Paper read at SSILA Summer Meeting, Vancouver, B.C., August 15, 1990.
- Kinkade, M. D. 1963-64. Phonology and Morphology of Upper Chehalis, I-IV. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 29:181-95, 345-56 (1963), 30:32-161, 251-60 (1964).
- Kraus, M. E. 1985. Russian *Ikrá* 'Caviar; Calf of Leg' and Similar Pairs in Athabaskan-Eyak. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 51:485-489.
- Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Program. 2009. Listen and Learn. [Basic guide to the Ktunaxa (Kutenai) language. Available through the Ktunaxa Native Interpretive Center at St. Eugene's Hotel and Resort, Cranbrook, British Columbia.]
- Kuipers, A. H. 1967. *The Squamish Language: Grammar, Texts, Dictionary*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Kuipers, A. H. 1969. *The Squamish Language: Grammar, Texts, Dictionary, Part II*. The Hague: Mouton.

- Kuipers, A. H. 1974. *The Shuswap Language: Grammar, Texts, Dictionary*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Kuipers, A. H., 1989. *A Report on Shuswap, with a Squamish Lexical Appendix*. Langues et sociétés d’Amérique traditionnelle 2. SELAF 310. Paris: Peeters/SELAF.
- Kuipers, A. H. 2002. *Salish Etymological Dictionary*. Missoula, Montana: University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics, No. 16.
- Levine, R. D., and F. Cooper. 1976. The Suppression of B.C. Languages: Filling in the Gap in the Documentary Record. Pp. 43-75 of: Levine, R. D. (ed.), *Native Languages and Culture*. Victoria, B.C.: British Columbia Provincial Museum: Sound Heritage, Vol. IV, Nrs. 3-4.
- Lobb, A. 1978. *Indian Baskets of the Northwest Coast*. Portland: C. H. Belding.
- Matthewson, L. 2005. *When I Was Small – I Wan Kwikws*. Vancouver, British Columbia: University of British Columbia Press.
- Maud, R. (ed.). 1978. *The Salish People: The Local Contribution of Charles Hill-Tout, Vol II: The Squamish and the Lillooet*. Vancouver, British Columbia: Talon Books.
- Nater, H. F. 1990. *A Concise Nuxalk – English Dictionary*. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Canadian Ethnology Service, Mercury Series Paper 115.
- Pete, T. 2010. *seliš nyoʔnumtn: medicine for the Salish Language. English to Salish Translation Dictionary (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)*. Pablo, Montana, and Lincoln, Nebraska: Salish Kootenai College Press and University of Nebraska Press.
- Seaburg, W. R. 1985. Stalking the Wild Pigeon: Diffusion of a Word for ‘Pigeon’ on the Northwest Coast. Preprints to the 20<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages. Vancouver, B.C.
- Silver, S., and W. R. Miller. 1997. *American Indian Languages: Cultural and Social Contexts*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.
- Teit, J. A. 1900. *The Thompson Indians of British Columbia*. New York: Publications of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, Vol. 2, Part 4. (Reprinted by AMS Press, 1975.)
- Teit, J. A. 1906. *The Lillooet Indians*. New York: Publications of the Jesup

- North Pacific Expedition, Vol. 2, Part 5. (Reprinted by AMS Press, 1975.)
- Thompson, L. C. 1979. Salishan and the Northwest. Pp. 692-765 of: Campbell, L., and M. Mithun (eds.), *The Languages of Native America: Historical and Comparative Assessment*. Austin and London: University of Texas Press.
- Thompson, L.C., and M. T. Thompson. 1996. *Thompson River Salish Dictionary*. Missoula, Montana: University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics, No. 12.
- Timmers, J. A. 1977. *A Classified English-Sechelt Word-List*. Lisse, The Netherlands: Peter de Ridder Press.
- Turner, N. J. 1974. *Plant Taxonomies of Haida, Bella Coola and Lillooet Indians*. Victoria, B.C.: British Columbia Provincial Museum: Syesis, Vol. 7, Supplement 1.
- Turner, N. J. 1978. *Food Plants of British Columbia Indians, Part 2: Interior Peoples*. Victoria, B.C.: British Columbia Provincial Museum Handbook, Nr. 36.
- Turner, N. J. 1979. *Plants in British Columbia Indian Technology*. Victoria, B.C.: British Columbia Provincial Museum Handbook, No. 38.
- Turner, N. J. 1987. *Ethnobotany of the Lillooet Indians of British Columbia*. (Mimeograph.)
- Turner, N. J., L. C. Thompson, M. T. Thompson, and A. Z. York. 1990. *Thompson Ethnobotany: Knowledge and Usage of Plants by the Thompson Indians of British Columbia*. Victoria, B.C.: Royal British Columbia Museum Memoir, Nr. 3.
- Turney-High, H. H. 1937. *The Flathead Indians of Montana*. Menasha: Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association, Nr. 48.
- Van Eijk, J. P. 1987a. *Dictionary of the Lillooet Language*. Victoria, B.C. (Mimeograph.)
- Van Eijk, J. P. 1987b. Interior Glottalization and the Suffix -(V)p in Lillooet, Shuswap and Thompson. Pp. 41-48 of the papers of the 22<sup>nd</sup> ICSNL. Also distributed in the same year as pp. 11-16 of: Hesser, B., J. F. Kess, and M. Willis (eds.), *Working Papers of the Linguistics Circle of the University of Victoria*, Vol. 6, No. 1.

- Van Eijk, J. P. 1988. Lillooet Forms for 'Pretending' and 'Acting Like.'  
*International Journal of American Linguistics* 54:106-10.
- Van Eijk, J. P. 1990. VC Reduplication in Salish. *Anthropological Linguistics* 32:228-262.
- Van Eijk, J. P. 1993. CVC Reduplication and Infixation in Lillooet. Pp. 317-326 of: Mattina, A., and T. Montler (eds.), *American Indian Linguistics and Ethnography in Honor of Laurence C. Thompson*. Missoula, Montana: University of Montana Occasional papers in Linguistics, No. 10.
- Van Eijk, J. P. 1995. POS and PSO in Lillooet. Paper submitted to the 30<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages.
- Van Eijk, J. P. 1997. *The Lillooet Language: Phonology, Morphology, Syntax*. Vancouver, B.C.: University of British Columbia Press.
- Van Eijk, J. P. 1998. CVC Reduplication in Salish. Pp. 453-476 of: Czaykowska-Higgins, E., and M. D. Kinkade (eds.), *Salish Languages and Linguistics: Theoretical and Descriptive Perspectives*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Van Eijk, J. P. 2001a. Who is Súnułqaz'?: A Salish Quest. *Anthropological Linguistics* 43:177-97.
- Van Eijk, J. P. 2001b. POS and PSO in Lillooet, Part 2. MS.
- Van Eijk, J. P. 2002. A Case of Spurious Metathesis in Lillooet. Pp. 377-381 of: Gillon, G., N. Sawai, and R. Wojdak (eds.), *Papers for the 37<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages*. Vancouver, B.C.: University of British Columbia Working Papers in Linguistics, Vol. 9.
- Van Eijk, J. P. 2004. Locus and Ordering in Lillooet Morphology. Pp. 454-467 of: Gerdts, D. B., and L. Matthewson (eds.), *Studies in Salish Linguistics in Honor of M. Dale Kinkade*. Missoula, Montana: University of Montana Occasional papers in Linguistics, No. 17.
- Van Eijk, J.P. 2006. Agreement and Quantization in Lillooet. Pp. 152-159 of: Fujimori, A., and M.A. Reis Silva (eds.), *Proceedings of the 11<sup>th</sup> Workshop on Structure and Constituency in Languages of the Americas*. Vancouver, B.C.: University of British Columbia Working Papers in Linguistics, Vol. 19.

- Van Eijk, J. P. 2008. A Bibliography of Salish Linguistics. *Northwest Journal of Linguistics* 2.3:1-128 (<http://www.sfu.ca/nwjl>).
- Van Eijk, J. P. 2010. Salish Words for 'Black Bear' and 'Grizzly Bear.' Pp. 13-25 of: Dunham, J., and J. Lyon (eds.), *Papers for the 44<sup>th</sup> and 45<sup>th</sup> International Conferences on Salish and Neighbouring Languages*. Vancouver, B.C.: University of British Columbia Working Papers in Linguistics, Vol. 27
- Van Eijk, J. P., and T. Hess. 1986. Noun and Verb in Salish. *Lingua* 69:319-31.
- Van Eijk, J. (P.), and M. Joseph Abraham, L. Williams, G. Turner. 1981. *Teach Yourself Lillooet*. Mount Currie, B.C.: The Ts'zil Publishing House.
- Van Eijk, J. (P.), and L. Williams (eds.). 1981. *Lillooet Legends and Stories*. Mount Currie, B.C.: The Ts'zil Publishing House.
- Williams, L., and J. (P.) van Eijk, C. Turner. 1979. *Cuystwi Malh Ucwalmicwts (Let Us Talk Indian) - Intermediate*. Mount Currie, B.C.: The Ts'zil Publishing House.

