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.”

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Dedicated to the Memory of
Aert Kuipers
Dale Kinkade
and
Simon Dik
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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.
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., smúťac and háńiʔ for respectively ‘woman’ and ‘humpback salmon’ in F, but respectively syáqcaʔ and háłəz 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 (sptakʷ4), 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 (sqʷáqʷəl). 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 líwát, 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 saḵ 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 -man ‘person’ (as in líwát-man ‘person from líwát (Mount Currie)’). The name líwát is unanalyzable: the explanation ‘wild onion’ given by Boas in Teit 1906:292 is spurious and almost certainly results from a confusion of líwát with the word qʷlíáwa? ‘little onion’ (diminutive of qʷlawa?, 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 sḵáḵyəmx (often pronounced sḵáḵimx), 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. Parallelling the increased use of sḵáḵyəmx (sḵáḵimx) to refer to the entire Lillooet nation, the term sḵáḵyəmx-əc (sḵáḵimx-əc), with the suffix -c ‘mouth, to speak,’ is used with increased frequency to refer to the Lillooet language, while many speakers also use ṭuxʷəmlíxʷ-əc, literally ‘to speak Indian (ṭuxʷəmlíxʷ),’ 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 ɥ 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
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 smú+tac/syáqcaʔ or hániʔ/hálaz, or as noted in 4.1 below, with regard to the various pronunciations of pá+n4(ə)p and skʷíst(ə)qʷʔam, or as noted in 5, with regard to the various meanings of 4kat. 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: \(p, t, c, q, q^w\); (2) glottalized plosives and affricates (i.e., ejectives): \(\dot{p}, \dot{t}, \dot{c}, \dot{q}, \dot{q}^w\); (3) fricatives (all voiceless): \(s, x, x^w, x^w\); (4) non-glottalized resonants: \(m, n, l\); (5) glottalized (laryngealized) resonants: \(\dot{m}, \dot{n}, \dot{l}\); (6) laryngeals (classed with the resonants in Van Eijk 1997): \(h\).

The phonemes \(c\) and \(s\) are alveopalatal \([\dot{c}]\) and \([\dot{s}]\) respectively (while \(\dot{p}\) and \(\dot{q}\) are dental), and \(z\) are very lax dental or interdental fricatives, but classed together with \(\dot{m}, \dot{n}, \dot{l}\) 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, \(\dot{t}\) and the diphthong \(\dot{au}\), which occur in only a few words.

Vowels (which also oppose plain and retracted members) are the following: \(a, \dot{a}, a, a, i, i, i, u, u\). (Note that \(a\) and \(i\) overlap in their \([\alpha]\) 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 \(\dot{a}\)ma ‘good’ > \(\dot{a}\)ma-wíx ‘to get better’ (\(-\dot{wíx}\) inchoative suffix), vs. \(q\)á ‘bad’ > \(q\)á-wíx ‘to get spoiled, break down.’ In M, the oppositions \(a, \dot{a}\) and \(u, \dot{u}\) are neutralized before \(z, \dot{z}\), and only the variants characteristic of \(a, \dot{u}\) are pronounced there, as in \(\dot{h}laz\) ‘canoe:’ \([\dot{h}laz]\) in F, \([\dot{h}laz]\) in M. (In \(x^w\)‘not, no,’ both dialects have \(\dot{a}\).)

In words of more than one vowel, one of these vowels receives dynamic stress. Stress is phonemic, as in, for example, \(máqa\) ‘snow’ vs. \(maqá\) ‘Death Camas’ (“poison onion”), \(\lambda\)ámin ‘fur’ vs. \(\lambda\)amín 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 \(a\) or \(\dot{a}\), as in \(zánuc\) ‘driftwood,’ \(zúmak\) ‘spring salmon,’ \(mácxál\) ‘to write, intr.,’ but on the first \(a\) or \(\dot{a}\) if these are the only vowels in the word, as in \(mácan\) ‘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 \(cú\)un ‘to point at s.o., tr.’ cu\(4\)unt\(4\)am\(4\)as ‘(s)he points at us,’ cu\(4\)unt\(4\)um\(4\)ka\(4\)ap ‘you folks point at us.’

Roots (marked \(\check{\sqrt{}}\)) are overwhelmingly of the shape \(C_1VC_2C_3\), with \(C_1VC_2C_3\) 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 æ and ɐ (which may occur as stressed root vowels in,
for example, tɑx ‘bitter’ and qɑl ‘bad’) are often deleted or inserted when
outside the stress, according to a set of interacting rules, as in pɑq ‘white’ >
pq-us ‘bald eagle’ (-us ‘face’), pʊn ‘to find s.t.’ > pʊpən ‘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
æ ɐ is often a matter of idiolect or pronunciation speed, as in the words for
‘Rocky Mountain Juniper’ and ‘waterfall,’ pronounced as pʊn4ø and
skwɪstq”ʔam by Sam Mitchell (aged 78 when I first met him in 1972), pʊn4ø
and skwɪstq”ʔam by Martina LaRochelle (66 in 1972), and pʊn4ø and
skwɪstq”ʔam by Marie Leo (50 in 1975); a word like ‘dangerous’ is
pronounced kʊn4́nt or kʊn4́nt depending on idiolect, while ‘one log (stick,
cylindrical object)’ is páʔalq” or páʔalq” depending on pronunciation speed;

(b) before o, the vowel a is dropped or inserted under the same
circumstances as those under which æ ɐ are dropped or inserted, as in spzu?
‘wild animal’ > spzúza? ‘bird,’ ti_spzúzʔa ‘the bird’ (see 4.2 for the underloop
ø);

(c) the vowel a alternates with h under the same conditions under
which æ 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 tənˌix”-i ‘their (-i) land
(tənˌix”)’ > ti_tənˌix”-ih.a ‘their land’ (with the ‘present/known article ti, which
obligatorily combines with the reinforcing enclitic _a), ʔənkəya ‘cast-iron pot’
> ti_ʔənˌkəyáh.a ‘the cast-iron pot;’ ʔtʊ ‘there’ > ʔtʊh-as ‘let it be there;’

(e) the suffix -su “your (sing.)” is -sw before a vowel, as in tənˌix”-su
‘your land’ > ti_tənˌix”-sw.a;

(f) resonants are often glottalized as a result of consonant reduplication
or interior glottalization (for which see 4.2), as in twit ‘good hunter’ > twiʔat
‘boy,’ ʔkəw ‘far, away’ > káʔaw ‘to go far away on land;’ in addition, certain
suffixes glottalize a resonant in the root or in a following suffix, as in ʔτəm
‘big’ > ʔτəm”-q” ‘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 \(\text{\`ixiq-s-tum\'x-as} \) '(s)he \(\text{-as}\) brought me' \(\text{\`ixiq to arrive}\), \(\text{ptak=\`ak-q\'ul-s-tum\'x-as} \) 'he sent me right by it' \(\text{ptak to pass by=} \) =\(\text{\`ak VC (continuative) reduplication, q\'ul \(\text{real, original, par excellence}\)\)}, vs. \(\text{qar\'int-s-tum\'x-as} \) '(s)he hit me' \(\text{qar\'int to get hit,}\) which counts as bisyllabic for Lillooet stress purposes); similarly, the transitivizer -min is regularly -mi after stems with the stress on the last syllable before -min, as in \(\text{\`ixiq-mi\'n} \) '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 \(\text{c\'u\'x\'i[t]-t\'umu\'as} \) '(s)he points it out to us,' \(\text{c\'u\'x\'i[t]-c-as} \) '(s)he points it out to me (-c);'

(h) the transitivizer -s is c after \(\text{\'i} \) or s, but is dropped between \(\text{\'i} \) or s and a following t, as in \(\text{\`ix\'i[t] \`i to be done in a certain way} \) > \(\text{\`ix-c \`i to do it in a certain way, tr.,} \) \(\text{\`i\'s-t\'i[t]-twitas} \) 'they take it' \(\text{\`i\'s to go=} \) \(\text{\`ak-s \`i-t\'i[t]-twitas} \) 'they take s.o. or s.t. along); similarly, -su \('\text{your (singular)}\) is -cu after \(\text{\'i} \) or s, and -cw between \(\text{\'i} \) or s and a following vowel, as in \(\text{t\'i\'p\'aq\'\u{u}\'c-cw\_a} \) 'your cache;'

(i) the consonants z \(\text{\'z} \) are often pronounced y \(\text{\'y} \) before a coronal (dental, alveopalatal or lateral) consonant, e.g. \(\text{hu\'z} \) 'to be about to do s.t.' > \(\text{h\'u\'y-\'kan} \) 'I am about to do s.t.,' \(\text{h\'u\'y-t\'i} \) 'that one is about to do s.t.,' although this rule is not ironclad and the replacement of z \(\text{\'z} \) with y \(\text{\'y} \) 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 \(\text{ti\_tm\'ix\'w-ih\_a} \) '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 ʔáw-úsən-c-as ‘(s)he (as) washes (ʔáw) my face (-us)’ (ʔən 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 Ca/əC with CVC reduplication (for which see below), e.g., xáťx-xáťx-əm ‘brisk, lively,’ and -t mostly after roots CAC (where A is any vowel other than a a) with CVC reduplication, e.g., qʷən:qʷán-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 ʔáw-úsən-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 -úť (1) ‘always,’ (2) ‘step(-relative),’ or -ʔúl ‘real, par excellence, too much,’ as in ʔíʔlaʔ-úť ‘always crying (ʔíʔlal),’ s.kix-ʔəz-úť stepmother’ (s.kíx-zaʔ ‘mother’), ʔuxʷ’almixʷ-ʔúl ‘real Indian (ʔuxʷ’almixʷ).’ 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 ʔíq ‘to arrive (here)’ > ʔíq-xal ‘to bring things, people, intr.,’ ʔíq-s ‘to bring s.o., s.t. here, tr.’ ʔíq-miń ‘to arrive here for s.o., s.t., tr.’ ʔíq-xit ‘to bring s.o., s.t. here, tr.,’ ʔíq-miń-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 -twál ‘each other.’

Interior glottalization is the insertion of /g/ after the vowel of roots CAC. It signals the inchoative aspect and as such seems to overlap in function with -wíx, 4.1. It is indicated with swing brackets (..), as in výip ‘to grow’ > ýi(?i)p ‘to grow up,’ vnuq ‘warm’ > nu(?i)q ‘to warm up,’ vmak F ‘dull’ > ma(?i)k ‘to get dull,’ vkaw ‘far, away’ > kâ(?a)w ‘to go far away on land’ (with insertion of a, and resonant glottalization, as mentioned in 4.1).

Interestingly, the inchoative marker on roots C/g411/C is -p, as in vnaq ‘warm’ (apparently a free variant of vnuq’) > naq-p ‘to warm up,’ k’em M ‘dull’ k’em-p ‘to get dull.’ For the possible shared origin of {/g584} 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 CaC. The CVC augment is indicated with a following colon (:), as in s.yap ‘tree’ > s.yap:yáp ‘trees,’ s.mútac F ‘woman’ > s.mát:mútac ‘women,’ s.q’ém ‘mountain’ > s.q’émq’ém ‘mountains,’ mác-xál ‘to write’ (-xal intransitivizer) > mác:mácxál ‘to write a lot,’ cíc-in ‘to stab s.o.’ (ín transitivizer) > caq:cíc-in ‘to stab s.o. all over.’ When combined with ?úx’almix ‘Indian’ or sáma ‘white person,’ CVC reduplication indicates ‘to act like X, to do it the X way,’ as in ?áx’úx’almix ‘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.kám-c ‘edge of body of water’ > n.kám:kám-c ‘to walk along the edge of the water.’ In a number of words, CVC reduplication is lexicalized, as in cíx’c:xáx (no simplex, and also pronounced cíx’c:xáx) ‘osprey,’ káx:kax ‘older sister’ (cf. s.kix-za ‘mother’) In a few cases we have double CVC reduplication, e.g., ŋ’él:ŋ’él:ŋ’él-á ‘to walk all over (the land)’ (metaphorical extension of ŋ’él-á ‘to burn it, tr.’), ka.mul:mul:múl.a ‘to stay in the water’ (múl-un ‘to put s.t. in
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,’ klaxʷ ‘muskrat’ > kə:kláxʷ ‘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 a. 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’ > twikʷt ‘boy,’ sáma? ‘white person’ > sâ<s>ma? ‘white child,’ s.qlaw ‘beaver,’ s.qlə<ə>ʷ ‘little beaver,’ našʷ<it ‘snake’ > našʷ<ə<š”>t ‘worm.’ Note also pála? ‘one’ > pâ<q>la? ‘one person,’ pâ<q>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? ‘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<kw>t ‘boy’ > twé<kw><wə>t ‘(little) boy,’ qí<q>Í ‘weak,’ qí<q><qə>Í ‘rather weak.’

VC reduplication (or “final” reduplication) repeats the stressed vowel and following consonant as unstressed aC (with a 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: pu4 ‘to boil, get boiled’ > pù4=a4 ‘to be boiling,’ xʷus ‘to foam’ > xʷú=s ‘to be foaming,’ pal=á? ‘one’ > pál=í=a? ‘to come together,’ q̓ʷ<aw<ə>s ‘to get together’ (cf. s.q̓ʷ-aws ‘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 plíxʷ=íxʷ=íxʷ ‘to keep boiling over’ (cf. plíxʷ=a=íxʷ ‘to overflow, boil over’). A few words have irregular reduplication of the final consonant where
that does not follow a stressed vowel, viz., qał ‘bad’ > qał:q̌l=ạl (with CVC reduplication) ‘getting cranky, fussy (e.g., a baby, or a drunk),’ ạk-án ‘to bump s.o. off a job, tr.’ > ạk-ạp ‘to get bumped off a job,’ xʷ-ạp ‘to spin around’ > xʷə-əp=ap=áp ‘to whirl around,’ qaĩx (bound root) > qaí=la>xʷ=əxʷ=əxʷ ‘rushing to get s.t. done, rushing to get s.t. ready’ (with both single and double VC reduplication). A few cases have unproductive C1C2=VC2, e.g., qaí=lu ‘big digit’ > s.q̌l=ul-aʔən ‘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 zəwáʔən ‘to know (ʃəwáʔə) s.t., tr.’ vs. zəwáʔət=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 qaí=lu (see above) we have, for example, pə=tú=ə=!’ (pú=ə=!’ ‘to boil’), xʷə=la ‘strong,’ qaíə=la ‘a little bit strong,’ and qaí=qə!I ‘weak’ > qaí=q̌I ‘getting weaker’ (cf. qaí=q̌I ‘rather weak’ above’). With interior glottalization we have, for example, káʔəw ‘to go far away on land’ > kʔək=ʔəw ‘to go a bit farther,’ and (with the opposite rule ordering) x̌ɪw ‘raw’ > x̌I{ʔ}x̌əw ‘raw, uncooked (s.t. that really should be cooked)’ (via underlying but unrecorded *x̌Ix̌əx̌w). For locus and ordering of these operations see also Van Eijk 2004. A set of special cases is presented by xʷʔáʔ̌z-a!’ ‘good for nothing’ (xʷʔaz ‘not, no’) and ʔuʔʔc-a!’ id. (ʔuc ‘to be not the case, to be not so-and-so’) where the ? after the stressed vowel is interpreted as resulting from a merger between <ʔ> and {ʔ} and we write xʷʔáʔ̌z<ʔ>z-a!’ and ʔuʔ<ʔ>c-a!’.

Where CVC reduplication targets a form with C reduplication the C copy in the target is not read off by CVC but the original C₂ is, as in s.q̌xəʔa? ‘dog’ > s.q̌ʔxəʔa? ‘pup,’ s.q̌x:q̌əx̌q̌x:əʔa? ‘pups.’ However, when CVC reduplication targets a form with interior reduplication, the ? is read off as if it were the original C₂, as in nuʔqʷ ‘to get warmer’ > nuʔən(ʔu)qʷ ‘starting to get warmed up (person)’ (via *nuʔ:nuʔqʷ). 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 +a4+, as in ləp+a4+kʷúna? ‘salmon roe (kʷúna?) that has been cured by burying (vləp) it in the ground for a period of time,’ Ɂəc+a4+ləqəm ‘first snow which knocks down (vləc) the grass (vləqəm).’ In a few cases +a4+ is absent, as in č+qáxa? ‘horse’ (č < čʔ ‘deer,’ s.qáxa? ‘dog’). There is a second interfix, +a+, as in xaʔ+a+kʷū<kʷ>ʔəʕ ‘God, the Lord,’ which results from a contraction of kʷu,ʔa kʷū<kʷ>(ʔəʕ. 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 ʔəʕ ‘upright’ ~ ʔəʕ ‘tree’ ~ ʔəʕ ‘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,’ ʔit ‘also,’ the majority of so-called sentence-equivalents (e.g., xʷʔaz ‘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., ʔaʔ ‘if, when,’ ʔka ‘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 wáʔ,ʔa kʷwúsəm ‘he must be working (kʷwúsəm)’ vs. ʔánət mútaʔ? ʔúxʷəl ‘he returned (ʔánət) home (ʔúxəl) 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,małəxəʔ,ə ‘huckleberries.’ The relationships between the articles are discussed in detail in Van Eijk 1997:192-198. Most articles also require a ‘reinforcing’ enclitic (see ki,małəxəʔ,ə above).

Another group of proclitics is formed by the prepositions ləʔ ‘in, at, on,’ kənə ‘around, via,’ ʔəʔ (A) ‘toward,’ (B) ‘by’ (with agents in passive constructions), ʔələ (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.\text{kyáp-kan} ‘I (-kan) am a coyote (n.\text{kyap}, noun)’ and \text{ƛák-kan} ‘I go (\text{ƛak}, verb).’ Examples of nouns and verbs as the nucleus of both a predicate and a complement are: \text{ƛak ti.n\text{kyáp-a}} ‘the coyote goes,’ n.\text{kyap ti.\text{ƛák-a}} ‘the one who goes is a coyote,’ núk’\text{ʔ-\~an-c-as ti s.qáyxw’-a} ‘the man (s.qayxw’) helped (núk’\text{ʔ-}an) me (-c),’ s.qayx’ ti nūk’\text{ʔ-\~an-c-\~as-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 nī\text{ƛ-\~am} ‘to sing’ \text{> s.nī\text{ƛ-\~am} ‘song,’ n.s.nī\text{ƛ-\~am} ‘my (n-) song,’} while *n.nī\text{ƛ-\~am} is not allowed. (See Van Eijk and Hess 1986 for details on nouns and verbs in Salish.)

(c) Subordinate clauses are either formed by factuals (i.e., verbal forms combined with the nominalizer s-), or introduced by the conjunctions 4. ‘if, when’ or ʔi ‘when’ (4. and ʔi both require subjunctive subject suffixes in the predicate). An example with 4. is: 4.\text{xʷʔaz-as.ka kʷ.ś.\text{\text{ń’yút-su, lán.ka.tu? wa? źxum ʔi.n.kʷ\text{ƛ-ús-tən-\~sw-\~a ‘if (4.) you would not (xʷʔaz) have slept (\text{ń’yút}), your (-sw) eyes (n.kʷ\text{ƛ-ús-tən}) would have been big (źxum) already (lán)’ (-as 3S intransitive subjunctive; -su 2S possessive suffix expressing subject in an intransitive factual construction; kʷ introducing factual constructions after xʷʔaz ‘it is not the case that...’ (kʷ is probably related to the ‘absent/unknown’ article kʷu); ʔka enclitic adverb expressing ‘would,
should; ṭuʔ ‘perfective aspect’ indicator; -sw variant of -su before vowels, see 4.1; ʔiʔi article ‘present/known/plural’).

(d) A number of intransitive verbs function as auxiliaries in a predicate, e.g., waʔ ‘to be busy with/in volved 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 wáʔ-4ʔan maʔ-ʔáʔl ‘I am writing (maʔ-ʔáʔl)’. In the Mount Currie dialect, we may omit waʔ 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 kan maʔ-ʔáʔl ‘I am writing.’ The Fountain dialect does not use this construction. The element 4 in -4ʔan is present after resonants, vowels and h ʔ, generally absent elsewhere, although occasionally also used after obstruents, as in ʔiʔ-4ʔan or ʔiʔ-ʔan ‘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 4ʔat 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 (malkʷ-áʔtəxʷ (M) = ʔn-áʔtəxʷ (F), and nəʔx:níʔ-əʔ (M) = łəƛ̓-əʔ (F)) are true bulrushes, while one of the two others (múxʷ-an) covers various species of scouring rushes or horsetails, while the other (kʷt-áʔtəxʷ) is the common cat-tail. (The fact that nəʔx:níʔ-əʔ/łəƛ̓-əʔ are also often labeled “swamp grass” or “swamp hay,” terms that also refer to yet another plant,
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).

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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 /a/ 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, b, m, t, ñ, c, č, s/š, n, õ, ɾ, l/l, k, k', k'', k'', x, x'', y, q, q, q', q', q''', x, x'', ŋ, ŋ, 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 for because it results from a historical shift out of h.) Vowels are ignored for alphabetizing purposes, except in the relatively few cases where they create minimal sets, in which case the order is /a, ã, a, ä, e, œ, i, i, u, u, so that, for example, pát-án ‘to cover s.t., tr.’, /pát-an ‘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 au (tåun (A) ‘town,’ (B) ‘to go to the store,’ and plåun ‘brown’) are listed after /tan ‘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 √pal ‘to spread out berries to dry’ before √pal (root of pál:pí: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, -alman ‘to be about to do s.t.’ precedes -alman ‘to want to do s.t.’

Summing up the alphabetizing rules given so far, the order of a maximally differentiated set of morphemes C(V)C would be: pl pl pl pl pl pl pl pl pál pál pál pál pál pál pál pál pl pl pl pl pl pl pl pl pl pl pl pl pl pl pl pl pl.

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 as a free form, this root is listed as the first entry (e.g., pál ‘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 transitivizer, this derivation is listed as the first entry, e.g., s.qayx ‘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 √, and is followed by its definition and a derivation, as in: √cíkʷa? ‘left side:’ n.cíkʷ-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: √pál : pál-p ‘to be lost;’ or √cúl : cál:cúl ‘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.(...)-tɛn ‘setting, location, container, implement in which s.t. is done.’
Homophonic morphemes with clearly different meanings are listed separately with an Arabic number, e.g., $\sqrt{\text{pat}}$ (1) ‘to get squished, squashed;’ $\sqrt{\text{pat}}$ (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 $\sqrt{\text{pap}}$ (?): s.$\text{páp-za}$? F ‘grandfather’ (with -$\text{za}$? ‘relative’). Co-occurrence of a suffix with a prefix (to form a circumfix) is ignored for numbering purposes, as in: -$\text{aws}$ (1) ‘middle;’ -$\text{aws}$ (2) ‘collective;’ n.(..)-$\text{aws}$ (3) ‘trail, road;’ -$\text{aws}$ (4) ‘to work during the . . .’

The asterisk (*) indicates an obsolescent item, as in máqw? (1) ‘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, m$a$kíl-$\text{úlya}$? and s.$\text{kíw}$ (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 -$\text{alq}$ ‘cylindrical object,’ or -$\text{ul-wi}$ ‘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 $\text{pála}$? ‘one,’ q$\text{w}$-$\text{al/q ã}$ ‘to speak,’ and $\sqrt{\text{sup}}$ ‘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-$\text{4p}$ and pún-$\text{4p}$ for ‘Rocky Mountain Juniper,’ or pal?$\text{-alq}$ and pál?$\text{-alq}$ 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 œ, as in s.$\text{yap-7ul/s.yap-7ul}$ ‘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 obsolesecent items. Thus máqʷam (*) as given above is derived from PCS *maqʷam ‘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 sxʷiʔšn ‘deer’ (Kuipers 1967:298) as sxʷiʔšn.)

Abbreviations used in this dictionary (other than PS, etc.) are: 1, 2, 3, = 1st, 2nd, 3rd 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.
\[
\sqrt{\text{pap}}
\]
(?) \(s\cdot\text{páp}^\s{-}\text{za}^?\) F ‘grandfather.’ \(\parallel\) PIS *\(\text{papa}^?\) ‘grandfather’ (K176).
\(\text{pípa}^0\) ‘paper.’ \(\parallel\) Borrowing from English.
\(\text{papt}^0\) ‘always:’ \(\text{papt}^0\cdot\text{kán}^\s{-}\text{álu}^?\) \(\text{wa}^?\) \(\text{?uq}^\s{-}\text{?}\cdot\text{Álm}^\s{án}\) ‘I am always thirsty;’ \(\text{wa}^?\) \(\text{l.c?á\cdot\text{w}na}\) \(\text{ti}^?\text{k}^\s{-}\text{á\cdot\text{k}^\s{-}\text{w}}^?\) \(\text{?}\cdot\text{a}\), \(\text{papt}^0\) \(\text{wa}^?\) \(\text{tálik}^\s{-}\text{iá}\) ‘there was this grandmother who was always babysitting.’ \(\parallel\) Possibly a reduplicated form, from a putative root \(\sqrt{\text{pat}}\). Cf. also \(\sqrt{\text{pat}}\) ‘to add, extend, inherit.’

\(\text{pipáncák}^0\) ‘summer; July.’ \(\parallel\) Cf. PS *\(\text{pan}^1\) ‘time, period’ (K74).
— \(\text{?i}_{\text{pipáncák}}^0\cdot\text{as}^?\) ‘last summer.’

\(\text{pipýýýqa}^?\) (?) (Recorded only in \(\text{pipýýýqa}^?\cdot\text{qa}?,\) an expression referring to a person who is worth nothing with his hands, considered to be a slang expression.) \(\parallel\) Morphological make-up unclear; probably derived from \(\sqrt{\text{pyVq}}\), with either initial reduplication \(\text{pi}^\s{-}\) or CVC reduplication \(\text{p}^\text{ay}\) (> \(\text{pi}^\s{-}\) in the surface form), and interior (diminutive) reduplication.

\(\sqrt{\text{pám}^0}\) : \(\text{pám}^0\cdot\text{p}^?\) ‘(to go) fast, (to be) quick:’ \(\text{pám}^0\cdot\text{tu}^?\) \(\text{kát}^?\text{ti}^?\) \(\text{ni}^{\text{ñ}}\text{kárm}^\s{nx}^\s{-}\text{yáqs}^\s{-}\text{a}^?\) ‘the car went by fast;’ \(\text{pám}^0\cdot\text{ti}^?\text{wa}^?\cdot\text{qi}^?\text{íl}^?\) ‘he is running fast.’
— \(\text{pám}^0\cdot\text{p}^?\cdot\text{sút}^?\) ‘(to go too fast, not able to stop (e.g., a train loosing its breaks, a horse on the run).’
— \(\text{pám}^0\cdot\text{p}^?\cdot\text{c}^?\cdot\text{tan}^?\) ‘mouth harp.’
— \(\text{pm}^?\text{i}^?\text{lx}\), \(\text{pm}^?\text{ij}^?\text{m}^?\text{m}^?\text{ñ}^?\text{x}^?\) ‘to hurry.’ \(\text{pm}^?\text{ij}^?\text{m}^?\text{ñ}^?\text{x}^?\cdot\text{ñ}^?\text{ax}^?\cdot\text{kát}^?\text{ñ}^?\text{nu}^?\text{ñ}^?\text{sá}^?\text{a}^?\) ‘we hurried (but still we were not on time).’

\(\sqrt{\text{pum}^0}\) (Sound-imitating word ?): \(\text{pum}^\s{-}\text{áka}^?\) (A) ‘to drum:’ \(\text{s}^?\text{ñ}^?\text{Anc}\)
\(\text{ti}^?\text{wa}^?\cdot\text{pum}^?\cdot\text{áka}^?\) ‘I am the drummer;’ \(\text{s}^?\text{ñ}^?\text{i}^?\text{ñ}^?\text{ti}^?\text{wa}^?\cdot\text{pum}^?\cdot\text{áka}^?\) ‘he is the drummer;’ (B) ‘a drum.’ \(\parallel\) Cf. \(\sqrt{\text{pul}}\).
— \(\text{pum}^?\cdot\text{ák}^?\cdot\text{am}^?\) ‘to drum:’ \(\text{húy}^?\text{ñ}^?\text{k}^?\text{an}^?\) \(\text{pum}^?\cdot\text{ák}^?\cdot\text{am}^?\) ‘I am going to drum.’
— \(\text{pum}^?\cdot\text{ák}^?\cdot\text{am}^?\cdot\text{s}^?\) ‘to make s.o. drum, tr.’

\(\sqrt{\text{pt}^0}\) (?) : \(\text{pt}^?\cdot\text{án}^?\cdot\text{tan}^?\), \(\text{n}^?\text{pt}^\s{-}\text{ánk}^?\cdot\text{tan}^?\) F (A) ‘fat around stomach, on waist;’ (B) ‘spleen.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.) \(\parallel\) Cf. \(\text{pá}^?\text{t}^?\cdot\text{án}^?\).
pát-an ‘to cover s.t., tr.; to spread out a cover over s.t., tr.:’ pát-an ?á.tí? kʷu s.lá?p ‘put a blanket over it!’

— pát-man ‘cover, cloth for covering s.t. (e.g., a table cloth):’ pát-an ?á.tí? kʷu pát-man ‘put a cover over it!’

— n.pát-c-án ‘to cover a (door-)opening with a rag, tr.’

— n.pát-c-tan, n.pát-ac-tan ‘rag used as door cover.’ || The absence of glottalization on the n of -tan (normally required by -c ‘mouth, opening’) may be due to a misrecording.

— pt-ús-an ‘to draw the curtains (over a window), tr.:’ pt-ús-an ti n.kʷaⁿ-ús-tn.a ‘draw the curtains over the window!’

— pt-ús-tan ‘curtain.’

— n.pt-án?-an ‘to cover s.t., tr.’ (largely synonymous with pt-álk-án): n.pt-án?-an+kan ‘I put a blanket over it.’

— n.pt-ána?-tan ‘cover of any kind’ (largely synonymous with pát-man and pt-álk-tan).

— pt-álk-án ‘to cover s.t.. with a blanket or canvas, tr.:’ pt-álk-án+kan ‘I put a cover over it.’; pt-álk-án?iíz ‘cover these things!’

— pt-álk-tan ‘cover of some sort’ (largely synonymous with pát-man).

— pt-álqʷ-an ‘to cover s.t.. (e.g., dog, table, oneself), tr.’ (largely synonymous with pt-álk-án and n.pt-án?-an).

— pt-álqʷ-tan ‘cover made of cloth (e.g., tablecloth, bedspread)’ (largely synonymous with pát-man, pt-álk-tan and n.pt-ána?-tan).

√pát (1): ka.pát.a ‘to get squished, squashed:’ wáʔ maʔ ?ayª lá.tí? ka.pát.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).

√pát (2): pát=at=át ‘to make a bubbling, gurgling noise (e.g., a coffee percolator).’ || PS *páʔ ‘to boil, bubble’ (K75).

√páʔ ‘to add, extend, inherit:’ pát-áŋ ‘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-áŋ-as ni čá〈ce〉páʔ>s.a ‘he inherited from his grandfather,’ but this meaning (and the example sentence) were rejected by most consultants.) || Cf. papt. PS *páʔ ‘to arrange, line up, splice, spread’ (K75).
— pát-an id. as pát-an. || Possibly a misrecording.

— pát-xal ‘to be like one’s parents:’ s.táxʷ Jáu? pát-xal ‘he is really like his parents.’

— pát-an ‘to look like s.o., to inherit s.o.’s looks, tr.:’ pát-n-as ti.s.qácz-aʔ-s-a ‘he looks like his father, he inherited his father’s looks.’

|| Both the form pát-an and the example sentence were rejected by a number of consultants in favour of pát-us-an (see below) and the example given there.)

— pát-us-am, pát-us-an ‘to look like one’s (grand)parent, intr., tr.:’ pát-us-n-as ti.s.qácz-aʔ-s-a ‘he looks like his father, he inherited his father’s looks.’

— pát-alqʷ-an ‘to look like s.o. (in over-all appearance, whole body), to inherit s.o.’s appearance, tr.:’ pát-alqʷ-an-c-as ‘he looks like me,’ pát-alqʷ-n-as ti.s.qácz-aʔ-s-a ‘he looks like his father, he has inherited his father’s appearance.’

— pát-lax ‘to go further, pass the point you got to before.’

— pát-anís-am ‘to make one’s land a little bigger.’

put (A) ‘sufficient, just right, exact(ly):’ pút Jáu? l.ca n.s.čúw-q-a ‘right here on my hip;’ pút-kaxʷ Jáu? pán-aciń ‘you are just in time for a meal;’ pút-ka Jáu? ƛíq-almən tiʔti.s.qáqyaxʷ-a ‘that man was just about to get here;’ lá.tiʔ pút Jáu? huž ?ɨʔən ?i.ʔənʔ kʷzús-am ‘the workers were just about to eat;’ (B) ‘at all (in negative constructions):’ xʷʔáz ʔaʔwiʔ put kʷʔ.s.kə:káw-s kʷu.tmíxʷ-s ‘it seems that her land was not far away at all;’ (C) ‘really, very:’ pút Jáu? ʔaʔ(ʔ)əʔ tiʔs.ptínuʔ-əm-s-a ‘his feelings are really hurt;’ see also ?uxʷn-ákaʔ (under ?uxʷən) for an example. || PS *put ‘right, sufficient, exact, very’ (K76).

— put-s ‘to have s.t. (esp., clothing) fitting, tr.:’ pút-s-kan Jáuʔ ‘it fits me (I have it fitting).’

pátən ‘partner.’ || Borrowing from English. See qʷʔɪłx for an example.

ptínuʔ-əm ‘to think, worry, ponder, plan:’ wáʔ ʔəkan ptínuʔ-əm ‘I am thinking.’ || Possibly pt-ínus-əm, with -inus a residual variant of -anwas ‘heart, inside, mind.’ PS *pit ‘to notice, think’ (K76).

— ptínuʔ-əm-s ‘to make s.o. think, tr.’
— ptínus-əm-sút ‘to worry by oneself.’
— ptínus-min ‘to plan s.t., tr.; to worry about s.t., tr.:’ LEASE
  kʷas u ptínus-min kʷu s.?iːmən ‘don’t worry about food (whether
  you will be fed).’
— s.ptínus-əm ‘thought, mind, feelings:’ n.cúwaʔ qəl s.ptínus-əm ‘my bad
  thoughts;’ see also put (C) for an example.

p̱aṯanmaskípt (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 p̱aṯnaskípt, in which case the origin might be “Button must
  keep it.” The variant p̱aṯanmaskípt is probably more correct.

p̱aṯnaskípt : See p̱aṯanmaskípt.

ptálaʔ ‘blood (when inside body).’
pṯak ‘to pass by:’ pṯak ti s.ka.ṉá̱p a ‘afternoon.’
— pṯak-ən ‘to pass by s.t., tr.:’ pṯak-ən-ciːkən ‘I passed you;’ pṯak-ən-
  4kəxʷ ti ʃəqʷːciːqʷ a ?ayə, nák-ən-4kəxʷ məʔə ti yān-sw a ‘you
  went past the red, change your yarn!’
— pṯak-s ‘to let s.t. go, let it pass, tr.’ (Recorded only in the expression
  pṯak-s maʔ ‘forget it!,’ said to s.o. one is angry with.)
— ka.pṯak-ə-sə ‘to go beyond s.t. by accident, to overshoot it:’ ka.pṯak-
  kan a ‘I went beyond it.’
— pṯak=əkʔúl ‘to pass right by s.t., go too far:’ pṯak=əkʔúl
  ?i waʔ zəwət-níʔ-as ‘they know too much now.’
— pṯak=əkʔúl-s ‘to send s.o. right by s.t., tr.:’ pṯak=əkʔúl-s tuṟnx-as ‘he
  sent me right by it.’
— pṯak-íʔwəs ‘Monday.’

p̱taʔk ‘potato.’ || Borrowing from French.

p̱tkʷ ‘to break open (esp., pus from an infection): p̱tkʷ ?aʔə ?i máʔəxə a
  ‘the pus broke open.’ || PS *p̱aḻkʷ/p̱tkʷ ‘to pierce’ (K73, who
  also lists Lillooet p̱átkʷə ‘needle’ under this root).
— n.p̱tkʷ-ánaʔ ‘pus breaks in ear.’
p̱átkʷə ‘needle:’ p̱aḻ-p-s-kán tuʔ nəʔən p̱átkʷə hə ‘I lost my needles.’ || See
  p̱tkʷ for etymological information.
p̱tkʷə ‘to tell a legend:’ húy̱-4kən p̱tkʷə 4 ‘I am going to tell a legend.’
|| PIS *ptak**W*I ‘to tell a mythical or legendary story’ (K177).
— pták**W**-min ‘to tell a legend about s.o., tr.:’ húy-4kan pták**W**, pták**W**-min l.c?a ta_s.má<m>4ac_a ‘I am going to tell a legend about this girl.’
— pták**W**-an ‘to tell a legend to s.o., tr.:’ húy-4kan pták**W**-an-cin ‘I am going to tell you a legend;’ pták**W**-an-tán-i-4kan ‘I told them a legend.’
— s.pták**W** ‘legend:’ nkýápti? múta? c?á-wna k”u_s.pták**W** ‘this is another legend about that coyote.’
√ptq (1): *ptq ‘to go through s.t. (through a crowd, bush, etc.).’ || Cf. n.pátq-ac (√ptq (2)) below.
— ka.ptáq_a ‘to manage to get through.’ ka.ptáq-kan_a ‘I managed to get through.’
— pátq-ílx. id. as pátq.
√ptq (2) (?): n.pátq-ac ‘edge of forest:’ ka.4áx”-ka4_a ?á.k”u? n.pátq-c_a ‘we managed to get there to the edge of the forest.’ || Cf. pátq ‘to get through’ (√ptq (1)).
√ptíx “spit:” ptíx-”-an ‘to spit, intr.:’ ptíx-”-kan ‘I spat;’ ?á.ti? q”íx”-lap_a 4_.ptíx”-n-as ‘he spat on the floor.’ || Cf. √pćiq”.
PS *p(a)t(æ)x” ‘to spit’ (K76).
— ptíx”-an-s ‘to spit s.t. out, tr.:’ ptíx”-an-s-kan ti_s.záq_a ‘I spat out the bread.’
— s.ptíx”-an ‘spittle.’
— ptíx”-us-an ‘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-xan ‘to have wet feet.’ pu?:pu?(?)c-xan-4kán ‘my feet are wet.’
√puc (2) (?): púc-”-am ‘to put down-feathers on one’s head (as part of spiritual training or religious ceremony).’ || Cf. pú<px-c-qan (√puc (3)).
√puc (3) (?): pú<px-c-qan ‘Pacific Anemone’ (literally “woolly head”), Anemone multifida. || Possibly related to √puc (2).
pack4 ‘leaf:’ ka.hálh_a ?i.pack4_a ‘April’ (literally, “the leaves have
appeared”). || PS *packl ‘leaf’ (K72).

— pác:pcät4, pác:pæckt4 ‘leaves, foliage.’

\[\sqrt{pack}^w\] (1) ‘to strain:’ ka.n.pcékt^w-k a F ‘to strain one’s back.’ || Cf.

\[\sqrt{pack}^w\] (2).

\[\sqrt{pack}^w\] (2) ‘to break off ( ):’ pác^w-æq^w ‘to break off a fish’s head.’ || Cf.

pack (1).

páca? ‘digging stick.’ || PS *pac/a? ‘digging stick’ (K72).

— pác?-až ‘Oceanspray’ (the wood of which is used for making digging sticks, “ironwood”), Holodiscus discolor. || See also \[\sqrt{wá<\dot{w}>t-až}\].

\[\sqrt{pas}\] (?): pas-q ‘to fart (noiselessly).’ || PIS *pas ‘to break wind’ (K177), CSLT *pas ‘to air’ (K226).

— s.pas-q ‘a fart.’

\[\sqrt{pas}\] (?,): n.pas:pas-4nïwït (*) ‘soft spot on side of body, between lowest rib and hip:’ ħa(?)s ti.n.pas:pas-4nïwït-a, kæ:kāw ti.n.s.śífil-a ‘my side is hurting, (because) I have run far.’

\[\sqrt{pas}\] (1): pa(?)/s ‘swelling goes down.’

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

— pás-alex^wca4 (Unidentified plant, possibly the same as pás-alcka?; the leaves of pás-alex^wca4 can be blown up like a balloon; the leaves are rubbed together and then put on a swollen spot.)

\[\sqrt{pas}\] (2): s.pas (*) ‘draw in mountain, bigger than s.?uk^w.’ || 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. \[\sqrt{puc}\] (1).

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

— pús-lurínx^w ‘wet land, wet ground.’

pušpił ‘baseball.’ || Borrowing from English.

pasít M ‘butterfly.’ (Also used to refer to white butterflies, in contrast to

\[\sqrt{nak}^w\] ǔl ‘(coloured) butterfly.’)

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

— psuš-až ‘Bitter Cherry tree.’

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

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

psël ‘daylight:’ suqʷ-əm-wít,kʷu? ay? láti?, pálæ? s.qit, put, ñap, psël múta? ta.nük”-a s.qit ‘they were skinning one whole day and evening (right into the evening), and the next day from daybreak on.’

— psël-almen ‘dawn.’

— s.psel-tæn ‘East.’ || The combination of the nominalizer s and the suffix -tæn ‘implement’ or ‘setting’ is unusual, since -tæn itself is already nominalizing; cf. s.ñáp-tæn, s.ñál-əl-tæn and s.ñáx-tæn for the same combination.

— psël-nuxʷ ‘to get somewhere when it is already daylight.’

psáx-əm ‘to gather firewood, to get firewood from the woods’ (in contrast to kʷám-sláp ‘to get firewood from the woodpile.’) || Cf.

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


√pañ ‘to sew (?):’ pæn-xæn ‘to make moccasins.’ Cf. s.pæn:pháqs (√phæqs).

√pañ ‘to share (?):’ || Found only in combinations with suffixes referring to ‘food.’ Cf. also √pal?-.

pañ-c ‘to have a meal with others, get a meal from others:’ cíxʷ-kaq

pañ-c ‘we went to have a meal with other people (i.e., other people shared their meal with us);’ símæʔ,maq 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-min-
c-as ‘he had a meal with me (got a meal from me);’ pañ-c-mín-4kan kʷ-s.Bill ‘I got a meal from Bill.’ || Normally, -c glottalizes the n in –min; the presence of -min, rather than -miñ, in pañ-c-min might therefore be a misrecording.

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

— pañ-acín ‘to be just in time for a meal:’ pañ-acín-4kaxʷ ‘you are just in time for a meal;’ pút-kaxʷ ġu? pañ-acín id.

√pun (1): pun (A) ‘to be found:’ pún-wit ‘they were found;’ pún-4ka

?ay4 wa? laʔʷ-ilx ‘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-am-wit ‘we found them, they were found;’ pún-taní-4kan ‘I found them;’ l.cʔa ᵗ.pún-an ‘this is where I found it;’ huẏ-4kan tiʔ pun, ᵗ.s.wát-as kʷ-a ġiíq-mín-c-as ᵗ.ás-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-an ‘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-an-4kan ‘I found it by accident.’

— púkpeh ‘to find s.t. by accident, to find s.t. one is not looking for, intr.:’ púkpeh ti-s.tárn-as á̤.ka ‘he found s.t. (whatever it is);’ púkpeh-4kan ki-xʷʔít-a s.qlaw ‘I found a lot of money;’ púkpeh-4kan ki-xʷʔít-a s.qʷal ‘I found many berries.’

|| Borrowing from English.

— s.púkpeh ‘s.t. found:’ s.tárn-as,ka ti-s.púkpeh-4kan s.a ‘he found s.t. (but I don’t know what he found).’

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

pint-án ‘to paint s.t., tr.:’ pint-án-as ti,ƛláy-s.a ‘he painted his canoe.’

|| Borrowing from English.

páñən ‘to catch s.o. in the act:’ pánən-4kan ?i,waʔ,náqʷ-ʔ-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 an is the transitivizer -ən.

pankʷúpa ‘Vancouver.’ || Borrowing from English.
— pankʷúph-amx ‘person from Vancouver, Vancouverite.’

√pňáqs ‘packsack (?)’: s.pañ:pnáqs ‘packsack for on horse, attached to pack saddle.’ || Cf. √pañ.

pañhán (*) (Meaning unclear, only recorded in the expression xʷʔáy₃uʔ? pañhán ‘don’t you dare!’, where, according to my consultant, the meaning of pñhán is not ‘to dare.’) || It is unclear whether an is a part of the root or the transitivizer -an.

pnaʔ ‘milt.’
√paƛ̕ : ka.páƛ̕_a F (*) ‘to get bruised, abraded.’
√paṭ ‘thick:’ pāṭ:pāṭ-am ‘to have a “thick” feeling’ (meaning hard to explain, according to my consultants). || Cf. pāṭuṭ. PS *pəṇ, *pə̱-u/əṭ ‘thick (layer)’ (K74).
— pāṭ:pāṭ-əc ‘to have a “thick” feeling in one’s mouth, after eating tart berries.’
— pāṭ-ánis ‘thick board.
púṭ-xal, púṭ-un ‘to boil s.t., intr., tr.:’ púṭ-xal kʷu₃uʔ? ‘to boil some water;’ húy-kan púṭ-un tiʔ qwʔaʔ₃uʔ.a ‘I am going to boil the water;’ wáʔ₃uṭ maṭ púṭ-un ‘you’d better boil it!’ || PIS *pùṭ ‘to splash, froth’ (K177).
— púṭ=əṭ ‘to boil, be boiling:’ plan waʔ? púṭ=əṭ ‘it is already boiling.’
— pùṭ=əṭ-úl ‘overboiled.’
— pùṭ=ə-áτqʷaʔ ‘boiling water (on river, when rough; when boiling due to heating).’
— pəṭ:pùṭ=əṭ ‘rapids.’
— s.pùṭ ‘boiled.’
— s.púṭ-xal ‘s.t. boiled, s.t. to be boiled:’ s.púṭ-xal tiʔ kʷu₃cīkən ‘that is a boiling chicken.
pūṭ ‘thick (layer or cloth).’ || Cf. √pəṭ.
— pūṭ-al-icəʔ ‘thick bark.’
— pút-ílap ‘thick pants, pants made of thick material.’

√pál (1): pál-an ‘to pull s.t. in with a stick or hook (e.g., s.t. floating in the water), tr.’

√pál (2) ‘genital/abdominal area.’ || See the two derivations below for etymological information.

— s.pl-áp ‘buttocks, rump.’ (also ‘hip,’ according to some consultants.) || PIS *s-pl-áp ‘buttocks’ (K177).

— s.pál-q ‘penis.’ || PS *s-pálq ‘penis’ (K73).

√pál (3): unique variant of √pál in pál-l-áp.

√pál : pál-p ‘to be lost, get lost:’ pál-p-kán ‘I am lost;’ plán-at-áñ wa? pál-p ‘it looks like we are lost already;’ plán-tú-áñ wa? pál-p ‘we are lost already.’

— pál-p-s ‘to lose s.t., tr.:’ pál-p-s-kán tu? ni n.kapúh a ‘I lost my coat.’

— n.pál-p-ánwas ‘not feeling good, e.g., when a close relative dies.’

— n.pál-p-áq ‘to lose one’s head.’

— pál-p+s.qáxa? ‘to lose a horse.’

— pál=l-áp ‘to get sold:’ plán-tu? pál=l-áp ni č+qáxa? wa? huž ?áy-n-an ‘the horse that I was going to buy has already been sold;’ pál=l-áp tu? ‘it got sold out.’ || The deglottalization of l to l accompanying the final reduplication, is unique to pál=l-áp. According to Bill Edwards, pál=l-áp is the M variant of the F form tát=a=t-áp.

— pál=l-áp-s ‘to sell s.t., tr.:’ pál=l-áp-s-ás tu? ni kapúh a s.úrm-n-ax ‘he sold the coat you gave him;’ pál=l-áp-s-kán tu? tákəm ná+ an.s.táw-m a ‘I sold everything I was selling.’

— n.pál-c-án ‘to reject advice, to not take s.o.’s word, tr.:’ n.pál-c-án-c-as ‘he rejected my advice.’

— pál+a+t+çítx ‘newcomer, stranger:’ nút.?iž kála? xlí-t-n-as, ?izá-wna ?i s.?ix“úr-máx” a, cún-əm wi s.nímu+ “pál+a+t+çítx” ‘those were the first ones he invited, those strangers; we call them “pál+a+t+çítx”.’

pál-xal, pál-an ‘to spread out berries to dry:’ nás-kan pál-xal ‘I am going to dry some berries;’ nás-çítx ?izá pál-an ‘go and spread these out!’ || See also k”úz-xal, k”úz-un. PS *pi/al ‘to scatter, smudge’ (K72).
According to Joe Joseph, this term is used mostly for children.

**pił-xal, pił-in** ‘to widen s.t. (esp., a horse-shoe), intr., tr.’ || Cf. ụpińw.

**ụpul** (Sound-imitating word?): ụpul-áka? (A) ‘to drum;’ (B) ‘a drum.’ || Cf. ụpum.

— ụpul-ákʔ-ám ‘to drum.’

**ụpul** (1): n.ụpul, ụpul ‘to fall overboard, to drown after falling overboard;’ tqiš-kan tu? n.ụpul ‘I nearly drowned;’ n.ụpul tu? ni n.s.qać-azʔ.a ‘my father drowned (after falling overboard.)’ || Also recorded n.ụpul. PS *ụpul ‘to tip over’ (K73).

**ụpul** (2) ‘to stash away;’ s.ụpul ‘stash made by an animal (esp., nuts stashed away by squirrel).’ || Cf. ụula.

— ụpu-ř-ářx‘ area where squirrel stashes nuts.’

— ụpu-ř-h-am ‘to look for nuts stashed away by squirrel:’ cíx‘-kař ụpu-h-am ‘we went to look for nuts;’ wa? ụpu-h-am-wit ‘they are looking for nuts.’ || Underlying form: ụpu-a-am.

ụula ‘maggots when still in their eggs (e.g., maggots in egg on dried salmon).’ || Possibly related to ụpul (2) through a common meaning ‘(collection of) seed-like objects.’

— ụpu-ř-án-am ‘to be infested with maggots.’

s.ụlam ‘prairie, flat land.’ || Possibly related to ụpul-xal, ụpul-an through a common meaning ‘spread out.’ PS *pał ‘thin, flat’ (K72).

— n.ụlmaq‘ flat mountain top.’

s.ụlman ‘calf of leg.’ || Possibly contains the suffix -man ‘instrument, implement.’ PS *s-ụl-mn ‘calf of leg’ (K73).

piłút-am, piłútʔ-am ‘to play baseball.’ || Borrowing from French pelote (possibly via English/Spanish ‘pelota’).

n.ụlis-átq‘aʔ ‘Holy Water.’ || The root is borrowed from English ‘bless.’

plisman ‘policeman.’ See saw-ín-an and k‘w-z-ixl for examples. || Borrowing from English.

plan (A) ‘old, bygone, past:’ n ál-ú-út-tan ‘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-řkan
wa? tayt ‘I am hungry already;’ plán-4kan wa? cuk’ ‘I am finished already;’ plán ni? tu? wa? ptak ‘that is past, that is an old story (so don’t refer to it);’ plán-4kax’ha wa? mays-an-cút ‘have you made yourself up already?;’ plán-4kan 4áp-an 4.?inwat-án, tu? ‘I already forgot what I said.’ || Also recorded as lan, a result of aphaeresis (see Van Eijk 1997/7.1).

plaun ‘brown.’ || Borrowing from English.

s.plant, s.plant ‘skunk.’ || PS *s-palan ‘skunk.’

plánsman ‘Frenchman’: áák,k”u? ká.ti?, pút,k”u?, ëu? cíx”-almân k”húž-i ?í4en lá.ti? ?í,wa?,k”zús-əm l.c?a l_ta,sám? a, ta_plánsəmnə ‘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? ?í_nuk”-an-tán-ih-an ‘it is then that I helped them.’ || Generally rejected in favour of pinání?, and indeed possibly a contamination between láni? and plan.

√pálk”: pál<la>k” ‘dust rises.’ || Cf. pluk”.

— s.pál<la>k” ‘dust.’

— s.pálk”-úm-tən ‘column of dust going way up, signalling that people are coming.’ (Also the name of a mountain.)

— pálk”-í<k”>ləx ‘to whirl up dust (grouse, chicken, horse).’

pluk” ‘to smoke (like smoke coming from a fire):’ wá?, ëu? wa? pluk” ‘it keeps smoking’ || Cf. √pálk”.

— pluk”-sút ‘to smoke by itself, without fire.’

— n.plük”-tən ‘stove pipe.’

s.pálk”áp (*) ‘pink pitch from Bull Pine (s.?áp4q”až).’

s.pálk”áqs (*) ‘bald eagle.’ || Possibly borrowed from Shuswap s.plq”-eqs

id. (Kuipers 1974:141). The more common Lillooet term is pq-us.

pálx”-án ‘to stick s.t. out (from s.t.), tr.:’ pálx”-án ti s.k”-ákst’a ‘stick out your hand! (e.g., from a tent).’ || PS *pálx” ‘pierce, pop out’ (K73).

— s.pálx” ‘sticking out from s.t. (e.g., from a pocket or a house):’ wa?

— s.pálx” ‘it is sticking out.’

— s.pá<pl>ləx” ‘to stick out a little bit.’
— ka.pláxʷ-a ‘to pop out (e.g., potatoes from the ground).’
— pəlxʷ-ánis ‘just showing (edge of s.t., e.g., an underskirt).’

√pəl?ː (?): pəl?-acíñ ‘to be on time to get a meal at s.o.’s place.’ || This form, and pəl?-acíñ-min ‘to get a meal from s.o., tr.,’ are probably based on an incorrect mixture of pəl?-acíñ ‘to eat by oneself’ (see pála?) and pən?-acíñ ‘to be just in time for a meal’ (√pañ).

da? pəl?-a s.QUIT, ti.páλ?, a s.ná.naxʷ ?áčx-n-am, plan wa? n.ka₇xʷ-úṣ ‘one day, one morning he was found (literally, “seen”) with his head cut off;’ s.ʔístk₇_a lá.kʷu?, wa? lá.kʷu? pala? kʷú?.łu? ?iž.kʷu.?úxʷalmixʷ ‘there was this one group of people living together in an underground house over there;’ pala? .łu? ?iž.kʷu.?úxʷalmixʷ lá.kʷu? kʷa?as.ckptxʷ lá.kʷu? s.ʔístk₇_a ‘this one group of people was living in an underground house over there.’ || CeS *pala?, 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-kan nųkʷ?:-an-ci-n, niʔ t.s.nukʷ?-an-c-axʷ-aºtúʔ.a na.s.pála?-s.a ‘I will help you, because you helped me once.’

— pəl?-ám ‘one row (e.g., of potatoes).’

— pəl?-ac ‘to eat by oneself.’ || Rejected by some speakers in favour of pəl?-acíñ (see below).

— pəl?-ac-miʔ ‘to eat s.t. by oneself, tr.:’ pəl?-ac-miʔ-as.túʔ.łu? ‘he ate it all by himself;’ plán.łu? wa? ?áma kʷ.s.pal?-ac-miʔ-as.łúʔ.tiʔ, čaqʷ-aŋ-ás.łuʔ s.niʔ ‘it is o.k., already that he eats it all by himself, let him eat it.’ || Rejected by some speakers in favour of pəl?-acíñ-min (see below). However, the fact that the second example sentence with pəl?-ac-miʔ above is from a story told by Bill Edwards vouches for its correctness.

— pəl?-acíñ ‘to eat by oneself.’

— pəl?-acíñ-min ‘to eat s.t. by oneself, tr.:’ pəl?-acíñ-min-ás.tuʔ.łuʔ

nəʔ-s.ʔc̕q-áp.a ‘he ate the mashed berries by himself.’

— n.páλ?-us ‘single, one single thing:’ wáʔ.łuʔ n.páλ?-us ti.s.ƛ̓p-íwən-s.a ‘he’s only got a shirt on.’

— pəl?-us-ám ‘one group of people (family, tribe, etc.):’ pəl?-us-
...\(\text{aam, tiz, hu? k"u, tux"alniw} \) ‘they are from the same family.’

— palʔ-ásqət ‘one day.’

— palʔ-aszanuxʷ ‘one year, one year old:’ ni_palʔ-aszanuxʷə ‘one year before (the last year), two years ago.’ || Cf. ʔi_ʔanuxʷ-m-əs.

— palʔ-azá₂³nuxʷ ‘one year old animal.’

— palʔ-usa? ‘one piece of fruit, potato, dollar.’

— palʔ-a₄q"āwt ‘one group of people (e.g., people walking together, or relatives):’ palʔ-a₄q"awt-kálap ‘you folks are one group.’

— palʔ-i₄až ‘one tree bush, plant.’

— palʔ-ulmáxʷ ‘one spot:’ q"acáč, k"u? múta? píxəm, ʔúk< Vaughan-us-n-as
  ni?_cįʔə 1_tí palʔ-ulmáxʷə ‘he went out hunting again, he gathered the deer in one spot, and he killed them all.’

— palʔ-alc-əm, palʔ-alc-ən ‘to visit people, intr., tr.:’ cįx"-kaxʷ_ha palʔ-alc-əm ‘did you go for a visit?’

— palʔ-alc-ənx-min ‘to visit s.o., tr.’ See sáy:saž (\(\sqrt{\text{saž}}\)) for an example.

— palʔ-álikst ‘one sheet (of paper).’

— palʔ-alqʷ ‘one cylindrical object (tree, log, stick):’ palʔ-alqʷ lá tí? tí_s_yápə ‘that tree is standing by itself;’ palʔ-alqʷ lá tí? ti_calis-
  áža ‘that cherry tree is standing by itself.’

— palʔ-ul-wíʔ, ti_n.slam-álhə ‘I have just one bottle;’ palʔ-ul-wíʔ, ŋu? ti_n.wáknə ‘I have just one wagon.’ See s.ʔúq"aʔ for an additional example.

— palʔ-qíʔ ‘one year old buck.’ || See also next item.

— palʔ-ák?qaʔ \(\text{id. as palʔ-qíʔ}\) (preceding item).

— palʔ+a₄+cítxʷ ‘next-door neighbour:’ húy-ɨkaensed lá tí? ʔaʔ, niš, ŋu? s.wáž-
  am_s tís_yáʔxʔ_a lá.k"u?, cúwaʔ-s ʔi_palʔ+a₄+cítxʷə ʔá.k"u? s.ʔút-kaə_a ‘we were just about to eat when the pup of our next-door neighbours barked.’ || Rejected by some speakers as a possible confusion with palʔ+a₄+cítxʷ ‘stranger.’ However, the form
  palʔ+a₄+cítxʷ (cítxʷ ‘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.

\[\text{16}\]
— pâ<p>la? ‘one person:’ ?i.xiʔ-as, wá? kʷu? ta.pâ<p>l?_a s.qayxʷ, ta.s.əmʔám-s_a, n.k̓ ə:k̓ aʔás ?i.s.cm-ált-s_a, l.kʷú-na n.ʔ̓ is-tn_a ‘a long time ago, there was this one man, his wife, (and) his three children, over there at n.ʔ̓ is-tan (Bridge River).’
— pa<p>la?-sút ‘to be all by oneself.’
— pâ<p>la? ‘one animal:’ pút_ha,kt̓ tákə̑m-4kȃ̱̓ n̓s s.zaxən-s-táli kʷu.pâ<p>lʔ̓.ʔ̓ uʔ? číʔ ‘do we really all have to go to pack one deer?’
— n.pâ<p>l?-aʔʷ ‘one egg.’ || Also one of the author’s nicknames, based on the phonetic similarity between ‘one egg’ and ‘Van Eijk.’
— pâk=ɬaʔ ‘to come together, to get together (e.g., people, or two rivers at a confluence):’ pâk=ɬaʔ ?iʔuxʷalmíxʷ-a ‘the people got together.’
— pi:pálaʔ ‘(to do) one thing at a time:’ pi:pálaʔ ʔ̓ uʔ? kʷən_cíxʷ ‘I go once in a while.’
— pi:pâl?-usaʔ ‘(to take, eat, etc.) one piece of fruit at a time.’
— pi:pâl?-alqʷ ‘(to handle) one stick, log, etc., at a time.’
— pi:pâ<p>laʔ ‘one by one, one at a time (people).’ || See qʷunuʷ for an example.
— pâl?-upst M ‘eight.’ || For the derivation of ‘eight’ from ‘one’ see also Shuswap, as discussed in Kuipers 1974:56.
— pâ<p>l?-upst M ‘eight animals.’
— n.pâl:pâl?-upst M ‘eight persons.’
— pâl?-úʔ>pst F (A) ‘eight (objects);’ (B) ‘eight animals.’
— n.pâl:pâl?-úʔ>pst F ‘eight persons.’
√piʔaʔ : pâ:pîʔaʔ ‘to swing (children’s game).’
— pâ:pîʔaʔ-tən ‘a swing.’
√pâk (1): pâk-an ‘to partially flatten a convex surface, tr.’ || Cf. √pâq.
— s.pâk ‘partially flattened.’
— ka.pâk_a ‘(convex surface) gets partially flattened, is made less convex:’ ka.pâk_a ?ay4 ‘it got flattened.’
— s.pk-úl-wi4 ‘flat bottle, mickey.’
— s.pâk:pl-úl-wi4 ‘square bottle.’
— n.pâk-lʔ̓ a qs F ‘to have a flat nose.’ || The M variant is n.piʔ-təqs.
√pák (2): s.pák ‘stone club.’
píkca ‘picture, photograph.’ || Borrowing from English.
— píkch-an ‘to take a picture of s.t., tr.:’ píkch-án-4kan ti,calá4.a ‘I took a picture of the lake;’ píkch-án-4kax’w ti,tmíx’w.a kála? ʔə4.k’w.s.náš-cu ʔúx’al ‘take a picture of the land before you go home!’
— píkca-tán ‘camera.’

s.pukaní ‘mouse-coloured horse (possibly dun horse).’
pák’-ən ‘to spill s.t. (esp., solids, but also liquids), tr.:’ pák’-ən ti,q’wúʔ.a ‘spill the water!’ || See also √pík’. PS *pák’/q’ ‘to spill, pour’ (K72).
— n.pák’-xál, n.pák’-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’-ən ʔá.ti? ti,lasák.a ‘empty the sack there!’
— ka.pák’-s.a ‘to spill s.t. by accident, tr.:’ ka.pák’-s-kan.a ‘I spilled it by accident.’
— n.pák’-c-árm ‘to put s.t. (e.g., sugar, snuff) into one’s mouth, intr.’ || Apparently used less often than n.ʔúk’-c-árm.
— n.pák’-álnaq ‘to spill berries (from basket worn on back).’
— pák’-um (*) (Unidentified game with three dice.)
— pák’:pák’ ‘to keep spilling:’ waʔ pák’:pák’ ti,q’wúʔ.a ‘the water keeps spilling.’
√pák’ (1): pák’-xal, pák’-ən ‘to slice s.t., to split s.t. (e.g., cedar roots), intr., tr.’ || Cf. √pák’ (2).
— s.pá:pak’ ‘strip of salmon, sliced salmon.’
— pá:pak’-ərm ‘to make a few s.pá:pak’, to slice s.t. (meat, etc.), intr.’
— pak’-áž ‘strips of cedar wood (from cedar sticks).’ || Cf. pk’-áż.
— pak’-áž-am ‘to make pak’-áž, intr.’ || Cf. pá<k>q’-ərm.
— pk’-áž ‘split cedar roots.’ || Cf. pak’-áž.
— pak’-wíltan, pak’-wíltan, pk’-iltan ‘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.

\( \sqrt{påk^w} \) (2): ka.påk\(^w\)_a ‘away one goes:’ ka.påk\(^w\)-kan\_a ?ay\(4\) ‘away I went;’ ka.påk\(^w\)-wit\_á\_tu⁷ ‘away they went.’ || Possibly a metaphorical use of \( \sqrt{påk^w} \) (1), similar to ‘to slice’ as a golfing term.

\( \sqrt{pík^w} : s.pi(?k\(w\) ‘crumb, s.t. broken off:’ ?i\_s.pi(?k\(w\)-s\(a\) ta\_s.mánx\_a ‘the crumbs of tobacco.’ || \( \sqrt{pík^w} \) is possibly a variant of \( \sqrt{påk^w} \) (see påk\(^w\)-an), required by interior glottalization (see Van Eijk 1997/13.1.1).

— pi(?k\(w\)-ac ‘to spill crumbs when eating dry food (e.g., crackers or biscuits).’

— s.pi(?k\(w\)-ac ‘spilled crumb of dry food (crackers or biscuits).’

puk\(w\) ‘book.’ || Borrowing from English.

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

páx\(laq\) ‘Yellow Cedar,’ \( Chamaecyparis nootkatensis \). || CSLT *pax\(alaq\) ‘yellow cedar’ (K226).

\( \sqrt{pæx^w} \) (1): pæx\(^w\)-p ‘gassy, to have gas on the stomach.’ || Cf. \( \sqrt{pæx^w} \) (2) and n.på(?)x\(w\) (\( \sqrt{pæx^w} \) (2)).

— pæx\(^w\)-p-á\(mæx\) ‘to have gas on the stomach.’

\( \sqrt{pæx^w} \) (2): ‘to blow:’ pæx\(^w\)-qs ‘no-see-um fly.’ (Comment by consultants: “You sneeze them out all the time.”) || Variant of \( \sqrt{pux^w} \) (see púx\(^w\)-xal). Cf. also \( \sqrt{pæx^w} \) (1) and \( \sqrt{ph} \).

\( \sqrt{pax^w} \) (1): pa(?)x\(w\) ‘to give up, be fed up:’ pa(?)x\(w\)-kán k\(w\)ансwa,k\(w\)zús\(a\)n ‘I quit working, I got fed up with working.’ || PS *pax\(w\) ‘faded, stale’ (K77).

— pa(?)x\(w\)-mín ‘to get fed up with s.t., s.o., to get tired of s.t., s.o., tr.:’ pa(?)x\(w\)-mín+kan ti\_n.kapúh\_a ‘I got tired of my coat;’ stáx\(w\)-kán,žú? wa? pa(?)x\(w\)-mín ?i\_s.čúq\(w\)aż\(ə\) ‘I am really fed up with fish (tired of eating fish);’ pa(?)x\(w\)-mín-twál-wit ‘they got tired of each other.’

— pa(?)x\(w\)-s ‘to quit s.t., tr.:’ pa(?)x\(w\)-s-kán ta\ns.záy-tn\_a ‘I quit my job.’

— pa(?)x\(w\)-úlmæx\(w\) ‘to get tired of the land.’

— pa(?)x\(w\)-lác ‘to get tired of sexual intercourse.’
√paxʷ (2): n.paq(ʔ)xʷ ‘gassed (in the stomach), gassy.’ || Not recognized by all consultants, who interpret this form as an incorrect variant of pa(ʔ)xʷ ‘to give up, be fed up.’

púxʷ-xal, púxʷ-un ‘to blow (on s.t.), intr., tr.::’ púxʷ-xal-4kan ‘I blew;’

púxʷ-un-4kan tiʔ-qʷúʔ-a ‘I blew on the water (e.g., to cool it off):’ púxʷ-un-4kan tiʔ-káln-a ‘I blew the candle out.’ || Cf. √pəxʷ (2), paw.

— n.púxʷ-tən ‘sail.’
— puxʷ-tn-ála ‘mast.’

pəq ‘white.’ || Cf. √paq (1, 2). PS *pəq ‘white’ (K75).

— pq-am ‘white, whiter:’ qʷic-ən-4kan, níʔ-∂u? s.ka.pq-ám-s.a ‘I washed (laundered) it, so it got whiter.’

— pq-álius ‘almost white, off-white:’ pq-álius tiʔ-qmút-s.a ‘his hat is almost white.’

— pí(ʔ)<p>q-aʔ4 ‘really white.’

— s.paq-míx F ‘Swan.’ Likely the Trumpeter Swan, Cygnus buccinator, which is a regular passage migrant on lakes in Lillooet territory. || Shuswap s·paq-míx ‘swan’ (Kuipers 1974:142). See also qəp-míx (√paq (2)).


— n.pq-úlməxʷ, pq-úlməxʷ ‘white clay.’

— pq-álc ‘limestone; any white rock.’
— s.pq-áž-álc ‘(white) quartz.’

— pq-á<x>tkʷaʔ ‘White Lake’ (close to Pavilion).

— pq-as ‘white meat, esp. in spawning salmon (particularly spring salmon).’

— n.paq-q ‘to have a white behind (like deer).’

— n.paq-qín-úpaʔ ‘white-tailed:’ n.paq-qín-úpaʔ tiʔ,ta,č+s.qáxʔ,a ‘that
horse has a white tail.

- **paq-w** (A) ‘white animal;’ (B) ‘to have white hair:’ **plan wa? ka.paq-q-w-a** ‘he already got white hair.’
- **paq-w-ám** ‘to get white or grey hair.’
- **s.paq:paq** ‘“White” Saskatoon Berry’ (a variety of **s.caq-w-äm** ‘Saskatoon Berry,’ see there).

√**paq** (1): **pa(?)_q** ‘red-hot:’ **pa(?)_q ti.n.táms-tn.a** ‘the stove is red-hot.’

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

- **pa(?)_q-álc** ‘stove is red-hot.’
- **pa(?)_q-ánwas** ‘to have heartburn.’

√**paq** (2): ‘white, light of colour:’ **paq:paq** ‘light of colour (a little lighter than λaq:lixq).’ || Cf. **paq** and √**paq** (1).

- **paq:paq** ‘light of colour (a little lighter than λaq:lixq).’
- **paq-äm** ‘mouldy.’
- **paq-m-áaq** ‘to have white or grey hair.’

√**paq** (3): **paq** ‘to get one’s lesson:’ **paq-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.’
- **paq-c-añ** ‘to teach s.o. a lesson, to make s.o. feel sorry, tr.:’ **wa? kans.paq-c-añ-it-as ti.s.kix-æz?-ih_a, pápt-s.a.Åu? wa? ſw”uýt ‘they wanted to make their mother feel sorry, because she slept always.’

s.pañ (*) ‘dishpan.

**paq”-xál, paq”-æn** ‘to split s.t., intr., tr.:’ **wa? paq”-n-ás** ‘he is splitting it.’ || Generally, **paq”-xál, paq”-æn** refer to splitting material other than firewood. For the latter, one uses **sìx”q-äm** (√**saq**).

- **paq”-pq”-æn** ‘to split into several pieces, tr.’
- **pá<q”-æn** (A) F ‘to make shakes, to work with froe;’ (B) M to make **pak”-áz”** (synonymous with **pak”-áz-am**).
- **pá<q”-man** ‘froe.’

**paq”** ‘to have a look:’ **paq”-kan** ‘I had a look;’ **néš-kan paq” ki wa? cwi-ú<kw>sa? ‘I am going to have a look at the soccer match.’
— páqw⁻en⁻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.:’ páqw⁻en⁻s ti,píph,a ‘to have a look at the paper.’

— s.páqw⁻s ‘to be looking at s.t., watch s.t., tr.: plan wa? ?ikʔaʔž kʷasu,s,páqw⁻s-tumuš ‘you have been looking at us enough.’

— páqw⁻alikst ‘to read.’

— páqw⁻:pá<p>q⁻ ‘just looking around, doing nothing.’

páqw⁻u? ‘to be afraid.’ || CSLT *paq⁻u, *paq⁻u ‘to be scared, afraid’ (K220).

— páqw⁻u?-xal, páqw⁻⁻an ‘to scare people, intr., tr.:’ paq⁻⁻án⁻caš ‘he scared me,’ paq⁻⁻án⁻as ?i,n.s,kʷam:kʷú<kʷ>mit,a ‘he scared my children.’

— páqw⁻u?-min ‘to be afraid of s.t., s.o., tr.:’ wá?⁻kán páqw⁻u?-min ti,s,qáxʔ,a ‘I am afraid of the dog,’ wa? paq⁻u?-min-as ta,n.sáo<s>qʷž,a ?i,s,ká<k>γət,a ‘my younger sister is afraid of spiders.’

— paq⁻⁻:páqw⁻u?-xal ‘trying to scare people:’ wa? paq⁻⁻:páqw⁻u?-xal ‘he is trying to be scary.’

— paq⁻⁻:páqw⁻⁻ú<ʔ>4 ‘afraid of everything.’

páx⁻an ‘to put s.t. in between s.t., tr.’

— ka,páx,a ‘to get stuck between things (after falling or slipping through):’ ka,páx⁻xan⁻kán,a ‘my foot got stuck (as I was walking along).’

páx-xal, páx⁻an ‘to scrape s.t. (e.g., s.ʔixʷ ‘cherry bark’), to scrape off hair (e.g., from a pigskin) or bark, intr., tr.’ || PIS *pax ‘to plane, whittle, scrape, scratch’ (K178).

— páx⁻alq⁻, páx⁻alq⁻⁻am, páx⁻alq⁻⁻en ‘to scrape a stick, to take the rough surface off, intr., tr.’

— páx⁻men ‘any scraping implement.’

— pá<p>₆⁻usaʔ, pa<p>₆⁻usá⁻en ‘to peel fruit., intr., tr.’

— ka,páx,a ‘to get scraped (off)’ (more or less synonymous with ka.ʔiix⁻a:)’ ka,páx⁻xan⁻kán,a ‘my foot (or leg) got scraped with s.t. sharp (e.g., a knife).’

— pəx:pəx:páx ‘to keep peeling.’
'bedrock; hardpan (under paydirt).'
— píx-man F 'bedrock.'

píxam 'to hunt:' nás-kam píxam k‘w’u-míxat ‘I am going to hunt bear;’
pápt.k‘w’u wa? ?í?wa? ñas.píxam ?í.ksáytkaš-s.a ‘he always came along when his friends went out hunting;’ fál:kš u.s.qáyxw, ?á<}>xα k‘wa.píxam ‘a strong man, good at hunting.’ || The sequence am may be a variant of the intransitivizer -am. PIS *píx ‘to hunt’ (K178).

pák-w-xál, pák-w-an ‘to squirt s.t. out (on s.t.), intr., tr. (with particular reference to Indian doctor squirting water on a patient):’ pák-w-n-ám ‘he was squirted on (by the Indian doctor).’
— ka.pák-w-s.a ‘to squirt out by accident, tr.’ See cúwa for an example.
— pák-w-p ‘to splash (water, when split by a speedboat, or when running in a rapid stream and hitting a stick or rock).’
— n.pák-w-p-ána? ‘enveloped by splash or spray of water; to splash like water bomb dropped from helicopter.’
— ka.n.pák-w-λ-αqs.a ‘to have a (sudden) nosebleed.’
— n.pák-w-úqs ‘to have a (continuous) nosebleed.’ || Some consultants reject the prefix n- in this word.
— s.pák-w-íca?, s.ta.pák-w-íca? ‘appaloosa.’ (So named because its skin is splashed with different colours.)

pák-t ‘pubic hair.’

pák-w-ácm-αm (*) ‘to have a snack, or a cup of tea.’

vrəs : pər-p ‘pale, faded.’ || Cf. vrəs. PIS *pər ‘faded, grey’ (K178).
— pər-p-álus ‘fading (of colour).’
— pər.p-əm ‘grey, greyish, light (of colour).’ (Largely synonymous with pər.pá below.)
— pər.pər-ámnst ‘almost white.’
— pər.p-álus ‘kind of light, almost white.’
— pər-p-ús ‘pale in the face.’
— pər-p-áλq ‘faded tree (dried out after bark has come off).’
— pər-l-aka? ‘limbs (on tree) turn white.’

vrəs : pər.pá ‘grey, greyish; fading, faded.’ || Cf. vrəs and in particular pər.pá-αm.
— pá(ʔa)ʷ ‘pale, fading, faded.’
— s.t.páʕ-altāxʷ ‘grey horse.’

pəʕʷ-ʔál, pəʕʷ-ʔən ‘to bump, knock (on s.t.), to peck at s.t. (like woodpecker), intr., tr.:’ pəʕʷ-n-ʔit-as ti-latám-a ‘they knocked on the table.’ || PS *pəʕʷ/ʔw ‘to prod, knock, drum’ (K78).

— n.pəʕʷ-c-ʔáʔm ‘to knock on the door, intr.:’ n.pəʕʷ-c-ʔáʔm lá.kʷʔa ‘there is someone knocking at the door.’

— ka.pəʕʷ-a ‘to get knocked, bumped.’ (Only recorded with somatic suffixes, eg., ka.pəʕʷ-us-kán-a ‘I bumped my face;’ ka.pəʕʷ-qʷ-a ‘he bumped his head;’ ka.pəʕʷ-ʔakáʔ-a ‘he bumped his hand, finger.’

píʔʷ-ʔax, píʔʷ-ʔin ‘to spread s.t. out, to make an opening wider, intr., tr.:’ píʔʷ-ʔin-ʔkan ‘I spread it out, made it wider.’ || Cf. píʔʷ-ʔax, píʔʷ-ʔín.

— píʔʷ-c-an ‘to open a bag, hold open a bag.’

— n.píʔʷ-q (A) ‘little groundhog’ (as opposed to s.qʷiʔqʷənt ‘big groundhog’); (B) ‘little s.qʷiʔqʷənt.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.) || The word n.píʔʷ-q (literally, ‘to have one’s bum open’) refers to the squatting posture of this type of groundhog.

— n.píʔʷ-q-ʔam ‘to open one’s bum:’ xi'ils-kʷ-ʔákst-swʔ-a, n.píʔʷ-q-ʔám-t-kaxʷ, níʔł-kʔ-ʔuʔ sʔəwʔ-ʔaʔ-s kʷ-ʔakʔ-ʔmín-ʔaxʷ kʷ-ʔsəʔ-cəʔ-ʔw-ʔin-ʔkst ‘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); xiʔəm-kʷʔ-uʔ ?əʔ-ʔátíʔ, n.píʔʷ-q-ʔám-kʷʔ-uʔ, xi'ils-ʔam.kʷʔ-uʔ ?əʔ-ʔáʔ-s kʷ-ʔákst-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.’


√ph ‘wind, to blow:’ ph-ʔáʔ-ʔam, phál-s-ʔən ‘to winnow beans, berries, etc., intr., tr.’ || Cf. √pəʔʷ (2), and púxʷ-ʔax, púxʷ-ʔun.
√pəw ‘to swell (?):’ s.páw:pəw F ‘lungs.’ || Cf. paw. The M gloss for ‘lungs’ is qʷəp:qʷúp.

paw ‘to swell, be swollen:’ paw ti.n.s.kʷ-ákt_a ‘my hand is swollen;’ paw ti.n.s.qʷáxt_a ‘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.√pəw. PS *paw, *puh, *pu/axʷ ‘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:páw ‘swimming bladder.’
— pəw:pá̂<p>ʷ-alckza?, na.páw-alckza? (idiolectal variants) ‘Rattlesnake-plantain,’ Goodyera oblongifolia. The more common term is “Snakeweed,” which is also applied to naʔwít-upzaʔ (see there).

páwəl ‘after all; now; finally’ (in all recorded cases combined with ?ay4 ‘next; this time; and then’): páwəl ?ay4 wa? cʔas, wáʔ tu? kí(?)<kaʔI ʔiwas.kʷá̃t-əm ‘now he is finally coming, he didn’t want to when we called him;’ páwəl-wit ?ay4 n.kal-im ‘now they finally want to go (they’d better want to go);’ páwəl ?ay4 wa? ?iʔ-əm, wa? kí(?)<kaʔI ʔə[s]s.ná:nətxʷ ‘now she is finally singing, she didn’t want to this morning.’

s.páwəls ‘baking powder.’

páy ‘pie.’ || Borrowing from English.

— páy-am ‘to make a pie:’ xʷʔaz kʷas.ka.páy-am_a kʷ’s.Bill’ Bill does not know how to make a pie.’

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

— píyə-am ‘to go and get beer.’
— piya-cín-əm ‘to drink beer.’

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

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

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

— páyt-s ‘to fight with s.o., tr.:’ páyt-s-kaxʷ ha ti.sámʔə a ‘did you have
a fight with that white guy?’

PAY PAY<PO>YET ‘to quarrel, argue, have an argument.’

PYIAS ‘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.

PYVA (Putative root of PIPYAYQA?).

PYAQ ‘yearling buck.’

P ÁZÍSNAK, S.PÁZÍSNAK M ‘young bird of any kind.’ Since this word was only recorded in M, and since in M the opposition between a and a is neutralized before z (see 4.1), it is possible that the underlying form is PÁZÍSNAK, and that in F we might have this form. || Recorded as s.pZíZaNak by Henry Davis from Sebastian Peter of Fountain. Cf. s.pZAf”a”w and s.pZú<za>? (under s.pzu?).

PZAN ‘to meet s.o., to run into s.o., tr.:’ ÑAK ?AY+ ?á.k”u?, ní+ ÁU? S.PZÁN-AS.KA, 4.S.WÁT-AS.KA ká.ti? k”u.pZÁN-AS ‘while he was going along he met someone, whoever it was that he met;’ ÑAK.k”u?, cíc”w.k”u? ?AY+, PZÁN-AS.k”u? Na.s.núk”wá?-s.a ‘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-WÁT-AN, PZAN-WÁT-AN ‘to meet s.o., to run into s.o., tr.’

(Synonymous with PZAN.)

N-WÁT, N-WÁT-AN ‘to go and meet s.o., intr., tr.:’ NÁS.KAN N-WÁT-AN ni.n.s.k”úz?A ‘I am going to meet my son;’ C7ÁS.KAX”w N-WÁT-AN-C ‘come and meet me!’ || N-WÁT and N-WÁT-AN result from *PZAN-WÁT (not recorded) and PZAN-WÁT-AN through aphaeresis. The semantic difference between N-WÁT-AN and PZAN-WÁT-AN is acknowledged by my consultants.

PZAN-SÚT-AN ‘to bump into s.o., to run into s.o. unexpectedly, tr.:’ PZAN-SUT-AN-C-ÁS.ÁU? ‘he bumped into me.’

KAPZÁN-S.A ‘to catch up to s.o., tr.:’ KAPZÁN-SKAN.A ‘I caught up to him.’ || The additional expected meaning of KAPZÁN-S.A, viz., ‘to bump into s.o., tr.,’ is conveyed through PUN-SÚT-AN. (For the two expected meanings of the combination KAP- plus -A, viz., ‘to
achieve after some trying,’ and ‘to achieve unexpectedly,’ see Van Eijk 1997/18.8.)

s.pzó\"æ\"w (\*) (Unidentified large bird.) || Cf. pazíšnak, s.pazíšnak and s.pzu<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\"um-\$kåx\"w s.pzu? ‘be careful, take care of yourself, buddy.’)

|| PS *s-pyu/a? ‘bird’ (K78).

— s.pzu<za>? ‘bird.’ || Cf. pazíšnak, s.pazíšnak and s.pzó\"æ\"w for the root-initial sequence p(V)z.

— s.pæpzú<za>? ‘birds.’

pá/s-\æm ‘moss, lichen’ (cover term for most mosses and lichens).

— pa?/s-\æm-an/æm ‘to be covered with moss:’ pa?/s-\æm-an/æm ti.s.\ catastrophe_a ‘the roof is covered with moss.’

— pa?/s-\æm-álc ‘Reindeer Lichens.’ (General term for mosses and lichens growing on a rock, Cladina pacifica and other Cladina species.)

— pa?/s-\æm-úrl\æx\w ‘mossy land.’

— pa?/s-\æm-áq\w ‘Wolf lichen’ (“Yellow Tree Moss”), Evernia vulpina.

|| Synonymous with k\æ\-m-ákst.

pú/yax\w ‘mouse:’ n.ka?-as ýå.å/mñtu? ?ay4 ni.pú/yax\w a ‘the mouse must have gone somewhere.’ || The sequence ax\w may refer to ‘earth, soil’ (cf. tmix\w ‘earth, land, soil,’ -úrl\æx\w id.), in which case the portion pu?y might be related to pzu? (s.pzu?), considering that Lillooet z goes back to y. pú/yax\w would then mean ‘earth-animal.’ PIS *pul-úrl\æx\w ‘mole’ (K177).

— pu?yax\w-ám ‘to hunt mice:’ pu?yax\w-ám ti.máw_a ‘the cat is mousing.’

— pu?yax\w-án/æm ‘to be infested with mice:’ pu?yax\w-án-tumúl/æm ‘we got mice.’

— pu?yax\w-án/æm ‘to be eaten by mice:’ pu?yax\w-án/æm ti.sapilí_a ‘the flour is eaten by mice.’

— pé<q>puy\w ‘little mouse.’
\(\ddot{p}\) (?): n.\(\ddot{p}\)-a\(\check{n}\) ‘imbricated design on basket.’ (In this design, the \(\ddot{p}\)úst\(\check{a}\)n (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 \(\check{c}\)l\(\check{a}\) ‘berry basket;’ see also Lobb 1978:9-10 for further details.) || See \(\ddot{p}\)í?-\(\acute{x}\)ál, \(\ddot{p}\)í?-\(\check{a}\)n for etymological information.

\(\acute{p}\)ám-\(\check{a}\)m ‘to get a fire going;’ \(\acute{p}\)ám-\(\check{a}\)m-wit \(\ddot{a}\)y\(\ddot{a}\) ‘they finally got a fire going.’ || \(\acute{p}\)ám-\(\check{a}\)m is possibly a case of final reduplication, rather than a formation with the intransitivizer -\(\check{a}\)m, although the latter possibility is more likely and is the one preferred here.

– \(\acute{p}\)ám-an ‘to throw s.t. into a fire, to burn it, tr.:’ \(\acute{p}\)ám-an-\(\ddot{a}\)kan ‘I threw it into the fire;’ u, \(\ddot{u}\)y-\(\ddot{a}\)kan \(\acute{p}\)ám-an \(\dddot{i}\),q\(\dddot{a}\)\(\dddot{x}\)?-\(i\)\(\dddot{c}\)?-\(i\)\(\ddot{n}\)\(\ddot{a}\) \(\dddot{a}\).\(\dddot{k}\)w\(\ddot{a}\)n=\(\ddot{a}\)n-s\(\ddot{a}\)n ‘Oh, I am going to burn their dog-skins when I get a hold of them.’

– s.\(\acute{p}\)ám-s ‘fire, firewood.’

– \(\acute{p}\)ám-s-\(\check{a}\)m ‘to make a fire, intr.:’ \(\dddot{w}\)á?\(\dddot{a}\)\(\ddot{m}\) \(\acute{p}\)ám-s-\(\check{a}\)m ‘you’d better make a fire!’

– \(\acute{p}\)ám-s-\(\check{a}\)m ‘to get firewood (esp., to get big pieces, like \(\ddot{q}\)\(\ddot{a}\)\(\ddot{q}\)\(\ddot{a}\)).’

\(\dddot{x}\)ák\(\ddot{u}\)tu? \(\acute{p}\)ám-s-\(\check{a}\)m ‘he went to get firewood.’

– n.\(\acute{p}\)ám-s-\(\ddot{a}\)n ‘stove.’ || See \(\ddot{q}\)?\(\ddot{u}\)m-\(\ddot{l}\)\(\ddot{a}\)x for an example.

\(\acute{p}\)úm-xa\(\ddot{a}\), \(\acute{p}\)úm-un ‘to smoke skins, fish, intr., tr.:’ \(\acute{p}\)úm-un-\(\ddot{a}\)kan \(\ddot{t}\)i,\(\ddot{a}\)p\(\ddot{a}\)ž,\(\ddot{a}\)

‘I smoked the hide.’ || PS *\(\acute{p}\)úm ‘to darken by smoking, smoke color’ (K80).

\(\ddot{p}\)á\(\ddot{c}\)-\(\ddot{a}\)n ‘to trample down grass, tr.’

– \(\ddot{p}\)á\(\ddot{c}\)-\(\ddot{l}\)\(\ddot{a}\)x ‘to break one’s way through high grass.’

– \(\ddot{p}\)á\(\ddot{c}\)+\(\ddot{a}\)+\(\ddot{l}\)\(\ddot{a}\)\(\ddot{m}\) ‘first snow of winter (which knocks down the grass).’

\(\ddot{p}\)í\(\ddot{c}\)-\(\ddot{x}\)a\(\ddot{l}\), \(\ddot{p}\)í\(\ddot{c}\)-\(\ddot{i}\)\(\ddot{n}\) ‘to press s.t. down, intr., tr.:’ \(\ddot{w}\)á?\(\dddot{a}\)\(\ddot{m}\) \(\ddot{a}\)\(\ddot{t}\)\(\ddot{i}\)? \(\ddot{p}\)í\(\ddot{c}\)-\(\ddot{i}\)\(\ddot{n}\)

\(\ddot{t}\)i,\(\ddot{s}\).\(\ddot{z}\)\(\ddot{a}\)\(\ddot{a}\) ‘you’d better press down the bread (i.e., dough when risen).’ || For PS form see \(\ddot{p}\)í?-\(\ddot{x}\)ál.

– n.\(\ddot{p}\)í\(\ddot{c}\)-\(\dddot{q}\) s.\(\ddot{c}\)\(\ddot{a}\)k’w ‘flashlight.’

s.\(\ddot{p}\)á\(\ddot{c}\)\(\ddot{a}\)n (A) ‘Indian Hemp,’ \textit{Apocynum cannabinum}; (B) ‘net’ (in former
days always made out of Indian Hemp). || PS * الماضي ‘hemp, string, fix with string, sew’ (K78).

— * الماضي-تُمول ‘Indian Hemp.’

* الماضي-أنواع ‘to spit on s.o. or s.t., tr.:’ * الماضي-أنواع-c-اس ‘he spat on me.’ || PS * الماضي ‘to spit’ (K78).

— * الماضي-تنوع ‘to spit s.t. out, tr.:’ * الماضي-تنوع-skan تي-ذَكْر-ا ‘I spat out the bread.’

— * الماضي-عووان ‘to spit s.o. in the face, tr.:’ * الماضي-عووان-c-اس ‘he spat me in the face.’

 الماضي-عووان-امل ‘to slide on one’s snowshoes (use them as skis).’

* الماضي (1): الماضي ‘vagina.’ || Cf. (?) * الماضي.

* الماضي (2): الماضي-تن ‘leaves on fish-spear, right behind spearhead.’

* الماضي ‘protruding (?)’: * الماضي- quests ‘nose.’ (‘About the same’ as n، هَوْل-اقس، according to some speakers.) || PIS * الماضي-اقس ‘nose.’ (K178). Cf. الماضي-؟.

* الماضي : * د (؟) ‘shriveled up, wrinkled.’ || PIS * الماضي ‘to wrinkle’ (K179). Cf. (?) * الماضي (1).

 الماضي ‘False Azalea,’ Menziesia ferruginea. || The element تُمان might be a variant of تان ‘instrument, implement.’ CSLT * الماضي- ‘unidentified plant’ (K226).

pastةن ‘Reed Canary Grass’ (“Swamp Grass,” “Swamp Hay”), Phalaris arundinacea (used to make designs on a basket, e.g., ن، تان-اينك, see * الماضي). || The formal make-up is possibly الماضي-عووان-تن, with الماضي (see above), -عووان ‘face,’ and تان a variant of تان ‘instrument, implement.’ The vernacular terms “Swamp Grass” and “Swamp Hay” are also used for لْمُال-اِذ (نيَخ-انخ-اِذ) ‘Small-flowered bulrush.’

pastةن ‘Hummingbird’, including Rufous Hummingbird, Selasphorus rufus (both sides of the coastal divide), and Calliope Hummingbird, Stellula calliope (eastern side only). || The component الماضي may be related to the root of الماضي-الم ‘nose,’ through a possible shared meaning ‘sharp, protruding.’ CSLT * الماضي ‘hummingbird’ (K226, who adds that this item may be a borrowing from a non-Salish language).
pañ-án ‘to bend s.t., tr.:’ pañ-án-4kan ‘I bent it.’ || PIS *pañ (NIS), *pañ (SIS) ‘to bend, fold’ (K178). Cf. pañt.
— pañ:pañ-án ‘to fold s.t. up, tr.’
— s.pañ ‘bent.’
— ka.pañ.a ‘get bent, folded:’ ka.pañ.a xʷá<xʷ>kt-ən ‘pocket knife, folding knife.’

>vun (?): vun-ítəz ‘Pasture Wormwood, Prairie Wormwood’ (a type of sagebrush), *Artemisia frigida. || PS *vú/an ‘green/mountain alder’ (K81, who also comments on semantic difficulties and unexpected CS a vs. IS u).

— pañt-s ‘to bring s.o., s.t. back, tr.’
— pañt-min ‘to return for s.o., s.t., tr.’
— n.pañt-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).’
— pañt-ətqʷa? ‘back-eddy.’
— pañ-a:pañt-a ‘to go back and forth.’

pəl-ən ‘to plop s.t. down (e.g., to drop down wet clothes), tr.’ || PIS *pət ‘to pour/plop down mushy/wet substance’ (K179).
— ka.pəl.a ‘to plop down (esp., s.t. soft, like a child losing its diaper, or a glob of mud plopping down).’
— s.pəl ‘plopped down, just sitting there (lazy or obese person):’
  wáʔ ɬuʔ wa? s.pəl ‘he’s just sitting there, doing nothing.’

>vúl: ka.púl.a ‘to smoke, produce smoke, to form clouds: ka.púl.a ti, chimney, the chimney is smoking.’ || PS *pú/əl ‘smoke, fog, steam’ (K80).
— pú(?)əl ‘smoke is coming out.’
— s.púl-t ‘cloud.

>vúltən (?): vúltən-əz ‘Hemlock’ (‘Western Hemlock,’ *Tsuga heterophylla,
and probably also Mountain Hemlock, *T. mertensiana*. || The sequence *tʰa* possibly the suffix -*tʰa* ‘instrument, implement.’

\[ √tʰa^t : ka . pʰa . a \] ‘to overflow, get really full.’ (Overlaps in meaning with \[ √tʰa^w \text{=} aʰ^w \] according to some consultants, while to others it means ‘to get really full,’ but not ‘to overflow.’) || See \[ √tʰa^w \] for etymological background.

- \[ ka . pʰa . c . a \] ‘to make it overflow by accident.’ \[ ka . pʰa . c . kʰa . a \] ‘I made it overflow.’
- \[ ka . pʰa . tʰq^w . aʔ . a \] ‘high water.’
- \[ ka . pʰi (?)<tʰ>a^t . a \] ‘to overflow.’

\[ n . pʰa \] F ‘to lie around (when lazy or sick):’ \[ plʰn . k^w uʔ . kʰu? \] \[ waʔ \] n . pʰa

\[ ?i . waʔ . qʰw anq^nʰu^w \] ‘the sick were lying around.’ || Cf. \[ √pʰi^t \].

\[ √pʰi^t : \] See \[ ka . pʰi (?)<tʰ>a^t . a \] (under \[ √tʰa^t \]).

\[ √pʰi^t \] ‘flat, low.’ \[ n . pʰištʰ-l^ʔqʰs \] M ‘to have a very flat nose.’ || PS *pʰi/ʔal

(K79, who classes this root also as the one for \[ n . pʰa \].

\[ √pʰa : pʰa(?a)Ì (A) \] ‘to wilt.’ \[ pʰa(?a)Ì ?i . s . pʰاقʰ-m . a \] ‘the flowers are wilted;’

\[ (B) \] ‘to be paralyzed.’

- \[ pʰa(?a)Ì . aʔka? \] ‘to have a paralyzed hand.’
- \[ pʰʔʔ: pʰ(?a)Ì \] ‘to be paralyzed over the larger part of one’s body.’

(Synonymous with \[ mʰtaʔmtʰ-ʔap \].)

\[ √pʰil (?): n . pʰil . mʰan \] ‘belongings of a dead person (which are burned or given away).’

- \[ n . pʰil . amn . am \] ‘to get s.t. that belonged to a deceased person.’

\[ pʰlʔkʰ-an \] ‘to turn s.t. over, tr.:’ \[ pʰlʔkʰ-an \text{-} ʔkʰan \] ‘I turned it over.’ || PS *pʰlʔkʰ/qʰ \‘to turn (around, over)’ (K79).

- \[ ka . pʰlʔkʰ . a \] ‘to get turned over (suddenly).’
- \[ pʰlʔkʰ-ʔusʰ-ʔam \] ‘to turn around (oneself).’
- \[ pʰlʔkʰ-ʔusʰ-ʔan \] ‘to turn s.t. around (and away from the sun or a fire):’

\[ wʔaʔ . maʰ pʰlʔkʰ-ʔusʰ-ʔan tiʔ . s . qʰw ʔlʰ-ʔam . sw . a \] ‘turn around what you are cooking.’

- \[ pʰlʔkʰ-ʔusʰ-ʔmiʔ \] ‘to turn back towards s.o. or s.t., tr.’
- \[ n . ?i . pʰlʔkʰ-ʔaqʰ \] ‘lying head to tail, e.g., fish in a barrel.’

\[ pʰlʔqwάʔcaʔ \] ‘mole (animal).’

\[ pʰluqʰ \] F ‘wooden spoon.’
√pílxʷ: pílxʷ=aḵʷ ‘to overflow, boil over.’ || PS *píl ‘to overflow’ (K79, who connects this root also to Lillooet √pəʕ).

— pílxʷ=iixʷ=iixʷ ‘to keep overflowing, boiling over.’

— ka.pílxʷ.a ‘to boil over (suddenly).’

pəkíłús F ‘stem of a pipe.’ || Also recorded kəpíłús.

pá̱k-am F ‘to heat s.?ílaxʷ (soaked salmon), intr.’ || CSLT *pá̱k ‘hot’ (K226).

pá̱kʷ-án ‘to let s.t. rise to the surface (of the water); to launch a canoe,
   tr.:’ pá̱kʷ-án ?á.taʔ ti.ʔláz.a ‘launch the canoe!’ || PCS *pá̱kʷ ‘to
   float’ (K147).

— ka.pá̱kʷ.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.pá̱kʷ.a tì.sík.a ‘the log rose to the surface.’

— pá̱<p>ðkʷ ‘to float (one thing).’ || Cf. pá:pá̱<p>ðkʷ below for comments
   and an example.

— pá:pá̱<p>ðkʷ ‘to float (several things).’ || The sentence pá<p>ðkʷ
   ?ì.zánuc.a ‘the (pieces of drift) wood is (are) floating’ has the
   form pá<p>ðkʷ which refers to a single piece, in spite of the
   presence of the plural marker ?ì. 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.

— pá̱<p>ðkʷ=əkʷ ‘to float’ (with probably less direction or control than
   pá̱<p>ðkʷ): wáʔ.a qaʔ? pá̱<p>ðkʷ=əkʷ ?ì.zánuc.a ‘the driftwood is
   floating.’

— pá̱<p>ðkʷ-əx ‘to come to the surface and float; to set out in a boat.’
   (Different meanings given by different consultants.)

— pá̱<p>ðkʷ-wiʔ ‘to put out a boat, to set out in a boat.’

púkʷ-xal, púkʷ-ún ‘to pour out solids, to broadcast seed, chicken feed,
   gravel, intr., tr.:’ púkʷ-ún-kan ‘I poured it.’

— n.púkʷ-c’am ‘to put dry stuff (sugar, snuff, etc.) into one’s mouth.’

— n.púkʷ-al-ú̱s-an ‘to pour solids into s.o.’s eyes, tr.: xʷuʔ, n.púkʷ-al-ú̱s-
   n-á̱s.kʷuʔ? ay̓ ʔ aʔ, sišík.a, q’alíʔ.a, takam.kʷuʔ, ʔaʔ, n.púkʷ-al-ú̱s-
n-as ‘oh my, she poured into his eyes: treebark, pitch, everything she poured into his eyes.’

[píx-xal, ðíx-i̓n̓ ‘to unravel s.t. (esp., s.t. knitted, e.g., a sweater), intr., tr.’
— ka.ðíx-a ‘to get unraveled (hair, braids).’
— pí(?x) ‘to become unraveled.’

\[\sqrt{\text{pax}}\] ‘more (than)’ (in comparisons): \[\sqrt{\text{pá(?x)}}\] ƛ̓uʔ kʷ s.ʔ̓əl:ʔəl-š̓ ti̓ m̓iə̓x̑ə̓ ƛ̓ ti̓ s.áwam-a ‘the bear is stronger than the wolf.’
— p̓̑ɛ<̓p>ʔ(ʔa)xʷ ‘a little bit more.’

\[\sqrt{\text{pəq}}\] : ka.ʔ̓pəq-a ‘to get flattened (all the way down):’ ka.ʔ̓pəq-a ?aʔə ‘it got flattened right down.’ || Cf. ka.ʔ̓pək-a for a partial formal and semantic resemblance.
— s.ʔ̓pəq ‘flattened all the way down.’
— ʔ̓pəq-p ‘all flattened up.’

ʔ̓pəq-əm ‘to bloom.’ || PS *ʔ̓pəq ‘white, bright,’ *ʔ̓pəq-m ‘to bloom, flower’ (K81, who also refers to PS *ʔ̓pəq ‘white’).
— s.ʔ̓pəq-əm ‘flower.’

\[\sqrt{\text{p̓uq}}\] : ʔ̓p̓əq”̓:ʔ̓p̓uq” ‘grey, greyish brown.’ (The colour described by ʔ̓p̓əq”̓:ʔ̓p̓uq” is difficult to determine. I recorded as translations ‘grey, like roan horse,’ ‘kind of grey, like muddy water,’ and “they used to say that (ʔ̓p̓əq”̓:ʔ̓p̓uq”) 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 *ʔ̓p̓uq” ‘grey, faded, mouldy’ (K220), PCS *ʔ̓pə/uq” ‘gray (not of hair), faded’ (K147).
— ʔ̓p̓u(?q)ʷ ‘to turn grey, greyish brown.’

s.ʔ̓piq” ‘(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.ʔ̓piq” ‘common nighthawk’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1041), Shuswap s.ʔ̓piq” ‘nighthawk’ (Kuipers 1974:143). Cf. Upriver Halkomelem p̓iʔ ‘common nighthawk’ (Galloway 2009:386), Squamish ʔ̓piq ‘nighthawk,’ and identical form and meaning in
Cowichan (Kuipers 1969:43). Note also Ktunaxa (Kootenay) piq ‘nighthawk’ (Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Program).

\[ \sqrt{\text{paq}} \text{ min} \] (*?) ‘black powder’ (maybe ‘gunpowder’).

\[ \text{n.paq} \text{ min-tan} \] (*?) ‘black sand.’

\[ \text{paq} \text{ ut}^{+} \] ‘cache (for storing dried salmon or other foodstuffs)’ (usually consisting of a structure kept off the ground by supporting poles, in order to keep marauding animals out).

\[ \text{pi̯x-xal, pi̯x-ìn} \] ‘to brand an animal, intr., tr.’ || PIS *pi̯x ‘to sear’ (K179).

\[ \text{n.p̯il̯, n.s.p̯il̯} \] ‘stingy.’

\[ \text{s.p̯il̯} \] ‘burned forest, any area where a fire went through.’ || PS *p̯il̯ ‘to burn (esp. of forest fire)’ (K179). Cj. 

\[ \sqrt{\text{pi̯t̯a}} : \text{pa} \text{t̯i} ‘frog.’ || The sequence t̯a might be a petrified suffix: cf. k̯âk̯a? + n.č̯um̯a? (n.č̯ú<č̯e>m̯a?)

\[ \text{p̯aw} : \text{p̯aw}=\text{aw} ‘to echo.’ s.t̯âx̂-x̂.lu? wa? \text{p̯aw}=\text{aw} \text{ ti}=\text{c̯îtx̂}+a ‘the house is really echoing.’ || PIS *p̯aw ‘(to) echo’ (K179). Cj. 

\[ \sqrt{\text{pi̯u}}, \text{p̯au} \]

— \[ \text{p̯aw}=\text{ẉ-ac} ‘echoing voice.’ || Also recorded \text{p̯aw}=\text{ẉ-ac}. \]

\[ \sqrt{\text{pi̯i}} : \text{pi̯i-a:p̯ant-a} \] (variant of p̯aṇ-a:p̯ant-a, see p̯ant).

\[ \sqrt{\text{pi̯a̯} : \text{pa} \text{t̯a}\text{z} \} ‘to feel low, to be bored, lonesome:’ s.t̯âx̂-k̯ât̯.lu? wa? \text{pa} \text{t̯a}\text{z} \} 4. x̂.x̂.a̯z-as k̯at\text{ s.âq}+\text{aws-mín-twâl ‘we are really lonesome (we feel really low) when we are not together.’} \]

\[ \sqrt{\text{pa̯} : (1) ‘rim’ (?) \text{s.p̯a̯-x̂an ‘paw (esp., of bear).’ (Also used in a joking manner for humans, when they have big feet.)} \]

— \[ \text{s.p̯a}\text{-c} ‘lips.’ \]

\[ \sqrt{\text{pa̯} : (2) \text{pa̯-x̂a} ‘to ride piggy-back.’ || \text{pa̯-x̂a} is interpreted as a form with consonant reduplication. However, it could also represent initial reduplication, of the same type as x̂.x̂.it\text{ẹn ‘to whistle’} > x̂.x̂.it\text{ẹn ‘to keep whistling.’} \]

\[ \text{pi̯-x̂al, pi̯-ẹn} ‘to squeeze juice out of a piece of fruit, to squeeze s.t. out of a tube, intr., tr.’ || Cf. \sqrt{\text{p̯i}}. \text{ PS *p̯ay, *p̯ah, pi̯-c ‘to squeeze, press (grasp, push), squirt’ (K82).} \]

— \[ \text{pi̯=i̯-ạ́ṃạx ‘to have one’s guts squeezed (by tight pants or a tight}
belt).’
— ṭʔ-álmixʷ ‘to milk (a cow, etc.), intr.’

✓pu? : ka.ḥuʔ.a ‘to fart audibly.’ || PS *ḥuʔ ‘to fart’ (K78).
— ḫuʔ-tan, n.ḥuʔ-tan ‘anus.’ (Also used as a scolding term, cf. English “asshole,” from which it was probably calqued.)

✓puʔtan : n.ḥuʔtn-áp ‘Common Rabbitbrush,’ Chrysothamnus nauseosus.
|| Possibly contains the suffix -tan ‘instrument, implement.’

— mu-xál ‘to make mu:mu:mú sound.’

✓mam ‘couple (?):’ mam-áws ‘couple (married, lovers).’ || Cf. səmʔám. mam ‘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 *məm with the inchoative suffix -p.

✓mat : ka.mat:mát.a ‘paralyzed (over whole body).’ (Synonymous with máʔ:am(ʔa)t.) || Cf. ✓mat (1).
— mát:ám-p ‘paralyzed, crippled:’ mát:ám-p tuʔ ‘he is paralyzed.’
(The form mát:ám-p is synonymous with ṭáʔ:áʔ(ʔa)l.)

✓mat (1): máʔ:am(ʔa)t ‘paralyzed (over whole body)’ (synonymous with ka.mat:mát.a).

✓mat (2) (Meaning unclear, found only in combination with -q ‘foot, leg’): mat-q ‘to walk, go on foot:’ wáʔ kʷuʔ? cut “húy-4kan.Łu?
máʔt-Łu? Łu zúqʷ-kan, xʷʔən.s.hú Łu ʔuxʷaʔ, húy-4kan.Łu? mat-q kan.cʔá-wna.Łuʔ, zuqʷ-xən-4kán.k4 Łu zúqʷ-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”. Ła Łu? ‘did you walk?’
— mat-q-álmix ‘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 xʷʔaz kʷasu Ɂák-s-turmə̀x, nás-kan mat-Ɂ-q-sút ‘you don’t care for me any more, so I am going to walk off and let myself go to waste;’ ʃʷuyt lá时效 Ɂu psil, niʕ s.qʷacác-s mat-Ɂ-q mútaʔ, niʕ Ɂu sás.Ɂá.tiʔ mat-Ɂ-q-sút ‘he slept there till daybreak and then he set out walking again, and he kept wandering around aimlessly;’ nás.Ɂuʔ mat-Ɂ-q-sút, xʷíɁəm kʷu.s.kʷzús-əm ‘he kept wandering around, looking for work.’

— má<Ɂ>ʔaq ‘to go for a walk:’ cíxʷ-ko má<Ɂ>ʔaq ‘I went for a walk;’ Ɂák-Ɂuʔ má<Ɂ>ʔaq ‘he went for a walk.’
mit ‘dime:’ páləʔ mit ‘one dime;’ ?áʔəʔənwas mit ‘two dimes;’ kaalité<s> mit ‘three dimes.’ || Note the ‘animal’ forms of ?ánwas and kaalité in the combinations with mit. (Some speakers, however, reject ?áʔəʔənwas and kaalité here in favour of ?ánwas and kaalité.)
√mut ‘to chew:’ mút-un ‘to chew on s.t., tr.’
— mút-qənis ‘molar.’ || Most speakers are more familiar with mút-qənis than with mút-un.
√mutəm : s.mú<Ɂ>ʔəm ‘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 *muʔ/mut/hum ‘blue grouse’ (K146).

— mu<Ɂ>trə-ʔəʔəʔəʔaʔ, mu<Ɂ>ʔə<Ɂ>ʔəʔəʔaʔ ‘goose pimples.’
matkʷ ‘to make a torch or match by lighting a stick in a fire.’
— n.mátkʷ-ʔəʔə ‘stick held in a fire, then used as a torch or match.’
mútaʔ (A) ‘and:’ qəmp nútaʔ páləʔ ‘eleven (i.e., ten and one);’ waʔ kʷzús-əm-wit wiʔ.s. Bill nútaʔ s. John ‘Bill and John are working;’ plan.kʷuʔ,túʔ,tíʔ ?ayə qʷacác píxəm tí.s.kalúʔ<›ʔ,a, xʷiʔəm kʷu.s.s.qʷyíc nútaʔ kʷu.ʔákəm.Ɂuʔ ká.tíʔ wáʔ Ɂuʔ Ɂíq-s-as ‘so the owl had already set out hunting, looking for rabbits and everything that he used to bring;’ (B) ‘again:’ stəmʔ,tíʔ nútaʔ ‘what is that again?;’ ?ačxʔən-ciʔəkan.kʷ nútaʔ ‘I will see you again.’

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məc-xáł, mác-ən ‘to write s.t., intr., tr.’
— məc:məc-xáł ‘to write a lot, to write constantly, intr.:’
  tiwə?məc:məc-xáł ‘secretary.’
— s.məc ‘written.’
— səməc-á̱c (Type of groundhog occurring in the Lillooet-Kamloops area; does not whistle (in contrast to s.qw’íq’wə>nt), is also smaller than s.qw’íq’wə>nt and also different from n.piñ’-q). || Cf. PIS *mcač ‘a type of groundhog’ (K172), perhaps with a Grassmann-type (and for Lillooet unique) deglottalization of the first č in the Lillooet form.

s.məcáž, səməcáž ‘eel’ (a different kind than kʷútwa?n?). || Cf. s.macáž, s.macáž.

s.macáž, s.macáž ‘ling.’ || s.macáž was recorded from Sam Mitchell, s.macáž 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.macáž, səməcáž, 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. əmič.
máč-ən ‘to put s.t. under s.t. heavy, tr.’ || CSLT *máč (*məč ?) ‘to squeeze’ (K220).
— ka.máč-a ‘to get under s.t. heavy:’ ka.máč-xn-a ‘foot gets under s.t. heavy.’
əmič ‘to dodge, duck:’ mič-ləx (*) ‘to dodge, duck.’ (“Something like máčx,” according to Alec Peters.) || Cf. móč-ən, əmuč (1), máčx.
— mič-ləx-min (*) ‘to dodge s.t. by ducking down, tr.’
əmuč (1): muč ‘to be hunched over a little bit.’ || Cf. əmič.
— múč-ləx ‘to warp.’
mùc-l-aqs (A) ‘hook-nose;’ (B) ‘moose.’ (A person will be hook-nosed if he k'alín somebody.)

√muč (2): múč-ùrm ‘to dance.’

— múč-ùrm-áx ‘dance-hall.’
— múč-ùrm-áy ‘to rock a baby.’

máćúss-am ‘to cheat (at cards, bets, games, etc.).’ || Possibly contains the suffix -us ‘face,’ with final reduplication. PS *máć ‘to cheat, trick, lie’ (K65).

máčù ‘pus.’ || PS *máć(-ūl) ‘pus, matter’ (K65).


mácx-xān ‘to step on s.t. which then slips.’

más-an ‘to put things close together, to make a horseshoe smaller, tr.’

— másc-c-ārm ‘to close one’s mouth.’

mäs ‘but’ (used only in combination with šu?): plán-4kan, lu? wa?

xa(?)s-āliws, mäs-kán, lu? lak k’zús-ám ‘I was already aching all over, but still I went to work;’ ?ám’a, ti? k’u.s.qāyx”, mäs, lu?

qal ti.s.k’úza?-s, a ‘he is a good man, but his son is bad.’

|| mäs, lu? is possibly a reduced form of zámas, lu?.

más:mās M ‘Ruffed Grouse,’ Bonasa umbellus (“willow grouse”): ni4 ?i,r màs:màs, a wa? tak'-xál ‘it is the ruffed grouse that “drum.”’

|| The English vernacular term “willow grouse” for both tàk’-x’a? (the F gloss for màs:màs) and màs:màs 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 (tak’::tak’::tak’) made by the ruffed grouse see Guiguet 1970b:15.

√más (1): n.mà(a?)s ‘to sink.’

√más (2) (?) más-a₃ka? M ‘Balsam Tree (målín-₄ap), when still quite young.’

mús-mus, mús-mas ‘cow.’ || Borrowing from Chinook Jargon (French vache).

mást-₃mx ‘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 naming
ceremony.’

\[ \sqrt{\text{mísa}}? : \text{mí<rn>sa} ‘flat, thin.’ \]

\[ \sqrt{\text{man}} : \text{mán:mán ‘shady, cloudy.’} \]

— 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.mánx ‘tobacco’ (cover term for both ‘Wild Tobacco, Coyote Tobacco,’ \( \text{Nicotiana attenuata} \), and ‘Tobacco (generic),’ \( \text{Nicotiana tabacum} \)).

|| PS *manəxʷ/x ‘to smoke (tobacco)’ (K69).

— mánx-əm ‘to smoke tobacco.’

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

máλ-ən ‘to stroke, pet s.o., tr.’

— məx-qʷ-án ‘to stroke s.o. over the head, tr.’

— (n)máλ-əq̌-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.)

máλ-xal, máλ-añ ‘to mix s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS *máλ ‘to mix, stir’ (K68).

— má(ʔ)əm ‘to get all mixed together.’

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

\[ \sqrt{\text{mi}}? : \text{mi(ʔ)ƛ ‘dirty (kind of greasy), really dirty.’} \]

— mí:əm(ʔ)ƛ id. as mí(ʔ)ƛ.

— mí(ʔ)ƛ ál-icə? ‘dirty clothes.’

\[ \sqrt{\text{múλ}} : \text{múdoƛəm ‘to jump (fish).} \]

məλus-ąnk-tən ‘kidney.’ || PS *mətus ‘kidney’ (K70).

\[ \sqrt{\text{məlkʷ}} : \text{ka.mələkʷə, ka.mələkʷə ‘to pop out, slip off (e.g., hook coming off all of a sudden).’} \]

— mələkʷ-xən ‘foot slips (out of stirrup, or when climbing).’

— mələkʷ-áka? ‘hand slips (e.g., when tired of hanging on to s.t.).’

— ka.mələkʷ-qʷə, ka.n.mələkʷ-qʷə F ‘afternoon.’

s.mələqa?, s.mələqa? F (Type of edible mushroom which grows under cottonwood, ‘Cottonwood mushroom,’ \( \text{Tricholoma populinum} \)).

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

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s.mūt-éqe? ‘mushroom’ (√mat ‘to lie flat,’ which suggests that the first vowel in the Lillooet term is ə). || PIS *s-m/p/ʔəl-qin ‘mushroom’ (K174).

s.mūlīʔst (*) ‘rat excrement’ (used as medicine).

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

— máʔ-p ‘to get ripped off a branch:’ máʔ-p-túʔ ƛuʔ ‘it is all ripped off (e.g., berries, because a hook slid along the branch).’

— ka. máʔ-ə ‘to break or fall off a tree (berries, apples, etc.).’

— máʔ-p-əc ‘to muffle one’s words, to talk unclearly:’ stáxʷ ƛuʔ máʔ-p-əc ʷwasqəl-út ‘he really muffles his words.’

√maʔ (1): maʔ (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) cúkʷ maʔ ‘quit!’ wáʔ maʔ kʷzú-səm ‘you’d better work!’ (B) qʷaćá-cən maʔ, huuy-4kan nas kʷzú-səm ‘well, I’m on my way, I am going to work;’

√maʔ (2): máʔ-əm ‘to take a rest.’ || PS *maʔ ‘to rest’ (K68).

— máʔ-əx id. as máʔ-əm. (More or less synonymous with zám=əm).  

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

√máʔ-takʷ : máʔ-m>4takʷ ‘moth.’

s.múʔac F (A) ‘woman:’ wáʔ kʷuʔ lá.tíʔ ti. péʔəlʔa s.múʔac; xʷʔaz kʷənswa.zawá-tən 4.ən.kaʔ-məx-ás.kə tiʔ kʷu:s.múʔac, 4.ən.kaʔ-as.kə tiʔ 4.ƛíq-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.múʔac ‘my sister, niece, female cousin.’  

|| PS *s-múʔac ‘woman’ (K68, who adds on K17, under PS *ʔimac ‘grandchild,’ that final ac may be a petrified hypocoristic suffix). The M gloss for ‘woman’ is s.yáqcaʔ.

— s.múʔac s.kʷúzaʔ F ‘daughter.’
I am going to tell a legend, a legend about this girl, who was crying in the underground house.

"women."

Leafstalk of Cow-parsnip ("Indian rhubarb").

ritual dance. || Borrowing from a Coast Salish languages, cf. Squamish míla? '(Indian) dance; to dance.' My consultants confirm that this type of dance is not performed among the Lillooet, but along the Coast.

water gets rippled.'

Making s.t. round, to smooth out lumps on a stick, tr.' || PS *málk' ‘to wrap up, collect into a whole; intact, complete’ (K67). Cf. málk'-áltaw’ ‘Bulrush’ (√málk').

got infected, catch a disease:’ mél-t-kax’ha ‘did you get infected?’

to get infected, catch a disease:’ mél-t-kax’ha ‘that is a contagious disease.’

to infect s.o., tr.’

to raid (them), tr.’

‘bait.’ || PS *mál(-a7) ‘(fish)bait’ (K66).

to share out, to pass things around, to distribute things, intr., tr.:’ n.mí<n>l-äm ki.s.çúq’aw’a ‘to share out fish;’ n.mí<n>l-äm ki.s.mánx’a ‘to share out tobacco;’ kə4:k4-aws-n-it-as ?i.s.zuq”-nux”-ih’a, n.mí<n>l-n-it-as ‘they divided what they had killed, and shared it among themselves;’ n.mí<n>l-æn-tání+k’ kan ki.s.çúq’aw’a ‘I divided the fish among them.’ || PIS *míl ‘to divide up, share out’ (K173). Cf. √míl (2).

to own anything:’ x”wït ?i.s.mál:míl-s’a ‘he owns a lot of things.’ || The presence of l, rather than ì,
in the reduplicative augment is unexpected. √mǐ (2) may be related to √mǐ (1) through a possible shared reference to ownership.

mūl-un ‘to put s.t. in the water, tr.’ || PS *mul ‘to dip, sink, flood’ (K67).

— ka.mūl.a to get into the water by accident.’
— ka.mul:mul:mūl.a ‘to stay in the water:’ ?á.tiʔ ?ayʔ́ ʕʷalín-s.a
  ʧəʔ.ku.mul:mul:mūl.a l̥tiʔ ʔúʔʔ.s.a, ʕʷalín-s.a ‘and so it was up to his stomach that he stayed in the water, up to his stomach.’
— s.mul ‘to be in the water.’
— mūl-c-aʔn ‘to dip in one’s mouth:’ kʷiʔkʷ>ʔ Hence? ?ayʔ́ lá.tiʔ kʷas.mūl-c-aʔn, ʔán ʔúʔʔʔ.a, ʔúʔʔʔ.a ‘so he just dipped in his mouth a little bit, and he was already drinking, drinking.’
— mul-akáʔ-ʔam ‘to put one’s hand into the water.’
— mūl-xn-aʔn ‘to put one’s foot into the water.’
— n.mūl-lax ‘to jump into the water (for fun, when swimming).’
√mūl ‘sprained, dislocated:’ ka.mūl-akáʔ.ʔa ‘hand or fingers get dislocated.’ Cf. √mūlʔ.

— ka.mūl-ʔq.a ‘ankle is sprained, dislocated.’
√mūl (?): mūl-k ‘to stand or lie back to back.’ || The glottalization on ʔ is probably due to the suffix -k, in which case the root is √mūl. Cf. √mūlʔ.

— mūl-k-miʔ ‘to stand or lie back to back to s.o., tr.’
√maʔlám ‘to heal (?): maʔl[a][m]-män F ‘medicine.’ || PS *māl ‘to cure (as shaman)’ (K67). See also √maʔlín.
— n.maʔlám-ʔal-úʔ-tañ F ‘eye-medicine.’
√malt : máʔl>at, máʔləʔlt ‘whitefish, little whitefish.’ || PIS *mamalt ‘whitefish’ (K173).

maʔlám M ‘Bog Blueberry,’ Vaccinium uliginosum. (This berry does not grow in the F area.) || CSLT *mu/áltm ‘blueberry species’ (K222).
√maʔlín (?): maʔlín-ʔap “Balsam Tree.” (Probably a cover term for Subalpine Fir, Abies lasiocarpa, Amabilis Fir, Abies amabilis, and Grand Fir, Abies grandis.) || PS *māl (element in name of)
‘hemlock/balsam tree’ (K66), PIS *mələn-tɬ ‘balsam fir’ (K173, who also refers to PS *məl ‘to cure (as shaman),’ K67, and adds that the extension *-in is Interior Salish).

məłələs ‘raccoon.’ || PCS *məl(ə)lus (K144). The Lillooet form also has variants máłələs, məl:məłələs and məl:məłələs.

√məłkʷ: ka:məłkʷ-a ‘to get sprained, dislocated.’ || Cf. √məł. PS *məłkʷ/qʷ ‘to twist, angle, sprain’ (K67), PIS *məłk ‘to dislocate, sprain’ (K173).

— ka.məłkʷ-ənə, ‘foot is dislocated.’
— ka.məłkʷ-qə, ‘to sprain, dislocate one’s ankle.’
— ka.məłkʷ-akəʔə, ‘to sprain, dislocate one’s shoulder.’

√məłkʷ: məłkʷ-áltəxʷ, məl:məłkʷ-áltəxʷ M ‘Tule, Roundstem Bulrush, Great Bulrush,’ Scirpus acutus. || Possibly məl-tʰʷ-áltəxʷ, and in that case referring to the round stems of this type of bulrush (cf. √məł (2)). The F gloss for this plant is ƛən-ʔaltəxʷ. See also nəx:nəx-ɑz (faq-ɑz) for a different type of Bulrush. For plants that are often mislabeled “Bulrush” in the English vernacular see múxʷan and kʷt-ʔaltəxʷ.

mulx ‘stick.’ || PIS *mulf ‘cottonwood.’
— məl:mulf, məl:məlf ələx ‘underbrush; little sticks.’
— məlxf-qín (Type of edible mushroom which grows under cottonwood, ‘Cottonwood mushroom,’ Tricholoma populinum Lange.) || This is a slightly different type from s.məlfáqaʔ, s.məlfáqaʔ, Tricholoma populinum.

məlxf-ənəl, məlxf-ən ‘to fold diapers, blankets; to coil or roll up a blanket, rope, or bedding, intr., tr.:’ məlfx-ən ti s.əwiln-ələ ‘roll up your blanket (or bedding)!’

məlyih ‘to get married.’ || Borrowing from French.
— məlyih-s ‘to marry s.o., tr.’

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

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

məkən ‘louse.’ || PCS *məx̕/kn ‘louse’ (K146).
— māk̩-án-əm ‘to be infested with lice.’
māk̩-ən ‘to flatten, smoothen or straighten s.t. by rubbing it (e.g., to rub a piece of buckskin over s.t. hard), tr.’
√māk̩ : mákm̥k̩a (A type of dice-game, played with beaver teeth.)
makp ‘testicle(s).’ || PIS *makp ‘testicle’ (K172).

s.mīkil ‘oil, fish oil.’

— mākil-áws-ən ‘bannock.’ || The suffix -áws-ən ‘knee’ refers to the fact that in former days the dough was kneaded on one’s thighs.

— mākil-úlya? (*) ‘sticky suff’ (exact meaning not clear): stam̩-as,ká,wí?
múta? kʷənąkw. mākil-úlya?, xʷʔən kʷənskw, kəwá̱t-ən, məs-káñ,łu? wa? cut “mākil-úlya?” ‘whatever mākil-úlya? is I don’t know, but I say “mākil-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 -uyla?, possibly related to -už ‘for fun, playfully.’
√mák̩ (1) (?): s.mákwːamkw̩-əc ‘to be unable to get one’s words out right, to kind of mumble.’ || Possibly a misrecording for máqʷəməqʷ-əc.

√mák̩ (2): mákwːmák̩-y-əqs ‘Grizzly Bear’ (commented on as an “old word,” and only used in s.ptakʷ⁴ (legends); as such probably a taboo term). || Cf. Sechelt máyukʷ ‘Grizzly Bear,’ and see máqʷ-y-əqs (√mák̩ (2)).

√mák̩ : mákwːmák̩ F ‘dull.’ || Cf. √kʷəm.
— mákwːmák̩-qs ‘blunt (point).’
— má(?k)x ‘to get dull.’
— má(?k)x-əqs ‘to get blunt.’
√máx ‘sharp, needle-like (sliver, thorn, etc.):’ máxmáx ‘thorny, prickly (e.g., blackberry bushes, rose bush, thistle).’ || PIS *máx ‘sliver’ (K174).
— máxmáx=əx ‘to get poked all over by a thorny bush.’
— máx-aka? ‘to have a sliver in one’s hand.’
√mix : mǐkw̩x ‘to move (to another place or house).’
— mǐkw̩x-s ‘to help s.o. move. tr.’
— mǐkw̩x-úlməxʷ ‘to move from one place to another.’
məxáɣa F ‘birch bark basket (used for carrying water).’ || PIS *mɪix (red.)
‘a type of basket’ (K175, who however does not list məxáɣa).

məxáž M ‘Black Blueberry, Black Mountain Blueberry, Mountain Huckleberry,’ Vaccinium membranaceum. See kí, for an example.
|| The F variant is ?úsa?.

√məxʷ : ka.máxʷ-a ‘to have a nice time together; good feeling comes over people’ (recorded only with plural subject suffixes): ka.máxʷ-kaʔ-a ‘we had a nice time together; a good feeling came over us;’ ka.máxʷ-wit-a ‘they had a nice time.’

múxʷan (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(?)xʷaŋ (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(?)xʷaŋ seems to refer to the same set of plants as ?iʔ>pikʷ-áž.

√məɣ : məɣʰ (A) ‘numb, to feel “pins and needles;”’ (B) “slightly swollen.” (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.)
s.əmyáw F ‘lynx.’ || The sequence aʔw is possibly a petrified suffix, cf.
s.qlaw ‘beaver,’ haláw ‘golden eagle.’ PS *s-myaw ‘a large feline or canine’ (K70).

s.máqəm F ‘smoke (from a fire); smudge.’
máqin ‘hair (on head).’ || Cf. máqʔín. PCS *maqin ‘hair (on head)” (K145).


máqaʔ ‘snow.’ || CSLT *maqaʔ ‘snow’ (K222).
— məqʔ-áʔ>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, tu? niʔ sxʷʷáʔ, a, nɪʔ sxʷʔay-s kʷa, ka, lák a ‘the road is snowed under, so you can’t go over it.’
máʔín M ‘headstrap, tumpline.’ || Cf. máqin. The F gloss for ‘headstrap’ is sl-áłxan (vsal).
məq ‘to get stuffed, to eat too much:’ plán-ʔkan waʔ? məq ‘I’m full already;’ məq-kán lá.kʷʔa ‘I’m stuffed.’ || PS *məq ‘to swallow, eat one’s fill’ (K69).
— məq-s ‘to get s.o. stuffed with food, tr.:’ məq-s-tání-ʔkan ‘I got them stuffed.’
— məqʔ-úl ‘to be too full.’
— míʔ<ʔ>məq-ʔa? ‘to be really full.’
√míq : ka.míq.a ‘to squat down.’
— míq-λax id. as ka.míq.a.
— n.míq-ʔən ‘to squat down on one’s buttocks.’
məqíł-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 məqíł-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.): xʷʔaz kʷasu,məqíł-ən ?iʔ waʔ, píxən ‘don’t step over (or pass too closely to) any hunter;’ xʷʔaz kʷasu,məqíł-ən ?iʔ,sxʷʔnáʔm.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.)
— məqíł-s ‘to go behind s.o.’s back:’ məqíł-s-kaxʷ, há, k4 ‘you might go behind his back.’ (Translation sic, although the presence of the question particle in this example is puzzling.)
√məqʷ (1): s.məqʷ-ʔxl, s.məqʷ-s ‘to have s.t. in one’s mouth, intr., tr.’
— məqʷ-əm qʷ-əc ‘to talk with one’s mouth closed.’ || Cf. √məqʷ.
— məqʷʔən-s ‘to put s.t. in one’s mouth, tr.:’ məqʷʔən-s-kaxʷ, nɪʔ, lʊʔ s.ʔiqʔ<ʔ>-mín-axʷ ‘you put it in your mouth, and you chew it.’
Grizzly Bear. || Possibly a misrecording of mákʷ:makʷ-y-qfqs (vmákʷ (2)), but cf. s.máqʷs, n.máqʷs.

muqʷ (1): múqʷ-unh ‘to mound things up, put them together, tr.:’ múqʷ-unh-ʔiʔ.təktətkəmʔa ‘he mounded up all kinds of things.’
— s.muqʷ ‘piled up together (clothes, ropes, strings, etc.); large group of people gathered together.’
— ka.múqʷ a ‘to get together.’

muqʷ (2): n.muqʷ (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 ?anamuqʷ, although this is probably an overly careful pronunciation.

máqʷam (*) ‘large swamp, swampy area.’ || PCS *maqʷam ‘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.máqʷs, n.máqʷs ‘Little Dipper (constellation).’ || Cf. máqʷ-y-qfqs (vmáqʷ (2)), with reference to ‘Great Bear’ as an alternate term for ‘Big Dipper.’

miqʷ a ‘to get loose and slide or fall down; to collapse:’
ka.miŋʷ a_túʔa ti.latám.a ‘the table collapsed.’

s.máqʷ ‘Great Blue Heron,’ Ardea Herodias, often referred to as ‘(blue) crane’ in local English vernacular. This bird is the emblem of the tsal’álhmc ‘(Lake people)’, who traditionally occupy territory along the shore of Seton Lake. Cf. stwa ‘Sandhill Crane’. || PS *s.máqʷ-a? ‘crane, heron’ (K69).

maʃk ‘to be in the middle (e.g., between two other persons in a bed):’ s.núwa kʷu.s.maʃk ‘you lie in the middle!’ || CSLT *maʃk ‘gap, divide’ (K226).

maʃc (?): n.ʃmac-tan ‘arrowhead.’

miʃa4 ‘black bear.’ || PS *miʃa4 ‘black bear’ (K70). See also Van Eijk 2010 for comments on distribution of this item through Salish.
— miʃa4-mín-eʔn (A) ‘to run into a black bear, be surprised by a bear:’
— miʃa4-mín-tumúl-eʔn ‘we ran into a bear;’ (B) ‘to be eaten by a bear:’
— miʃa4-mín-eʔn_tuʔ nəʔ.corn-kaʔ a ‘our corn was eaten by
a bear.’

— **miха́-álқʷа?** ‘bear-grease (made from bear fat; used for oiling one’s boots, as a cure for baldness, and as medicine against ear aches).’

√мэ́хʷ : **ка.мэ́хʷ** a ‘to come down heavily (snow):’ **ка.мэ́хʷ** a **ти.мáк?** a ‘the snow had come down quite a bit.’ || PIS *мэ́хʷ ‘snow’

(K175).

— **н.мэ́хʷ-п-áнаʔ, мэ́хʷ-п-áнаʔ** ‘to get covered up (by falling snow).’

**н.мэ́хʷ** ‘grave, graveyard.’

мэ́хʷ ya? ‘navel, bellybutton.’ || Borrowing from Halkomelem.

√мэ́ : **мэ́:мэ́ф** ‘light, bright.’ || Also pronounced **мэ́:мэ́ф.**

— **мэ́:мэ́ф-әм** M ‘Northern lights.’

— **мэ́:мэ́ф-әлүс** ‘light (of colour).’

— **мá(?ә)ф** ‘(breaking) daylight:’ **плæн** wa? cʔas **мá(?ә)ф** ‘it is already getting daylight.’

√мэ́ : **мэ́:мэ́ф** *id. as мэ́:мэ́ф.

мэ́фəс ‘maggot.’

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

√мэ́в (2): **мэ́в-әм** ‘to gossip, intr.’

— **мэ́в-ән** ‘to gossip about s.o., tr.’

√мэ́вас ‘deer:’ **мэ́вас-әж** ‘False-box, Oregon Boxwood’ (‘Deerweed’), *Paxistima myrsinites.* || Chinook Jargon mowitsh ‘deer.’ The original Lillooet words for this plant are **қáлəхʷ-әж** and **кʷəц-к-м-әж.**

мэ́вал ‘alive:’ **вáʔ, ху? мэ́вал? ‘he is still alive.’

**s.муwa?** ‘cougar.’ || Borrowing from Shuswap **s.муwe?** (Kuipers 1974:151, who there also refers to **s.мyəw** ‘lynx,’ for which also see Lillooet **s.əmyáw**). The Lillooet word is **s.мųкωʔа** (√мую).

√мэ́й : **мэ́й-т** ‘to make fix, repair; to be in session (Indian doctor):’ **вáʔ**

**мэ́й-т** **ти.с.мэ́й-вáʔмəə** a ‘the Indian doctor is in session, is curing a patient.’

— **мэ́й-ән** ‘to make, fix, repair s.t.; to cure a patient, tr.’

— **мэ́й-с-ән** ‘to make oneself up:’ **ʔаčə-ән** **4кʷ-ұн-с-ә,** **ʔа́мə тə н.с.кʷ-ұс-а, мэ́й-с-ән-қəн** ‘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-áw⁴ ‘to make a canoe.’
— máy-s-k-aṁ ‘to fix roots before making them into a basket, intr.’
√mayx : may:má<k>m<y>ax ‘chill blanes; slight itchy rash.’
múyaʔ ‘belly button’ (nursery term). || Cf. máxʷ yaʔ.
√məz (?) : məz-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 *muʔ ‘fish weir’ (K65).
múzmít ‘pityful.’ || Possibly *múz:məy-t, from *múz:məz-t. Cf. sá:y:səz (√saž) for a similar phonetic development.
— n.muzmit-áñ ‘friendly, generous.’
— múzmít-s ‘to have pity on s.o., tr.:’ muzmit-s-túmx-al-i ‘have pity on us!’
máʔ-ən ‘to blame s.o., tr.’
— maʔ-ən-cút ‘to blame oneself.’
míʔ ‘sit down!’ (nursery term). || Shortened form of mícaʔq.
maʔt ‘glue.’

**t**

ta. F (Article, identical in function to ti below.)
ti. M (Article, ‘present, known, singular.’ This article expresses that an entity is known to the speaker, though not necessarily to the hearer): s.táhm₃kwʔ_terraform₄ ti₃ n.s.pú<p>h₄ a ‘guess what I found!’ || Cf. tiʔ.
táp-ən ‘to sting s.o., tr.:’ təp-ən-c-ál-əm ‘I got stung.’
túp-xal, túp-un ‘to punch s.o., hit s.o. with the fist, intr., tr.’ || PS *tup ‘to pound’ (K106).
— təpːtúːpː-xal, təpːtúːpː-uŋ ‘to beat s.o. up, intr., tr.’
— tupː-atwáxʷ ‘to box, have a fistfight.’
— tupː-áł, s.tupː-ál ‘barbecued salmon pounded and dried until it is sawdust-like’ (often mixed with (fish-)oil).

típ̓ ‘table.’ See ?ífən for an example. || Borrowing from English.

təm (*) ‘(fish) start to run; (berries) start to ripen:’ təm s.kʷáxəm ‘first spring salmon;’ təm láwaʔ ‘first sockeye;’ təm s.qʷal ‘berries that are ripe.’ || CSLT *təm ‘season of (time when fish come, berries ripen, etc.)’ (K229). Cf. vətim.

s.təm ‘what?:’ s.tám tiʔ ‘what is that?;’ xələn-c-ám ká.tíʔ ki s.tám a ‘he begged for all kinds of food;’ xʷʔəz kʷas.zawat-n-ít-as ՞s.tám-as kʷa.káwit ‘they did not know of any medicine;’ čəx-ən-4kálap ʔi.s.ʔístkən-láp a, xʷʔáz-as kʷálap, 4wál-ən ká.tíʔ kʷu.s.tám ‘clean out your underground houses, don’t leave anything!’; s.tám-as.ká tì.s.púʔpəʔí-s a ‘I wonder what he found;’ s.tám-as.kʷá mútaʔ kʷu.s.záy-tan-s ‘I wonder what he’ll do next;’ xʷʔáy.ƛúʔ kʷas.ká.tákʷə, s.tám-as.ká.ma4 kʷa.ʔílal-mín-as ta s.kʷúʔkʷʔmít a, ta s.máʔmíča4ac a ‘whatever the child, the little girl, was crying for, she would not hush.’ || PS *s-təm ‘what? something’ (K104).

— s.təmːtákəʔm ‘clothing, stuff, belongings:’ lá.níʔ wəʔ xʷʔáz.ká kʷas.xʷʔít kʷa.s.təmːtákəʔm-s, kʷa.s.4əxʷ-s-ás ‘he wasn’t wearing too many clothes at that time, I guess;’ kʷ4-ən.ma4 ʔi.s.təmːtákəʔm-s.wəʔa ‘take off your clothes!’

— s.tám-kəmx ‘to be from where?:’ s.tám-kəmx-4kaxʷ ‘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-tám-ált ‘cow, cattle’ (K190, who notes that this word must be a borrowing in NIS). Cf. s.təmált.

vətim : tíʔ(ʔə)m ‘snow melts everywhere:’ huž.ká.hám.ƛúʔ tíʔ(ʔə)m ‘the snow will melt away;’ nuʔ(ʔ)qʷ.kʷ4 4tíʔ(ʔ)m-ás ‘it will get warm when the snow melts away.’ || Possibly related to təm through a common connection ‘weather getting warmer.’ PIS *tíʔm ‘snow disappears in spring’ (K188). (The reconstruction of ? in the PIS form may be questionable, since it does not appear in Coeur
d’Alene tǐm ‘ground is clear of snow’ nor in Lillooet təm:tím, next item, while the ? in tifiéʔəm fits perfectly with the formal and semantic patterning of the inchoative ? infix.)

— təm:tím snow is all gone.’

təmit-áqs ‘friendly.’ || PS *təm ‘close relation (friend, husband, relative)’ (K104), with Shuswap stəmət ‘friend’ (K104) the closest parallel to the Lillooet form. See also kʷtəmč.

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

-tmixʷ ‘earth, land, soil; weather.’ *wə:tkəwə:tkə-an-4kán ti-tmixʷ-a ‘I walk all over the land,’ nák-lax ?ay4 ti-tmixʷ-a ‘the weather is changing;’ ka.xánə ti-tmixʷ-a ‘the weather has gone crazy (it rains, then it shines, etc.).’ || PS *tmixʷ ‘world, nature, earth, river, animal, spirit’ (K105).

— qəl+a4+tmixʷ ‘storm, bad weather.’ 

√tət : tattat:tét (*) ‘sound of sunflower root being pounded.’

— tát-s-əm ‘to pound sunflower root in order to remove skin, intr.’


√təs : təs-p ‘to trill, vibrate (like s.t. hollow being struck, or a table when hit with a fist); sound made by squirrel.’

— təs-p-áka? ‘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.).

√tən : s.kə.tənə ‘fathom.’ (Traditional measure of length, measured between outstretched hands): pələ? kʷ [s.ka.tən-sə ‘one fathom.’

— s.kə.tən-a4xənə id. as s.kə.tənə.

tən (A) ‘town:’ wáʔ- ti? lá.ʔi? ta_sumíhkə l.cʔə ta.tənə ‘there was this shoemaker here in town;’ (B) ‘to go to the store, to go to town.’ || Borrowing from English.

tənaps ‘Turnips.’ || Borrowing from English.

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

tíntin, tíntən ‘bell:’ qʷáč-ən ti-tíntənə ‘to ring the bell.’ || Borrowing from
Chinook Jargon.
— t̓ín:t̓/g410n-/g79/g,7/g80 ‘bell-ringer.’
— t̓ans ‘to dance.’ || Borrowing from English.
— t̓ans-á+xw ‘dance hall.’
— s.tunx (A) F ‘niece, nephew;’ (B) M ‘niece.’ || PIS *s-tunx ‘man’s sibling’s child’ (K188).
— s.táxt̓̓n̓ax ‘little niece.’
— s.táníya F ‘moose.’ || Probably a borrowing from Shuswap táníye ‘moose’ (Kuipers 1974:153).

— t̓ál̓-ən ‘to put a line, string, net across, tr.:’ t̓ál̓-ən ?á.ta? kʷu.s̓ál ‘put a string across!’ || See t̓ál̓-ən for etymological information.
— t̓á-áyen ‘to have a net out:’ wáʔ-kan t̓á-áyen ‘I have a net out.’
— s.tá-áyen ‘any stationary net, gillnet:’ cíxʷ-kan t̓á-ən ti.n.s.tá-áynə ‘I went to set out my net.’
— t̓á-ən ‘clothesline.’

√t̓a4 ‘upright (?).’ (Recorded only in combination with -ləx ‘oneself, body’): t̓á4-ləx ‘to stand up (from sitting position):’ t̓á4-ləx ma4 ‘stand up!’ || See t̓ál̓-ən for etymological information.
— s.tá4-ləx ‘to be standing up.’
— s.tá:ta4-ləx ‘to keep standing up (e.g. about a bear, when attacking):’
c7ás.kʷuʔ,ƛ̓4 ʔay4 lá.ti? s.tá:ta4-ləx ta.s.ƛ̓a4álmə, waʔ s.tá:ta4-ləx ‘the grizzly bear was coming (at them) while he was standing up, he was standing up.’
— n.ta4-ləx-ús-əm ‘to go and stand face to face to s.o. (when you are mad).’

tú4kis ‘handmaul, stone hammer.’ || CSLT *tu4-ki:st ‘stone maul’ (K228).

tə4ʔ ‘other side:’ tə4ʔ-sə a ti.ʔláƛ̓ənə (ti.ʔlácmə, ti.n.pám-s·tnə, ti.ʔl̓íʔə, ti.sápsə, ti.ʔcitxʷə, ti.s.pálmə, ta.n.tqʷixʷə) ‘on the other side of the fence (the box, the stove, the chair, the door, the house, the field, the bridge).’ || Also recorded s.ta4ʔ: s.ta4ʔ-sə ?á.kʷuʔ ti.s.qʷámə ‘on the other side of the mountain.’
— tə4ʔ-ús, s.ta4ʔ-ús ‘the other side of the mountain, just over the top.’
— tə4ʔ-álk ‘the other side of the mountain, all the way down (i.e., opposite foot of the mountain).’
— ta₄?-áłq⁰ ‘other side of a log or border.’
— ta₄?-aláqa⁴ ‘other side of body of water (mainly lake, but also river or swamp).’
— n.ta₄?-ána? ‘other side of road:’ n.ta₄?-ána?-s.a ti₄.x⁸wá₄.a ‘on the other side of the road.’

tá₄a? ‘tongue.’

t₄iʔs₄a ‘youngest of the four Transformers.’

tₐl-an ‘to spin string from a ball, tr.’ || PS *tu/al ‘to extend, stretch, untie; fathom’ (K103, who also lists tá₄-an ‘to put a line (etc.) across’ and tá₄-ɬax ‘to stand up’ under this root).

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

n.tak ‘any side of s.t.:’ n.ták-s.a ʔa.cʔá ti₄.pálm₄.a ‘on this side of the field;’ n.ták-s.a ʔa.tʔú ti₄.pálm₄.a ‘across the field, on the other side of the field;’ 1.cʔa n.ták-s.a ti₄.n.cítx⁸₄.a ‘on this side of my house;’ n.ták-s.a n.ka? k”u.cítx⁸-su ‘on which side of your house?’

— n.tak-aláqa⁴ ‘this side of the water:’ x⁸wít ʔi₄.s.čúq⁸až₄.a n.tak-aláqa⁴-c₄.a ‘there is lots of fish on this side of the water.’ (The possessive suffix -c in n.tak-aláqa⁴-c₄, 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.tik₄.a ‘evening, dusk.’ (Identical in meaning to ka.k₄wás₄.a.)
— ka.tik-alú₄s₄.a ‘to snow all day till night.’ || Cf. next item.
— ka.n.tik-alú₄s₄.a ‘to go to a darker place.’ (Identical in meaning to ka.n.ɬap-alú₄s₄.a.) || Cf. preceding item.

tákəm ‘all, everything:’ pəl=ɬ-əp-s-kán₄.tu? tákəm nə₄.an.s.táw-m₄.a ‘I sold everything that I was selling;’ takəm,iʔ,iпущ₄₄ n.cítx⁸₄(n.kapúh) ‘those are all my houses (coats);’ takəm-ɭkálp₄₄₄.nas səwa’p (=
nas-kaláp_ha tácəm ʔəw-p) ‘are you all going to the meeting?’

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

— tácəm-s ‘to take everything, tr.:’ takəm-s-kán, ꔿu? ‘I took it all;’
takəm-s-ás, ꔿu? ‘he took it all.’

— tak:tákəm ‘all kinds of things, everything’: tak:tákəm, ꔿu?

?i waʔ, an.s.záy-tən ‘I am doing everything.’ See also múqʷ-ʔuŋ for an additional example.

— kəntákəm ‘everywhere’: waʔ kəntʔú, kəntákəm ḋas,cíxʷ-wit píxəm

‘it was around there, everywhere that they went hunting.’

tákta ‘doctor.’ || Borrowing from English.

— tákθ-áxʷ ‘clinic.’

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

√tákʷ (1) ‘to pound, drum:’ tákʷ:tákʷ:tákʷ ‘sound made by ṭáš:ıməs

‘ruffed grouse’ (when “drumming”).’ || The root tákʷ may be repeated many more times in this reduplicative formation, to imitate the grousedrumming. PIS *tákʷ ‘to tick, beat’ (K187). Cf. tákʷ:xʷaʔ ‘Ruffed Grouse,’ and √kʷət ‘to beat (heart).’

— tákʷ-xáʔl ‘to “drum” (i.e., ruffed grouse making sound):’ niθ

ʔi, ṭáš:ıməs,a waʔ tákʷ-xáʔl ‘it is the ruffed grouse that “drum.”’

— tákʷ-p-áxʷʷac ‘heart is pounding (when one is running or scared).’

— n.tákʷ-p-áňwas ‘heart is pounding.’

√tákʷ (2) ‘deaf, mute, stilled:’ ka,tákʷ-a ‘to hush, stop crying:’ wáʔ,kʷuʔ

ʔilal láːtiʔ ta,s,ḿáʔrh>4ac-a, xʷʔáy, ꔿuʔ kʷas,ka,tákʷ-a ‘the girl was crying, and she would not hush.’ || PS *tákʷ ‘to be blocked, choked off’ (K103, who also suggests a link to PS *ƛikʷ ‘shelter,’ K62).

— tákʷ-ən ‘to make s.o. stop crying, tr.’

— s.tákʷ-c ‘mute, dumb.’

— n.tákʷ-ánaʔ, n.tákʷ:tkʷ-ánaʔ ‘deaf.’

— ka.n,tákʷ-ánəʔ,a ‘to get deafened.’

— n.tákʷ-p-ánaʔ ‘gone deaf, deafened (e.g., by noise, gun shots).’

— tákʷ-p ‘wind stops:’ tákʷ-p,ʔuʔ ‘the wind calmed down.’

— tákʷ:tákʷ ‘no wind.’
tíkw-i/ŋ ‘to crush s.t. brittle (e.g., glass into small pieces, or cookies into crumbs), tr.’
— tí<tkw-w-ən ‘to crush s.t. into small pieces, tr.’
— tí<tkw-w-ən ‘weak, brittle.’
— tí(?)kw ‘to get crushed:’ plan ?ayɨ wa? tí(?)kw ‘it is already crushed.’
ták”p-əm, tákw”p-ən (*) ‘to make a fire under a tree until it drops, intr., tr.’ || PIS *ti/ak”w ‘to stoke a fire, burn, heat’ (K187).
tkºúɣ-tan ‘diagonal (upwards sloping) struts in roof-frame.’
takºúls ‘potato.’ || Also recorded tiqúc. 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”x”a? F ‘Ruffed Grouse,’ *Bonasa umbellus (“willow grouse”). || PS *tak”w ‘willow/ruffed grouse’ (K103). Also cf. √tak”w (1) ‘to pound, drum.’ The M gloss is máš:māš. See there for further comments.
√túkw”ay : tí<tkw”ay ‘to shoot the target (as sport).’
tx ‘sweet, tasty.’ || Nursery term for Ḵəx.
txαč ‘elk.’ || PIS *txαč ‘elk’ (K189).
txaγyus-xal, txaγyú-ən ‘to try and beat s.o. at an argument, intr., tr.’
√txa? : tí<txa? ‘narrow:’ ní4 ti-4q-álap-a wa? xák”-mi-ən, x”ʔaz
ti tí<txʔa? ‘it is the wide one I want, not the narrow one.’
— tí<txʔ-ám ‘(a little) narrower than the other:’ ní4-əs tí<txʔ-ám-a
s.x”ič-ʔi[t]-c-ax”w ‘give me the narrowest one!’
— tí<txʔ-ən ‘to make s.t. narrower, tr.’
√tx”w ‘to add, give more:’ táx”-ən ‘to give more of s.t., tr.:’ táx”-ən-4kán
ʔi.s.q”áI.a ‘I gave more berries.’ || PS *ti”w ‘to obtain, add to a store’ (K107).
— táx”-p ‘to buy, intr.:’ x”ʔit ʔi.waʔ táx”-p ‘there are many buyers;’
táx”-p-kán ti.káŋx”-y-əqI.a ‘I bought a car;’ táx”-p-kán 4əl.s.Bill
‘I bought it from Bill.’
— stáx”-p ‘s.t. bought’ (synonymous with s.ʔaʔ): ní4 cʔa n.s.táx”-p ‘this is what I bought.’
— táx”-p-áI-ICMah ‘to buy clothes:’ táx”-p-áI-ICMah-4kán ‘I bought a bunch of clothes.’
— táxʷ-pəq "to buy shoes."
— təxʷ-c-ám "to raise the price of s.t., intr."
— txʷ-úsʔ-am, txʷ-úsʔ-an "to raise the price of s.t.; to give s.o. a raise, intr., tr.:" txʷ-úsʔ-an-4kən tiʔwaʔ, kʷzúʔəm 'I gave the worker a raise.'
— txʷ-ákʔ-ám, txʷ-ákʔ-an "to give s.t. to s.o. who is selling stuff, so he or she can sell it for you, intr., tr.:" txʷ-ákʔ-an-č-as she gave me some stuff that I have to sell for her.'
— txʷ-úsəm "to look out, around (e.g., from a cliff)."
— txʷ-ús-miʻ "to look out for s.t., tr."
— txʷ-ús-miʔ-xt "to look out for s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:" txʷ-us-miʔ-x[ti]-c-kʷax niʔn.č+qáxʔə a 'look out for my horse!'
— txʷ-ús-xan, txʷ-ús-xn-ám "to look for tracks, intr."
— táxʷ=axʷ "to get worse (debt or lack of money):" táxʷ=axʷ ?aʔ4 ?i s.šlú̱n+4kə4 a 'we are getting further in the hole.'
√taxʷ : taxʷ-áya F 'to wrestle.'
√tuxʷ : s.túxʷ-um 'careful, alert (e.g., when hunting):' s.túxʷ-um-4kaxʷ ?ápaʔ 'be careful, my friend!'
təxʷ-ča4 'tongue.' || For the sequence a4 cf. -alxʷca4 'tongue.' PS *tixʷ-c 'tongue' (K107).
təq-xál, táq-ən "to touch s.t., intr., tr.?' || PS *təq 'to pin down, touch; obstruct' (K106).
— təq-ən-twá̱l 'to wrestle.' || Cf. təq-atwá̱xʷ (next item).
— təq-atwá̱xʷ 'to wrestle.' || Also recorded təq-twá̱xʷ. Cf. təq-ən-twá̱l 'to wrestle' above.
— s.təq-xál (A) 'to carry things (e.g., bags in hands), intr.;' (B) 'to owe, intr.:" wáʔ-4kən s.təq-xál là.kʷuʔ xʷiman-á4xʷə a 'I owe to the store.'
— s.təq-s (A) 'to hold s.t., tr.:" waʔ s.təq-s-ás tiʔxʷik-tənə a 'he is holding the knife;' (B) 'to bring s.t., tr.: s.təq-s-ká̱xʷ 4lák.kʷuʔ niʔn.hámhə 'bring me my hammer!''
— s.təq-xí̱t 'to owe s.t. to s.o., tr.'
— ka.təq-səʔa 'to catch s.t. (e.g., a ball), tr.:' ka.təq-s-kaʔə a 'I caught it.'
— ka.təq-sútə a 'to get caught or found by accident.'
ka.teq-sút-s.a ‘to catch or find s.t. by accident (as a fluke), tr.:’ ka.teq-
sút-s-kan.a ‘I found it by accident (e.g., a ball that was lost in
the bushes).’

s.teq ‘log jam.’

n.tq-áp, s.tq-áp ‘(beaver)dam.’
tq-áp- kém ‘to make a dam.’
tq-áp=aq ‘jammed (ice or wood).’
n.taq: tq=aq ‘to be stuck in a bay, or on a beach (after having been
cought by a sudden storm on the water).’

s.teq-c ‘to be surprised (to hold one’s hand in front of one’s mouth as
a sign of surprise).’ wáʔ-kan.ƛu? s.teq-c ‘I am surprised;’ s.teq-
c-kán.ƛu? ?ay4 ‘I got surprised (e.g., when seeing a big
commotion going on).’

s.teq-c-mín ‘to be surprised by s.t. (e.g., by s.t. very expensive, or by
an unexpected display of cleverness):’ wáʔ-kan.ƛu? s.teq-c-mín
ti n.s.kʷúzʔ.a ‘I am really surprised by my child (i.e., by how
smart he is).’

n.teq-c ‘to lead a horse.’
taq-p-éc ‘to get smothered.’
tq-á/k-am ‘to drive a car or wagon, intr.’
s.teq-əlwás ‘to hold one’s hands on one’s hips.’
n.teq-kiñ-ús-äm ‘to cross oneself, make the sign of the cross.’
tq-ák?-an ‘to shake hands with s.o., tr.’
s.tq-áka?-s-twal ‘to hold hands,‘
tq-áxan-s ‘to give s.o. a hand (when helping him across the road), tr.’
n.teq-man M ‘handle.’ || The F gloss is n.kʷákʷ-man.
n.teqmín ‘diaphragm (in body).’
tqí4 ‘just about, almost:’ tqí4-kan.ƛu? qarnt-s-túmin ‘I almost hit you;’
tqí4-kan.ƛu? yən-p ‘I almost froze.’
√teqzuʔi: təq:teqzuʔi c (*) ‘flying squirrel.’
√teqw (1) ‘brown:’ təqw: təqw-əm ‘dark of complexion.’ || Cf. qʷət:qʷ-t-əm
and √tiqʷ.
√teqw (2): ka.teqʷ-a ‘to get dented:’ ka.teqʷ-a ?ay4 ti.kah-sw.a ‘your car
got dented.’ || PIS *teqʷ ‘to get dented, arched, hollow in
mountains’ (K188).
\(\sqrt{\text{tiq}}^w\) ‘murky, muddy’ (recorded only in combination with n- in references to liquids): n.tiq\(^w\)-i\(\text{n}\) ‘to stir soap (or other matter) into liquids, tr.’ || CSLT *tiq\(^w\) ‘mud(dy)’ (K221)

- n.ta\(\text{q}\)^w.tiq\(^w\) ‘water is muddy.’
- n.ti(?)/q\(^w\) ‘water gets dirty or muddy:’ n.ti(?)/q\(^w\)ú?\(\text{a}\) ‘the water is muddy.’ || See also next item.
- n.ti(?)/q\(^w\)-átk\(^w\)a? ‘water gets muddy:’ n.ti(?)/q\(^w\)-átk\(^w\)a? ti_q\(^w\)ú?\(\text{a}\) ‘the water is muddy.’

\(\text{tiquwúc}\) ‘potato.’ || See takú\(\text{us}\) and comments there.

n.ta\(\text{q}\)^w*i\(\text{x}\) F ‘bridge.’

ta\(\text{x}\) ‘bitter.’ || PS *ta\(\text{x}\) ‘wrong, bitter’ (K107).

- s.ta\(\text{x}\)-i\(\text{us}\) ‘“Bitter” Saskatoon berry,’ found only in the Lillooet-Fountain area. (A type of s.cáq\(^w\)-em ‘Saskatoon Berry,’ see there for further comments.)

- ka.n.ta\(\text{x}\)-c\(_a\) ‘to get a bitter taste in one’s mouth:’ ka.n.ta\(\text{x}\)-c-kan\(_a\)
  \(?\text{ayf}\) ‘I got a bitter taste in my mouth.’

\(\sqrt{\text{tix}}\) : t\(\text{x}\)-á\(\text{p}\)-až (General term for various Willow (Salix) species, including nax\(\text{w}\)tín-až and x\(\text{w}\)u(?)/áž.) || K189 suggests a possible link between the sequence t\(\text{x}\) and PIS *ta\(\text{x}\)-cin ‘tigerlily.’

ti\(\text{x}\)-xal, ti\(\text{x}\)-i\(\text{n}\) ‘to put things side by side, to set the table, intr., tr.:’ ti\(\text{x}\)-i\(\text{n}\)
  ti_qlá\(\text{x}\)an\(_a\) ‘to put up fence poles, to put up a fence.’

- s.ti\(\text{x}\)-xal ‘what is put on the table (plates, cups, etc.):’ ʔi\(\text{g}\)ʔ\(\text{e}\)z\(_\text{ha}\)
  ʔi_s.ti\(\text{x}\)-xal-sw\(_a\) ‘does everyone have a plate? (did you put on enough?).’

- s.ti\(\text{x}\) (A) ‘set (dishes):’ plan wa? s.ti\(\text{x}\) ʔi_{4á\(\text{x}\)-c\(_a\)} ‘the dishes are set;’
  (B) ‘people are ready to eat (are sitting at the table).’

- ti\(\text{x}\)-l\(\text{x}\) ‘to sit down at the table:’ símaʔ,\(_\text{ma}\)4 ti\(\text{x}\)-l\(\text{x}\) ‘come and sit down at the table!’ See ʔi\(\text{f}\)ʔ\(\text{e}\)n, s.ʔúq\(\text{w}\)a? for additional examples.

\(\text{ta}\(\text{xn}\)íʔtæn\) ‘shoulderblade.’ || Also recorded \(\text{ta}\(\text{xn}\)íʔkan\) (next item) which seems to be used less often.

\(\text{ta}\(\text{xn}\)íʔkan\) (*) ‘shoulderblade.’ || See preceding item.

\(\sqrt{\text{ta}^w}\) (1) ‘straight, right, correct:’ ta\(\text{x}\)^w-xál, ta\(\text{x}\)^w-æn ‘to straighten out s.t., to straighten out, correct s.o. (e.g., in Indian Court), intr., tr.:’
táxʷ-ən mať ti_watch-sw_a ‘set your watch!’ || PS *tǎxʷ ‘straight, just, settled’ (K108).

— təxʷ-xal-á4xʷ ‘place where Indian Court is held.’

— təxʷ-p-s ‘to get s.t. straight, to find out the truth, tr.:’ təxʷ-p-s-káxʷ ha ‘did you find out the truth?;’ plán-4kan ?ay4 waʔ təxʷ-p-s ‘I found out the truth;’ təxʷ-p-s-káxʷ ?ay4 ‘now you got it straight.’

— təxʷ-p-al-ánaʔ ‘to find s.t. out, intr.:’ təxʷ-p-al-ánaʔ-4kan ?ay4 ‘I found it out.’

— təxʷ-al-áń?-am ‘to find out the truth.’

— s.təxʷ-ilx ‘to go straight (e.g., a road):’ s.təxʷ-ilx ?ay4 ti_xʷ-wá4.a ‘the road is straight.’

— txʷ-ilx-an ‘to straighten s.t. out, tr.:’ txʷ-ilx-án-it-as ti_xʷ-wá4.a ‘they are straightening out the road;’ txʷ-ilx-án-əm ti_xʷ-wá4.a ‘the road is straightened out.’

— txʷ-ilx-min ‘to come straight at s.t., s.o., tr.:’ txʷ-ilx-mín-c-as ‘he came straight at me.’ || Cf. homophonous txʷ-ilx-min under √təxʷ (2).

— n.təxʷ-áł-us-əm ‘to go straight (e.g., when putting up a fence), intr.’

— ka.n.təxʷ-kə ‘to get to the middle.’

— n.táxʷ:txʷ-ək ‘to be in the middle.’

— təxʷ+s.qáxəʔ ‘to break in a horse.’

— s.təxʷ ‘really, very (much):’ s.təxʷ-kán ʔuʔ qʷən:qʷ-án-t ‘I am really poor;’ s.təxʷ tiʔ sx-ə<xa>rəm ‘he is really silly;’ s.təxʷ mať muz:mit-s-túmuʔ wi_s.níμuʔ ?úxʷ-almixʷ ‘truly have mercy upon us people’ (from a church hymn; in this particular sentence, s.təxʷ is pronounced ?as.tiʔ, to fit the rhythm and to comply with a general rule that changes a to i in slow songs).

— tiʔ<ta>xxʷ ‘right, correct:’ tiʔ<ta>xxʷ ha ti_n.sqw ál-úť’a ‘did I say the right thing?;’ tiʔ<ta>xxʷ ti_s.sqw ál-úť-sw_a ‘what you said is right.’

√təxʷ (2) ‘to be in the way:’ təxʷ-ən ‘to put s.t. in s.o.’s way, to put it on the road (so it blocks the road), tr.’

— txʷ-ilx ‘to be in the way:’ xʷʔəz kʷasu txʷ-ilx ‘don’t get in the way!’

— txʷ-ilx-min ‘to be in s.o.’s way; to wait on the tracks for a train, tr.:’ waʔ txʷ-ilx-mín-c-as ‘he is in my way.’ || Cf. homophonous txʷ-ilx-min under √təxʷ (1).
— s.təxʷ ‘to be in the way.’ wáʔ həm̓ ɬuʔ? s.təxʷ ‘he is in the way.’
— ka.təxʷ-miʔə a ‘to get to a certain spot, to run into s.o., tr.:’ ka.təxʷ-
    miʔ-4ʔəkə a ‘we ran into each other.’
— n.təxʷ-c-íx ‘to be in the way.’
— n.təxʷ-c-íx-min ‘to block s.o.’s way.’
√təxʷ ‘to hang down.’
— təxʷ-ləx ‘to dangle (e.g., mountain climbers).’
təxʷ-ʔaʔ F ‘bow (of bow and arrow);’ M ‘bow, gun.’ || The F gloss for
    ‘gun’ is s.wəʔ-ʔməʔk. CSLT *təxʷ-ac ‘bow (for shooting)’ (K229).
s.təʔəsəζa ‘squirrel.’ See ƛƛkʷ-ɬəx-min for an example.
√tɨ̱w : ka.tɨ̱w a ‘to make a ringing sound.’ || Cf. √tɨ̱w.
√tɨ̱w ‘loose, free:’ ka.tɨ̱w a ‘it came loose, it was set free;’ ka.tɨ̱w-4ʔənə a
    ʔəyə ‘I was set free.’ || Cf. √tɨ̱w. (It is possible that ka.tɨ̱w a
    (previous entry) refers to a bell being set free. K56 suggests a
    possible link between tɨ̱w-ʔən ‘to untie s.t., to turn an animal
    loose, tr.’ and PS *liʔw ‘loose, free.’)
— tɨ̱w-ʔən ‘to untie s.t., to turn an animal loose, tr.’
— tɨ̱w-ʔəlʔ-əm ‘to untie a package, intr.’
təʕʷʔəqʷənək, tʕʷəqʷənək ‘salmon stew, made from fresh salmon.’ || PS
    *ʕəqʷʷəqʷ, *wəqʷəqʷ ‘to boil, cook’ (K135).
tɪ̱ ‘tea.’ || Borrowing from English.
— n.tɪ̱-tən ‘teapot.’
— tɪ̱-cɪn-əm ‘to drink tea.’
thɪ̱n ‘to admire s.o., tr.’ || A rare case of the n-transitivizer merged with
    the root, see also Van Eijk 1997/18.1.6.
— thɪ̱n-cut ‘to brag, show off.’
— thɪ̱n-cut-ʔən ‘to brag about s.t., to show s.t. off, tr.:’ thɪ̱n-cut-ʔən-əs
    ti.kəh-sə a ‘he showed off his car.’
√ʔtəw : təw-p ‘to foam.’ || Cf. √tuw.
— təw-p-əc ‘to foam at the mouth.’
— təw-p-ʔałqʷ, s.təw-p-ʔałqʷ ‘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.)
— tāw-cín-əm ‘to drink foaming sap; to drink sap of tāw-p-álq’.

tāw-əm ‘to sell, intr.:’ tāw-əm ‘selling!’ (used as a cry by door-to-door vendors). || PS *taw I ‘to buy, sell’ (K106).

— s.tāw-əm ‘what one is selling.’

— tāw-an ‘to sell s.t. to s.o., tr.:’ tāw-an-4kan kʷs.Bill ni₅,n.cítxʷə ‘I sold my house to Bill.’

— tāw-miʔ ‘to sell s.t., tr.:’ tāw-miʔ-4kan ni₅.n.č+qáxʔə ‘I sold my horse.’

√taw ‘wasted, ruined:’ tāw-án ‘to ruin s.t. (e.g., by dropping it., or getting it dirty), tr.:’ tāw-án-Íkan ?ayə ‘I ruined it, wasted it.’ || PIS *taw ‘to spoil, wreck’ (K189).

— tāw=əw (Recorded only in the expression tāw=əw ?ayə ‘what a waste!’, said, for example, about a person who was maimed in an accident, or who has become an alcoholic.)

√tuw ‘foam:’ túw-an ‘to whip s.t. into a foam.’ || Cf. √taw.

— túw-y-aqs ‘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.?atwn ‘Sandhill Crane’ (K159).

tāwarə ‘navel, bellybutton.’ || PIS *tawən ‘navel’ (K189)

twit ‘good hunter or trapper (always having success when hunting or trapping).’ || See twikʷt below for etymological information.

— twikʷt ‘boy, young man:’ ?á.kʷuʔ.kʷuʔ 4.číxʷ-ə-twit-as tiʔ.ta.twikʷt.a ‘that is where they brought that boy.’ || PS *taw II ‘(small and) growing up, child; young person’ (K106).

— taw:twikʷt ‘boys, young men.’

— twá<kw>waʔt ‘(young) boy.’ || See cuw:cw-ən-cút (under cúw-xal) for an example.

— taw:twá<kw>waʔt ‘(young) boys.’ || See xiʔ 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 ?áñwas ‘two’ as a descendant of this root).

— tiwas-ál-us ‘both eyes.’
— tiwas-áka? ‘both hands.’
— tiwas-áka?-min ‘to do s.t. with both hands, tr.’
— tíwas-q ‘both legs, both shoes.’

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

— twán-am ‘to get, pick salmon berries.’
— twán-áž ‘Salmon berry bush.’

tay (Exclamation to get attention, comparable to English “hey!”): tay, n.s.núk’w?a?, ?áma ta.n.s.xwák’k’w.a t.s.xw?áy-s.a k’w.asu.q’ús-xí[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>??, kán-am sas.žzúm ?i.n.k’w’ú-ús-tán-sw.a ‘hey, Owl, why are your eyes so big?;’ tay, s.tám-as.ka núk’w’un k’w’u.s.žáy-tán-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 ʔí-álmən.

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

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

— tá<ta>? (Respectful way of addressing an elderly lady; used facetiously for a lazy young fellow): čila-4káx’w’u? k’w’u.tá<ta>? ‘you are just like an old lady.’

— 4lá.ta? ‘from there.’
— 4lá.t?-amx ‘person from there:’ 4lá.t?-amx_tí? ‘he’s from there.’
— ?á.ta? ‘that way, in that direction.’
— kná.ta? ‘around there, through there.’


— ti? ‘that (visible, singular).’ (May attract the stress in slow speech, but is often unstressed and used as a clitic in faster speech): s.tám, ti? ‘what is that?;’ ƛ’q.k’w?u? ?ay+ múta? ti?, ta, wa?, záqil ‘that person
who had taken a peek came again.'

— lá.ti? ‘(t)here (visible, proximal, non-pivoting):’ wáʔ.k”uʔ lá.ti?

ta.pá<pa>lʔ.a s.mų́tac ‘there was this one woman;’ xʷám.ƛu?
lá.ti k”s.qám-t-s-túmin t’elcʔá ‘I will hit you there from here, for
sure;’ wáʔ.k”uʔ? aaý lá.ti? s.taqq-s-ás [ʔi’,qʷaíʔ-a] ƛu
ka.ƛ”uít.ƛ.ƛuʔ ‘he was holding it [the pieces of pitch] there until
he fell asleep.’

— ʔlá.tiʔ ‘from (t)here.’

— kná.tiʔ ‘around (t)here; through (t)here.’

— ká.ti? (A) ‘around (t)here; through (t)here:’ ƛák.k”uʔ ká.ti? ʔi.n.ḵyáp.a,
ʔáʔ<ʔa>ńwas ‘two coyotes were going along around there;’
ƛák.k”uʔ ká.ti? ta.n.ḵyáp.a, ʔáčx₃-n-ás.k”uʔ? ta.’cúq”uím.ʔa waʔ
ká.tiʔ ‘Coyote was going along there, and he saw Chickadee who
was around there;’ xʷʔaz k”s.ʔáčx₃-n-ás ká.tiʔ k”u.s.tám, k”u.s.ʔíʔən ‘he didn’t see anything at all to eat’ (with ká.tiʔ in
this last sentence possibly having meaning (B), as detailed next);
(B) ‘at all’ (when in combination with xʷʔaz ‘not’): xʷʔaz ká.tiʔ
kʷánswa.ksn-án, cuwaʔ-s.ƛá.ƛuʔ s.xʷák”ək” kʷas.ƛələn-c-mín-tám-
álap-as ‘I don’t send him at all, it must be his own idea to go
and beg food from you folks.’ || ká.tiʔ is a syncopated form of
kná.tiʔ.

— ʔá.tiʔ (A) ‘that way, thither:’ łiq záqíl ta.pá<pa>lʔ.a ʔá.tiʔ ta.s.ʔíštknə, a
‘one person came to have a peek (over that way) at the
underground house;’ (B) ‘that way, in that manner, (doing) that:’
 ámbx₃ ASTM, ʔúq”aʔ, ƛák mútaʔ ƛáx₃-əm; waʔ ʔá.tiʔ ƛx₁l-əm, niʕ.ƛuʔ
s.kí(ʔ)<ka>l’s kʷas.ƛáx₃-əm ‘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.’

ʔtu? (Aspectual marker, indicating that an action is definitely past, ‘over
and done with’): čák.tuʔ ‘it is all gone, finished;’ ʃʷáʔp.ʔtu?
ní.cítxʷ-s_a ‘his house burned down.’ || Cf. ʔtu.

tʔu ‘that (farther, visible, singular):’ s.tám tʔu ‘what is that?;’

— l.tʔu ‘there (visible, distal, pivoting).’

— l.tʔú-na ‘right there.’
— təl.t?ú ‘from there.’
— ?ə.t?ú ‘that way, to that spot.’
— kən.t?ú ‘around there; through there.’

s.təmált F ‘cow.’ || Borrowing from Shuswap stəmált/stəm-ált ‘cattle,’ Kuipers 1974:160/183. PIS *s-təm-alt ‘cow, cattle’ (K190, who notes that this word must be a borrowing in NIS, and also lists Lillooet təm-ált ‘doe with horns (hermaphrodite, does not reproduce)’ under the PIS root).
— s.təmált-x’-i<xʷə>lt F ‘calf.’

táqa? M ‘Salalberry,’ Gaultheria shallon. || Borrowing from a Coast Salish language, since t is not a native Lillooet phoneme but widely attested in Coast Salish. Cf. PS *táqa? ‘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>sə? (literally “hairy berry”).
— tąq?-až M ‘Salalberry bush.’

c/ç

√c (?): n.c-qín-4əxʷ ‘lean-to.’ || Cf. cáq-ən.
√cəp (?) : cəp-alín ‘baby-basket; basket cradle.’
n.cpus (*) ‘stew, salmon stew.’
cəpxʷ ‘to break or fall through the frozen crust on snow.’
— cəp:cəpxʷ, cəp:cəpxʷ-ílx ‘to break through frozen snow at every step, to sink into snow.’
cəpqw F ‘to make fish-oil.’
— s.cəpqw ‘September.’
went to get some food from her roothouse.’ || PS *cip(wn) ‘pithouse, cellar’ (K24).

\[\text{cm (b)}: \text{s. cm-ált ‘children, offspring;’ s.nu-láp n.s.cm-ált ‘you, my children’ (traditional salutation by Elder at opening of speech);} \]

\[\text{t.wál-x[t]-ci-m ?i.s.cm-ált.a ‘now the children are left with you’ (said to widower). See }\text{ wi? (}\text{wí? (1)) for an additional example.} \]

|| PS *ci(m) ‘small; children’ (K24).

— cm-ált-am ‘to have children.’

cam ‘cloth or cooking gets scorched; person gets scorched or sunburnt:’

cam \(\text{i.n.s.shi-w-a? a ‘my gloves got scorched;’ cam} \)

ti.n.s.k'uk' a ‘my cooking got scorched;’ cam-4kán.k4 ‘I might get scorched;’ cam-4káx’ k4 ‘you might get scorched.’

— cam-s ‘to scorch, burn s.t., tr.:’ cam-s-ás ‘he burnt it;’ cam-s-káx’ k4 ‘you will (might) burn it.’

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

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

\[\text{cam : cam-p ‘to finish, get finished:’ cam-p_tu? nə4.wa? q’ám:q’m-at} \]

‘the fun is over;’ plan wa? cam-p ti.xánam-tn.a ‘the month went by; it’s the last day of the month.’

— cam-p-án ‘to finish s.t., to work on s.t. till it is finished, tr.:’ cam-p-

án-4kan.k4 ti.n.pk’-áž.a ‘I will work on my cedar roots till they are finished.’ || See also cam-p-s (next item).

— cam-p-s ‘to finish s.t., to get to the end of s.t., tr.:’ cam-p-s-kán

ti.n.puk’ a ‘I finished my book, got to the end of my book.’

|| cam-p-s indicates a lesser degree of control than cam-p-án (see Van Eijk 1997:111).

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

cám-am, cáman ‘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 kə4-n-ás ‘he tried really hard to take it off;’ ká.k w-u? ká.ti?, plan múta? ?úq”a?, plan múta?; cáma,Áu?, nít,Áu? s.x”ay-s k” s.xáX-lax-s, Áak ?ay4 1 ti.q”ú? 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 ḳak (1) for an additional example.

√cəm?q" : M cəm:čəmq" ‘to sink into the mud; (road) is muddy.’ || The F gloss for this item is ḥap:ḥp-aq.

√cat (?) : cat-qín ‘pillow.’ || Also s.t.qín.

cut ‘to say, think s.t., intr.’ See məkil-úlya? (under s.míkil), s.cutá4, zəλq, zək.zik-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.cut-su ‘that’s what you say!’ (when not believing s.o.); s.cut-su,ha ‘is that what you think?’ (when not believing the addressee); plán, ḥu? wa? s.qayxw s.cut-s ‘he thinks he is a man already;’ ḥuž, ha s.cut-su ka.may-s-c-ás-a ‘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.cutá4 ‘son-in-law, male in-law:’ x”u?, cut.k”u? ká,ti? ?i, taw:twíkºt-a,
“huž qəlza?-s-túm ta, s.cutá4-ka4-a” ‘oh, the boys said, “We are going to give our in-law a sweatbath.”’ || Borrowed from a Coast Salish language (K39).

citx” ‘house.’ || For the segment x” cf. x” in trmx” ‘earth, land, soil,’ -ulməx” id. PIS *citx” ‘house, lodging’ (K161).

— cá<ctex” ‘outhouse, privy.’

— cə:citx” ‘group of houses, village:’ lá,ti? ?i, wa?, ?as.ca:citx” ‘there is a village over there.’ || Possibly a syncopated form of *cə:citx”.

— citx”-min ‘to want to own a house, tr.’

— citx”-am ‘to camp, to stay overnight.’

— citx”-am-min ‘to want to camp at a certain spot, tr.’

— nək”-citx”-am-min ‘to camp with s.o., tr.:’ nək”-citx”-am-min-tumúl-it-as ‘they camped with us.’

— n.citx”-tən F ‘camp.’

— pəl+a4+citx” ‘newcomer, stranger.’ || See pəl+a4+citx” (under √pəl) for an example.
— pal?+aŋ+cítxʷ ‘next-door neighbour.’ || See pal?+aŋ+cítxʷ (under pála?) for comments and an example.

√cataw : cátaw-až ‘Western Red Cedar,’ Thuja plicata. || PCS *cataw ‘red cedar’ (K138).

— cataw-až-ákst ‘Western Red Cedar bough.’
cúcín ‘mouth.’ || Cf. cut, cun, and the suffix -cin ‘mouth.’ PCS *cucin ‘mouth’ (K137).

s.čáčálst, s.čáčálst (*) ‘(deerhoof) rattle.’|| PIS *cų/ʔas ‘to rattle’ (K160).
cicyákək ‘water lizard (salamander)’ (either a generic name or an unidentified subspecies). || Possibly *cay: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.cicá? F ‘(American) Crow,’ Corvus brachyrynchos: wáʔ, kʷu? ?ay⁴, wáʔ, kʷu? káti? ta.s.cicáʔ.a ‘well, the crow happened to be around there;’ “símaʔ, qaʔ ?ə.cʔá, símaʔ ?ə.cʔá, húy-4kan 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 ñaw-ílx for an additional example. || Possibly *s.cicá?, with an unproductive type of initial reduplication. Cf. also √caʔ. PIS *s-caʔ (red.) ‘crow’ (K160). See also s.?áʔa?xan. The M gloss for ‘crow’ is s.?áʔa?.

— s.cicáʔcaʔ? ‘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 wáʔaʔ for an example.

— cás-p ‘to get stretched.’

— cás-p-ičaʔ?, s-p-ičaʔ? (the latter form with aphaeresis) ‘sweater.’

— n.cás-p-ál-us, n.cás:cás-p-á<p>l-us ‘eyes are “stretched,” i.e., really wide open.’

— cs-ílx ‘to stretch oneself.’
cás-xal, cás-ən ‘to feel s.t. (by touching), intr., tr.’

— cáč<s>s-ən, cáč<s>s-ən ‘to feel around for s.t., intr., tr.’
— cá<s>c>s-ạq ‘to feel around in the water with a hook (hooking for fish).’
√casuta (Recorded only in the expression casutá ka ‘I wish for s.t. ‘):
casutá ka kʷ uy məsʔam ‘I wish I had some blueberries;’
casutá ka kʷ sʔácx-n-an kʷ ‘Harry I wish I could see Harry.’
cun ‘to tell, order s.o., to say s.t. to s.o., tr.:’?
ačx-xít-as kʷ uy? taʔtáxʔ?ac-s a; “ʔu,” cún-as kʷ uy?, “s.tamʔ kʷ lá?tiʔ kʷ aʔzúqʷ-s-ax”
l₄ taʔtáxʔʔ?ac-sw a ‘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 transitivezer (see also pzan and reference there).
— cun-áʔ-m-ən ‘to teach, advise, instruct s.o., tr.’
— cun-áʔ-m-ən ‘to teach s.o. a language, tr.’
√cuʔ (?): cuʔ-ákt-am ‘to make cat’s cradles (string figures), intr.’
|| Possibly related to √cuʔ, √cuʔ.
cinúps, cinúps-tan F ‘lair of deer.’
— cinúps-əm ‘to bed down (deer).’
cánəman ‘Chinese’ (“Chinaman”). || Borrowing from English.
— cánəman-íčaʔ ‘denim shirt.’
— cánəman-ílap ‘denim pants.’
n.činəmqən (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.)
√caʔ : caʔ-p ‘breaking daylight:’ plan wəʔ? caʔ-p ‘daylight is
coming.’
— cáʔ:cə-əm ‘light, bright (of day, in room):’ wáʔ? əʔuʔ? ayʔ cáʔ:cə-əm
‘it is still bright.’
— caʔ:cə-ix ‘to try to sober up, smarten up.’
— ka.caʔ, a ‘to come to one’s senses:’ plan ayʔ ka.caʔ, a ‘he came to his
senses.’
cúʔ-xal, cúʔ-uń ‘to point at s.o., s.t., intr., tr.:’ cuʔ-uń-ći-kən ‘I pointed
at you.’
— caʔ:ca<s>c>्a-xal ‘to make all kinds of signs, intr.’
— cúʔ-xit ‘to point s.t. out to s.o., tr.’
— cúʔ-akaʔ ‘seven.’
— n.cú<ck>x-akaʔ ‘seven persons.’
— cú<ck>x-akaʔ ‘seven animals.’
— cu4-áqš-ən ‘to point a finger at s.o. (esp., when angry), tr.’
— cú<ck>-mən, cu4-akə?-tən M ‘index finger.’
— cu4-qs-an ‘to take aim, intr.’
— cu4-qs-xit ‘to take aim at s.o., s.t., tr.’
— cu4-qs-tən ‘sight on a gun.’
cu4am (*) ‘red deerskin.’ || PIS *s-cu4m ‘bull’ (K160).
ci4n-áqš-tən F ‘deerlick.’ || PS *ci4n ‘fish, food’ (K24).
√c! (?) : çl-áqš-tən (*) ‘nose of moose.’ || Also recorded çlákct-tən.

However, çl-áqš-tən is probably the correct variant, since it contains the suffix for ‘nose.’
— ci<ck>-táusaʔ ‘fresh fruit.’
— ci<ck>l-xən ‘new, fresh tracks.’ See ḳəak (1) for an example.
— cīl-kst ‘five’ (literally, “new hand,” referring to cross-over when counting on one’s fingers).
— n.cīlc-l-əkst ‘five persons.’
— cā<ck>-l-əkst ‘five animals.’
— cīl-kst-qín ‘five year old buck.’
√cil (2) (?) : s.cīl-qs ‘point of land.’
√c! ‘to stretch, reach:’ cūl-ləx ‘to stretch oneself when reaching.’ || PIS *cə/al ‘to stretch’ (K160).
— cūl-ləx-min ‘to reach for s.t., tr.:’ cūl-ləx-mín,ma4 ?á.təʔ ‘reach over for it!’
— cūl(ʔə)l (possibly cū(ʔə)l) F ‘to get stretched.’
— cūl=əl F ‘to get stretched, keep stretching.’
cális ‘cherry:’ lan caq”-usáʔ-əm ?i,cális_a ‘the cherries are turning red.’ || Borrowing from English.
cálə4 ‘lake.’ (Also the origin of the place name Shalalth.) || PCS *cálə4 ‘lake’ (K137). See also Hess 1979 for the distribution of this item.
— calək>4 ‘small lake.’
çlákct-tən : See √c!.
cilx : See cilx-á<kx>Íaqʷ (under ñcay).

√cák (Onomatopoeic root): cák-a:çák-a (A) ‘Steller’s Jay’ (often erroneously called “Blue Jay,” see Guiguet 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 cákə, cákə, cákə ‘call of Steller’s Jay [bluejay] foretelling bad weather, unsuccessful gathering’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:955). See also káy:kay and ñáy:ñay.

— cák-a:çák-a-mín-əm ‘to be scolded by Steller’s jay.’ cák-a:çák-a-mín-c-aləm ‘I was scolded by a Steller’s jay.’

√cák : cák: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-áliws ‘fever breaks.’
— ca(?)*k-álin ‘metal cools.’

cík-iñ ‘to pick at s.t. with a pick, tr.’ || PS *cák ‘to adze, whittle, carve’ (K23).
— cá<k*c>kañ ‘to pick at s.t. a little bit, tr.’
— cík-man ‘pick.’

√cikt (?): cík:cakt-až ‘Creeping (or Common) Juniper,’ Juniperis communis.

cíkən ‘chicken.’ || Borrowing from English.
— cíkən-á+xʷ ‘chicken coop.’
— cá<k>ckañ ‘chick.’

cákʷ-xál, cákʷ-ən ‘to pull s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS *cákʷ, *cákʷ ‘to pull (out), drag’ (K23).
— cá<k>ckañ ‘to pull s.t. a little bit, tr.’
— cákʷ ‘to get pulled:’ xʷ?áy, ḥu? kʷas, cákʷ=əkʷ ‘it did not get pulled.’ || Rejected by some consultants.
— cákʷ-a:cák<k>c<x>kʷ-a ‘to pull, give little pulls (like fish on hook).’
— cákʷ-ayú? ‘(to have a) tug-of-war:’ wáʔ-4kaʔ cákʷ-ayú? ‘we are having a tug-of-war.’
— ckw-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.cák-w-c, n.cák-w-c-á:n ‘to lead a horse, intr.:’ n.cák-w-c-ká:xw ‘you lead the horse!’

— n.cák-w-c-á:n ‘to pull back the lines (on a horse), tr.’

— cák-w:ckw-íl: ‘to have convulsions, cramps.’

— n.cw-á:<kkw>í-us, n.cák-w:ckw-á:<kkw>í-us ‘to have oriental eyes.’

— cák-w:ckw-í-kwí-us-am ‘to pull one’s eyes.’

— n.cw-á:<c>7-an-ǎm ‘to gag.’ || Stress suspect, probably *n.ckw-á:<c>7-án-ǎm.

— cák-w:cák-w-q-á:n-ǎm ‘to have a cramp in one’s leg.’

— cák-w:cák-w-xn-ǎn-ǎm ‘to have a cramp in one’s foot.’

— cák-w-xal, cák-w-ǎn ‘to spread s.t. out, intr., tr.’

— cák-w-lap ‘to lay s.t. down on the floor, spread it out on the floor.’

— s.cák ‘to lie flat (like sacks, a mat, hay).’

— cák-w-xǎn (also recorded cák-w-xǎn), cák-w-x-ǎn ‘floor mat.’

— cák-w-xn-ǎm ‘to make mats.’

— cák-w-c ‘tablecloth.’

— cǎc>kw-tǎn, cǎc>kw-tn-ǎm, cǎc>kw-tn-ǎn ‘to resole a moccasin or moccasins, intr., tr.’

— cák ‘to be finished; to stop, quit:’ cák-w-média ‘stop!;’ ‘leave me alone!’

— cák-w-kan ‘I finished, I quit;’ hú-y-kan cák-w ǎ:u nax-x ‘I am going to quit till tomorrow.’ || See also cák-w ǎ:u? below for a special meaning of cák. PS *cák ‘to be all there is (left)’ (K23).

— cák-w:cák ‘to be (all) finished:’ plán-4ka4 wa? cák-w:cák ‘we are all finished already;’ cák-w:cák-4 ay4 ‘we are finished;’ plan wa? cák ‘it is all finished.’

— n.cúk-w:cák ‘people doing s.t. on their own, being by themselves.’

— cák-w-uń ‘to put the finishing touches on s.t., tr.:’ cák-w-uń-4kán,k4 nax-x ‘I will finish it tomorrow, put the finishing touches on it tomorrow;’ plan wa? cák-w-uń-ǎm ‘we are going to start finishing it up, put the finishing touch on it.’ || See also cák-s (next item).

— cák-s (A) ‘to finish s.t., tr.:’ cák-w-s-kan tí_wa? ǎn₅sₙ₃º zús-ǎm ‘I
finished my work;’ cúkʷ-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.:’ cúkʷ-s-tuṃx,ma4 ‘leave me alone!’ || The difference between cúkʷ-s (A) and cúkʷ-uñ (preceding item) parallels that between cəm-p-s and cəm-p-án. See there for comments.

— cúkʷ-ái-c ‘to finish eating.’
— ca<k>kw-ái-c ‘to finish munching.’ || Stress suspect, probably *cá<k>kw-ái-c.
— cúkʷ-áu? (Focusing element: ‘only X ..., it is only X who ...’): cúkʷ-áu? ʔi,s,qʷáxt-s,a wa? s.mul ‘only his feet were in the water;’ cúkʷ-áu? s.ʔanc ti,cixʷ,a ʔá.kʷu? ‘I am the only one who went there.’ See cáwcuwa for an additional example.

cákʷlátan F ‘pileated woodpecker.’ || See kʷlátan, s.kʷlátan for detailed comments.

√caxʷ (1): cáxʷ-am ‘to wade, intr.’
— cáxʷ-a[m]-mín ‘to wade for s.t., in order to get s.t., tr.:’ caxʷ-a[m]-mín-4kan ti,n.s.4áxʷ-q,a ‘I waded to get my pants (which had been carried away by the water, had dropped into the water).’
— caxʷ-a[m]-mín-xit ‘to wade for s.o.’s possessions, tr.:’ caxʷ-a[m]-mín-xit[t]-cí-4kan ti,s.4áxʷ-q-sw,a ‘I waded to get your pants.’

√caxʷ (2): ca(ʔ)xʷ, cáʔ:c(ʔ)a)xʷ ‘glad.’
— ca(ʔ)xʷ-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.’
cixʷ ‘to arrive (over there), to reach (over there):’ cixʷ-ka4 ʔá.kʷu?
pankʷúph,a s.ʔanc múta? ti,n.s.nükʷʔ,a ‘my friend and I went to Vancouver.’ See also cúkʷ-áu?, cáw=əw and cáwcuwa for additional examples. || CSLT *cixʷ ‘to reach’ (K220).
— cixʷ-alman ‘to be almost there.’
— cixʷ-alman-mín ‘to get close to s.t., tr.’
— cixʷ-xal, cixʷ-s ‘to bring s.t. (over there), intr., tr.’
— cixʷ-akaʔ ‘to reach for (s.t.), intr.’
— cixʷ-akaʔ-mín ‘to reach for s.t., tr.’
— cixʷ-c ‘sound gets across (over there).’
— cixʷ-qs ‘to reach over there (e.g., cord into socket):’ pút,áu? ʔá.ta?
cixʷ-qs ‘it just reaches over there.’
— cixʷ-qs-álmän ‘almost reaching over there.’
— cixʷ-ášús ‘to be able to see.’
— cixʷ-asqət ‘to menstruate.’
— n.cixʷ=axʷ ‘to break through ice (on top of river or lake), to walk on ice and break through it.’

√cixʷam (?): cxʷám-qən ‘roan horse.’ || PIS *xʷam-qn ‘roan (horse)’ (K195), but since the Shuswap form is cixʷemqn (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-ám, n.cəq-c-áň ‘to turn s.t. on its right side (e.g., a canoe, wagon, boat, pail), intr., tr.’
— n.cq-ám-əm ‘to fall backwards, to fall on one’s back.’
— n.cq-ám-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-áł-aka? ‘to keep one’s hands up with palms upward (e.g., when begging).’

√caq : cəq:cəq ‘tame.’

cáq:cq-ət (recorded as cá<q>ʷət 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 waʔ ca(?q) ‘it is already tamed.’

√ciq (1): ‘to poke, stab.’ ciq-iʔ ‘to stab s.o., tr.’ || Cf. √ciq (2). PS *ciq ‘to dig, stab’ (K25).
— caq:ciq-iň ‘to stab s.o. all over:’ xik-iň-it-as,kʷu? ?ay tôákʷu? n.qálzatn_a, ciq-iň-it-as,kʷu? ?ay tôákʷu? tu?, ni ô kʷu? Âú tu? ?ay tôákʷu? s.zuqʷ-s ta_s.cutâ4-a ‘they pushed him into the sweatlodge, then they stabbed him, they stabbed him all over, and then the(ir) in-law died.’
— ciq ‘to hook fish (by using a long pole with a hook on it):’ ŕákswana?
   ciq ‘he went (has gone) to hook fish.’ || ciq is mainly used in M. The form preferred in F is qalíwʔ-am.
— ka.ciq_a ‘to get poked.’
— ka.n.ciq-q_a ‘to get poked in the buttocks.’
— caq:ciq=aq ‘to get stabbed all over.’
— n.ciq-anwás-an ‘to stab s.o. in the heart, tr.’
— n.ciq-âlqʷalt ‘to get stabbed in the throat.’ See s.ná:ñatxʷ for an example.
√ciq (2): shoot of plant:’ ci(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 √ciq (1) through a common meaning ‘sharp object juts out,’ but note CSLT *(s-)caʔcqvay ‘sprout, young shoot (esp. of thimbleberry)’ (K223).
— ci(ʔ)c>q-až-âm ‘to get (thimbleberry) shoots.’
— ci(ʔ)c>q-až-cín-am ‘to eat young shoots.’
— ci(ʔ)c>q-až-álqʷ ‘sapling of any young tree.’
caqwt ‘flat.’
— caqwt-úlnəxʷ ‘flat land.’
caqwō ‘to wait in an ambush for deer that are being flushed out.’
s.caqəž ‘barbecued salmon (łáqsa?), dried and stored away.’
   || CeS *s-caqay ‘sockeye salmon’ (K215).
— caqəž-am ‘to store away barbecued salmon.’
— n.caqəž-qʷ ‘dried fishhead.’
caqáblaq (昊) ‘coho eggs.’
√cqʷ (1) (?): s.cqʷ-aws (昋) ‘loincloth.’
√cqʷ (2) ‘red:’ cqʷ-as ‘flesh of fish is still pink (before spawning).’ || Cf.
√caqʷ, √ciqʷ and see there for etymological information.
\(\sqrt{\text{caq}}\) : caq\(^w\)::caq\(^w\) ‘reddish.’ || Cf. \(\sqrt{\text{cq}}\)\(^w\) (2), \(\sqrt{\text{ciq}}\)\(^w\) and see there for etymological information.

— caq\(^w\)-lax ‘to get red (like berries, when ripening):’ plá̄n.k\(^w\)u? wa?
caq\(^w\)-lax k\(^w\)f.máxáż\(_a\) the huckleberries are ripening already, I hear.’

— caq\(^w\)-usáʔ-əm ‘starting to get ripe:’ plá̄n wa? caq\(^w\)-usáʔ-əm ?i.s.q\(^w\)ál\(_a\)
the berries are already starting to get ripe.’

— caq\(^w\)-c-əm ‘to put on lipstick.’

— caq\(^w\)::caq\(^w\)-alus ‘reddish, not really red.’ || Cf. caq\(^w\)::ciq\(^w\)-alus.

— ca(?i)q\(^w\)-ús ‘to blush:’ wáʔ.\(_m\)a4 ?ay\(_y\) ca(?i)q\(^w\)-ús ‘you’d better blush!’

— s.caq\(^w\)-əm ‘Saskatoon Berry, Service Berry,’ Amelanchier alnifolia: pi:palʔ-usáʔ.\(_x\)u? ?i.s.caq\(^w\)-m\(_a\) ‘there is just one Saskatoon berry here and there.’ See n.s.?ák\(_x\)>z-əm for an additional example.

| s.caq\(^w\)-əm is a cover term for six subspecies of Saskatoon Berry, which are currently not distinguished within the Linnean canon, viz., | \(\sqrt{\text{caq}}\)\(^w\)-əm-ʔúl, | \(\sqrt{\text{caq}}\)\(^w\)-ielding, s.táx-\(_ús\), náq\(^w\)::naq\(^w\)-úq\(_x\)>sa?, s.\(_x\)ax-\(_ús\), s.wá̄k\(^w\)a?-ú<\(_x\)>sa? (t\(_y\)k\(^w\)a?-ú<\(_x\)>sa?). |

— s.caq\(^w\)-əm-ʔúl “real” Saskatoon Berry (see preceding item).

— n.caq\(^w\)-əm-\(_y\)a? (A man’s name, derived from s.caq\(^w\)-əm): ni\(_y\)\(_x\)_tiʔ wa?
n.caq\(^w\)-əm-\(_y\)aʔ.k\(_w\)u?; ni\(_y\)\(_x\)_tiʔ ?ú̄x\(_w\)::almix\(_w\) k\(_w\)u.s.k\(_w\)::cic-c ‘that was n.caq\(^w\)-əm-\(_y\)a?, as I was told; that’s his Indian name.’

\(\sqrt{\text{ciq}}\)\(^w\) : caq\(^w\)::ciq\(^w\) ‘red.’ || Cf. \(\sqrt{\text{cqw}}\) (1), \(\sqrt{\text{caq}}\)\(^w\), and possibly caq\(^w\)::lím\(_m\).

PS *ci/aq\(^w\) ‘to bleed, red’ (K26, who also links this root to PS *cay ‘blood’ (not as such attested in Lillooet) and PS *cít\(_w\) ‘to bleed,’ for which also see Lillooet \(\sqrt{\text{ciq}}\)\(^w\).

— caq\(^w\)::ciq\(^w\)-alus ‘not really red (also recorded as ‘orange’).’ || Cf. caq\(^w\)::caq\(^w\)-alus.

— caq\(^w\)::ciq\(^w\)-mínst ‘almost red.’

\(\sqrt{\text{cuq}}\) (1) ‘hair, fur;’ cúq\(^w\)-anaʔ M ‘lynx.’ || Cf. q\(^w\)::ac.

\(\sqrt{\text{cuq}}\) (2) ‘to splice;’ cúq\(^w\)-xal, cúq\(^w\)-\(_un\) ‘to splice a rope, to add on another piece, intr., tr.’ || PIS *cuq\(^w\) ‘to add a length, attach a piece, splice’ (K160).

— cúq\(^w\)-əl̄was ‘to add another piece in the middle, intr.’

— cuq\(^w\)-mín-\(_x\)ál̄-ən ‘to add several pieces of rope, tr.’
— n.čúqʷ-xal, n.čúqʷ-un ‘to put a handle on s.t., intr., tr.’
— n.čúqʷ-men ‘handle.’

s.čaqʷ-əm (A) ‘lump,’ (B) ‘to have a lump.’ || The form s.čaqʷ-əm in meaning (A) probably contains the nominalizer s-, while in (B) it has the stative prefix s-.
— s.čaqʷ:čaqʷ-əm (A) ‘lumps,’ (B) ‘to have lumps.’
— s.čaqʷ-əlqʷ ‘lump on a tree.’

√cāqʷ:um : caqʷ:čāqʷ:um (*) ‘lake in swampy area.’
caqʷc (*) (Unidentified little fish.)
caqʷlim ‘bay horse.’ || Cf.? √caqʷ, √ciqʷ.
√cax : cáx-až (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.)
√caxʷ : See √ciqʷ (1).
√caxʷ : s.caqʷ ‘gentle (slope):’ s.caqʷ ti xʷwáť-a ‘the road is sloping up (or down) gently.’
— s.caqʷ-c ‘gentle slope on the edge of a creek or river.’
√ciqʷ (1): ciqʷ=əxʷ ‘to stream down (liquid):’ waʔ ciqʷ=əxʷ ?i n.s.qám-p a ‘my sweat is streaming down.’
— ciqʷ=xʷ-ánwas ‘to feel sad’ (as if one is “crying inside”). || Joe Joseph remarks about ciqʷ=xʷ-ánwas that “the old folks used to say that.”
— n.ciqʷ=əxʷ-tʷaq ‘to have a running nose.’
— n.ciʔ(?)xʷ-aq ‘to settle down at the bottom (sediment)’ (synonymous with n.káʔ=t-p-aq).
— caqʷ-p ‘to sweat:’ waʔ caqʷ-p ti s.kʷɨxʷ-úš-c a ‘his face is sweating.’
— caqʷ-p-áliws ‘to sweat (over one’s entire body).’
√ciqʷ (2) (?): ciqʷ-alúš-tan ‘fine roots (for making a kʷm-átməx).’
cāʔ-an ‘to rip, tear s.t., tr.’
— s.caq ‘ripped (paper, cloth).’
— ka.caʔ, a ‘to get torn:’ ka.caʔ, a ti píph, a ‘the paper got torn.’
— caʔ:caʔ-an ‘to tear all up, tr.’
— caʔ-p-án ‘to tear s.t., tr.’ (virtually synonymous with caʔ-an).
— cəʔ-ank, cəʔ-ánk-an ‘to gut an animal, to operate on s.o., intr., tr.’ cə-
ánk-n-əm ‘he had an operation.’
— cəl-ícəʔ ‘to tear cloth, clothing.’
— n.caʔ-cə-f-ál-us ‘big-eyed’ (literally, “having one’s eyes torn open”):
  n.leʔʷ:laqʷ-čə-f-ál-ús-əm kʷuʔ, tə.s.kalúk[DI?].a; nɪʔ, kə.wiʔ zəm
  səs.an.caʔ-cə-ál-us tə.s.kalúk[DI?].a ‘so the owl opened his eyes
  wide; and that is why the owl has big eyes nowadays.’
— caʔ-áwás ‘to tear things in two, intr.’
— caʔ-liʔik-əm ‘fish swimming just under the surface of the water (so you can
  see its back).’

\[\text{ciʔw} : \text{ciʔ(ʔi)w} ‘to bleed.’ || \text{PS *cay} ‘blood’ (not as such attested in Lillooet) and
  \text{*ci/aqw} ‘to bleed, red’).
— ciʔ-c(ʔi)w ‘to bleed all over.’
— ciʔ(ʔi)w-əc ‘to have a bleeding mouth.’
— ciʔ(ʔi)w-ákaʔ ‘to have a bleeding hand:’ ciʔ(ʔi)w-ákaʔ-4kan ‘I have a
  bleeding hand.’

s.cuʔw ‘stripe.’ || \text{PS *caʔw, caw} ‘to reach for, stick out; fringe, stripe’
  (K27), \text{PIS *caʔw} ‘stripe’ (NIS), ‘fringe’ (SIS), K161.
— cu̱sʷ-4aʔ F ‘steelhead trout.’
— n.cuʔw-k ‘to have a stripe on the back.’

\[\text{cfəw} ‘to make a nuisance of oneself.’ || \text{Cf. ʃwic-ám}.
— s.cfəw ‘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-.
— cfəw-ay-an-cúť (A) ‘to make a fool of oneself’ (more or less
  synonymous with ʃəx-an-cúť); (B) ‘to make a nuisance of
  oneself.’
— cfəw-ay-min-an-cúť ‘to make a fool of oneself.’
— cfəw-áy-c-əm ‘to say bad words.’
— cfəw-áy-c-əm ‘to say bad words to s.o., tr.’

\[\text{cw} (?) : cw-ilx F ‘pass used by deer.’
\[\text{cw} (Meaning unclear, found only in combination with -usa? ‘round
  object’): \text{n.cw-úsʔ-əm} ‘to make a loop on a rope, intr.’
— n.cw-úkʷ>saʔ (A) ‘little loop;’ (B) ‘to snare, intr.’
— n.cwú<kw>saʔ-xit ‘to snare s.t., tr.:’ n.cw-u<kw>saʔ-xit-kan tiʔ s.qʷyíʔ.a ‘I
snared a rabbit; \text{n.cw·u\textsl{<\textit{w}\textsl{>}s}a?-\textit{xít·kan} ti\textsl{mĩxα}₄.a} ‘I snared a bear.’ || For the use of -\textit{xít} in a two-place verb cf. \text{q\textsl{w}ús·xít.} \\
\text{\textbf{\sqrt{caw}}} ‘to carve, mark, make a design;’ \text{s.cá<\textit{c}a>\textit{w}} (A) ‘design’ (with the nominalizer s-); (B) ‘to have a design (e.g., a fawn, on its back)’ (with stative s-). \\
— \text{n.cá<\textit{c}a>\textit{w·ak} (\textastern)} ‘fawn’ (literally, “having a design on its back”). \\
— \text{s.cá<\textit{c}a>\textit{w·qín·kst} ‘bear cub’ (literally, “having spots on its claws”). \\
\text{See } ?\text{álk\textsuperscript{-}en} \text{for an example.} \\
— \text{n.cw·álap·əm, n.cw·álap·ən} ‘to copy s.t., make a picture of s.t., intr., tr.’ \\
— \text{n.cw·álap} ‘statue (e.g., in church).’ \\
— \text{cw·álap·tən} ‘blueprint.’ \\
\text{\sqrt{caw} (?:) caw:céw·xə-nəm} ‘to take long steps.’ \\
\text{\sqrt{caw} : céw=\textit{aw}} (A) ‘to make a lot of noise (people in gathering, clapping, whistling, talking);’ (B) F ‘to attend a meeting;’ \text{cíx·\textit{kan}} céw=\textit{aw} ‘I went to a meeting;’ \text{nás·\textit{kæ}+ céw=\textit{aw} ‘we are going to a meeting.’ \\
— \text{céw·\textit{ə}x} ‘to make noise (but less noise than céw=\textit{aw}).’ \\
\text{cuw·xál, cuw·ən} ‘to kick s.t., intr., tr.:’ \text{cuw·ən+\textit{k}an ti\textsl{.qáxα}₇·s_a} ‘I kicked his dog’ || \text{See also cuw·ən.} \\
— \text{cw·ú<\textit{w}>sə} ‘to kick a ball, to play soccer.’ || Phonetically identical to \text{n.cw·ú<\textit{w}>sə} ‘little loop; to snare,’ except for the presence of \text{n-} in the latter form. \\
— \text{cw·\textit{á}t\textit{m}əx} ‘to kick s.o. in the stomach, intr.’ \\
— \text{cuw·cw·ən·cút} ‘to kick around (e.g., in a rage):’ \text{wá?\textsl{k}“u? ?ay₄ lá.ti?} cuw·cw·ən·cút ?i\textsl{.ka.mar·as}₆a ta\textsl{.twá<\textit{w}>\textit{w}ə x₆t₆a, ?i\textsl{X·c·ar}₇ ‘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). \\
\text{caw·cw} ‘poor, pityful:’ \text{cúk\textsl{w·h}u? ?i\textsl{.wa}? q\textsl{w}əq\textsl{w·}án·t} caw·cw ‘it is only the poor that are pityful.’ || \text{Also recorded tsaw·tsaw, both forms probably being an allegro-form of ti\textsl{sawt·sw}₇·a ‘your slave, your pityful person.’ See also saw·saw·tsaw (under sawt).}
\(\sqrt{cwås}\) ‘level, to bet, weigh;’ \(cwås\) ‘level.’ || CSLT \(*cwås\) ‘level, even’ (K223).

— \(cwås\-am\) ‘to bet, intr.’
— \(cwås\-ən\) ‘to bet against s.o., to meet s.o.’s bet or price, tr.’
— \(cwås\-mən\-mín\) ‘to bet s.t., to use s.t. as a bet, tr.:’ \(cwås\-mən\-mín\-kən\_tu? nə₄\_an.s.qlåw\_a ‘I bet my money (and lost it).’
— \(ncwå\-w>\-s\-am\), \(ncwå\-w>\-s\-ən\) ‘to survey, weigh, measure s.t., intr., tr.’
— \(ncwå\-w>\-s\-íl\) ‘to weigh, measure oneself.’
— \(cwås\-ləx\) ‘to compare heights.’
— \(ncwå\-w>\-s\-tən\) ‘scales (for weighing), ruler, any measuring instrument;’ \(s.ta₄\ n.cwå\-w>\-s\-tən\) ‘measuring tape.’
— \(ncwå\-w>\-s\-xən\-arm\) ‘to measure s.t. by taking footsteps, intr.’

cuwx ‘to melt away, to dissolve (ice, candy, sugar):’ \(cúwx\_tu? ?ay\)

ni₄.n.kántih\_a ‘my candy melted away.’ || Also recorded cu?x. The presence of the inchoative marker (?) would be plausible in this form, but that would leave us with a unique case of a root (*\(\sqrt{cux}\)) where u is followed by an unrounded velar.

\(\sqrt{cwåx}^w\) : \(s.cwå\-w>x^w\) ‘creek, little river.’ || PIS \(*cwåx\) ‘creek’ (K161).
— \(s.cwå\-w>\-wə>x^w\) (also recorded s.cwå\-w>\-wə>x^w) ‘little creek.’

cúwa ‘possession, one’s own X;’ \(n.cúwa\_ti? ‘that’s mine;’ \(n.cuwa\_ká\_ti?

sána? ‘that should be mine;’ \(n.cuw?-ás\_ka\_ti? ‘I wish that were mine;’ \(cuwa\?-sú\_ka\_ti? ‘that should be yours;’ \(x^w?az \ ká\_ti?

t\_answa\_ksn\-án, cuwa?\_s.ká\_tu? s.x\_ák\_w\_ək\_w k\_as\_nás \x̑əlan\-c\-miň\-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.páx^w\-s-as\_a ?i\_s.qá?-s\_a, ní4\_\_tu?

\(\sqrt{cay}\) ‘to crawl (?):’ \(cây\-ləx\) ‘to crawl.’
— \(caye\:cây\-ləx\) ‘a whole bunch is crawling.’
— \(cá\_cə\>-y\-ləx\) ‘to crawl (child).’
— cay:cá<ká>y-lax ‘many little ones (children, ants) crawling.’
cay:cá<ká>y-lax ?i.s.x"úx"+ə̃wə̃ ‘the ants are crawling.’
— cilx-á<ká>ɑɭɑw ‘to crawl along a log.’ || Note syncopation of cay-lax into cilx (via *cəlxl, with ə > i between two palatal/lateral consonants) and cf. qəlxl-án?-ɑn (under qáy-ləx) for a similar case.
ciyka?-min ‘to show s.t. off, tr.:’ wa? ciyka?-mín-as ti.cí<ká>ɭ.a kah-s ‘he is showing off his new car.’
√caz : cáz=əz ‘a large group of people.’
√cužx’ : cuž<kə>ɭx’ (STATE) ‘to bother people.’
√ci? : cí<kí>ɭ? (STATE) ‘boy’s penis.’ || Probably derived from *cí<ká>y, with underlying root √ciy or c*ciy.
cúʔ-ən ‘to kick s.o., tr.’ || Idiolectal variant of cúw-ən. The latter form is phonetically [ɛcwʊn], while cúʔ-ən is [ɛćóʔən]. PIS *cuʔ? ‘to punch’ (K26).
— cʔ-ú<ká>saʔ (A) ‘to play soccer;’ (B) ‘soccer ball.’ || Idiolects which employ this form oppose it phonetically to n.cw-ú<ká>waʔ ‘little loop; to snare.’
— cuʔ-twáx’ ‘to kickbox.’
cʔa ‘this (visible):’ s.tarən cʔa ‘what is this?;’ cʔa k”u.s.qáyx’ ‘this man.’
— cʔá-wna ‘this one right here.’
— l.cʔa ‘here (visible, proximal, pivoting ).’
— l.cʔά-wna ‘right here.’
— əɭ.cʔá ‘from here.’
— əɭ.cʔáh-məx ‘person from here.’
— əʔ.cʔá ‘hither.’
— kən.cʔá ‘around here, via here.’
cʔas (A) ‘to come:’ cʔas ʔúx”wə’d ‘he is coming home;’ (B) ‘to get …er:’
cʔas ɭək t_i tmíx”wə ‘the weather is getting cooler.’
— cʔas-akáʔ-əm, cʔás-akaʔ-əm ‘to send s.t through s.o., intr., tr.’
— cʔás-xal ‘to bring (some), intr.:’ cʔás-xal+4kax’ ‘you bring some!’
— cʔás-min ‘to come for s.o., s.t., to come to get s.o., s.t., tr.:’ cʔas-mín-
cih-asək4 ‘he will be coming for you.’
— cʔás-miƞ-xít ‘to come for s.o.’s belongings:’ cʔas-miƞ-xít-kan s.kika?
   ḡi,makil-úlyaʔ-s,a, xʷikáy-s,a, zúc-man-s,a ‘I have come for
   kikaʔ’s makil-úlyaʔ, her prepared salmon, her paint.’
— cʔas-c ‘to bring s.o., s.t., tr.:’ cʔás-c-kaxʷ ‘you bring it!’
— cʔás-c-ʔam ‘to bring a message:’ waʔ cʔás-c-ʔam 4lákʷuʔ ‘he is bringing
   a message from there.’
cuʔx : See cuwəx.
cáʔwin M ‘coho salmon.’ || CSLT *cəwin ‘coho salmon’ (K223). The F
   gloss is xáyəqs.

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>vč (1) (?): n.č-álk-xal, n.č-álk-aň ‘to wrap s.t. up, intr., tr.’
— n.čəl:č-álk-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 č-álk as včálk).
— n.č-álk-icʔ-ʔam ‘to use one’s apron or blouse for storing berries (or
   other fruits or objects), intr.’
— n.č-álk-man (also n.č-álk-tan) ‘object used for wrapping things up.’
>vč (2): Reduced form of čň? ‘deer’ in č+qáňxʔ ‘horse.’
včap (1): ča(ʔ)p ‘sour (from fermentation).’ || PIS *ču/ap ‘sour,
   fermented’ (K162).
— ča(ʔ)p-xən ‘to have smelly feet.’
— ča(ʔ)p-áliws ‘to have body odour.’
včap (2): ča<č>p ‘(type of) whitefish’ (has small mouth, lots of bones,
   “peamouth”).
s.čápəʔ ‘grass’ (refers to short grass, in contrast to s.láqam).
— s.čápəʔ-xulməxʷ ‘grass.’
včip (1): ‘cold (object).’
— čip-xal, čip-in ‘to cool s.t. off, intr., tr.’
— čip-akaʔ ‘to have cold hands.’
— čip-xən ‘to have cold feet.’
— n.čıp ‘cold liquid.’
— n.čıp-cín-əm ‘to drink s.t. cold, intr.’
— čıp-ʔúl ‘too cold (object).’
— n.čıp-ʔúl ‘too cold (liquid).’

√čip (2) ‘to close (?):’ n.čıp-až-úš-əm ‘to close one’s eyes.’ || Cf. √pič ‘to pinch.’ PS *čıp ‘to squeeze (shut), pinch’ (K31).

√čápa?: čáʔ<č>pa? M ‘grandfather.’ || The F gloss is s.páp-zaʔ. CSLT *čəp ‘gr. gr. gr. grandparent/child’ (K221).

√čam (1) ‘sharp, pointed:’ čam-al-úč<paʔ ‘point of land (between two rivers); foot of mountain (where it comes down in a point).’ || PS *čəm ‘sharp pointed’ (K30).

— čám:čm-ʔqs ‘sharp (point).’ || The glottalization (apparently required by -qs) is unusual.

— čám-qs-án ‘to sharpen (a point; s.t. into a point), tr.:’ čám-qs-án-as ti múlx_a ‘he sharpened the stick.’

√čam (2) ‘internal body part:’ s.čam-qín ‘brains.’ || Cf. √čam (1).
— s.čm- ank ‘guts.’
— n.čam-l-ánaʔ (A) ‘pectoral fin;’ (B) ‘bone around the gills.’

√čam (1) ‘bony part of fish (bone, fin):’ s.čam ‘fish bone.’ || Cf. √čam (2), √čam (2), and see √čam (3).
— s.čam-c ‘leftover fish bones (after eating fish).’
— čam:čár ‘fish bones; all bones.’
— n.čám- ank ‘belly fin.’
— n.čám-k ‘dorsal fin.’

√čam (2) (?): čám-c-əm ‘not liking one’s food, intr.:’ káxʷ ḥuʔ čám-c-əm ‘you don’t like your food.’ || Cf. √čam (1).

√čam (3): čám-xal, čám-án ‘to lick s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS *čə/əm ‘to suck,’ *s-čə/əm ‘bone’ (K31, who also lists Lilooet s.čam ‘fish bone’ (√čam (1)) and n.čúm-qs-ən ‘to kiss’ (√čum (1)) under these roots).

— n.čám-lumxʷ-tən ‘deer-lick.’

√čum (1): čam:čúm ‘rough on skin (like certain types of underwear).’
√čum (2): See √čum (3).
√čum (1) (Meaning unclear, found only in combination with -qs ‘nose’):
n.čúm-qs-ań F ‘to kiss s.o., tr.’ || See √čam (3) for etymological comments

√čum (2): čúm:čam ‘boil; big pimple.’

√čum (3) (?): n.čú<ča>m-ta? ‘deer’ fawn.’ || Also recorded n.čúm-ta?, 
but this variant is rarely used (and possibly a back-formation).

√čmixʷ ‘peak, top, edge (?)’ ċmíxʷ-la-qiń, n.čmíxʷ-la-qiń (A) ‘comb on 
rooster; tuft on Steller’s jay;’ (B) F ‘peak on roof.’ || PIS *čmíxʷ
‘peaked’ (K162).
— ċmí<š>la-qiń, n.čmí<š>la-qiń F ‘peaked roof.’
čämq-án ‘to pull s.t. apart, tr.’
— ka.čmäq-alwás.a ‘to get pulled in half.’
čámqáls, čámqáls ‘scissors.’

√čimqʷ : čím<malq>ʷ ‘to drip from the trees (rain, but especially snow
when it is melting).’
čämš ‘worn out.’ || Cf. √čmišʷ. PS √čämš ‘disappear, wear away’ (K31).
— čämš-áp-ša-xan ‘to wear out the heel on one’s shoe.’
— čämš-áluś ‘fishnet is badly gone, worn out.’
— čämš-ál-icá? ‘worn out clothing.’

√čmišʷ : ka.čmišʷ=šʷ.ᵃ (* ‘badly gone, worn out, old and useless’
(probably largely synonymous with ka.xʷ ál=₁.a): ka.čmišʷ=šʷ.ᵃ
ti mãqˀ, a ‘the snow is badly gone, really slushy.’
|| Cf. čämš.
— čmišʷt (* id. as ka.čmišʷ=šʷ.ᵃ.
— čmišʷ-t-áluś (* ‘fishnet, badly gone.’
— čmišʷ-t-icá? (* ‘clothing, worn out.’
— čmëšʷ-t-alqʷ (* ‘old, useless tree; dead tree still standing but starting
to rot.’
— čmëšʷ-t-áž (* ‘old (object).’
čít (Unidentified bird, recorded as (A) ‘Whistle Hawk’ by Van Eijk, and
as (B) ‘Nightbird’ by Davis.)
n.čítam ‘to go (in a particular direction):’ n.čítamₜu? ?á-kʷu? ‘he went
that way;’ kən.táčəmₜu? ʔas.ən.čitam ti sı.plůkʷ, a ‘the smoke is
blowing every which way;’ n.čítam-4kán,k⁴ ʔa.kʷʔú ʔiřtₕ, a ‘I will
go across;’ n.čítam-4kánₕ⁴ ʔa.čʔa, n.čítam-4káxʷ,k⁴ ?á.kʷu? ‘I
am going this way, you are going that way.’ || The semantic difference between ń.čítərm on the one hand, and nas ‘to go (that way),’ c?as ‘to come (this way)’ and ńák ‘to go (across the range of vision)’ remains to be investigated in detail.

— ń.čítərm-mín ‘to go towards s.o., s.t., tr.:’ ń.čítərm-mín-c-as ti₅káhₐ ‘there is a car coming my way.’
— ń.čítr₢-ákə? ‘to go one way (e.g., a river), to roll, be thrown one way.’
— ń.čítr₢-ákə?-mín ‘to go towards s.o., s.t., tr.:’ ń.čítr₢-ákə?-mín-c-as ti₃sₕlúk₃ a ‘the smoke is blowing my way.’


— ka.čás-anwásₐ ‘to get hurt in one’s feelings.’
— ka.čás-c-asₐ ‘to bump s.o., tr.’

√ćas (2) (?): n.čá<ç<s-s-aq”-tàn F (A) ‘deerhoof rattle;’ (B) ‘rattle bound on legs when dancing.’ || Cf. √ćas (1). K160 makes a tentative connection to s.čáçís, s.čáçíst (see there for further etymological information).

√ćąs (?) : čás-z-ąqs (*) ‘nostrils of moose.’

√čn (?) : čn-ǐlx ‘to swoop down (bird).’ || The retracted suffix -ǐlx suggests that the root has an (underlying) retracted vowel. See also the next item in this regard.
\( \sqrt{\text{c\text{n}}} (\text{?}) \text{ n.\text{c\text{n-}\text{\text{-}/us-\text{-am}}} \) (also recorded n.\text{c\text{n-}\text{\text{-}/us-\text{-am}}}) \) ‘to take aim, intr.’
\[ \text{PS *c\text{n} ‘tight’ (K162). The presence of retracted a in this root is supported by the retracted suffix -\text{\text{-}/us}. Cf. \sqrt{\text{c\text{n}}, which shares the notion of ‘aiming’ with } \sqrt{\text{c\text{n}}.} \]
— n.\text{c\text{n-}\text{\text{-}/us-xit} ‘to take aim at s.o., s.t., tr.’
\[ \sqrt{\text{c\text{n}} : \text{c\text{n-p} ‘(to make a) ringing sound.’} \]
— ka.\text{c\text{n-\text{\text{-}/a} ‘(to make a) ringing, vibrating sound (e.g., when a gong is sounded).’} \]
— \text{c\text{n-p-\text{\text{-}/an\text{\text{\text{-}}}a} ‘to have a ringing sound in one’s ear:’ c\text{n-p-\text{\text{-}/an\text{\text{\text{-}}}a-\text{\text{-}/kan} ‘I have a ringing sound in my ear.’} \]
— ka.\text{n-c\text{n-p-an\text{\text{-}}}a ‘to have a ringing sound in one’s ear (e.g., having been hit on the head).’} \]
\[ \sqrt{\text{c\text{n}} : \text{c\text{\text{\text{-}/n\text{\text{\text{-}}}c\text{n\text{-}}} ‘grasshopper.’} \text{ PS *c\text{\text{-}/al (red.) ‘cricket, grasshopper’ (K29, who does not list the Lilooet form but remarks that Upper Chehalis and Southern Interior Salish have n instead of l, which suggests that the Lilooet form may be a borrowing from a Southern Interior Salish language).} \]
\[ \text{c\text{n-p} (\text{?}) ‘to pass a cigarette around, to share a cigarette (possibly also a pipe or cigar):’ w\text{a\text{\text{-}}}c\text{n-p-wit ‘they are sharing a smoke.’} \text{ The sequence ip is historically possibly a suffix, cf. c\text{\text{-}/p-\text{\text{-}/an, }\sqrt{\text{ki\text{\text{-}{}}}p, all with the notion ‘to (en)circle.’} \]
\[ \sqrt{\text{c\text{n\text{-}}}q\text{\text{-}}}w : \text{c\text{n\text{-}}}q\text{\text{-}w-t F ‘to fight.’} \]
— c\text{n\text{-}q\text{-}w-t-\text{-}/út F ‘aggressive.’ \]
— \text{c\text{n\text{-}q\text{-}w-t-\text{-}/\text{a\text{\text{-}}}c, c\text{n\text{-}q\text{-}w-t-\text{-}/c-\text{-}/a\text{\text{-}}}n F ‘to quarrel:’ c\text{n\text{-}q\text{-}w-t-\text{-}/c-\text{-}/a\text{\text{-}}}n-\text{-}/k\text{\text{-}a\text{\text{-}}}t ‘we quarreled.’} \]
— c\text{n\text{-}q\text{-}w-c-mi\text{\text{-}n F ‘to quarrel with s.o., tr:’ c\text{n\text{-}q\text{-}w-c-mi\text{-}\text{-}/n-c as ‘he quarreled with me.’} \text{ The absence of t may be a misrecording.} \]
— \text{c\text{n\text{-}q\text{-}w-\text{-}/a\text{\text{-}}}n F ‘to fight s.o., tr.’} \]
\[ s.\text{\text{\text{-}}}c\text{n\text{\text{-}}}a\text{\text{-}z ‘bullhead (fish):’ s.\text{\text{-}q\text{\text{-}w\text{\text{-}}}a\text{\text{-}l-\text{-}/ú\text{\text{-}}}t, c\text{\text{\text{-}}}l\text{\text{\text{-}}}a k\text{w\text{-}u, s.\text{\text{-}c\text{n\text{\text{-}}}a\text{\text{-}z ‘he is a tattletale, just like the bullhead.’} \text{ PS *s\text{-}c\text{n\text{-}a\text{\text{-}}}y ‘bullhead’ (K31).} \]
\[ \sqrt{\text{\text{-}c\text{\text{-}}}4 (\text{?}) ‘chilled:’ c\text{\text{-}c\text{\text{-}}}4 ‘cool, chilled (neither hot nor cold, but in} \]
between, e.g., weather, tea, coffee).’ || PS *čú/al ‘to hurt, smart; cold; tart; bitter, sour, salty’ (K29, who also lists Lilooet čú-t-úm ‘chilly, cold (person)’ and čálčúl ‘sour, bitter (čúlčúl ‘Oregon Grape’) here).

— čá-án ‘to cool s.t. off (solids), tr.’

— čá(?)-í ‘to get cooled, chilled (person):’ čá(?)-í-káx*-í ‘you will get chilled’ (said to person who leaves with only thin clothes on).
   || Cf. ca(?)-í, which refers to objects cooling off.

— čá(?)-álíws ‘fever breaks, person cools off.’ || Synonymous with ca(?)-ík-álíws.

— čá(?)-ál ‘house gets cold.’

— n.čá(?)-ánk ‘sun goes down and one side of the mountain is cooling off.’

— čá-íx F ‘to cool off, get cold (person).’ || Not generally used by M speakers, who prefer cák-íx.

— n.čá-án ‘to cool off a liquid, tr.’

— n.čá(?)-í ‘chilled (liquid), to cool off, turn cold (liquid).’

√čá (2) (?): čá-čá-áltaxʷ (*) ‘looking alike (horses).’ || Cf. čálh-áltaxʷ (under číla).

√čú : čú-t-úm M ‘chilly, cold (person):’ kán,šú? čú-t-úm ‘I am cold;’
   šú=al-s,šú? kʷ,šn.s.čú-t-úm ‘I am really cold.’ || See √čá (1) for etymological comments. The F equivalent of čú-t-úm is 4áxl. čáximán, čáximán ‘whisk, whipper (esp., for whipping soap berry juice into a foam).’

√čá (2), čá-án-ákt-ám ‘to shade one’s eyes by holding a hand over them.’

čáwáwlck (*) ‘(unidentified) water snake.’

√čl (1) (?): s.čl-alqʷ ‘stick used in lahal game.’ || Cf. √čl (2). PS *čal ‘to stand; (a stand of) trees, rushes’ (K28).

√čl (2) (?): čl-áp-la-xan ‘spur.’ || Cf. √čl (1), through a possible semantic connection ‘slender object,’ and cf. √čal (1).

√čal (1) (?): čal-q-ílx ‘to buck.’ || Cf. √čl (2), through a possible shared reference to bucking in response to being spurred. For non-glottalized l in the root of this form see čál=q-áq (√čal (2)).

√čal (2) (?): čál-l-áq ‘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).

\(\sqrt{\text{cəl}}\) ‘edge, rim, fence;’ \(\text{cəl-č-áň}\) ‘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. \(\text{člaň}\).

— \(\text{čəl-č-tan}\) ‘board or strip around the edge.’

— \(\text{či(?)}\text{ča̞r}\) (A) ‘picket fence;’ (B) ‘fence made by chopping down trees and leaving them there.’ (In the latter meaning, \(\text{či(?)}\text{čəkIr}\) is synonymous with \(\text{4ί(?)}\text{4e}>\text{č}\) (see \(\text{4e-č-an}\)).

\(\sqrt{\text{čl}}\) (?): \(\text{n.čə-án?}-\text{am}\) ‘to be really listening’ (synonymous with \(\text{n.kaľán-ac}\)).

\(\sqrt{\text{čəl}}\) (?): \(\text{ča(ŋ)}\)-xít ‘to try to get s.t.:’ \(\text{nί}+\text{ti}?\) \(\text{wa}\)? \(\text{ča(ŋ)}\)-xít-an ‘that is the one I am trying to get.’

— \(\text{ča(ŋ)}\)-mín id. as \(\text{ča(ŋ)}\)-xít : \(\text{nί}+\text{ti}?\) \(\text{wa}\)? \(\text{ča(ŋ)}\)-mín-an ‘that is the one I am trying to get.’

\(\text{čila}\) ‘to be like s.o., s.t., intr.:’ \(\text{čila-čkán}_\text{lu}\) ? \(\text{ti}_\text{n.s.}qáč-ἀʔz_\text{a}\) ‘I am like my father;’ \(\text{čila}_\text{lu}\) ? \(\text{wί}\text{s.ní}+\text{k}^\text{w}_\text{s.}_\text{šálč-čká}^\text{t}_\text{a}\) = \(\text{čila}_\text{lu}\) ? \(\text{wί}\text{s.ní}+\text{ti}_\text{s.}_\text{šálč-čká}^\text{t}_\text{a}\) ‘we are just as strong as they are;’ \(\text{mary-š-čn-ti}\) \(\text{čila}_\text{lu}\) ? \(\text{k}^\text{u}_\text{s.ptrinsic-š-čm-su}\) ‘fix that just the way you like it;’ \(\text{ʔáma}_\text{ř.čilh-as}\) ‘Amen’ (literally, ‘it is good if it is like (this)’).

|| PS *či/äl ‘shade, shadow; outline, similar; shelter’ (K29).

— \(\text{čila-s}\) ‘to leave it like that, to think it’s enough, tr.:’ \(\text{čila-s-čma}\) ‘leave it like that; that’s enough!’

— \(\text{čila-rníx}\) (A) ‘instantly dead;’ (B) ‘one’s face stays like that (e.g., when making funny faces):’ \(\text{čila-rníx-čxk}^\text{w}_\text{k}^\text{t}_\text{á}+\text{ti}\) ? \(\text{ʔá}+\text{ti}\) ‘your face will stay like that’ (said, for example, to s.o. who is \(\text{čak}^\text{w}_\text{čxk}^\text{w}_\text{čš-rúš-m-čm}\).

— \(\text{čila-wílx}\) ‘to become the same (or similar) in size or form.’

— \(\text{nák}^\text{w}_\text{čila}\) ‘to be of the same age as s.o.’ See \(\text{sáy-saž-s}\) for an example.

— \(\text{čəl-čila}\) ‘to be of the same size as s.o.’ See \(\text{sáy-saž-s}\) for an example.

— \(\text{čilh-us}\) ‘to look alike (in face).’ || Synonymous with \(\text{wínax-w-us}\).

— \(\text{čəlh-áľq-šm}, \text{čilh-áľq-šm}, \text{čəlčəlh-áľq-šm}\) ‘to look like s.o. (in over-all appearance).’

— \(\text{čəl-h-ul₄₄x}^\text{w}\) F ‘looking alike (horses).’ || The M variant is \(\text{wən-wínax-w-₄₄q}^\text{w}\). Cf. \(\text{čəf-čaf-áltax-w}\) (\(\sqrt{\text{čaf}}\) (2)).
ćúl-xal, ćúl-ún (*) ‘to stay with the enemy in order to spy on them, intr., tr.’

√ćúl : čəl:ćəl ‘sour, bitter (esp., berries).’ || Cf. also čúł:čəl below. PS *ću/əl ‘to hurt, smart; cold; tart, bitter, sour, salty’ (K29, who also lists Lillooet čɑ̱t-ən ‘to cool s.t. off’ and čúł-um ‘cold (body)’ under this root)

— čəl:ćəl-usa? ‘bitter fruit.’

— čůl:čəl ‘Tall Oregon-grape,’ Mahonia aquifolium (synonymous with Berberis aquifolium).

— čůl:çl-əz ‘Oregon-grape bush.’

— čůl=ía’t-ənək ‘to have a sour stomach from eating too many berries.’

— n.čůl=ía’t-ac ‘to have a sour taste in the mouth.’

čl̓p-ən ‘to pinch s.o., tr.’ || See comment on čn̓p.

č̓əls ‘(Belted) kingfisher,’ Ceryle alecton.|| 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 čɑ̱l̓n̓ ‘swallow, sparrow,’ K30). The combination of retracted phonemes and l in a root is unusual and may reflect the fact that s is possibly an old suffix (as suggested by the PS form).

čl̓n ‘fence on either side of a fishweir.’ || Cf. √čəl.

č̓l̓kn-əm ‘young shoots are coming out (e.g., when an are has been burned, and young shoots are coming out from the roots):’ č̓l̓kn-əm-wit ?ay4 ‘the young shoots are coming out.’ || Also recorded č̓l̓kn-əm.

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

čl̓ək’-xal, čl̓ək’-ən ‘to scratch s.o., s.t. (like a cat), intr., tr. :’ čl̓ək’-ən-cih-as.k4 ‘he might scratch you;’ wəʔ čl̓ək’-xal ̓ti.məwə ‘the cat scratches;’ čl̓ək’-ən-c-as ̓ti.məwə ‘the cat scratched me.’ || Cf. PIS *čələw ‘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 *čələy’).
— člákw-łumxw-am ‘to scratch the soil (like a dog).’
— člákw-łumxw-tən ‘harrow.’
— člákw-c-am ‘to scratch at the door, intr.:’ člákw-c-am təmáwə ‘the cat is scratching at the door.’

včəlxw (?) : čəlxw-íkən-am, čəlxw-íkən-an ‘to saddle a horse, intr., tr.’
— n.čəlxw-íkən-tən ‘saddle.’

včulq (?) : n.čulq-átkw?-am ‘to scoop mud from the water, intr.’
čla (A) ‘any) basket; berry basket;’ (B) M ‘berry basket.’ || CSLT *čla ‘a type of basket’ (K220).
— člálaʔ? ‘little basket.’
čək ‘finished, all gone:’ čək_τu? ni_qʔúʔə ‘the water is all gone.’ || Cf.
včik.

— čək-ən ‘to finish s.t., use it all up, tr.’ || Cf. next item.
— čək-s ‘to finish s.t., use it all up, tr.’ || Probably suggesting a lesser degree of control than the previous item.

— čək-xit ‘to finish it all for s.o., leaving nothing for s.o., tr.:’ čək-xi[t]-c-kaláp_ha_tu? ‘did you guys finish it all, didn’t you leave me anything?’
— čək-miŋ ‘s.t. empty (jar, container, etc.).’
— n.čək-ən-miŋ id. as čək-miŋ.

— n.čək-q F ‘emptied to the bottom (e.g., when there is a hole in the bottom).’

— n.čək-súp, čək-súp ‘to be out of breath.’
— čk-álman ‘to be almost finished, gone; to be in the last quarter (moon):’ čk-álman ti_šánam-tnə ‘the moon is in its last quarter.’
— čk-ákə? ‘emptyhanded.’
— n.čk-əlk (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).’

— čk-ánæʔ, n.čk-ánə? (A) ‘corner (of fence, house)’ (synonymous with n.xw-č-ánæʔ); (B) ‘last one from the wall (e.g., people sleeping in a room).’
— š.čk-áltəxw ‘lowest rib.’
√čik : čik-t ‘to burn all up:’ čik-tú? ƛʔu? ni:n:s.ʔám-s.a ‘there is nothing left in my stove, all the wood is burned down (there is not a spark left in it).’ || Cf. čák.

— čik-t-ulr̓naxʷ ‘to burn down to the ground:’ čik-t-ulr̓naxʷ tú? ƛʔu? ni:čičxʷ-s.a ‘his house burned to the ground.’

— čik-mín ‘cigarette butt.’

čákaʔ (recorded by Henry Davis) ‘Chickadee’ (also name of a person in Darcy). See čúq̓ur̓n for detailed information on the chickadee, with regard to subspecies and distribution. || PIS *čas̓k̓ik̓, čas̓q̓iq̓ (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 čas̓k̓ik̓ik̓, Western Shuswap č(a)kíkseʔ, Eastern Shuswap (Enderby dialect) čqíqeʔ, caqcíq?e, Columbian časqánanaʔ, Colville čask̓áknaʔ, čsqáqnaʔ, Spokane čsqáqneʔ, to which one can add Montana Salish číp̓anaʔ ‘Black-capped Chickadee’, čsqáneʔ ‘Mountain Chickadee’, čsqáníʔ ‘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-áxan ‘smell from the armpit.’

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

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

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


— s.čák-qíʔ ‘pine cone (esp. of čk-až)’ (synonymous with s.kláwckzaʔ).

— čák-qíʔ-až ‘Pine tree’ (probably any type).

√čik (?) : M ‘antler.’ || The F gloss is s.ʔá̱lx-kən (which also means ‘horn’).

√čəkm ‘body parts stings (feels stinging pain):’ n.čəkm-á̱qʷalt ‘throat is stinging.’ || Cf. čkláwxən.

— čəkm-á̱l-us ‘eye is stinging.’
— n.čákmʔ-aq ‘rectum is stinging.’
čkálaʔn ‘woodtick.’ || PS *čkáln ‘woodtick’ (K23, who does not list the Lillooet form, but refers to PS *kəč II ‘mosquito, gnat, bug’ (K40), for which also see čkʷus below).
— čak:čkáln-án-am ‘it is covered in, infested with woodticks.’
čkláwxən, čakláwxən ‘Thistle’ (general cover term for all thistles, including Edible Thistle, Cirsium edule, Wavy-leaved Thistle, Cirsium undulatum, and other Cirsium (Thistle) species). || Cf. ččakʷm ‘to sting’ or čkʷ (see čə-xá) ‘to scratch, cut.’ Possibly contains the suffix -áw̓sxən ‘knee,’ the whole complex then referring to stinging, scratching or cutting one’s knees.
ččukʷ : čakʷ:čúkʷ F ‘rough (like sandpaper).’
— ču(?k)ʷ F ‘to get rough (e.g., sand is getting mixed up with one’s food).’
čəkʷatn-álew ‘edge of river bank; steep river bank.’
čkʷx̓elas ‘frying pan’ (“old word,” used before n.kíx-mən came into use).
 čkʷə? (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 *čəkʷa? ‘an edible root’ (K138) is a possibility. Cf. ččakʷʔaqʷ.
— čakʷ:čəkʷʔa? ‘area consisting of čəkʷʔa?.’
ččikʷʔa? ‘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.čikʷʔ-aq left leg.’ || PS *čikʷʔa? ‘left side’ (K28).
— n.čakʷʔ-áḷ-us ‘left eye.’
— n.čakʷʔ-ánaʔ ‘left ear.’
— n.čəkʷʔ-ákaʔ ‘left hand.’
— n.čəkʷʔ-ákaʔ-rín ‘to hold s.t. in one’s left hand:’ n.čəkʷʔ-akaʔ-rín-əs ‘he is holding it in his left hand.’
— n.čəkʷʔ-áxan ‘left arm.’
— čəkʷʔ-áxan-xit ‘to point “their right side” (i.e., “bones are in their right hands”) in lahal game.’
— n.čakʷ?-áliws ‘left side of body’ (virtually synonymous with next item).
— n.čakʷ?-a4níwt ‘left side of body’ (virtually synonymous with preceding item).

\(\sqrt{\text{čak}^\prime?\text{aq}^\prime} \quad \text{čak}^\prime\text{čak}^\prime?\text{aq}^\prime\) (A) ‘swampy ground; swampy, grassy area;’

(B) Unidentified grass, probably a Carex species of swampy areas.

|| Cf. čakʷa?.

\(\sqrt{\text{čk}^\prime}\) (1) (?): čkʷ-ús-an ‘to keep a boat away from the shore; to keep it straight when poling it; tr.’

\(\sqrt{\text{čk}^\prime}\) (2) (?): čkʷ-ålst-álc ‘granite.’

\(\sqrt{\text{čak}^\prime}\) (1): s.čakʷ ‘sore, scab.’
— s.čakʷ:čakʷ ‘many sores, scabs (e.g., from smallpox or chickenpox).’

\(\sqrt{\text{čak}^\prime}\) (2) (?): čakʷ-z-ãqs, čakʷ-y-ãqs ‘Downy Woodpecker,’ Picoides pubescens. || PS *(čyaqʷ/*čqʷay/*čkʷay ‘sapsucker, flicker, woodpecker’ (K34).

čakʷ-am, čakʷ-an ‘to illuminate s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS *čakʷ ‘light, bright’ (K28).
— s.čakʷ ‘light (from lamp, candle, torch, etc.); electrical power.’
— čákčkʷ-әm ‘to pitlamp, intr.’
— n.čákʷ-tan ‘torch (also used when pitlamp); lantern; flashlight.’
— n.čákčkʷ-tan ‘torch (used when pitlamp).’
čkʷus ‘horsefly.’ || PS *kʷč ‘mosquito, gnat, bug’ (K40, who comments on the inversion and automatic labialization in the Lillooet form).

See also čkaɬən and cf. n.čətnaq.

\(\sqrt{\text{čax}^\prime}\) (?): n.čax-łaqxp ‘to squat down.’ || -łaqxp is interpreted as a reduplication of -lap ‘floor.’ It could also be a reduplication of ..-łap, with -ap ‘back part,’ and ..l either the connective -l or a part of a root \(\sqrt{\text{čəxl}}\).

\(\sqrt{\text{čax}^\prime}\) ‘shame:’ čax-xal, čax-aň ‘to poke fun at s.o., intr., tr.:’ čáx-aň-c-as ‘he made fun of me.’ || PIS *čax ‘to be ashamed’ (K163). Cf. s.čəxt.
— čəx:čáx ‘ashamed of what one did.’
— čəx:čáx-miň ‘to stay away from s.o. out of shame (because one owes this person money, cheated him, gossiped about him, etc.), tr.:’
càx:çáx-miñ-c-as ‘he stays away from me (out of shame).’
— càx:çx-êt ‘shameful, a shameful thing.’
— çà(?):x ‘shy, ashamed (e.g., when wearing old clothes).’
— çà(?):x-miñ ‘to be ashamed of s.o., s.t., to be shy with s.o., s.t., tr.:’
  çà(?):x-miñ-4kan ?ay4 ?i.n.q’i?-xn.a ‘I was ashamed of my shoes (because they were so old and ugly);’ wa? çà(?):x-miñ-as
ti.s.qáyx’-a s.k’uza?-s ‘he is ashamed of his son;’ çà(?):x-miñ-
4kan ?ay4 ti.n.s.núk’-a ‘I am ashamed of my friend.’
— çà(?):x-ús ‘ashamed’ (virtually synonymous with çà(?):x).
— çà(?):x-ús-xal ‘shameful.’
— çà(?):x-ús-miñ ‘to be ashamed of s.o., st., tr.:’ kan çà(?):x-us-miñ-túmu+
  ‘I am ashamed of you guys;’ wa? çà(?):x-ús-miñ-as ti.s.qáyx’-a
s.k’uza?-s ‘he is ashamed of his son.’
— çà(?):x-ús-c ‘to embarrass s.o., to make s.o. feel ashamed, tr.:’ çà(?):x-
ús[-s]-turñx-as ?ay4 ti.n.s.k’úz?-a ‘my son embarrassed me;
çà(?):x-ús[-s]-turñx-kax’ ‘you embarrassed me.’
— çà?:çà(?):x-ú4, çà?:çà(?):x-ú<s>:4 ‘always shy, really shy.’
s.çaxt ‘man’s brother-in-law (man’s sister’s husband, wife’s brother).’ || A relationship with √çax is possible, in light of in-law taboos. PIS
  *s-çaxt ‘brother-in-law (of man)’ (K163).
√çaxl: See under √çax.
√çax’ (1) ‘pointed, tapered:’ çax’-qs ‘pointed (like a pencil).’
— çax’-qs-áñ ‘to sharpen s.t., put a point on it (e.g., a pencil):’ çax’-qs-
áñ ti.mac-láka?-sw.a ‘sharpen your pencil’
— çax’-c-árn ‘to pucker, purse one’s lips.’
— çax’-p-ac ‘to purse one’s lips (when whistling, or when trying hard).’
— s.çaw’-c ‘spout, kettle.’
— çx’-álc, çax’-çx’-álc ‘pointed rock (shaped like a football).’
— çx’-ú<s>:x’>sa? ‘pear.’
— çax’-y-áqs (recorded by Henry Davis from Billy Louie of Pavilion)
  ‘any woodpecker.’
√çax’ (2): ka.n.çax’-a ‘to swallow s.t. the wrong way (through windpipe)’ (synonymous with ka.n.4i’-a).
číxʷ:číxʷ ‘osprey, fishhawk’ (K33).

√čaq : ka.čaq.a ‘to get pulled out (hair, feathers).’
— čaq-an ‘to pull s.t. out (hair, feathers, etc.), tr.’
— čaq-xit ‘to pull s.t. out for s.o., tr.’
— čaq-qʷ-am ‘to pull out one’s hair.’
— čaq-qʷ-an ‘to pull out s.o. else’s hair, tr.’
— čaq-k-am ‘to weed, intr.:’ číxʷ-kan čaq-k-am ‘I went to weed;’ nás-kan čaq-k-am ‘I am going to weed.’
— čáč<č>q-əm, čáč<č>q-ən ‘to pluck a bird, intr., tr.’
— čáč<č>q-Łax ‘to moult.’
— čaq-upzaʔ, čáč<č>q-upzaʔ ‘to harvest root vegetables (carrots, etc.) by pulling them out when the tops start to grow.’

s.čqaʔ ‘cedar shakes.’

√čq (1) (?): čq-a4p (*) ‘Douglas Fir.’ || Rarely used; the preferred form is s.yəpʔ-ʔúl. PIS *čq-a4p ‘fir’ (K162).
— čq-á<č>q>4əp (also recorded čq-á<č>q>4əp) ‘young fir’ (more or less synonymous with qʷəl̓-aqín, qʷəl̓-aqá<č>q>ʔən).

√čq (2) ‘to bump (?):’ čq-áłqʷ-min ‘to bump into s.t. (s.t. one does not see, or cannot avoid), tr.:’ čq-áłqʷ-min-4kan ti.s.yəp.a ‘I bumped into a tree.’ || See √čaq (1) and √čaq (1) for etymological information.

√čəq (1): čəq-ən ‘to hammer, crush s.t., tr.’ || PS *čəq, *cəq ‘to hit,’
č/cəq-min ‘throw away, discard’ (K32, who also lists Lillooet čq-áłqʷ-min ‘to bump into s.t.’ (√čq (2)) and čaq-ən ‘to hit s.t. with s.t. thrown’ (√čaq (1)) under PS *čəq).
— čəq-c-əm (A) ‘to pound fish (probably only dried fish), intr.;’ (B) ‘to crack nuts, intr.’
— čq-ap, čq-áp-əm, čq-áp-ən ‘to squash berries, intr., tr.:’ čq-áp-kaxʷ ‘you squash them!’
— čq-áp-tən ‘berry masher.’

√čaq (2): čaq-p ‘to get stuck (sticky matter):’ čəq-p ?ayt ?i.ʔəl̓-alíʔ.a l̓ti.n.kʷ-
á-us-tn.a ‘the pitch is stuck in my eyes.’ || Cf. √čaq (2), čaqatúmx. K162 lists this root (erroneously given as čapóq) under PIS *čəpóq ‘to adhere, stick to’). This connection could be
— ka.čq-áp.a ‘to get stuck (suddenly).’
— čaq-p-án ‘to stick s.t. to s.t. (e.g., a stamp on a card or envelope), tr.:’
    ?alas-káxʷ, ḥuʔ qíʔq>č-min, niʔ, ḥuʔ s.ʔáma-s, niʔ, ḥuʔ s.čaq-p-án-
    axʷ l_tí_n.kʷá-ús-tan-sw_a ti_núkʷ_a, číla ti_núkʷ_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.’

\( \sqrt{čaq} \) (3): čaq ‘to leak, drip (tap, house).’ || CeS *čaq ‘to drip, leak (as
    roof)’ (K215, who does not list the Lillooet form).
— čaq-mín-am ‘to get leaked upon, to get wet from a leak.’
— čq-alc ‘to leak inside the house.’
— čaq-q-Álc ‘to leak outside the house, to drip from the eaves when it is
    raining.’
— n.čq-anaʔ ‘to get wet from a leak.’

\( \sqrt{čaq} \) (1): čaq ‘to throw.’ || See \( \sqrt{čaq} \) (1) for etymological information.
— čaq-an ‘to hit s.o. with s.t. thrown, tr.:’ čaq-ən-ciʔ-kan ‘I hit you
    (with s.t. thrown);’ káʔa ti_s.čaq-n-án.a ‘I hit it with a rock, I
    threw a rock at it.’
— čaq-mín ‘to throw s.t., tr.:’ čaq-mín-4kan ti_káłx̣a ‘I threw a rock.’
— čaq-mín-xit ‘to toss s.t. over to s.o. (so he will catch it), tr.:’ čaq-mín-
    xí[t]-ciʔ-kan ‘I tossed it over to you.’
— čaq-us-ən ‘to throw s.t. into s.o.’s face, tr.’
— čaq-w-ən ‘to throw s.t. at s.o.’s head, tr.’
— n.čaq ‘to pitch, be the pitcher:’ niʔ_s.Alec ti_waʔ,ən.čaq ‘Alec is the
    pitcher.’

\( \sqrt{čaq} \) (2) ‘to stick together:’ čaq-alc ‘hardpan (gravel stuck together, as if
    cemented, very hard, one has to blast it sometimes “when even a
    cat cannot get through”).’ || Cf. \( \sqrt{čaq} \) (2).

\( \sqrt{čiq} : ċi(ʔ)q \) ‘to get dirty’ (more or less synonymous with ka(ʔ)Ḫ).
|| CSLT *čiq ‘mud’ (K224).
— či(ʔ)q-ús ‘to have a dirty face.’

čaqatúmx ‘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 čaq-tumx is čaq+a4+tumx (literally, “sticks-on-me”), with čaq (2) and a unique occurrence of -tumx as a member of a compound.

\[\text{\(\sqrt{\text{čaq}}\) (1) \text{čaq}-xal, \text{čaq}-aŋ ‘to eat s.t., intr., tr.:’ wáʔ-ma4 čaq-xal ‘you eat some of it!’ xʷʔáz-haʔ ūuʔ kʷ-s.húʔ-su čaq-xal ‘aren’t you going to eat any of it?;’ plán ūuʔ waʔ ?áma kʷ-s.palʔ-ac-mín-ās ūʔ-tiʔ, čaq-aŋ-ás ūuʔ s.n? ‘it is o.k. already that he eats it all by himself, let him eat it.’} || \] Beside intransitive čaq-xal we also have intransitive qaʔ (M) and ?iʔ-an (F). As is the case with most formations with -an, the form čaq-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 čaq-xal translate it as ‘to eat some of it.’ By contrast, qaʔ and ?iʔ-an are activity-oriented and refer exclusively to the action of eating.

— čaq-tən ‘taste.’
— n.čaq-tən ‘plates, dishes, anything used for eating.’
— n.čaq-q-aŋ ‘to eat s.o.’s behind: lán ūuʔ ?ay4 ?u4x-mín-əm ?ə-kí-xʷúʔx>ž a […], zik-t-k’úʔ tuʔ ūuʔ ?ay4, lán-s-kʷuʔ ?ay4 n.čaq-q-aŋ-əm ?ə-kí-xʷúʔx>ž a ‘the ants had already entered her […], finally she keeled over, the ants had already eaten her behind.’

\[\text{\(\sqrt{\text{čaq}}\) (2) (?: n.čaq-šq>naʔ ‘earwax.’} || \text{Cf. \(\sqrt{\text{cuq}}\).} || \text{\(\sqrt{\text{čiq}}\) : čiq(ʔ)q ‘to get bruised (e.g., deer, where it has been shot).} || \text{\(\sqrt{\text{cuq}}\) (?: čuq-anaʔ ‘earwax.’} || \text{Cf. \(\sqrt{\text{čaq}}\) (2).} || \text{\(\sqrt{\text{čaq}}\)m (?: čaq-m-íkaən ‘fishscale.’} || \text{\(\sqrt{\text{čaq}}\)wín (?: čaq-wín-ıws ‘Saturday.’} || \text{Also recorded čaq-w-q-wín-ıws (i.e., “hairwashing day”), but this seems to be a popular etymology and is rejected by most consultants.} || \text{čuq-wm ‘Chickadee:’ ũák-kʷuʔ ká.tiʔ tiₜ.n.kyáp.a, ?acx-n-ás kʷuʔ tiₜ.čuq-wm waʔ ká.tiʔ; “wáʔ-tkax wán-əm,” cún-as kʷuʔ tiₜ.čuq-wm 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 čúqʷum. s.čúqʷaž ‘fish; (any kind of) salmon.’ ḥaak ʔiʔ.čúqʷaž.a ‘August’ (literally, “the fish are running (going along)”). || CSLT *s-čúqʷaį́ ‘spring salmon’ (K224).

— s.čá<č>qʷaž (A) ‘any small fish;’ (B) ‘trout.’
— s.čəqʷ:čá<č>qʷaž ‘small fishes.’ See ḥaaw-íx for an example.
— s.ča<č>qʷaž-ʔúl, s.ča<č>qʷaž-ʔú<ʔə>ł ‘rainbow trout.’
— čúqʷaž-am ‘to fish:’ xʷʔaž kʷʔanswa_kα.čúqʷaž-ʔáŋ_.a, ní squarely it-as,á_tu? ní n.s.íí-təí ‘I can’t fish, because they cut my net.’
— čuqʷ-ʔáž-átkʷa? ‘codliver oil.’
— čə<č>qʷaž-áyən ‘trout net.’

včqʷu? (?): n.čaqʷúʔ-c-ʔən (also recorded n.čaqʷúʔ-c-ʔən) ‘pipe.’ || PS *čuqʷ ‘to suck’ (K32).

čqʷʔiqʷ, čəqʷʔíqʷ ‘salmon stretcher’ (stick on which butchered salmon is skewered, prior to barbecuing, in order to prevent salmon from curling up).

včuqʷ ‘to guess, attempt:’ čuqʷ, čuqʷ-xal ‘to “shoot” the bone in a lahal game, to try and guess who has the bone.’ || PIS *čuqʷ ‘to point’ (K163).

— čuqʷ-c (also recorded s.čuqʷ-c, n.čuqʷ-c) ‘to have a speech impediment (e.g., not being able to say ‘r’), to be unable to pronounce words properly.’

vččx: See ḥaʔččx.

čəx-xál, čəx-ən ‘to clean s.t., intr., tr.’
— čəx:čx-əm ‘clean.’
— čəx-p ‘to scatter, leave, go one’s way:’ čəx-p_tu? ʔiʔuxʷalmíxʷ.a ‘the people have left.’
— čx·alc ‘to clean the house, intr.’ (synonymous with čx·ilx).
— čx·ilx ‘to clean the house, intr.’ (synonymous with čx·alc).
— čx·álk·am ‘to clean the graveyard, intr.’
— n.čx·á4ča? ‘laxative:’ t?ún·ən k‘u·n.čx·á4ča? ‘give him a laxative!’
— n.čx·á4č?·am ‘to take a laxative, intr.’
— n.čx·á4č?·an ‘to give s.o. a laxative, tr.:’ n.čx·á4č?·an ti·s.k‘á·k‘a?·za?·sw·a ‘give your child a laxative!’
— n.čx·án?·am ‘to clean one’s ear.’

v‘čx·m (?): čx·m·á<m>·l·us ‘to get blinded (from facing the sun or any thing bright).’
v‘čx·m (?): čx·m·áp ‘American Stinging Nettle,’ Urtica dioica. || PS *čiš ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ (K33).
— čx·m·áp·až ‘Stinging Nettle bush.’
čúxâl : cÚ·c>xâl ‘snowshoe.’
— cÚ·c>x·l·až ‘any tree the wood of which is used for making snowshoes (mostly Yew).’
čaxÁ<an ‘mink.’ || PIS *ča<x>alacn ‘mink’ (K163).
čax<cx><x>yak‘u? (Unidentified hornless owl.)
v‘c‘x·w : c‘x·ut ‘gravel.’ || PIS *c‘x·w ‘sand, gravel’ (K164, who also refers to PCS *čiš ‘sand, gravel(beach)).
v‘c‘x·w (1): c‘x·w·ən F ‘to force, coax s.o. (into doing s.t.), tr.:’ c‘x·w·ən·c·ás k‘s.k‘án·as ‘he forced me to take it.’ || PIS *c‘x·w (1) ‘to act on purpose, promise’ (164). The M variant is x‘w·őc·ən, PIS *x‘w·əc ‘to force, coax, insist’ (K198, who does not list the Lillooet (M) etymon).
v‘c‘x·w (2): c‘x·w·c‘x·w·b‘erries of c‘x·w·c‘x·w·až.’
— c‘x·w·c‘x·w·až ‘Red-osier Dogwood (“Red Willow”),’ Cornus sericea.
v‘ciš· (1): ciš·x·al, ciš·i‘n F ‘to boil food (soup, meat, potatoes, anything), intr., tr.’ || The M gloss (also used in F) is pû4·xal, pû4·i‘n.
— ciš·x·x·it F ‘to boil food for s.o., tr.’
v‘ciš· (2) ‘sore, worn (skin, from friction):’ n.çiš·k ‘saddle-sore (horse).’
— n.çiš·q ‘to have a sore behind (from riding bareback).’
— n.çiš·ank ‘to have a sore spot on belly (horse), where the singe
goes.

— n.čičʷ-akaʔ ‘to have sore hands, a sore hand.’

— n.čičʷ-ank-xən ‘to have tender, sore feet.’

— čaxʷ:čičʷ ‘scarred, worn out (fish after spawning).’

— čičʷ-st ‘to spawn.’

— n.čičʷ-st-tən ‘spawning ground’ (synonymous with n.əxʷ-c-áy-tenant).

√čuxʷ : ču(?r)xʷ ‘to get washed away, to run (colour), to erode.’ || See čáw-xal for etymological information.

— čúʔč(ʔu)xʷ ‘eroded (river)bank.’

— ču(ʔ)xʷ-áłus ‘colour runs.’

√čxʷačʷ : čxʷáčʷ-yəqs ‘shrew.’ || The stem čxʷačʷ is probably a case of the unproductive reduplication type C₁C₂V₂C₂.

čəstín ‘rattlesnake.’ || PS *čəť-tín ‘poison, rattlesnake’ (K34).

√čsʷ (?) : čsʷ-úqʷəlt (*) ‘tonsils.’

√čəť’s : ka.čťʷəsə-a ‘to get soaked’ (synonymous with ka.čťəsə). || 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 čwíč-əm. PS *čəťʷ/w ‘to wash, clean’ (K35, who also lists Lilooet ču(?r)xʷ ‘get washed away, erode’ and √čəť’s ‘get soaked’ under this root).

— čáw-ús-əm ‘to wash one’s face.’

— čáw-xn-əm ‘to wash one’s feet.’

— čáw-ákʔ-əm ‘to wash one’s hands.’

— čáw-ákʔ-əm-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.’

— čákčw-usaʔ, čačkw-usəʔ-ən ‘to wash potatoes, berries, intr., tr.’

— n.čákčw-xal, n.čáw-án ‘to wash dishes, intr., tr.’

— n.čákčw-mən ‘dishpan.’

— čá(ʔə)w ‘to get clean.’

— ča(ʔə)xʷ-áłus ‘colour runs.’

√čuw (?) : s.čuw-q ‘thigh (on humans and animals).’ || PS *čəw ‘to cut
off (esp. limb of animal)’ (K33).

čwan ‘dried fish (esp., dried salmon).’ || PS *čwan ‘salmon species’ (K33).

— s.čwán-amx ‘Okanagan Indian.’

√čəw⁴ : ka.čwát.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.čwát-kan.a ‘I got really frightened.’

√čwάtn (?): čwάtn-až ‘Rocky Mountain Maple, Mountain Maple, Douglas Maple,’ *Acer glabrum. || Probably contains the suffix -tan ‘instrument, implement.’

čwilx (*) ‘three-point buck.’ || Possibly contains the suffix -lx ‘body, self.’

čiwq ‘Red Elderberry,’ Sambucus racemosa. || Borrowed from NCS *čiwq, ‘elderberry,’ which is in itself related to PS *čik” id. (K27, K138).

— čiwq-až ‘Red Elderberry bush.’

čawáxløqs ‘Canada Mint, Field Mint,’ Mentha arvensis. || Probably contains -øqøs ‘nose.’

√čaż (?): čaż-q ‘cushion (in olden times, mat made out of kʷt-áltəx”w).’

— čaż-q-min ‘to use s.t. as a cushion, to sit on it, tr.:’ čaż-q-mín-4kaxw
   ti.kapúh-sw.a ‘use your coat as a cushion, sit on your coat.’

čzus ‘to be busy:’ wáʔ-i̱kan ćzus ‘I am busy.’

— čzús-xml, čzús-ən ‘to bother s.o., intr., tr.:’ s.tóxʷ,tíʔ.əu? čzús-xml ‘it really keeps me busy, it really is a bother.’

— čzús=as-c ‘to bother s.o., to interrupt or disturb s.o. when he is busy, tr.:’ čzus=as-c-káx”w.4k4 ‘you might bother him;’ čzus=as[-s]-tómx-as ti.ƛiq.a ‘the person who came bothered me.’

√cázk : čáz<=za>k ‘to be scared (esp. by a ghost).’

— čáz<=za>k- mín to be scared of s.t., tr.’

— čáz<=za>k-ət ‘kind of frightening.’

— čáz:cázk-ət ‘scary, dangerous:’ čáz:cázk-ət ?á.ta? kʷa.ƛák ‘it is dangerous to go there (because of sliding rocks or gravel).’

— ka.čzák.a ‘to get frightened (by a ghost).’

cézak” ‘to be really worried (e.g., about s.o. who is sick or has gone away).’
— čážakʷ-min ‘to worry about s.o.:’ kán,ƛu? wa? čážakʷ-min-taníh-an ‘I am really worried about them.’
— s.čážakʷ ‘to be laid low (so people worry about you):’ plán,ƛu? wa?
s.čážakʷ ‘he is laid low (people are really worried about him).’

√čaž̕ʷ : čaž̕:čaž̕ʷ-am F ‘sleet.’ || Stress on the second syllable of a totally (CVC) reduplicated root with a is unusual. See lawásza for a synonymous or near-synonymous term.

√ča? (?): n.čá?-q-tan ‘diaper’ (synonymous with nárm-q-tan).

čí? (A) ‘deer:’ cil-kst šánam-tan kʷ-s.xʷ?ay-s kʷas,ƛ̕iq, pə<ŋ>la[?]¬úl čí?
ti.s.ƛ̕iq-xal-s.a ‘five months he stays away, and then he brings only one deer;’ (B) ‘meat.’ || PS *čí? ‘loot from raid, game bagged’ (K27), PIS *čí? ‘deer, meat’ (K161, who adds that the meaning ‘deer’ is IS).

— čí?-cín-am ‘to eat meat.’
— čí?-xan ‘deer tracks.’
— č+s.qá̱xa?, č+qá̱xa? ‘horse’ (literally, “deer[-sized]-dog”).
— čá̱či>ʔ ‘fawn.’

čá̱miqʷ (* ) ‘removed (in genealogical sense):’ čá̱miqʷ čá̱<č>pa? ‘great-grandfather,’ čá̱miqʷ kʷ<kʷa?>? ‘great-grandmother,’ čá̱miqʷ ?i<ʔ>mac ‘great-grandchild,’ čá̱miqʷ s.qʷsa? ‘second or third nephew.’ || CeS *č̕'am-ay-iqʷ ‘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.”

čúmaỳxən ‘cedarbranch basket (for carrying objects, mainly foodstuffs, larger than berries, such as potatoes, fish, etc.).’ || Probably contains the suffix -aỳxən ‘line, long cylindrical object’ (here in a wider meaning ‘container (?’).
\(s/\dot{s}\)

\(\sqrt{s}\) (Aphaeresis form of \(\sqrt{c}\)as ‘to stretch’ in s-p-ि\(\text{ca}\) (from cəs-p-ि\(\text{ca}\) ‘sweater.’)

\(\dot{s}\) (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.\(\ddot{s}\)īh-l-\(\dddot{a}\)qs-\(\dddot{a}\)m ‘to make the \(\dddot{s}\)-gesture, intr.’

\(s\)ap-xāl, \(s\)āp-\(\ddot{a}\)n ‘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 *\(s\)āp ‘to shake off berries from bush’ (K186).

\(\ddot{s}\)úp-xāl, \(\ddot{s}\)úp-u\(\ddot{n}\) ‘to scratch (in order to relieve an itch), intr., tr.’

— \(\ddot{s}\)úp-\(\ddot{a}\)ya ‘itchiness, eczema.’

— \(\ddot{s}\)úp-l\(\dddot{a}\)x ‘to scratch oneself.’

— sup-\(\ddot{a}\)liź\(\ddot{s}\)-\(\ddot{a}\)m ‘to scratch one’s whole body.’

— sup-akā?-\(\ddot{a}\)m ‘to scratch one’s hand(s).’

— sup-akā?-\(\ddot{a}\)n ‘to scratch s.o. else’s hand(s), tr.’

— n.\(\ddot{s}\)up-anā?-\(\ddot{a}\)m, n.\(\ddot{s}\)up-anā?-\(\ddot{a}\)n ‘to scratch one’s own (s.o. else’s) ear(s).’

— n.\(\ddot{s}\)úp-k-\(\ddot{a}\)m, n.\(\ddot{s}\)úp-k-\(\ddot{a}\)n ‘to scratch one’s own (s.o. else’s) back:’ n.\(\ddot{s}\)úp-k-\(\ddot{a}\)n-c ‘scratch my back!’

— n.\(\ddot{s}\)úp-k-tā\(\ddot{n}\) ‘stick for scratching one’s back.’

— \(\ddot{s}\)úp-q\(\ddot{a}\)-\(\ddot{a}\)m ‘to scratch one’s head.’

— \(\ddot{s}\)úp-ap-\(\ddot{a}\)-\(\ddot{a}\)m ‘to scratch the back of one’s head.’

— n.\(\ddot{s}\)up-la-\(\ddot{q}\)ī-\(\ddot{a}\)m ‘to scratch the top of one’s head.’

— \(\ddot{s}\)úp-us-\(\ddot{a}\)m ‘to scratch one’s face.’

— sup-\(\ddot{a}\)l-ú\(\ddot{s}\)-\(\ddot{a}\)m ‘to scratch one’s eye(s), eyebrow(s).’

— n.\(\ddot{s}\)up-l-\(\dddot{a}\)qs-\(\dddot{a}\)m ‘to scratch one’s nose.’

— \(\ddot{s}\)úp-c-\(\ddot{a}\)m ‘to scratch one’s lips.’

— sup-aplá?-\(\ddot{a}\)m F ‘to scratch one’s cheek.’
— súp-aṭqʷəlt-am ‘to scratch one’s throat, front of neck.’
— sup-áliḿáτ-əm ‘to scratch the back of one’s neck.’
— n.sup-kiṅ-ús-əm ‘to scratch one’s forehead.’
— sup-aḵʷácm-əm ‘to scratch one’s chest.’
— súp-əməx-əm M ‘to scratch one’s belly.’
— n.sup-aṅák-əm F ‘to scratch one’s belly.’
— sup-ənkwít-əm ‘to scratch one’s side(s).’
— n.súp-q-əm ‘to scratch one’s buttocks.’
— sup-aḵán-əm ‘to scratch one’s arm(s).’
— n.sup-ank-ákwst-əm ‘to scratch the palm(s) of one’s hand(s).’
— súp-xn-əm ‘to scratch one’s leg(s), foot (feet).’
— súp-aws-xn-əm ‘to scratch one’s knee(s).’
— súp-ap-la-xn-əm ‘to scratch one’s heel(s).’
— n.súp-ap-xn-əm ‘to scratch the sole(s) of one’s foot (feet).’
— sup-áliws-əm ‘to scratch one’s whole body.’

səps M ‘door.’ || The F gloss is s.kəm-č.
spun ‘spoon.’ || Borrowing from English.
— s.pún-aka? id. as spun.
sápa’l ‘shovel.’ || Borrowing from English.
saplín ‘flour.’ || Borrowing from Chinook Jargon, from French la farine.
   Cf. saplil.
—.saplín-tən ‘flour sack.’
saplil ‘flour’ (‘bread’ in the Skookumchuck dialect). || Variant of saplín.
— saplil-əməx ‘flour sack.’
√səpəx ‘to fracture.’ ka.n.spəx-la-qínə ‘to fracture one’s skull.’
√súpaʔ : sú<s>paʔ ‘tail (of mammal).’ || PS *s-up-s, s-up-aʔ ‘tail’ (K18).
— sú<s>paʔ (A man’s name.) || Retracted form of sú<s>paʔ, with the retraction adding a jocose connotation, cf. səx-əm (under √səx).
síp-xal, síp-iʔ ‘to bend s.t. (sticks for making snowshoes or a maž-ús), to bend down a young tree, intr., tr.’
— síp-us-ən ‘to bend down a tree with berries, tr.’
súp ‘breath:’ čák.tuʔ ti.súp-s.ə ‘he died.’ || PS *súp ‘to breathe’ (K99).
— súp-um ‘to breathe.’
— n.súp-tan ‘windpipe.’
— sáp-ámín (*) ‘windpipe.’

sipáž ‘hide.’ || PIS *siptáy ‘skin, hide’ (K186).

sám-xál, sám-ən (1) to drain s.t. out (e.g., juice, when making jelly),
intr., tr.
— sám-p (A) ‘to stop dripping, to be drained out;’ (B) ‘emaciated:
plán kʷuʔ, ʔuʔ wa? sám-p he is really skinny, all skin and bones,
I hear.’
— sám-p-áql ‘all skin and bones (as result of sickness).’
— n.sám-q-án ‘to drain the bottom of s.t., tr.’
— sám-áqtʔ-ʔ-an ‘to drain water off s.t. (e.g., boiled potatoes), tr.’

sám-xál, sám-ən (2) ‘to cut a hide into strips or strings (esp. for use in
snowshoes), intr., tr.’
— sák sárm ‘buckskin.’

súrm-xal, súrm-ún ‘to sniff at s.t., intr., tr.:’ cíxʷ-kan súrm-xal ni kʷiʔ(ʔ)xʷ a
ʔi nátxʷ-as ‘I went to sniff pitch yesterday (because I had nothing
to eat).’ || PS *sum ‘to smell, sniff’ (K99).

— n.súrm-xən ‘to follow a track by sniffing at it (like a dog).’
šmat M ‘smart, intelligent’ || Borrowing from English.

sumíka ‘shoemaker:’ waʔ tiʔ láʔ tiʔ ta sumíkh a l.cʔa táun a ‘there was this
shoemaker here in town.’ || Borrowing from English.

sámaʔ ‘white person:’ qɑʔ ?iʔ sámʔ a ‘the white men are bad’ (also the
lyrics of a song set to the melody of the Russian ditty ‘Ej
uxnem’). || PIS *samaʔ (poss. *s-hamaʔ) ‘“aliens” (mythical or
real)’ (K186). Cf. √sámʔ.

— nəkʷ-ʔsámaʔ ‘fellow-white person.’
— sámʔ-ac ‘to speak a white person’s language (esp., English).’
— sámʔ-ičaʔ ‘cloth’ (synonymous with sít).
— samaʔ-nún, sámʔa-nún ‘to think that s.o. is white, tr.’
— sámʔ-áqlʔəm ‘to look like a white person.’
— sámʔ-áž-ʔam ‘to pretend to be a white person.’ || Cf. next item. See
also Van Eijk 1988 for this and the following two items.
— samaʔ-s-cút, sámʔa-s-cút id. as sámʔ-áž-ʔam.
— səm:sáma? ‘to act like a white man, to do s.t. the white man’s way.’
— sá<s>ma? ‘white child’ (also used by some speakers in the meaning ‘pretty, goodlooking’).

síma? ‘come!’ (used only in imperative forms): síma? x̱u?, síma? x̱u?, sawt ‘come in, come in, poor thing!’; síma? ma4 pa’n-c ‘come and have a meal (with us/me)!’
— síma?-s ‘bring it!’ síma?-s kw̱u s.wal-m-íṉk ‘bring a gun!’
— síma?-x̱it ‘bring it to s.o.!’ síma?-x [t]-c̱ ṯ ‘bring that to me!’

səm?ám ‘wife:’ ?i̱ xo̱-as, wá? kʷu? ta p̱á<pa>l? a s.qayxʷ, ta səm?ám-s a, n.kא:k̓a̱x̱as ?i̱ s.cm-ált-s a, l.kʷu na n.x̱w̱is-tn a ‘a long time ago there was a man who lived at n.x̱w̱is-tən (Bridge) River with his wife and his three children.’ || PIS *s-m?am ‘woman, wife’ (K174, who also lists Lilooet mam-áws ‘couple (married, lovers)’ (√mam) under this root.

— səm?ám-min, m?ám-min ‘to keep s.o. as a wife, tr.:’ wá? kʷu? ?ay4 lÁ.tiʔ, níʔ x̱uʔ ?ay4 səs səm?ám-min-as ta s.má<mc>4 aç a, m?am-min-ás kʷu? ?ay4 lÁ.tiʔ ‘that is where he lived, and he kept the girl as a wife, he kept her there as a wife.’
— 4aq+a4+səm?ám, 4aq+a+səm?ám : See under √4iʔ.
sá̱ṯim̱an ‘the one who leads the prayers.’ || Some speakers derive this form from sá̱ti (taken to be from English ‘Sunday’) plus the suffix -man ‘one who...’

stå̱ṯ ‘cricket.’ || For the possible make-up of this form see my comment on c̱x̱w̱a̱x̱w̱.

stå̱ṯ ‘cocoon’ (according to traditional custom, put close to a baby’s head, to make him/her sleep).

sítst ‘night:’ wá? kʷu? l.cʔa ti n.ky̱áp a; wá? x̱ák-míṉ-as kʷas ka x̱ác-kʷa 4aś sítst ‘there was this coyote; he wanted to be able to see at night.’
— ?i sítst-as ‘last night.’
— sítst-íʔ ‘to do s.t. at night, to travel at night:’ nás-kan sítst-íʔ ‘I am going to travel at night.’
√sítk ‘screen, net, mesh:’ sí<s>ták screen.’ || Tentatively linked to PIS...
*satk ‘to twist’ in K186.
— sítk-əm ‘to make a net.’

sútik ‘winter.’ || PS *sutik ‘winter, cold wind’ (K100).
— sutik-áka? ‘north wind.’

stəxʷaʔuzíkən ‘January’ (form provided by Marie Abraham). || Morpho-
semantic make-up unclear; probably contains the nominalizer s-.

deɪŋ-xal, deɪŋ-an F ‘to talk into s.o.’s ear, intr., tr.: waʔ deɪŋ-an-twá-l-wit
‘they are whispering into each other’s ears.’

súcʷix ‘bow of scoopnet or snowshoe.’

sačáʔməs: See s.hačáʔməs.
sasúčaʔ: See 4ašúčaʔ.
sásqəc ‘Sasquatch.’ || CSLT *sásqəc ‘Sasquatch’ (K228).
súsuzil ‘glacier.’ || Cf. tzíl, ćzíl ((Name of a glacier on) Mount Currie
mountain).

sisáʔ4 ‘Sechelt.’

vəsən : sən:sən-árm ‘to stagger (when drunk, or when getting up from
one’s sickbed; also used for horses).’ || When referring to horses,
sən:sən-árm overlaps semantically with qʷə:qʷiw-árm. CSLT
*su/an ‘to stagger’ (K228).

vəsin ‘to fall, keel over (?):’ siʔ?n-ús ‘to fall asleep almost, starting to nod
off (e.g., when at a meeting).’
sanq ‘cent, cents:’ pālaʔ sanc ‘one cent;’ paiʔ sanc ‘nickel (coin);’ cil-kst
sanc ‘five pennies.’ || Borrowing from English.

șni4 ‘smart, intelligent.’

súnúʔqəzh ‘supernatural being (a kind of híʔ; 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.

vənl ‘snail:’ șnil-áliws (* ‘slime of snail’ (recorded also as șnil-áliws from
Martina LaRochelle, who did not seem familiar with this word;
the absence of glottalization on ḥ in the suffix is irregular).
|| Borrowing from English.

sənəʔ (Often untranslatable; expresses an unfulfilled condition, a change of
mind or some other contradiction or contrast): ka.Şʷáɬ-s-kanəə
sənəʔ ‘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?, xʷaz-wílx múta? kʷən.s.nás ‘I was going, but then I changed my mind about going;’ zuh-ən-c-ás,łu? sána? ‘he told me to be careful (but I did not listen);’ níf.tı? sána? wa? n.s.xáƛ ‘that’s the one I want’ (with the probable but not recorded implication ‘but I don’t know if I can afford it’); ní4.tı? sána? wa? xʷəst-an-cut-mín-an ‘that’s the one I really want (to make an effort for);’ wáʔ-4kan sána? xʷəst-án-cut ‘I am really making an effort;’ pm-i<km>iəx-ká4.łu? sána? ‘we hurried (but we were still not on time);’ wa? sána? xʷ?it ?i, qʷəs-m-álc-s.a, łu? xʷ?az ká.tı? kʷ.əq.əus-xit-as [ta,míxə4,a] ‘he had a lot of arrows, but he did not shoot it [the bear];’ n.kyáp.tı? múta? c?á-wna kʷu.s.ptákw4; záxt.tı? sána?, łu? 4qíqat.łu? 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;’ xʷ?az qa? sána? kʷənswa,xʷúyt, məskán.łu? ka.̣wúyt.ə.łu? ‘I wasn’t going to sleep, but still I fell asleep after all.’

√šəƛ : šəƛ-p ‘deflated, air has gone out of s.t.’
— šəƛ-p-ánk ‘to have a “caved in” stomach.’
— šəƛ-p-á4məx id. as šəƛ-p-ánk.
— šəƛ-p-ánk-xən ‘(to have a) flat tire.’

saƛ ‘(town of) Lillooet.’ (Original designation for a dwelling site that is now incorporated into, or overlaps with, the town of Lillooet.)

|| Cf. √ƛaγ (1).

— saƛ-məx ‘person from Lillooet.’

— saƛ-átqʷa?, n.saƛ-átqʷa? ‘Fraser River (which passes through Lillooet); any big river.’ || See √suƛ (next item) for an example.
√suƛ ‘to drain, extract, draw on:’ súƛ-xal, súƛ-uñ ‘to puff on a cigarette or pipe, to have a few puffs, intr., tr.:’ wa? ʔa.kʷu? ká.tı?, kaʔaćxs-ás,a l.t?u ʔiʔit,a, ʔi,waʔ, záw-əm, wáʔ-wit mánx-əm; ní4.łu? s.wəʔ-áw-s ʔa.ta? (c?a kʷu,n,saƛ-átqʷa?, n.kə:kaw-aláqať 4əs,pipáncək, 4əs.xʷ?it ta,qʷu, a), s.wəʔ-áw-n-as ʔi,n,ksáytkən-s-a, cún-as: “n.4ap-qʷ-án-i, háy-4kən nas súƛ-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 suitm ‘to suck’ may be an inversion of PIS *tus ‘(to extract) marrow.’ If that is the case, Lillooet √su should also be listed under the PIS root.

- n.su-xal, n.su-un ‘to shut off water; to drain out a lake or pond; to empty a container of liquid, intr., tr.:’ n.su-un ti_n.xakw-a ‘to drain a puddle.’
- su-an-s ‘to drink s.t. really fast, to “pour it down the hatch,” tr.’
- su(?)-x, n.su(?)-x ‘to get drained out (river, lake), to evaporate (gas).’
- n.su(?)-x-átqw’a? ‘water goes down, boils down (e.g., in soup):’ n.su(?)-x-átqw’a? ti_n.x.ukw-a ‘my cooking is boiling down.’
- n.su-atqw’a?-an ‘to drain out water, tr.’
- n.su-l-aoq-an, n.su-l-aoq-an ‘to sniff at s.t., intr., tr.’
- n.su-l-aoq-miín ‘to sniff at oneself; to sniff s.t. in (e.g., salt water when one has a bleeding nose), to sniff medicine, tr.’

√xáy (?): See √xaí (1).

siča? ‘shoe, moccasin.’
- sič?-am ‘to put shoes on oneself.’
- sič?-an ‘to put shoes on s.o. else.’
- sič[?]?-úl ‘moccasin.’
- sič[?]?-úl-am ‘to make moccasins, intr.’
√sał ‘to spin, twine: sał ‘string.’ || PS *sals(-p) ‘to spin, twist’ (K98, who also lists the derivations of Lillooet √sál, √sálk under this root). Cf. also √sałq.

- sál-am to make a line or string, to twine two strings together, intr.’
- sał-p-ilx ‘to spin around.’
- sał-p-án ‘to spin s.o., s.t. around, tr.’
- sál=al ‘to be full (moon):’ sál=al ti.xanam-tn.a ‘the moon is full.’
- sál=l-áp ‘to go round and round (like a top).’
- sál=al=ál ‘to be in a hurry, to try to do s.t. in the last minute’ (largely synonymous with xəm=am=ám).
— sl-áyan ‘fishline; to make a fishline for a rod, intr.’
— sl-áLxan F ‘headstrap, tumpline.’ || The M gloss is máq?in.
— n.sl-alk ‘to twine a string, intr.’

√saí (Meaning unclear, but probably ‘to spin.’ Found only in combination with -us ‘face’ in the phrase ka.n.sáí-us-a ‘desperate, desperately.’): s.téxʷʔu? waʔ ka.n.sáí-us-a ‘he is really at wit’s end, he is really desperate;’ ka.n.sáí-us-káxʷʔa.k4 ?ay4 4-čák-s-áxʷ?
i.s.qláw-sw.a ‘you’ll get desperate when you’ve spent your money;’ ka.n.sáí-us-kán.a ?ay4 waʔ xʷʔí-l-əm kʷu.4-əxʷ-n-án ‘I was looking desperately for s.t. to put on;’ s.huʔ-s.k4 ?ay4 núk”uní
ka.n.sáí-us-a 4-čák-s-ás ?i.s.qláw.a waʔ ?úqʷa?-mín-as ‘he will get desperate when he spends the money he has been drinking up.’

|| See √saí for etymological information.

√saí : sá(?a)í ‘to wilt (esp., flowers):’ sá(?a)í ?i.s.páq-m.a ‘the flowers have wilted.’

sil ‘(textile) material, cloth’ (synonymous with samʔ-íčaʔ). || Cf. √saí or English ‘sail.’
— sil-álc ‘tent.’

√ší (?) : šl-álc ‘cliff, bluff, drop-off.’

√šaí : šáí=əl ‘to run (like tar or syrup), to run in a string (sticky liquid).’
— n.sáí=]-ac ‘to drool, slobber (like cows).’

n.slut ‘big back-eddy.’

sáIs (Type of rock, possibly flint; “hardest type of rock.”)
sílús (Mythical person in sky, probably personification of thunder): lan
?ay4 waʔ qi(ʔ)xʷ-mín-am kʷ. sílús ‘sílús is being chased around again’ (= it is thundering again).

sáínac (Unidentified type of mushroom, possibly Polyporus abietinea.)

√sálk : ka.slák.a ‘dizzy (mainly when drunk).’ || See √saí for etymological information.
— sálk-án-am ‘to be dizzy:’ sálk-án-c-al-am ‘I am dizzy.’
— sálk-qw-án-am ‘to be dizzy:’ sálk-qw-án-c-al-am ‘I am dizzy.’
— sálk-p-ús M ‘drunk.’ || The F gloss is qaʔx.

√sálq : sál=laʔq ‘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 *saliq ‘to dangle’ (K228). Cf. √säl.
sála'y ‘Oregon-grape, Dull Oregon-grape’ (“Low-bush Oregon-grape”), Mahonia nervosa (synonymous with Berberis nervosa). || CSLT *säl/nac ‘lowbush Oregon grape’ (K228).
— säl'y-áž ‘(Dull) Oregon-grape bush.’
sák-xál, sák-an ‘to hit s.o. with a whip or stick, intr., tr.’
— sák-xal-sút (A) ‘to slug around;’ (B) ‘to jabber away (e.g., in a language one does not speak well).’
— sák-man ‘whip, switch, bat (in ballgame).’
— sák-qʷ-tan ‘salmon club.’
— n.sák-q-áñ ‘to whip s.o.’s behind, tr.:’ wáʔ.kʷuʔ n.sák-q-áñ-as ti.s.kʷúza?-s_a ‘she is whipping her child on the bum, I hear.’
— n.sák-q-tan ‘horsewhip.’
— sák-íl-an ‘to whip s.o. (e.g., children):’ wáʔ.kʷuʔ sák-íl-n-as ?i.s.cm-ált-s_a ‘she is whipping her children, I hear.’
— n.sák-ílt-am ‘to whip children (always), intr.:’ wáʔ.kʷuʔ n.sák-ílt-am ‘she is always whipping her children, I hear.’ || The presence of a (rather than ā) in the root is unexpected.
— sk-aý+ ‘to whip a child.’
— sk-á<k>qaʔ ‘to flail, work with a flail.’
— sk-á<k>qaʔ-tan ‘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-x[il]-c-əs kʷ_s.Bill ‘Bill phoned me.’
— n.sk-álk-tan ‘telephone, telegraph.’
— n.sák-xál ‘to bat, be a batter (in ballgame), intr.:’ ti.waʔ.ən.sák-xál ‘the batter.’
— sák:sk-an ‘to whip s.o. repeatedly, all over, tr.’
√sak (2): sák-an ‘to slice s.t., tr.’
— sák<s>k-ən ‘to slice s.t. (e.g., potatoes, cucumbers) into thin pieces, tr.’
— sak-anís-tən ‘ripsaw.’

√sik : siks<ək ‘Sylvan Goat’s-beard,’ Aruncus dioicus (synonymous with Aruncus sylvester).

síkil ‘treebark.’ See n.paque’al-ús-ən for an example.

√sək (1) ‘drain:’ sək ‘little ditch draining off a puddle.’
— n.əsək ‘slough.’
— sək-c-ám ‘to drain a puddle off the road, intr.’

√sək (2): ka.sək ə ‘to crack (ice).’

síkləq’ ‘snag in water.’

súk’a ‘sugar.’ || Borrowing from English.

√sək’ : sə克斯-k’-ám ‘slack (like a string).’
— sək’c-ám ‘to open and close one’s mouth (fish).’

sk’ul ‘school.’ || Borrowing from English.
— sk’úl-miń ‘to learn s.t., tr.’
— sk’ul-áṭx’ ‘school building.’

√sk’úlməx’ ‘tossed:’ n.sk’ulməx’-án-əm ‘to get just tossed around.’

|| Possibly a misrecording of *n.sk’ulməx’-án-əm, in which case the probable make-up would be *n.sk-ulməx’-án-əm, with sk’ < √sək ‘to whip,’ and ulməx’ ‘earth, land, soil.’

ṣək’lúy ‘squash, pumpkin.’

sək’-ən ‘to break s.t. (s.t. that shatters, e.g., glass), tr.’
— sək’-p ‘to break, get broken.’
— sək’w-sk’-əp ‘all broken up.’
— sək’w-p-s ‘to break s.t. by accident, tr.’
— sək’w-əlwás ‘Cayoosh Creek’ (literally, “broken in half,” which refers to a broken rock at the site).
— sək’w-əlwás-məx ‘person from Cayoosh Creek.’
— sk’-əlc ‘cave:’ ti’ t’a-miξət’a, xzúm k’u? ti? k”u sk’-álc-s lá.ti?

l’tsa.wá? ‘that bear, he had a big cave where he stayed.’

sk’w’als ‘rock overhanging a spot.’

√səx, √səx ‘to degenerate (physically or mentally):’ səx-p (A) ‘to have no feeling;’ (B) ‘to feel “pins and needles.”’ || PIS *səx ‘pure, fresh, odorless; abated, numb’ (K187).
— səx-p-ən ‘to feel “pins and needles” in one’s foot.’
— sáx:səx ‘partly crazy.’
— səx:səx-n-ám ‘completely crazy’ (‘all the words [for crazy] put together; you’re really gone’).
— səx-wílx ‘to go too far, to go overboard; te get carried away doing s.t., to lose oneself in s.t.; to overdo, lose control’ (synonymous with ka.kám.a); səx-wílx-wít ?i.síts-t-as ?i.wa? ?úq"a? ‘they got carried away drinking last night;’ səx-wílx-kát, Áu? wa? ʔw láw-əm ‘we just couldn’t stop picking berries;’ səx-wílx, Áu? kʷs.Bill wa? səw:sá<sə>_wít-ən ‘Bill is asking too many questions;’ plán, Áu? wa? səx-wílx ?i.wa? máw-əm ‘they were gossiping and gossiping;’ plán, kaxʷ, Áu? wa? səx-wílx ‘you are really into it, busy with it.’
— sx-əm ‘silly, goofy, foolish, irresponsible; to do stupid things.’
— səx-əm (A man’s name.) || Retracted form of sx-əm, with the retraction carrying an extra negative or jocose connotation, cf. sú<sə>pə? (under √supa?).
— sx-á<sə>rm ‘not doing the right things; to be love-crazy; to fool around (in matters of love):’ húy-4kan ʔuʍʷálwíxʷ-c-əmín l.č?á-wná ti.n.kyá,p.a; s.táxʷ.ti? sx-á<sə>rm ‘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-əm-átem ‘unable to do anything right.’
— sx-əm-ármtem id. as sx-əm-átem, but mainly used for a child who touches things he knows he shouldn’t touch.
— sx-əm=əm ‘to go nutty;’ sx-əm=əm ti.n.táʔa ‘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(?)x F ‘taste goes out of s.t.’
√sax : See sa(?)x (under √sax).
sáxʷ-əm ‘to take a bath, intr.’ húy-4kan sáxʷ-əm ‘I am going to take a bath.’ || Tentatively linked to PS *sixʷ ‘to pour, spill’ in K101.
sáxʷ-ən ‘to give s.o. a bath, tr.’
súxʷt-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.’: súxʷt-ən-4kan
ti_zuqʷ-s-tumx-āsʔa ‘I recognized the one who had beaten me up.’
|| PS *suxʷ ‘to recognize, identify, understand, know’ (K101).
səxʷsqaqʷxatən (*) ‘Labrador-tea’ (”Swamp Tea,” “Hudson’s Bay Tea”), *Ledum groenlandicum.*
səq-xál, səq-ən ‘to quarter or split wood, intr.’ || Cf. səʔ-xál.
sáq:səqʔ-əm, sáq:səq-ən ‘to split it up into smaller parts, intr., tr.’
səq:səq-xál ‘to chop big chunks of wood, intr.’ (vs. wíkwəqʔ-ən)
which refers to chopping kitchenwood).
sí₃s>q-ən sí₃s>q-ən ‘to split wood, intr., tr.’ (largely synonymous with sáq-ən).
səq-əlwás ‘to chop s.t. in half (e.g., an apple, a squash, a block of wood), intr.’
n₃sq:₃4cʔ-əm ‘to split a deer in half, after skinning it, intr.’
ka.səqʔ.a ‘to split, get split.’
√siq : See sí₃s>q-əm, sí₃s>q-ən (under səq-xál).
√siqaʔ : sí₃s>qaʔ ‘uncle.’ ꞌʔiq ꞌʔi₃n.sí₃s>qʔa ‘my uncles arrived.’ || PS *səy ‘friend, relative’ (K102).
səʔsaqíws (*) ‘rheumatism.’
səq-xál, səq-ən ‘to crack s.t., intr., tr.’ || Cf. səq-xál. PS *səq ‘to split, crack’ (K99).
ka.səqʔ.a ‘to crack, get cracked.’
sáq-əm ‘to open one’s mouth wide:’ waʔ nukʷun sáq-əm ‘he is really opening it up’ (said about a child that is crying); wáʔ._maʔ látíʔ
sáq-əm ‘open it up really wide!’ (said to a child that is crying, probably as a sarcastic comment).
sáq-əm-min ‘to open one’s mouth at s.o., tr.:’ sáq-əm-min-əm
ʔə_tí_mítxaʔ-a ‘the bear opened his mouth wide at him.’
sáq=q-əm ‘to have one’s mouth open (e.g., when sleeping).’
səqʷ ‘to fly.’ || PS *səqʷ ‘to fly, jump; a gallinaceous bird’ (K100).
səqʷ:səqʷ ‘various things are flying;’ səqʷ ʔiʔ Jáʔ-pə ‘the sparks are flying.’
— saqʷ:šáč<s>qʷ ‘any small flying insect or bug (moth, etc.).’
siqʷ ‘valley.’

súqʷ-əm, súqʷ-ən ‘to skin a (big) animal (deer, cow, etc.), intr., tr.’ || PS
*suqʷ ‘to strip off (skin or tree bark)’ (K100).

— sú<s>qʷ-əm, sú<s>qʷ-ən ‘to skin a small animal (squirrel, muskrat, etc.), intr., tr.’
— suqʷ ‘thick middle part of deer.’

súqʷi F ‘younger brother or sister’ (term of endearment): xʷʔaż-as
  kʷálap.qlǐl-miñ ta.s.mu4ac-láp.a; cukʷ,wiʔ.ƛúʔ.тิʔ s.mú4ac-láp,
pá<p>laʔ, s.təxʷ-kálap.ƛuʔ waʔ ləqs-ʔát-i-miñ; xʷʔaż-as kʷálap.kás
  kʷálap.qlǐl-miñ, suqʷ-i-láp.тiʔ ‘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 *súqʷiʔ = *súqʷəy < súqʷəzh
(see there) with regular ŋ > ų before a coronal consonant,
although súqʷi was recognized outside the above sentence
example by Mount Currie consultants and ascribed to F.

siqʷúta ‘to dance (esp., an Indian dance).’

sáqʷu4 (A) ‘half;’ (B) ‘halfbreed:’ níʔ.тiʔ kálaʔ sáqʷu4 l.cʔa Lillooet_a
  kʷu.s.mú4ac ‘that was the first halfbreed woman here in Lillooet.’

súqʷəz, súqʷəzh ‘younger brother or sister.’ || Used considerably less
frequently than the reduplicated form sá<s>qʷəz, sá<s>qʷəzh below.
Cf. súqʷi. PS *ʔuqʷəy ‘(younger) sibling, cousin’ (K19).

— sá<s>qʷəzh, sá<s>qʷəzh ‘younger brother or sister.’
— s.qʷz-ʔəʔ<k>ʷəwəs, s.qʷz-ʔəʔ<k>ʷəwəs ‘siblings collectively
  (German Geschwister):’ s.qʷzə<k>ʔwəs-káθ ‘we are brothers and
  sisters;’ s.qʷz-ʔə<k>ʷəwəs-wít ‘they are brothers and sisters.’
|| Obviously a combination of súqʷəz (here reduced to sqʷz-) and
-aws ‘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.

— nəkʷ.s.qʷz-ʔə<k>ʷəwəs, nəkʷ.s.qʷz-ʔə<k>ʔwəs ‘sibling of the same sex.’
mi [n.]nəʔkʷ.š.qʷz-áʔ<z>ʔus.a ‘my brother (man speaking); my sister (woman speaking).’

√siš (1) ‘to move:’ siš ‘to move house.’ || PS *siš ‘to move (from one place to another)’ (K101, who does not list the Lillooet form).
— sỉ̱x-xal, sỉ̱x-iň ‘to move s.t., intr., tr.’
— n.sỉ̱x-xal, n.sỉ̱x-iň ‘to put s.t. (esp., food) from one pot into another, intr., tr.’
— n.sỉ̱s>x-әrm ‘to put s.t. from one pot into different pots or onto different plates, intr.’
— n.sỉ̱x-lap-әn ‘to copy s.t., tr.’
— n.sỉ̱x-lap-tən ‘copier.’
— n.sỉ̱x-ləx, n.sỉ̱s>x-ləx ‘to move from one conveyance to another.’
— sỉ̱x-úrməxʷ ‘to move from one place to another.’ || The stress-shift from sỉ̱x to the suffix is unexpected.
— sỉ̱x-xn-әrm ‘to take a step, intr.’
— s.sỉ̱x-xn-әrm ‘step:’ kʷin kʷu.s.sỉ̱x-xn-әrm ‘how many steps?’
— sỉ̱x-x-tən ‘way of walking.’
— sỉ̱x-q-әrm, sỉ̱x-q-әn ‘to transplant s.t., intr., tr:’ sỉ̱x-q-әn-4kən ti.qʰl-áʔə
‘I transplanted the fruit tree.’
— sỉ̱x-a:sỉ̱x-a ‘to move from one place to another (repeatedly).’
√siš (2) (?): sỉ̱s>x-әc ‘shore.’
— səʔʷ:saʔʷ-әn ‘to pull off more branches, tr.’
√saʔʷ (2): səʔʷ-xál (also s.səʔʷ-x ál, of which səʔʷ-x ál is probably a contracted form) ‘heavy rainfall.’
— səʔʷ-n-ás F ‘heavy rainfall.’
√saʔʷ (1): saʔ<z>ʔxʷ ‘to thaw out, to get soft when thawing (snow):’
saʔ<z>ʔxʷ tiₚmáʔʔə ‘the snow is getting soft.’
√saʔʷ (2) ‘to pull off:’ sáʔʷ-kaʔ F ‘dorsal fin, ridge on back of fish.’
(The backfin is usually cut off first when butchering a fish.) || Cf.
√saʔʷ (1), √suʔʷ.
√sišʷ : ka.n.sišʷ ‘a ‘to land on water (duck, goose, etc.).’
√suʔʷ ‘to pull off (?):’ suʔʷ-altəxʷ ‘outer Red Cedar bark’ (often used for
roofing, also referred to as “Indian plywood”). || Cf. √səxʷ (1), √saxʷ (2).

sáxʷəm ‘Arrow-leaved Balsamroot’ (“Spring Sunflower,” “Wild Sunflower”), Balsamorhiza sagittata. || May contain the formative -əm, in which case the root səxʷ is probably related to √səxʷ (1), with reference to the removal of the skin from the (edible) root (for which also see tát-s-əm).

sáxʷəm (*) ‘Waterlily.’ || Not well known, and possibly resulting from confusion with sáxʷəm ‘Sunflower.’

súxʷast ‘to come down (from ladder or hill);’ súxʷast ḥəl.t?ú s.qʷəm.a ‘to come down from the mountain;’ súxʷast ḥəl.ti ḥəxʷál-tn.a ‘to come down from the ladder;’ wáʔ-ʔwit lál.tíʔ, niʔ, ḥúʔ s.qʷəcác-s súxʷast ta.pák<pə>ʔíʔ? a s.qayxʷ 4lá.tíʔ ḥəl.ti sʔítskən.a; qʷəcác 4lál.tíʔ, súxʷast, ḥák ḥákʔwúʔ, ka.xál-almənə ḥákʔwúʔ, Lillooet.a ʔaʔəm, taʔwaʔ. Lillooet 4kʷúnsə ‘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 *sułxʷ ‘to descend’ (K187).

— sułxʷast-ús ‘to come down a hill (fast).’

— sułxʷast-min ‘to come down for s.t., tr.’

— sułxʷast-xit ‘to bring s.t. down for s.o., tr.:’ sułxʷast-x[i]-[t]-c-kaxʷ lá.taʔ tiʔxácmə ‘bring down the box for me.’

√səp : səp-p ‘strong-tasting, tasting like mint.’ || Recorded from M consultants who ascribe it to F. Cf. √saťt.

√saťt : səʔsá<sa>ʔt F ‘Shrubby Penstemon’ (“Blue-Bell”), Penstemon fruticosus (described as “something like a mint” by Joe Joseph). || Cf. √səp. See also zák-qʷ-tn.

sáxʷən ‘to take or peel s.t. off (e.g., to take off a bandage, peel a banana, take bark off a tree), tr.’ || Cf. síxʷ-ink.

— ka.sáxʷə a ‘to come off (e.g., skin, or nail from finger or toe):’ ka.sáxʷə a tiʔnʔəxʷ-ʔqʷ-ʔín-akʔə a ‘my fingernail came right off.’

— sáxʷ-əlqʷ, sáxʷ-átqʷ-əm ‘to strip bark from a tree, intr.’ || Cf. səw-áʔqʷ-əm (ståw).
— siw'-áiq'-m-az (Term for a species of Maple, probably Vine Maple, *Acer circinatum.*) || See also šw-áiq'-m-az.

siw'-xal, siw'-in ‘to loosen s.t. (e.g., a bolt), intr., tr.’ || Cf. sáy'-an.

— say':siw' (A) ‘loose (objects, also ways of behaviour):’ wa? sáy':siw' +k'úns_a ti_wa? s.tká-m-an+4ka4 ‘we are losing control over our ways these days;’ (B) ‘feeling just right, running smoothly:’ s.téx' åu? wa? sáy':siw' ‘he’s really loosened up.’

— say':siw'-in ‘to loosen up various things (e.g., ties on bundles of blankets, when these are tied too tightly), tr.’

— say':siw'-lax ‘to get limbered up, to do exercise, to warm up.’

— say':siw'-alk ‘loose (bale of hay).’

— n.siw'-ank-an ‘to loosen the singe of a saddle, tr.’ || Also recorded n.siw'-k-an, but n.siw'-ank-an is considered more correct.

— siw'-álk-am ‘to loosen one’s pack, intr.’

— siw'-ám-an ‘to loosen s.t., tr.:’ siw'-ám-an ?i₃ac-ikna-tan-sw_a ‘loosen your shoelaces;’ húy'+kan siw'-ám-an ?i₃ac-ikna-tan-sw_a, ni⁴ tₛ.lán-s_a wa? pàw=aw ?i₃.s.q'áxt-sw_a ‘I am going to loosen your shoelaces, because your feet are swollen already.’

— kasiw' (A) ‘to get loose;’ (B) ‘to feel better, be in less pain, to get to be all right:’ kasiw' ti_n.s.q'áxt_a ‘my leg is feeling better, it is in less pain;’ kasiw'-4kax' áha ‘do you feel better, are you satisfied now?’

— kasiw'-ám.a ‘to feel better, to be in less pain’ (largely synonymous with kasiw' (B), except for the inchoative notion conveyed by -am): kasiw'-ám.a ?ay⁴ ti_n.s.q'áxt_a ‘my foot feels better.’

— kasiw'-qanís_a ‘tooth feels better.’

— si(ʔi)šw ‘loose (e.g., nuts and bolts on a wagon).’

— siʔ:si(ʔi)šw ‘limbered up.’

— sikšx'-am ‘limber, supple (e.g., fishing pole).’

√šw ‘to take or peel off (?):’ šw-áiq'-əm ‘to take off inner bark from vine maple (in order to use it for making a čatímán).’ || Cf. sš'-álq'-əm.

— šw-áiq'-m-az (Term for a species of Maple, probably Vine Maple, *Acer circinatum*, synonymous with sš'-álq'-m-az.) || Ascribed to
F by M consultants.

√saw ‘to ask:’ saw-ən ‘to ask s.o. s.t., tr.:’ nás-kax saw-ən kʷəs.Rosie
kʷəs.c?as-c nuʔkʷʔ-an-túmuʔ-as ‘go and ask Rosie to come and
help us!’; kan kʷəs.saw-ən-cíh-as ‘did he ask you?’; xʷák-ən̓-as
ti.s.kix-zaʔ-s.a, saw-nəs-as, ‘kán-əm.tu? ni.n.skʷʔaxʔəxʔəʔ?’ ‘she
woke up her mother and asked her, “What happened to my
child?”’ || PS *saw ‘to ask’ (K101).

— saw-ən ‘to ask a question, intr.’

— saw-ən-min ‘to ask about s.o., s.t., tr.:’ cíxʷ-kan saw-ən-min ‘I went
to ask about him;’ waʔ saw-ən-min-as ti.n.táxʷ?ac_a ‘he asked
about (for) my gun.’

— saw:sā<sa>ʷ-ən ‘to ask a lot of questions; to ask petty, little
questions.’ || See sā-wílx for an example.

— saw-íň ‘to ask a lot of questions:’ papt kʷas.saw-íň ‘he is always
asking questions.’

— saw-íň-ən ‘to question, interrogate s.o., tr.:’ waʔ saw-íň-ən-c-as
ti.plíšəmn_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, saw:síw-anaʔ ‘to get off the way.’

— n.saw:síw-anaʔ ‘to go along the side of the road.’

— siw-aatqʷáʔ-ən ‘to change the course of the water, tr.’

— ka.n.síw_a ‘to go down the wrong pipe, to get swallowed the wrong
way:’ ka.n.síw_a ti.kápih_a ‘the coffee went down the (my) wrong
pipe.’

— ka.n.síw-miⁿ_a ‘to swallow s.t. down the wrong pipe, tr.:’ ka.n.síw-miⁿ-
4kán_a ti.kápih_a ‘I swallowed the coffee the wrong pipe.’

sáwt (A) ‘slave:’ wáʔ.kʷuʔ? ŋay̕í ká.tíʔ ta.sáwt a; níʔ.kʷuʔ.ƛ̓uʔ s.cut-s,
“húʔ.ƛ̓uʔ ḥiʔq na.s.kalúʔ>ʔ_a, húʔ.ʔəm.ƛ̓uʔ ḥíʔq-miʔ-as cʔa
ta.s.ná<mi>4ac a;” cúʔ.kʷuʔ.ƛ̓iʔ núkʷʔ a ká.tíʔ, “tay, níʔ-as lá.tíʔ
ta.sáwt a kʷiʔ-in-álap” “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:’ símaʔ, ƛuʔ, símaʔ, ƛuʔ, saʔw ‘come in, come in, you poor thing;’ nás-xit
kʷu-sáʔw ?iʔ.n.s.qəʔ-qə ‘give my old shoes to some poor person!’
|| Cf. cáwčwa.
— sáʔw-ʔam ‘to enslave people, to make slaves, intr.’
— sáʔw-ʔín ‘to enslave s.o., tr.’ (used mostly in passive formations):
 saʔw-ʔín-ʔam ‘he was taken slave;’ saʔw-ʔín-c-ʔalam ‘I was taken
slave;’ saʔw-ʔín-tumul-ʔam ‘we were taken slaves;’ saʔw-ʔín-
tumul-ʔit-ʔas ‘they took us as slaves.’
— ságswat (A) ‘little slave;’ (B) ‘youngest in family; pet, favourite.’
(Meaning B seems to be less common than A.)
— sawsaʔw-swa ‘the poor things:’ waʔ-swit-ʔás_ʔam4, ƛuʔ sawsaʔw-swa
ká.kʷuʔ, xʷʔáʔ-ʔás kʷas_cʔás-wit ?a.cʔá ?aʔpənt, ?aʔcʔá ?aʔtaʔtmixʷ-
kaʔ-a ‘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 LaRochelle. 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. cáwčwa.
√suʔw : sawsúʔw ‘dew; wetness of vegetation after rain.’ || PS *saʔw,
*saw ‘to flow; wetness, dew’ (K102).
šwínəya (Term of endearment and respect, used to greet the kill brought
back by hunters): Ÿiʔ-qaxʷ ?aʔf, Ÿaʔma-4kaxʷ šwínəya, hiya hi
‘you have come, you are good, šwínəya, hiya hi’ (line from a
traditional song).
√swáʔ (?): swáʔ-ʔalc ‘area of rockslide, pile of rocks resulting from a
slide.’ || Recorded from M consultants, who ascribe it to F.
Possibly swáʔ-ʔalc or s. swáʔ-ʔalc.
√suʔy : See nsúʔ(?)-ʔac (√suз).
√saʔ : saʔy:saʔ ‘to play:’ wáʔ_kʷuʔ ?aʔf taʔs.kix-ʔasʔ-ʔihʔ-a, cʔás_kʷuʔ, ḳaʔ<ka>m-lax-ʔín-as ?iʔ.s.cm-ʔált-s-a, cixʷ_kʷuʔ záʔqil ?aʔtaʔsʔístknʔ-a;
wáʔ_kʷuʔ saʔy:saʔ ?iʔ.s.cm-ʔált-s-a, ?uxʔ:almixʷ-wit; plan wáʔ xʷuł-
un-ʔit-ʔas ?iʔ.qəʔʔ-ʔicʔ-ʔihʔ-a ‘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 saw:sáw-t-sw.a.) || The form sá:y:sá:z derives from *sá:z:sá:z, 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 Lilooet form).

— sá:y:sá:z-s, sá:y:sá:ý-s ‘to play with (another child):’ cix’w?ay+múta?
pal?-alc-amx-min-tumú4-as ni_n.núk’w.a, s.Tom; na:k’w.čila,šu?, čal:čila+kaA,šu? s.k’w.čm:k’w<Ák’w>ńtí; cix’w say:sá:z-túmx-as, ni4 s.wá?4ka4 sá:y:sá:z ‘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;’ wa? say:sá:z-śtwál-wít ‘they are playing with each other.’

— sá:y:sá:z-min ‘to play with s.t., to use s.t. as a bet, tr.:’ wa? say:sá:z-
mín-it-as ʔi_s.qláw-ih.a ‘they are playing with their money.’

— sá:y:sá:ž-áx’w ‘gymnasium, gym.’

— sá:y:sá:ž-úlmA’xw ‘soccer field.’

√siýq (?) : sí<sA>ýq-əc (also recorded sí<sA>ýq-əc) ‘to whistle through one’s teeth.’ (This was permitted to women, who were not allowed to x’wít-ən. Joe Joseph informed me that his grandmother told him not to sí<sA>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)y-əc ‘not making any more noise,’ with regular glottalization of the resonant, and expected change of ž > ý.

√s? (?) : n.s?-Ú<sA>sa?, n.s?-Ú<sA>s?-an ‘to make an eye on the end of a rope (to make a leash, lasso), intr., tr.’

√sa?q : See √sa?q’w.

√sa?q’w (?) : sa?q’w-úpza? ‘Bracken Fern, Brake Fern,’ Pteridium aquilinum. || Turner 1987 also lists sa?q 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 sa?q’w (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 ?áʔʔáʔaʔ ‘sacred, supernatural, talented’ (see there for etymological information), through reference to in-law taboos.

\[ \text{n} \]

\[ \sqrt{n} \] : See n-\(\text{wa}^4\), n-\(\text{wá}^4-\text{an} \) (under \(\text{pzan} \)).

\[ \text{na}_\text{a} \] F variant of \(\text{ni}_\text{}\).

\[ \text{ni}_\text{a} \] (Article, ‘absent, known, singular.’ M variant of \(\text{na}_\text{a} \). 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.\(\text{ka}^{}-\text{as}_\text{.ká}_\text{.ha}_\text{.m}_\text{.tu}\)? ʔay\(\text{?} \) ni.\(\text{pu}^{}?\text{yax}^{}\)ʔa ‘the mouse must have run off somewhere;’ ʔáčx-\(\text{a}^\text{n}-\text{kan} \) ni.s.\(\text{kix}_\text{-za}^?\text{-sw}_\text{a} \) ‘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. ʔáčx-\(\text{a}^\text{n}-\text{kan} \) ti.s.\(\text{kix}_\text{-za}^?\text{-sw}_\text{a} \) ‘I saw your mother (at some unspecified moment)’); ʔw\(\text{a}^\text{l}-\text{p}_\text{.tu}\) ni.\(\text{cít}_\text{x}^\text{”-s}_\text{a} \) ‘his house burned down.’ | Cf. \(\text{ni}_\text{a} .\)

\[ \sqrt{\text{nu}} \] (Second person pronoun): s.\(\text{nu}_\text{láp} \) ‘you folks.’ See s.\(\text{cm}_\text{-ált} ,\)

\(\text{núk}^\text{”-áy}^\text{4} \) and \(\text{níwi} \) for examples. | Cf. s.\(\text{núwa} .\)

\(\text{?an} \) ‘evidently’ (indicates that the speaker concludes something from circumstantial evidence): wa?-\(\text{as}_\text{.á}_\text{n}_\text{.tu}\)? k\(\text{an}_\text{.c}_\text{.t}_\text{á} \) k”\(\text{u}_\text{.wá} \) ‘somebody must have been here;’ t\(\text{ayt}_\text{-áx}^{}\)ʔa ‘you must be hungry;’ pl\(\text{nát}_\text{.a}_\text{n}_\text{.wá} \) p\(\text{æl}_\text{-p} \) ‘it looks like we are lost already;’ x”\(\text{?az}_\text{-a}_\text{n}_\text{.k}_\text{“as}_\text{-hu}_\text{y}_\text{.líq} \) ‘it looks like he won’t come.’ | \(\text{?a}_\text{n} \) requires the predicate to which it is attached to be in the subjunctive, see Van Eijk 1997:200.

\[ \sqrt{\text{nap}} : \text{náp}_\text{nap} \) ‘to be (walk, stay) on the road:’ \(\text{náp}_\text{nap}_\text{-káx}^{}\)ʔ\(\text{.lu} \) ‘stay on the road;’ \(\text{wá}^{}?\)\(\text{.lu} \) k\(\text{á}^{}ti\text{.} \) \(\text{náp}_\text{nap} _\text{-čí}_\text{ʔ}_\text{a} \) ‘the deer is just walking by on the road.’ See núk”\(\text{u}_\text{n} \) for an additional example.
\(\sqrt{nap}\) (?): ná̱p-us ‘cape; shawl.’ || The meaning ‘shawl’ (see also sačáʔmas) is relatively recent and only dates back to the time when this article of clothing was introduced.
\(\sqrt{napút}: \) napúʔ\(\sqrt{p}>t\) ‘fish or chicken just before spawning or laying eggs.’
|| See comment on nawúʔ\(\sqrt{w}>\)-am.

naplíť ‘priest.’ || Borrowing from French le prêtre.
\(\sqrt{nam}\) (1): s.nám:nám ‘blind.’
— nám:ənám-əp ‘to go blind.:’ wáʔ,\(\sqrt{k}>\)u? huž nám:ənám-əp ‘he is going blind, I hear.’
— ka.nám,a ‘to go blind (suddenly).’
\(\sqrt{nam}\) (2): nám-xál, nám-ən ‘to paddle (s.t.), intr., tr.’
\(\sqrt{nam}\) (3) ‘to wrap around(?):’ nám-\(\sqrt{q}>\) ‘dancer’s headdress, headband.’
|| Cf. \(\sqrt{nam}\).

\(\sqrt{nam}\) ‘to wrap around (?):’ nám-\(\sqrt{q}>\)-\(\sqrt{t}>\) ‘diaper.’ || Cf. \(\sqrt{nam}\) (3).

\(\sqrt{nim}: \) ka.ní̱m,a ‘to faint, pass out, get knocked out.’

s.nímu4, wi.s.nímu4 ‘we, us:’ wáʔ-\(k>\)k\(\sqrt{a}>\),\(\sqrt{u}>\) ka.ná̱s,a ?ə.k\(\sqrt{w}>\)ú-na sáλ,a s.nímu4 ‘we can go up to sáλ by ourselves;’ níf,\(\sqrt{k}>\)u? wa? cún-it-as ?i.sám,ə? a “smallpox;” wíña\(\sqrt{x}>\),\(\sqrt{u}>\) zu̱m ta\(\sqrt{w}>\), s.nah-n-əm wi.s.nímu4 ?úx\(\sqrt{w}>\)almí\(\sqrt{x}>\), “smallpox” cút-\(k>\)a4 ‘that is what the white people call “smallpox;”’ so we Indians call it the same, we say “smallpox;” níf,\(\sqrt{u}>\)íž káλa? xlí̱n-əs, ?ižá-wna ?i,\(\sqrt{u}>\)ux\(\sqrt{w}>\)almí\(\sqrt{x}>\),a; cún-əm wi.s.nímu4 “pəɁ+a4+cít\(\sqrt{x}>\)” ‘those were the first ones he invited, those strangers, we call them “pəɁ+a4+cít\(\sqrt{x}>\)” (newcomers);’ wi.s.nímu4-as k\(\sqrt{w}>\)u\(\sqrt{cuk}>\)-\(\sqrt{u}>\)-n-táɁ ‘let us be the one to finish it.’ See s.təx\(\sqrt{w}>\) (\(\sqrt{v}>\)təx\(\sqrt{w}>\) (1)) for an additional example. || Cf. the object suffix -\(t>\)umu4 ‘us’ for a morphosemantic parallel with s.nímu4.

\(\sqrt{natx}\) ‘day next to today (yesterday or tomorrow):’ natx\(\sqrt{w}>\) ‘tomorrow.’
|| CSLT *nat ‘night, 24-hr period’ (K222, who lists Lillooet natx\(\sqrt{w}>\) as ‘yesterday,’ probably based on ?i.ná̱tx\(\sqrt{w}>\)-as, see below).’
— ?i.ná̱tx\(\sqrt{w}>\)-as ‘yesterday.’
— s.ňá̱nátx\(\sqrt{w}>\) ‘morning:’ wáʔ,\(\sqrt{t}>\)t, lá̱t,\(\sqrt{t}>\)ta.su̱mí\(\sqrt{k}>\),a lč\(\sqrt{a}>\)tá̱n,\(\sqrt{a}>\) ta.pál,\(\sqrt{a}>\) s.qit, ta.pál,\(\sqrt{a}>\) s.ňá̱nátx\(\sqrt{w}>\) ?áčx-n-əm, plan wa? n.katx\(\sqrt{w}>\)ús, n.či̱q-
a$q-walt ‘there was this showmaker here in town; one day, one morning he was found (literally, “seen”) with his throat cut’ (with n.cíq-a$q-walt apparently a correction of n.kætx-wús ‘beheaded’). || The form s/ná:nátx" 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.

— ná:nátx"-ám ‘to do s.t. in the morning, to get up early to do s.t.:’
  ná:nátx"-ám-kan₆₅ 'I am going to get up early in order to be there.'
— ná:nátx"-xín ‘slipper.’
— ?i,ná:nátx"-as ‘this morning.’
— ?i,nátx"-as s/ná:nátx" ‘yesterday morning.’
— natx" s/ná:nátx" ‘tomorrow morning.’
√nac : na(?)/c ‘to go off, get smelly (fish, meat, etc.).’

nas, nás ‘to go;’ n.ka?₆,nás-ax" ‘where are you going?;’ nás-kan ʔák"wu?
  ‘I am going that way;’ ni?₆,ʔay₆ l.c?₆ s.Mama ti₈,húž₆ a q₆ ál₈ ál₈ a<∫₆ t₉₆-mín-an; nás₈,k"wu? ʔám-ław₆ ʔák"wu? cípun₆-s₆₅, ní₆₆,₆HU?₆ ʔák₈-s₆₅₉₆ ti₈₆-xl₈-áka?₆-s₆₅ ‘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 Ňas seem to be in free or idiolectal variation, both in their stand-alone forms and in the derivations listed below (except for nə<ň>s where only Ňs, as required by the consonant reduplication, was recorded). || PIS *ʔanas₆, *nas ‘to go, be on one’s way’ (K159).

— nás-xal ‘to take some along, intr.:’ nás-xal-tkán₆₅ 'I will bring some along;' nás-xal-tkálap₆ s.qawc ‘you guys better take some potatoes along.’
— nás-c ‘to take s.t. along, tr.:’ nás-c-kan₆₅ ‘I will take it along.’
— nás-minh ‘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.
— nás-an-cút ‘to take care of one’s own transportation:’ wáʔ₆-th₆k₉₆,HU?₆ k₆₆,nás-an-cút₆-a ‘we can take care of our own transportation.’
— nás-ak₈-a₉₆, nás-aka?₉-min ‘to send an errand or message (with s.o.),
intr., tr.: nas-aka?-mín-4kan kʷs.Bill ‘I sent an errand (message) with Bill.’

— nás-alman ‘wanting to go;’ wá?-4kan nás-alman ‘I want to go.’

— nás-us-an ‘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-an-ʔúl ‘to really look like s.o., tr.:’ lán-4kaxʷ Jáu? nas-us-an-ʔúl
  kʷs.Mummsi ‘you really look like Mummsi.’ || The occurrence of
  the abstract suffix -ʔúl ‘real, original, par excellence’ after a
  transitivizer is highly unusual.

— nə<n>ˈs (usually with allative deictics, e.g. ?ə.tʔú ‘that way’) ‘to go on,
  time lapses;’ nə<n>ˈs ?ə.tʔú t.s.ʔi+n-ih-zA, wá?-ʔal qʷʔəlqʷəl-á<ɨt,
  sqʷə<qʷ>ʔən-twál kátiʔ ‘they had been eating for a while, and
  they were talking and telling each other stories.’

√nis (?): nís-qs-ərn ‘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
  *nú/əs ‘marrow, fat, oil.’

— nís-qs-ən ‘to make s.o. blow his nose, tr.’

√nus (1): nás:nús ‘damp.’ || PS *nú/əs ‘marrow, fat, oil’ (K71). See also
  √nis.

— nú-ən ‘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.

nasáməʔ ‘female fish empty after spawning.’ || See comment on
  nawú<w>ʔ-əm.

n.s.nánaʔ ‘to sneeze;’ n.s.nánaʔ-4kan ‘I sneezed.’ || Probably either an
  initial or a consonant (interior) reduplication of a possible root
  *√naʔ. Cf. s.náʔ-anʔ-ac ‘to stutter’ (√naʔ).

nəł ‘lukewarm (mainly liquids), just starting to get warm.’ || Cf. √nu4.

— nəł-ən ‘to warm it up a little bit, tr.:’ nəł-ən ti.qʷʔúʔə ‘warm up the
  water!’

— nə<n>ˈə ‘just about lukewarm.’

√ni (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:’ ni c?a ‘this is the one;’ ni ti? ‘that’s it’ (also used when ending a speech: ‘it is thus’); ni ti.s.qáyx’w. a núk‘-ʔ-an-an ‘it is the man whom I helped;’ ni s.Bill ti nůk‘ʔ-an-án. a ‘it is Bill whom I helped;’ ni-as lá.ti? ta sáw t. a k‘il-in-álap ‘get that slave ready, you folks!;’ ní as c?a laap-s-áx’ ‘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 xʷʔaz kʷas kʷus-ám kʷ. s.Bill, ni ti s.plán-s a wa? qašma<me>ʔ-ún ‘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 ḥu? ‘well, so, thus’ into ní ḥu? (often syncopated into ní ḥu? in faster speech), which then combines with factual constructions: wá? kʷu? ṣay lá. ti? ta s.kalú<D>ʔ. a, xʷʔaz kʷas_ka. txʷ-úš-m. a, ni ḥu? ṣayFrançois s.qáy-la. x. s. tá s.má<kl>4ac. a, qáy-la. x ‘so there was the Owl, he couldn’t see, so the girl bolted and ran away, she ran away;’ ḥák kʷu? ká. ti? ṣi. n. kyáp. a, ṣá? a<ñ>hw; ni ḥu? ḥu? s.cut s ta pæ<pa>ʔ. a ʔlák. ʔi. n. “nkyáp-ti kan, tákəm. ḥu? s.wat wa? zəwat-ʔan-c-áli'-as kʷa. sw. n. kyáp; ká. ma François xʷʔaz s. núwa kʷa. sw. n. kyáp, pæ<pa>ʔ-4káx’ ‘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”’

— ni-mín ‘to take care of, look after s.o., tr.:’ xʷʔaz kʷas ni François-mín-ás ṣi. s. cm-áli-s. a ‘he is not looking after his kids.’

— s. ni François ‘he, she, it:’ s. ni François u. may-š-án-táli ‘let him be the one to fix it;’ čx-ús-án-ti n. sí<s>q. a wa? lá. ti?; wáʔ-4kan zəwat-ʔan,
kʷas.ən.qs-aŋk ‘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.níqt ‘they:’ wi.s.níqt.ƛu? nət.ƛák.a ‘they are the ones who went
by;’ wi.s.níqt-as kʷu.ƛít[-c]-tálí ‘let them be the ones to do it.’

√nìqt (2) (?): s.níqt-qan ‘Sunflower root (when still in ground).’ || Cf. s.níq-
qan.
√nút : nət:nút ‘lukewarm (liquid).’ || Recorded only from Margaret
Lester, who described it as having the same meaning as nəƛ.
√nal : nətnál ‘kind of slow, moving slowly.’
√nǐl : nənlíl F ‘slimy.’ || Possibly derived from English ‘snail.’ Cf. also
șnîl-áliws.

náłəkw ‘Clark’s Nutcracker’, Nucifraga columbiana (“Clark crow”). || PIS
*s.náləkw ‘Clark’s nutcracker, grey jay’ (K174).
náləw (*) ‘area without underbrush, in forest.’
√nákəʔ : s.náʔqəkaʔ F ‘orphan.’ || The M gloss is wə<wa>ʔ-sút.
əktlí ‘key.’ || Borrowing from French la clef. Also recorded əktlí.
nakálxʷsaʔ (Unidentified dry land lizard, which loses its tail when it is
captured by that bodypart.)
√nƛ : See nək-ʔlt-tən (under nák-ən).
nák-ən ‘to change s.t., tr.’
 — nak-al-îcʔ-əm, nak-al-îcʔ-ən ‘to change one’s own shirt (-əm), s.o.
else’s shirt (-ən).’
 — nák-ləx ‘to change (into s.t.):’ nák-ləx ʔay4 ti.tmíxʷ.ə ‘the weather is
changing.’ See qaʔ-îcʔaʔ for an additional example.
 — n.nák-q-aŋ ‘to change s.o.’s diaper, tr.:’ wáʔ.ma4_tíʔ n.nák-q-aŋ
‘change his diaper!’
 — nák-xn-əm ‘to change one’s shoes, boots.’
 — nak-áw4 ‘to trade in one’s car, canoe, wagon:’ húʔ-kan nak-áw4
lákʷuʔ ‘I am going to trade in my car (canoe, wagon) there.’
 — nak-atqʷʔ-ən ‘to change the water on s.t., to rinse it, tr.’
 — nak-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-ilt-tan ‘nest egg (artificial egg used to trick chicken into laying her eggs in the same nest).’ || Probably an allegro-variant of nak-ilt-tan.
ník-xal, ník-iň ‘to cut s.t., intr., tr.:’ ník-xal+4kaxw k"u_s.páms ‘you cut some firewood!;’ húy+kan ník-iň ti_s.záq_a (ti_či;_a) ‘I am going to cut the bread (the meat).’ || PS *nik ‘to cut’ (K71).

— ník-ča? ‘to cut meat.’
— ník-lumxʷ-tan ‘disc (on ground-breaking instrument).’
— ník-man ‘saw, powersaw, crosscut saw.’
— ná<č>k-маň ‘handsaw.’
— ník-miň ‘sawdust.’
— ník-q-aň ‘to cut s.t. down (e.g., hay), tr.:’ ník-q-aň ʔi_s.láqmʔa ‘cut down the hay!’
— ník=ək ‘to get cut.’
— s.ník (A) ‘cut (noun);’ (B) F ‘hour.’
— ník-tan-s ‘to be able to cut:’ xʷʔaz k"a_s.tárm k"a_s.ník-tan-s-an ‘I don’t have anything to cut with.’
√nakʷ ‘to cure, fertilize:’ nákʷ-xal, nákʷ-aň ‘to soak hide in brain (or other matter) in order to cure it, intr., tr.’
— nákʷ-lumxʷ ‘to fertilize s.t. with manure (or any type of fertilizer), intr.’
— nákʷ-lumxʷ-tan ‘fertilizer.’
nukʷ ‘(an)other, next, next one.’: wáʔ;_k"uʔ ?ay+ ta_páλʔ; a s.čit,
níč;k"uʔ;_łuʔ s.pzá-n-its tiˌnúkʷʔ; a ʔúxʷalmixʷ ‘well, one day they met another person;’ s.núwa_k⁴ mútaʔ k"u_núkʷ ‘you’ll be the next one.’ See also čəq-ʔ-an (ʔčəq (2)) for an additional example.
— ʔa<ńkʷ ‘the other one (animal).’
— ʔu_núkʷ-as ‘sometimes:’ wáʔ+kan qlił ʔu_núkʷ-as ‘I get mad sometimes.’
núkʷ’un ‘again’ (usually with a connotation of amusement, exasperation or amazement): s.núwa núkʷ’un ‘you again!;’ waʔ núkʷ’un ?as.ʔúqʷaʔ ‘he’s got a drink again (he is feeling pretty good);’ núkʷ’un ʔižá ‘my goodness, what next?!;’ ʔíq-kaxʷ núkʷ’un ‘so it’s you again!;’ s.tárm-as, ká núkʷ’un k"u_s.záy-tan-su ‘you must have done
something again!; wa? nukʷuň náp:nəp ‘so he’s walking by again (got nothing better to do);’ niʔ:ka həm nukʷuň kʷs. Bill ‘that’s Bill at it again;’ lcʔá,ka nukʷuň ḥiʔ:uýt-ánə ‘I must have fallen asleep again here;’ lan nukʷuň wa? wəʔaw kʷʔápa? Tim ‘ʔápa? Tim is inviting people for a gathering again.’

nukʷ F ‘at all’ (used only in negative constructions): xʷʔaz nukʷ ‘not at all, not one bit.’

ta,n.s.xʷákʷkʷa t.s.xʷʔay-s.a kʷasu,qʷús-xi[t]-c ‘say, my friend, I am glad that you didn’t shoot me.’ || PS *naʔ, *náʔw? (IS *nákʷu?)
‘one, another, (in derivatives:) family, tribe’ (K70). See also s.naʔkʷ.

— s.naʔkʷ:nukʷa? ‘friends, relatives.’
— nukʷʔ-áws ‘to be relatives of each other.’
— nukʷʔ-ám, nukʷʔ-an ‘to help s.o., intr., tr.’
— nukʷʔ-ámín ‘to accompany s.o., to do s.t. together with s.o., tr.:’ xʷʔaz
kʷasu, nukʷʔ-ámín tiʔ, zuqʷ-s-tur̓ín̓h-as k4 ‘don’t you hang around with him, he may beat you up.’
— nukʷʔ-an-cút ‘to help oneself:’ wáʔ-íka4 wa? nukʷʔ-an-cút ‘we are helping ourselves.’
— nukʷʔ-áʔ4 ‘to be of help:’ s.nu-láp-as kʷu,nukʷʔ-áʔ4 ‘you guys better help!’

√nax ‘ridge:’ s.nax ‘to lie on one’s side.’
— s.nax-k ‘mountain that is steep on one side, but has a gentle slope on the other side.’
— nax-ił ‘to lie on one’s side.’

√nax (1): náx=əx ‘wavy (water).’
√nax (2): nax-ált ‘to pray (privately).’ || Also recorded naxált. Cf. lám-xal
which refers to praying collectively (as in Church).

naxʷtin, nxʷtin, xʷtin ‘rope made out of twisted limbs’ (preferably Cedar,
but also Coyote Willow or, when nothing else is available,
Hazelnut tree).
— naxʷtin-aʔ ‘any tree used for making naxʷtin.’ || 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 ḍaḵw: čiḵ-
āž
‘Red-osier Dogwood,’ which can also be used for making ropes.

— nəxʷ’tán-əm, xʷ tín-əm ‘to twist branches in order to make a rope,
intr.’

nəxqánk-ən ‘to put s.t. under s.t., tr.’ || Probably contains -q ‘bottom’ and
-ənk ‘belly.’

√niq : See √niq”.

naqáž, naqáž-xal, naqáž-əm ‘to wound an animal (when hunting), intr.:’
naqaz-xal-4kán tu? ‘I wounded it (a deer)’ (with the implication
‘but it kept on going’).

— naqáž-an ‘to wound an animal (when hunting), tr.:’ naqáž-an-4kan
ta qw čiʔ-a ‘I wounded a deer.’

√naʔ (?): s.nəq-qs ‘snot.’ || Cf. √naq.

√naq : na(?)q ‘to rot, get rotten.’ See kʷán=ən-s for an example. || Cf.
√naq. PIS *nəq ‘to rot’ (K175).

— na(?)q-átqʷaʔ ‘spoiled water.’

— na(?q)-áws-xən ‘bread made out of rotten (frozen) potatoes.’ || See
məkil-áws-xən for the use of -áws-xən ‘knee’ in terms for bread.

— na(?q)-átqʷəʔ ‘rotten meat.’

— nəq:naq-ú<q>saʔ F “‘Rotten” Saskatoon berry.’ (A type of s.cáqʷ-əm
‘Saskatoon berry,’ see there for further comments.)

√niq (?): s.niʔ-ən ‘Sunflower root (when dug up and boiled.’ || Cf. s.ni4-
qən (√ni4 (2)).

nəqʷ ‘warm (physical atmosphere):’ nəqʷ ti n.kapúh a ‘my coat is warm
(i.e., keeps me warm).’ || CSLT *nəqʷ ‘sun, fire, warm’ (K220,
who also lists Lillooet nəqʷ-núqʷ under this root).

— nəqʷ-álc ‘warm in the house.’

— nəqʷ-álc-ən ‘to warm a house, tr.’

— nəqʷ-al-ición ‘warm clothing.’

— nəqʷ-anáʔ-ən ‘ earmuffs.’

— nəqʷ-p ‘to warm up:’ nəqʷ-p ?at y4 ‘it’s warming up.’

— s.nəqʷ-nəqʷ ‘to dress warmly:’ s.nəqʷ-nəqʷ-káxʷ ‘you dress warmly!’

— s.nəqʷ-əm ‘sun:’ pənt ti s.nəqʷ-m a ‘December.’
nīqʷ (Meaning unclear, found only in combination with -us ‘face, head’):
nīqʷ-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 √nīq.

— _nsec(nuqʷ-us ‘to be a show-off’ (more or less synonymous with
χaₙχₙkʷ-as-cút (√χₙkʷ)).
√nuqʷ : nəqʷ:núqʷ (also s.nəqʷ:núqʷ) ‘warm (physical atmosphere);
neither hot nor cold, but just right:’ nəqʷ:núqʷ 4kʷún-sₐ ‘it is
warm today.’ || See nəqʷ for etymological information.

— nu(ʔ)qʷ ‘to get warmer.’
— nʔ?ən(ʔ)uqʷ ‘starting to get warmed up (person).’
— nu(ʔ)qʷ-ám ‘to get a little warmer (after having been really cold):’
  nu(ʔ)qʷ-ám-ʔkan 4kʷún-sₐ, káₙmaₙ ʔiₙnátxʷ-as kálaʔ, ʔuʔ ʔəₙ ‘it
  is getting warmer today, but yesterday it was really cold.’
— nəqʷ:nuqʷ-ám ‘to warm up (stage before nəqʷ:núqʷ ).’
aqʷ ‘to steal:’ qaʔ ʔiₙwaʔ náqʷ ‘those who steal are bad.’ || PIS *nəqʷ
  ‘to steal’ (K175).
— náqʷ-ən-s ‘to steal s.t., tr.’
— náqʷ-xit ‘to steal s.t. from s.o., tr.’
— náqʷ-c-am ‘to steal food, intr.’
— nəqʷ-c-am-ú<niₙ>4 ‘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.
  náqʷ-c-xit ‘to steal food from s.o., tr.:’ nəqʷ-c-x[nt]-c-as niₙmíxaₙ-a
  [nəₙₙ]məxáₙ-a ‘a bear stole the huckleberries from me.’
— náqʷ-áwₙ ‘to steal a ride:’ xʷʔaz kₙasuₙ.naqʷ-áwₙ ‘don’t you steal a
  ride!;’ xʷʔit ʔiₙwaʔ náqʷ-áwₙ ‘there is lots of people stealing
  rides.’
— nəqʷ:naqʷ-úₙ ‘to steal all the time.’
√niqʷ (?): nəqʷ:níqʷ-áʔ ‘Black Cotton-wood, Balsam-poplar,’ Populus
  balsamifera (synonym Populus trichocarpa).
niqʷ-us ‘ingredients for soup (vermicelli, meat, etc.).’
náx-əm ‘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 *náx ‘to abrade/cut lightly’ (K226).

— náx:níx-až M ‘Small-flowered Bulrush’ (“Cut-grass,” “Swamp Hay,” “Swamp Grass,” with the last two terms also used to refer to pústaŋ), Scirpus microcarpus. || For a different species of Bulrush see məlkʷ-áltəxʷ. For plants that are often mislabeled “Bulrush” in the vernacular see múxʷ-an and kʷ-áltəxʷ. The relation to náx-əm stems from the fact that the blades of this plant are very sharp (hence the label “Cut-grass”). The F gloss for náx:níx-až is lax-až.

√nix : See náx:níx-až (under náx-əm).
√naxʷ : See náxʷ-ú<šʷ-íaxʷ (√nuxʷ (2)).
√nuxʷ (1) ‘female.’ núxʷ-aʔ ‘(female) sweetheart.’ || PIS *nəxʷ I ‘female’ (K176).

— ná<n>ʷ-aʔ id. as núxʷ-aʔ.
— s.əxʷ:ná<n>ʷ ‘hen.’
— nəxʷ:əxʷ-&mánst F ‘unmarried woman.’ || The M gloss is yaqcaʔ-ránst.
√nuxʷ (2): nuxʷ ‘to gallop;’ waʔ ṭi-waʔ-nuxʷ ‘there was a horse-race.’ || PIS nəxʷ II ‘to be on the move, run (NIS of animal or conveyance)’ K176).

— nəxʷ:nuxʷ ‘herd (of deer, horses) is galloping.’
— nuxʷ+s.qaʔaʔ ‘to have a horse-race;’ nuxʷ+s.qáʔaʔ-skaʔ ‘we raced horses.’
— nuxʷ-sút ‘to run wild (horse).’
— nəxʷ:nəxʷ-áwṭ ‘racing canoe, racing car or wagon (the latter in chuckwagon races).’
— naxʷ-ú<šʷ-íaxʷ ‘coyote.’ || Less common term than n.əkəp.

nuqʷ it ‘snake.’ See qʷ-ul for an example. || See √xʷuʔ (3) for etymological information.

— naxʷ-it-alc ‘house infested with snakes (e.g., a s.ʔistikən that has not been used during the summer).’
— naƛʷt-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-alckza?).

— naƛʷə̱<xʷ>t ‘worm.’

náh-ən ‘to name s.o., tr.’ || The term does not refer to giving proper names (for which kʷácił-an is used), but only to generic names (‘coyote,’ ‘box,’ etc.). CSLT *nəh, *na(?) ‘to name, call’ (K222).

niw (*) ‘spouse’ (form of address). || Cf. niwi (B). CSLT *niw ‘spouse (address form)’ (K226).

niwi (A) (Expression to show amusement or amazement; said to be an old time expression, “the old ladies used to use it:’’ niwi ʔayə ti s.xił-m-ihə ‘what did they do next?!’); (B) (Greeting, used when entering a house or when meeting people, said to be synonymous with s.nuí-láp.ha ‘is that you folks?’). || Cf. niw and s.núwa.

s.núwa, núwa ‘you (singular):’ s.núwa.ha ‘is that you?;’ s.núwa kaʔə kʷə̱u.zaxn-áyə ‘it’s your turn to carry the baby (on your back),’

s.núwa ʔayə tiʔáw<ə>xəʔə ‘you are late;’ snuwhə.á qaʔ ti.kálʔə a cut ‘well, you are the first one who said it;’ ka.ə̱.s.ʔənc-ás

s.núwa ‘if I were you.’ For additional examples see ká.маə and s.ʔálaq. || Also recorded s.nu, but this pronunciation is not generally considered to be correct. Cf. √nu, niw, níwi.

√nawuí : nawuí<ə>xʔ-ʔəm ‘fish eggs coming out.’ || Cf. napú<ə>x and nasámə? and note the common element na.

√nazám : ka.nazámə a ‘rested, satisfied’ (used only in negative constructions): xʷʔáy.ƛuʔ kʷə̱nswə̱.ka.nazámə a ‘I am restless.’ || Possibly contains the aspectoid suffix -əm.

— nazám-tən ‘satisfaction:’ ʔiixʷə̱.ƛuʔ nazám-tən ti.tmíxʷə 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.:’ xʷʔáy.ƛuʔ kʷə̱su.nazám-tən-s-tumx ‘you cannot satisfy me.’

√naʔ ‘to burst out (?):’ s.náʔənʔ-əc ‘to stutter.’ || Cf. n.s.nánaʔ.

niʔ ‘that (invisible, distal, singular):’ s.támə niʔ ‘what was that?’ (used, for example, when something whizzed by and you did not see it);
qʷl-aʔ-əm, niʔ, tuʔ kʷ uy, s, cáqʷ-əm ‘that one went to pick Saskatoon berries.’ || Cf. naʔ, niʔ.

— láʔ, niʔ ‘at that time’; láʔ, niʔ waʔ xʷʔát, k, kʷ as, xʷʔíš kʷ uy, s, kʷ a, s, əxʷ-s-ás ‘he wasn’t wearing too many clothes at the time, I guess.’ || Also recorded pláʔ, which possibly results from contamination with plan ‘already.’

— 4láʔ, niʔ ‘since that time.’

— píná, niʔ ‘round about that time’ September, ka píná, niʔ ‘round about September, I guess.’

s. náʔəm ‘spiritual power.’ || PS *s-naʔm ‘shaman (power)’ (K70).

s. naʔkʷ ‘man’s rival in love (e.g., wife’s boyfriend).’ || Probably related to PS *naʔk, *nk-uʔ (IS *nkʷuʔ) ‘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 snéʔekʷ ‘wife’s sister’s husband’ (K71).

ʌ

ʌ ‘until’; q̓ mín-n-əm, kʷ uʔ làt, niʔ s, zuqʷ-s; níʔ, kʷ uʔ làt, tiʔ s, kic-s, tákəm ta, sútik, ʌ s, qapc ‘he was thrown down, and he died; so he laid there, all winter until spring; ñ̓ uy̓ t, làt, ʌ psíł ‘he slept there till daybreak.’ See mat-q (√mat (2)) for an additional example.

√ʔəp (1) ‘dark’ ka, ̕ áp, a ‘to get really dark’ (cf. ka, ̕ áp, a ‘to get under s.t. (√ʔəp (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 √ʔəp (2) for further etymological comments

— ʔəp-mín-əm ‘to get dark on s.o.:’ ka, ̕ áp, mín-ciʔ, m, a ‘it was dark when you came.’

— ʔəp: ̕ áp-m-álus ‘dark colour.’

— ka, n, ̕ áp, álus, a ‘to go to a dark spot.’

√ʔəp (2): ̕ áp ‘deep (of pit);’ to be under s.t., intr: ̕ áp+a+çʷ̓ ál-p ‘Hell.’
The semantic overlap between PCS *ƛəp ‘deep, under’ (K143). The semantic overlap between √ƛəp (1) and √ƛəp (2) is striking, and so is that between PS *təp I (see √ƛəp (1)) and PCS *ƛəp. However, since Tillamook opposes √tah ‘dark’ vs. √ƛəh ‘under, below’ (K111, with PS *p > h in Tillamook, K3), the formal and semantic semantic opposition between the roots is old and also begs the question whether *ƛəp should not be reconstructed for PS rather than just PCS. See also ḱpu?.

- ka.ƛəp ḱa ‘to get under s.t.’ || Cf. homophonous ka.ƛəp ḱa ‘to get really dark’ (√ƛəp (1)).

- s.ƛəp-ś ḱa ‘under s.t.:’ s.ƛəp-ś ḱa ti n.ƛw’up ḱa ‘under the mattress.’
- ƛəp-ś ‘to put s.t. under s.t. else, tr.:’ nित-ᾶś cʔa ƛəp-ś-ƛxʷ ‘put this one under.’
- ḱəp-ƛəp-əm ‘deep.’
- ḱəp-ƛəp-əq F ‘muddy (trail).’ || Also cəm:ςm-əqʷ, which is the only variant used in M.

- s.ƛəp- álus ‘bottom line on net.’
- n.ƛəp- c ‘dug deep; deep gulch, ditch, canyon.’
- n.ƛəp-q ‘to be way under s.t.’
- n.ƛəp-q-ś ‘to put s.t. way under s.t., tr.:’ n.ƛəp-q-ś-ƛxʷ tiʔ ‘put it way under!’
- ƛəp-q- án ‘to put s.t. way under s.t., tr.’ (with an as yet undetermined difference in control with n.ƛəp-q-ś).

- n.ƛəp-ám ‘deep (water, box, etc.):’ n.ƛəp-ám tiʔ ƛxʷ-úʔ ḱa ‘the water is deep;’ n.ƛəp-ám ti nʔaƛxʷ-xal-ś ḱa ‘he dug a deep pit;’ n.ƛəp-ám ti ƛxcm ḱa ‘the box is deep.’

- n.ƛəp-á<ʔə>rm ‘a little bit deeper.’
- n.ƛəp-ímam ‘(deep) gulch.’
- n.ƛəp-úimus ‘bottom of pit.’

- s.ƛəp- álwas ‘long underpants.’ || For this and the following three items see also √ƛəp (3) ‘clothing.’

- s.ƛəp-ɪlap ‘undershorts:’ ka.xal ḱaƛ’úʔ ḱa ?á.ƛxʷuʔ; waʔ láʔtiʔ s.kic ḱi s.ƛəp- álwas ḱa, ḱi s.ƛəp-ɪlap ḱa; ?áƛxʷ-ʔas, xʷəp-n-åsƛxʷuʔ láʔtiʔ, ḱámat ‘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.ƛ̣p-iłap was recorded only in this segment from ‘The Smallpox,’ told by Martina LaRochelle.

— s.ƛ̣p-álaqs ‘underskirt.’  
— s.ƛ̣p-áliča? ‘underwear.’

ƛ̣ap (3) ‘clothing:’ s.ƛ̣p-iwän M ‘shirt.’ || The F gloss is s.kt-iča?. See also s.ƛ̣p-álwas and following items under ƛ̣ap (2).

— ƛ̣íƛ̣p-taʔ M ‘skirt.’ || The F gloss is s.ƛ̣ánwän.

ƛ̣ap (1) (?): n.ƛ̣ap-al-us ‘to have s.t. in one’s eye.’ n.ƛ̣ap-al-ús-kan ‘I have s.t. in my eye.’

ƛ̣ap (2) (?): s.ƛ̣ap-laʔt ‘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 súnu?qaž.

ƛ̣ip : See ƛ̣íƛ̣p-taʔ (ƛ̣ap (3)).  
ƛ̣ap ‘to sprain:’ ka.n.ƛ̣ap-k.a ‘to sprain one’s back.’ || Probably a misrecording of ka.n.ƛ̣l-ƛ̣p-k.a (ƛ̣əl (2)).

ƛ̣up-xal, ƛ̣up-un ‘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).

— ƛ̣up-miŋ-twál-en ‘to twist things together, tr.’  
— ƛ̣up-ləx ‘to get twisted.’  
— ƛ̣up-apʔat ‘necktie.’  
— s.ƛ̣up ‘twisted.’  
— s.ƛ̣úp-alus, ƛ̣úp-alus ‘tree or wood is twisted.’  
— ƛ̣úp-pəc ‘to have a stroke (one’s mouth gets twisted).’  
ƛ̣upžaʔ (also recorded ƛ̣úpžaʔ) ‘flea.’ || Tentatively linked to PS *kʷət ‘flea’ in K50, with a probable development out of kʷƛ̣up[...].

s.ƛ̣paʔ ‘marrow.’ (Joe Joseph used to be warned by his grandmother not to eat it or he would get a shaky head.) || PIS *s-ƛ̣̱apaʔ ‘marrow’ (K171).

ƛ̣puʔ ‘hole made by woodpecker.’ || Cf. ƛ̣əp (2).

ƛ̣upžaʔ : See ƛ̣upžaʔ.
ľám-xl, ľám-an ‘to grab s.t., intr., tr.’ (These forms are used considerably less frequently than the derivations below.) || PIS

*ťam ‘to grab, press together, bundle up’ (K190).
— ľám-kiň-ús-an ‘to grab s.o. by the hair above his forehead, tr.’
— ľám-ť-an ‘to grab s.o. by the hair on top of his head, tr.’
— ľám-ť-am-sút ‘to struggle to get onto s.t. (e.g., when one has fallen into the water and is struggling to get out).’
— ľám-ap-ť-an ‘to grab s.o. by the back of the head, tr.’
ľímut (*) ‘grey-coloured rock (unidentified type).’
ľámas ‘to guess, make up a story (e.g., when telling a legend, but not being sure about how it goes), intr.:’ wáʔ ľuʔ waʔ ľámas ‘he’s just guessing.’
ľámin F ‘wool, fur.’ See ťMK for an example. || PS *ťamin ‘fur, animal hair (feathers)’ (K111). The M gloss (also used in F) is qʷac (√qʷac (1)).
ľámín F ‘axe.’ || PS *ļam ‘to cut, chop; sharp’ (K63, who also refers to PS *ťam ‘to cut’ (K110) and notes that Lillooet (and Shuswap and Thompson) forms may reflect either *ļ or *t).
ľímin (A) ‘vein;’ (B) ‘sinew.’ || PCS *ľimin ‘muscle, sinew’ (K143).
— ľimin-álczaʔ, ľímin-álczaʔ ‘Broad-leaved Plantain,’ Plantago major.
|| The root √ľimin refers to the “veins” in the leaves.
√ľmK : n.ľúčľ>maK (also recorded, probably incorrectly, ľúčľ>maK)
‘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 *tum/tum ‘to suck’ (K110).
√ľmq (?): ľmq-áž ‘Western Yew,’ Taxus brevifolia.
ľít (A) ‘also:’ wáʔ-ľkaxʷ>ha ľít kʷzús-əm ‘are you also working?;
ka.ňʷ-ňx-an-a ľít ‘I got also frightened;’ wáʔ-ňkʷ kan ľít ľáx-miň
kʷənswa.kaʔáčx-m a 4as sístst,  xlink 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.ni4; (B) ‘even’ (essentially synonymous with ?iʔwaʔ (2)): cixʷ ľít
kʷ>s.Bill ‘even Bill went;’ xʷʔaz ľít kʷas kʷzús-əm ‘he isn’t even working.’


λúc-xal, λúc-un ‘to chop s.t., intr.; tr.’
— λúc-q-am, λúc-q-añ ‘to fell trees, intr., tr.’
— λúc-q’-añ ‘to chop off s.o.’s head, tr.’
— λúc-slap ‘to chop firewood, intr.’

✓λé (?): s.λé-álus ‘woven together.’ || Cf. s.λk-álus for a similar meaning.

✓λúc ‘open and shut (?)’: n.λúc-ál-ús-əm (also recorded n.λúc-ál-ús-əm)
   ‘to wink, intr.’
— n.λúc-ál-ús-xit ‘to wink at s.o., tr.’
— n.λúc-ál-ús-min ‘to wink at s.o., tr.’ (semantic difference with n.λúc-ál-ús-xit unclear): n.λúc-ál-ús-min-c-as ‘he winked at me.’
λásp-en ‘to trample s.t. down, to pack s.t. down (e.g., soil on grave), tr.’
— λásp-p ‘to vibrate (e.g., ground when herd of buffaloes is running):’
   λásp- ti tmíxʷ ‘the earth is vibrating.’
— λásp-p-úlmáxʷ ‘earth is trampled down.’
λása? (*) ‘quiver for arrows.’

✓án (1) (?): án-áñak F ‘small fish roasted together on a stick.’
✓án (2) (?): án-úps-tən (*) ‘beavertail.’
✓án (3) (?): án-áltəxʷ F (A) ‘Tule, Roundstem Bulrush, Great Bulrush, Scirpus acutus; (B) ‘mat made out of Bulrush.’ || The M gloss for án-áltəxʷ (A) is málkʷ-áltəxʷ (meaning (B) was not recorded for M).

✓ín: See λən:λín-ana? (λána?).
λánam-ən ‘to try, taste s.t. tr.’ || PCS *tanam ‘to measure’ (K153).
— λánam-ílx ‘to try.’
— λánam-xal-s ‘to give s.o. a try, tr.’
— λánam-tən ‘moon: sál=əl ti λánam-tən ‘the moon is full.’
λínuxʷ-ən ‘to admire s.o., s.t., to wish for s.o., s.t. (e.g., a young guy wishing for a girl), tr.’ || PS *λəy ‘to want, desire; dear, difficult’ (K64).
— λínuxʷ-mín-twə ‘to wish for each other (e.g., a boy and a girl wishing for each other).’ || The absence of glottalization on n in -mín is probably a misrecording.
— λínuxʷ-c-ən ‘to wish for s.o.’s food, tr.’

s.λníq ‘Northern (Red-shafted) Flicker,’ Colaptes auratus cafer. || Cf.

sƛ̓ánən F ‘skirt.’ || Probably a borrowing from Thompson sƛ̓ənən ‘buckskin skirt,’ from PS *s-ʔəwən ‘skirt’ (K112, who also refers to PIS *s-ʔən-ʔəya ‘bat (zool.)’ (K190), for which see Lillooet sƛ̓ənən and sƛ̓ənəw̓ʔəw̓ ʔəya). The M gloss for ‘skirt’ is ḡíʔƛ̓əp-tən (ʔəp (3)).

sƛ̓ənən, sƛ̓ənən ‘bat (animal).’ || See sƛ̓ənəw̓ ʔəw̓ ʔəya for etymological comments.

√ƛ̓ənəw̓ ʔəya : sƛ̓ənəw̓ ʔəw̓ ʔəya ‘bat (animal).’ || PIS *s-ʔən-ʔəya ‘bat (zool.)’ (K190, who also lists Lillooet sƛ̓ənən under this root, and refers to PS *s-ʔəwən ‘skirt’ (K112)).

ƛ̓ána? ‘ear.’ ʔíxʷaʔəs.ƛ̓ánaʔ ‘to have no ears, to refuse to listen to advice.’ || PS *tən/aʔ ‘ear’ (K111).

— ḡənƛ̓ín-ʔənaʔ (Expression to show that one ignores a rude remark):

wáʔəhən ʔənuʔ núwə ƛ̓ənƛ̓ín-ʔənaʔ ‘I will ignore what you said.’

— ḡənƛ̓ín-ʔənáʔ-əm ‘to turn one’s ears (deer), in order to pick up a sound.’

ƛ̓ ɬ4 ‘at this (or that point) in time;’ kʷíwən ɬ4 ‘what time is it?;’ plan ɬ4

ʔáñnas zap-íwəs kʷənswəʔał̓s-əm ‘I have been sick for two weeks already;’ ʔúqʷəʔ-ətə mútəʔ, nƛ̓əkʷɬ4 mútəʔ? ʔi_zaw-əks[t]-tn_a ‘they had another drink, and the cups were filled again;’ wáʔ-wət qʷəł̓q̓wał-ə̱k̓əxt, səqʷəqʷə̱-əʔ-ən-twáƛ̓ kátiʔ, cút_kʷuʔɬ4
təkʷúkʷpə̱a, “xʷʔəz kʷənswaʔwúʔ(ʔə)ž kʷənswaʔkʷzús-əm” ‘they were talking and telling each other stories, and then the chief said, “I never overwork myself;”’ húyʷ-ʔaɬ4 ƛ̓uʔ mútəʔ ʔəʔ, lan ɬ4 mútəʔ kə.ʔəs-ʔənəkə kʷʕ.ʔs.Thomas ‘we were just about to eat again, and then Thomas burst out laughing again;’ xʷʔəy̓ ƛ̓uʔ kʷʕ.ʔs.xim̓-s, cʔəs_kʷuʔɬ4 ta səl̓kəl̓ūʔəʔə ‘it didn’t take long before the Owl came;’ xʷʔəy̓ ƛ̓uʔ kʷʕ.ʔs.pələʔ-s máqaʔ, lan ɬ4 mútəʔ ʔiʔq ʔi_cuwʔ-ʔəhə səm-əlt ‘within a year they got children of their own.’ || For the final ɬ4 of ɬ4 see also ɬ4 and ʔəy4.

√ɬ4 : ɬəɬ4-p ‘to shake, shiver (from cold or fright).’

— ɬáɬ4:ɬał-əp ‘to shake when nervous or really sick.’
— 'to shake over one’s whole body.’
— ‘head is shaking.’
— ‘to shiver (e.g., when cold).’
— ‘to be shaken, “have the shakes”’ (passive construction):
  ‘I got the shakes.’
— ‘to stick, weld, glue st., tr.’ || PIS *ta4, *ty/əə ‘sticky, dirty’
  (K190).
— ‘glued.’
— ‘glue, solder:’
— ‘to get sticky (from touching pitch, etc.).’
— ‘to get sticky hands, fingers.’
— ‘to get a sticky face.’
— ‘to have s.t. stuck on one’s nose (jam, butter, etc.).’
— M ‘salt.’ || PCS *əə ‘bitter, salt’ (K143), CSLT */əə ‘salt’ (K222). The F gloss for ‘salt’ is lasál.
— ‘salt water.’ || PS *u4 ‘to grow, rise’ (K63).
— ‘always having an erection.’ || CSLT *əə ‘grizzly bear’ (K225).
— s.əə ‘little grizzly bear, grizzly cub.’

\(\sqrt{\varepsilon}  \) (1) ‘to cut:’
— ‘to get cut’ (homophonous with ka.əə ‘to stop all of a sudden’ (\(\sqrt{\varepsilon}  \)) (2)). || PS *əə ‘to slice, split, rip’
  (K109, who also lists Lillooet əə ‘to tear’ and əə ‘to break (rope, line)’ under this root).
— ‘having been) cut.’
— ‘to get cut on the forehead.’
— ‘to get cut on one’s eye.’ || Homophonous with the form for ‘to stare’ (see \(\sqrt{\varepsilon}  \) (2)).
— F ‘to plough.’

\(\sqrt{\varepsilon}  \) (2) ‘to stop:’
— ‘to stop all of a sudden (e.g., when shot or hurt); to stop finally’ (homophonous with ka.əə (\(\sqrt{\varepsilon}  \) (1)) ‘to
get cut’); ka.ƛ̓ ál-wit-aʔay4 ‘they finally stopped.’ || See ƛ̓ ál for etymological comments.

— ƛ̓ ál-p ‘to settle down, to stop doing s.t.:’ xʷʔáẕ ha kʷasúƛ̓ ál-p ‘don’t you (ever) settle down?’

— ƛ̓ áčƛ̓ łí-əp ‘to settle down (little kids).’

— ƛ̓ ł-iłx ‘to keep still, to sit still without moving; everything stops, quiets down (e.g., after making too much noise):’ wáʔ. ma4 ƛ̓ ł-iłx-wi ‘you folks stop!’ || Cf. also next item (ƛ̓ ł-iłx).

— ƛ̓ ł-iłx ‘to hover.’ || Retracted form of ƛ̓ ł-iłx.

— n.ƛ̓ ł-ál-us, n.ƛ̓ ł-ál-us-min ‘to stare at s.o., intr., tr.’

— ka.n.ƛ̓ ál-al-ús-a ‘to stare at s.o., intr.’ (largely synonymous with n.ƛ̓ ł-ál-us, but with a slight aspectual difference, and homophonous with ‘to get cut on one’s eye’ (ƛ̓ ál (1)).

ƛ̓ ál (1): ƛ̓ ál-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): ƛ̓ ál-p ƛ̓ ú? ƛ̓ u psíl ‘it was noisy till daylight;’ ƛ̓ ál-p ?i sitst-as ‘it was noisy last night.’

ƛ̓ ál (2): ka.ƛ̓ ál-áp-a ‘to get strained.’

— ka.n.ƛ̓ ál-áp-k-a ‘to pull a muscle in one’s back’ (synonymous with ka.n.qc-áp-k-a).

— ka.n.ƛ̓ ál-áp-q-a ‘to pull one’s Achilles tendon.’

ƛ̓ ál (3): See ƛ̓ ł-iłx (ƛ̓ ál (2)).

ƛ̓ ál ‘to stay, stop:’ ƛ̓ ál-xal, ƛ̓ ál-an ‘to stop s.o., s.t., intr., tr.’ ƛ̓ ál-an-ƛ̓ kan ti káə, a ‘I stopped the car;’ ƛ̓ ál-an-c-as ‘he stopped me;’ ƛ̓ ál-an-as ?í. waʔ. sáʔ:səʔ ‘he made them stop playing.’ || PS *ƛ̓ i/əl ‘to stop, become motionless’ (K63, who also lists Lillooet ƛ̓ ál (2) ‘to stop’ and ƛ̓ il ‘quiet, settled down’ (ka.ƛ̓ íł-a ‘to keep still’) under this root, and suggests a possible link to Lillooet ƛ̓ ul-ún ‘to calm s.o., s.t. down,’ with comments on p. 53 on u in ƛ̓ il vs. a in ƛ̓ ál. K63 (PS *ƛ̓ i/əl) also refers to PS *təl (listed as *tal on p. 110) ‘numb, tired.’ If the correspondence *ƛ̓ ~ *t between *ƛ̓ i/əl and *təl holds, a further link to PS *tul ‘charm, medicine’ (see ƛ̓ il-im under ƛ̓ il) may also be possible, in that a semantic connection between ‘stopped’ or ‘quieted down’ and ‘charm’ is
not excluded.

— s.ƛ̓al ‘to stay (e.g., a train or person), not going anywhere’ (with stative s-).

— ƛ̓al-lax ‘to stop (e.g., car, train, people playing a game):’ ƛ̓al-lax lt?u ?i, waʔ, kʷzús-əm ‘they stopped working;’ ƛ̓al-lax kaʔt ‘stop for a while (I want to talk with you);’ ƛ̓al-laxʔ, l̓aż látiʔ, wáʔ-as ƛ̓a kán-əm-wit ‘they stopped there, I wondered what happened to them (what they are doing);’ ƛ̓al-lax-kan waʔ kʷzús-əm ‘I stopped working.’ || Cf. ƛ̓al-lax with ƛ̓a-Ilx (√ƛ̓al (2)), which have variants of the same root and suffix, but with different stress patterns.

— ƛ̓al=əl ‘to stop, break down, be interrupted:’ ƛ̓al=əl ti_clock_a ‘the clock stopped;’ ƛ̓al=əl ti,kámnxʷ-y-aosə ‘the car stopped (broke down);’ ƛ̓al=əl-4k=tə waʔ kʷzús-əm, niʔ tsə kʷis ‘we stopped working, because of the rain;’ ƛ̓al=əl-wit ‘they stopped (they were interrupted);’ xʷʔáyƛ̓uʔ kʷasƛ̓al=əl kʷas kʷzús-əm ‘she never stops working;’

— ƛ̓al=əl-sƛ̓uʔ ‘really, very:’ ƛ̓al=əl-sƛ̓uʔ kʷənʔ, s.čú4-unʔ ‘I am really cold;’ ƛ̓al=əl-sƛ̓uʔ kʷənʔ, s.ƛ̓ásl-əm ‘I am really sick.’

√ƛ̓il : ƛ̓il-im ‘to sing a lovesong.’ || CSLT *tilm ‘to sing’ (K223). A link to PS *tul ‘charm, medicine’ (CS), ‘spirit’ (IS) (K110, who lists Lillooet ƛ̓alsqálxʷ, ƛ̓alsqálxʷ ‘soul’ under this root) seems plausible. See also comments under √ƛ̓al.

— ƛ̓il-xit ‘to sing a lovesong for s.o., tr.’

√ƛ̓il ‘quiet, settled down:’ ka,ƛ̓il_a ‘to keep still:’ ka,ƛ̓il_a, má4, a ‘keep still!’ wáʔ, má4 ka,ƛ̓il_a ‘keep still!’ || See √ƛ̓al for etymological comments.

— n.ƛ̓il-q ‘to stay put:’ xʷʔáyƛ̓uʔ kʷas ka,n.ƛ̓il-q,a ‘he doesn’t stay put, he keeps going from one place to the other.

√ƛ̓ul ‘calm:’ ƛ̓ul-xal, ƛ̓ul-ún (*) ‘to calm things down, intr., tr.:’

?i, waʔ, ƛ̓ul-ún-tali ‘the Transformers.’ || See √ƛ̓al for etymological comments.’

— ƛ̓ul-lax (*) ‘to calm down.’

— ƛ̓əl:ƛ̓ul ‘calm (esp., water):’ ?áma kʷaʔ,ʔíʔ> wəs ƛ̓as ƛ̓əl:ƛ̓ul ‘it’s good angling when the water is calm.’
— ʔú(?ə)ɨl ‘water, calmed down.’
— ʔul-t ‘person without special spiritual powers, person who does not undergo religious training, “layman,” ordinary person (in general).’

ʔal-xal, ʔal-an ‘to bite s.o., intr., tr.:’ ʔal-an-ch-as.ʔ k? ti.s.qáxʔʔa ‘the dog might bite you.’
— ʔাকাধাণ ‘to gnaw at s.t., to keep it in one’s mouth, tr.’
— s.ʔাকাধাণ-s ‘to carry s.t. in one’s mouth:’ s.ʔাকাধাণ-s-tuʔ ‘he carried it away.’
— s.ʔাকাধাণ-ও ‘to have a pipe or cigarette in one’s mouth.’

ʔəlc ‘Highbush Cranberry, Squashberry,’ *Viburnum edule.* || PS *ʔəls ‘highbush cranberry’ (K110).
— ʔəls-ʔাঞ ‘Highbush Cranberry bush.’

ʔালুক্সাঞ ‘(also recorded ʔালুক্সাঞা’) soul.’ || See ʔালীম ‘to sing a lovesong’ for etymological comments.

ʔালক্স-án ‘to take s.t. down, to lower it down, tr.:’ ʔালক্স-án ʔি.n.s.q’ic-m.a ‘take down my laundry!’ ʔালক্স-án ʔি.n.s.4aম-াঞ্চল ‘take down my load!’
— ʔালক্স-িঞ ‘to come down, get off s.t.’
— ka.ʔালুক্সা ‘to come down:’ ka.ʔালুক্স-কা ‘I came down.’

ʔাল্xুম ‘Hairy Woodpecker,’ *Picoides vilosus.* || Montana Salish s.ল্ঞু উ ‘Downy Woodpecker’ (Pete 2010:709).

ʔালো-া ‘to tear s.t. (mainly cloth), tr.’ || See √ʔা (1) for etymological comments.
— s.ʔালো ‘torn (cloth).’
— ka.ʔালো-া ‘(cloth) gets torn:’ ka.ʔালো-া ʔি.n.s.াপ-িউন ‘my shirt got torn.’

ʔালো ‘to break (rope, line):’ ʔালো ʔি.n.স্ল-ায় ‘my fishline broke.’ || See √ʔা (1) for etymological comments.
— ʔালো-া ‘to break a rope or line of s.o.:’ ʔালো-া-ঞ্চ-াς ʔি.ক’াম ‘a spring salmon broke my line.’
— ʔালি.ʔালো ‘all broken up, torn up (net):’ ʔালি.ʔালো ʔি.n.s.পাঙ্চ ‘my fishnet broke.’
— ka.ʔালো-া ‘to break (suddenly).’
— ka.ʔালো-া-স ‘to break it (suddenly, by accident), tr.’
Álwa? ‘fishskin.’ || Cf. Álwiʔqʷ (next item).

√Álwiʔ ‘skin.’ Álwiʔ-qʷ ‘skin on fish’s head, skin on top of human head.’ || Cf. Álwa?.

Láʔ ‘canoe.’ || PS *łáʔ/*yte? ‘(river-)canoe’ (K65, who comments on the unexplained intrusive l in Lillooet and in the CeS forms listed by him).

— s.Łáʔ ‘to travel by canoe.’ || Probably an allegro-form of *ʔəs.Łáʔ.

s.Łúʔa? ‘deer.’ Only recorded in the combination zəxáx-anaʔ? s.Łúʔa?

‘mule deer.’ || PS *s-tul ‘a type of deer’ (K110).

Łak: See Łak-á<klotqʷa? (√Łak (1)).

Łak (1): (A) ‘to go.’ Łák ḥu? Łak ‘keep on going!’; Łák ḥaʔ ᵀəʔ.Łán.cʔá Łuʔu mítə? ‘a bear must have gone by around here;’ Łák ḥu? Łuʔu Xʷʔəm-an-áʔxʷ.ə ‘she went to the store;’ Łák maʔ ‘go on, go ahead!’; Łák ḥuʔ káʔti? ?iʔ.n.kyáʔ.ə, ḥáʔ<ʔə>ńwas ‘two coyotes were going along;’ (B) to get ...er’ (in this meaning recorded with ḥuʔ? in all but one case): Łák ḥuʔ? cícəxəl-xən ‘the track is getting fresher;’ Łák ḥuʔ? ᵀəʔ.Łán-p ‘he is sinking in further with every step;’ Łák ḥuʔ? xə:ʔxúm-lüməxʷ ‘the snowflakes are getting bigger;’ Łák ḥuʔ?, lan mútaʔ? ?úqʷaʔ; cáma ḥuʔ, níʔ.Łuʔ? s.łán-s.Łuʔ? mútaʔ waʔ Łak qəm-p tiʔ.ʔəqįt.ə, níʔ.Łuʔ? mútaʔ s.Łán<klotʔə>ws ṭaʔ.Łaʔ tiʔ.Łák-səʔ ‘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 tʔek ‘to go’ and stʔek ‘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:’ wáʔ-Łak-áʔ Łuʔ? ká.Łak-an-cútə ‘we can take care of our own
transportation, we can go by ourselves.’

— āk-xān ‘to leave tracks, to pass through (and leave tracks):’ āk-xān
  ?a,c?á ʔií,číʔ a ‘deer have made tracks around here;’ lan ʔay4
  ká,tíʔ āk-xān ‘he went through already;’ x”ʔay,xu? ʔs,āk-xān-
  s ká,tíʔ ‘he didn’t go through yet.’

— āk-x-tān ‘track.’

— s,āk-mān ‘way of living.’ See səw,sis for an example. || The
  combination of both the nominalizer s- and -mān ‘instrument,
  implement’ is unusual, since -mān is in itself a nominalizing
  affix and typically vitiates the need for s-. Cf. also next item.

— n,āk-mān ‘track, trail, path.’ || Consultants often use this term to refer
  to ‘way of living’ (previous item) as well, and use s,āk-mān to
  refer to ‘track, trail, path.’ However, since the combination of the
  prefix n- and the suffix -mān 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,āk-mān.

— āk,āk-a ‘to go straight through; to do s.t. continuously:’ āk,āk-a-4ka4
  ‘we went right by, straight through;’ āk,āk-a-wít,tuʔ,xuʔ ‘they went
  right by;’ nás-kān,xuʔ āk,āk-a ‘I am going right through;’
  āk,āk-a,xuʔ ʔay4 ti,x,wa4,a ‘the road goes straight through;’
  āk,āk-a,xuʔ ʔas,ʔuq”a? ‘he is drinking continuously;’ āk,āk-
  a,xuʔ ʔas,k”zús-əm ‘he is working continuously.’

— āk,a,āk-a (A) ‘to go straight through; to do s.t. continuously’ (largely
  synonymous with but referring to a greater degree of
  thoroughness than) āk,a,āk-a: āk,a-4kán,k4,xuʔ ‘I will keep
  right on going;’ āk,a,āk-a-4kán,k4,xuʔ ʔs,ʔuq”almix”-c ‘I
  will try to speak Indian all the time;’ āk,a,āk-a,xuʔ ʔas,ʔuq”a?
  ‘he just never stops drinking;’ (B) ‘snowsuit (in one piece).’

— āk,rmix ‘to go right through, to go farther than you were supposed to
  go:’ āk,rmix-kaʔ ‘I turned (by car) and went right by it (by
  accident).’ || Also recorded āk,ʔa(?)k-rmix, which is probably a
  misrecording.

— āk,ak,ʔuʔl ‘to go too far.’

— āk,ʔk,tq”a? ‘well, spring (of water).’ || The stress-shift to the suffix
after a “strong” root such as ƛ̓ak is unusual. Derivation of this item from ƛ̓ak (3) ‘to leak’ is also possible.

ƛ̓ak (2): s.ƛ̓ ak ‘fishing platform.’ || Also recorded s.ƛ̓ ak, which is most probably a misrecording, cf. PS *ƛ̓ ak/q ‘to protrude, come (forth)’ (K62, who also lists Lillooet ƛ̓ak̓ez-ús ‘to sprout, to just come up (plants)’ under this root). See also ƛ̓ ak (1).

ƛ̓ak (3): ƛ̓ a(ʔ)k ‘to leak.’ || See also ƛ̓ k-ƛ̓ t̓ qʷaʔ (ƛ̓ ak (1)).
— ƛ̓ a(ʔ)k-ƛ̓ aw ‘canoe leaks.’
— n.ƛ̓ á(ʔ)k-ƛ̓ ‘to leak at the bottom;’ n.ƛ̓ á(ʔ)k-ƛ̓ʔ, a ‘my bucket leaks;’ n.ƛ̓ á(ʔ)k-ƛ̓ a ‘my canoe leaks.’
ƛ̓ák-əm ‘to tattoo, intr.’

ƛ̓ak̓z : ƛ̓ak̓z-ús ‘to sprout, to just come up (plants).’ || Listed under PS *ƛ̓ak/q ‘to protrude, come (forth)’ in K62, a listing supported by the fact that ẑ in ƛ̓ak̓z-ús may be a remnant of -aẑ ‘bush, plant, tree.’

ƛ̓ak̓aʔ ‘to prop, lean on:’ ƛ̓ kaʔ-ʔən ‘prop.’ || PS *t̓ aʔ ‘to prop up, support’ (K109).
— ƛ̓ aʔ-ʔən ‘to prop s.t. up (e.g., a house leaning over), tr.’
— ƛ̓ aʔ-ʔən ‘to prop up branches of a fruit tree, tr.’
— ƛ̓ aʔ-ʔən ‘to prop up the middle of a house or woodshed, to keep s.o. lifted up by his/her bum, intr.’
— ƛ̓ aʔ-ʔən ‘crosspiece on bow of dipnet.’

ƛ̓ak (1): ka.ƛ̓ aʔ, a ‘to hush, keep quiet;’ wáʔ, mat ka.ƛ̓ aʔ, a ‘keep quiet!’
ka.ƛ̓ aʔ, a mat ‘shut up!’
— ƛ̓ aʔ, aʔ-ʔəm ‘silent, quiet;’ xʷʔáʔ, ñuʔ kʷas ƛ̓ aʔ, aʔ-ʔəm ‘he doesn’t keep quiet;’ wáʔ, mat ƛ̓ aʔ, aʔ-ʔəm ‘don’t make too much noise!’

ƛ̓ak (2): ƛ̓ aʔ ‘close together (e.g., sprouts coming up).’
— ƛ̓ k-ʔən ‘small mesh on net.’ || Cf. s.ƛ̓ č-ʔən for a similar meaning.
ƛ̓ aʔ ‘to rise (water):’ ƛ̓ aʔ t̓ iʔ całąʔ, a ‘the lake is rising.’ || PS *t̓ aʔ ‘to rise (of water), (over)flow’ (K189). See also n.ƛ̓ aʔw.
— ƛ̓ aʔ-ʔən ‘to get flooded;’ ƛ̓ aʔ-ʔən ?iʔ, n.s.łʔ-p-ʔəl-ʔən ‘what I planted got flooded.’
— ƛ̓ aʔ-ʔən (A kind of winged ants; when they are seen it means the water is coming up.)
√áik : ka.áik₂ a ‘to strain oneself (when trying very hard).’

— ka.áik⁻k₂ a ‘to strain a muscle in one’s back;’ ka.áik⁻k-kán₂ a ‘I strained a muscle in my back.’

— áik⁻lax ‘to stretch oneself;’ txʷ-ús-em kʷuʔ, áik⁻lax. kʷuʔ? ʔayʕ; “u, l.c?á.ka núkʷuń ʃ.ʃʷúyt-an,” cút kʷuʔ ‘he looked up, and he stretched himself; “Oh, I must have slept here,” he said.’

s.áák̓əl ‘food one takes along, provisions for a trip, box lunch’ (probably synonymous with kswal). See kʷúch-an (under kʷúca) for examples. || PIS *tək̓(a) ‘to provide food for travel’ (K189).

— áák̓-am ‘to take food along, intr.’

— s.áák̓əl ‘to take food along, intr.’ || Probably a contraction of *[ʔəs.]-s.áák̓əl, with ʔəs- ‘to have.’

— n.áák̓əl-tən ‘lunchbox.’

√kiw (?) : ƛ̓kiw-əlax ‘to climb (a tree or ladder, not a mountain).’ || Also recorded 4kiw-əlax.

— ƛ̓kiw-əlax-min ‘to climb (a tree or ladder) to get s.t., tr.:’ ƛ̓kiw-lax-mín-4kan ti.s.taʔátsəzh_a ‘I climbed (the tree) to get the squirrel.’

√ƛakʷ (1) : ƛákʷ-ən ‘to bust s.t., to break s.t. open (e.g., a boil, pimple, louse), tr.’ || PS *ƛəqʷ/qʷ ‘to explode, burst open; slap, strike’ (K109, who also lists Lillooet ƛəqʷ-p ‘to explode’ and ƛ̓əqʷ-ən ‘to slap (both √ƛəqʷ (1)), and ƛ̓iqʷ-t ‘to crackle, explode (in fire)’ under this root). See also √ƛəkʷ (2).

— ka.ƛákʷ_a ‘to bust open (egg, or bug, when it gets squished):’
  ka.ƛákʷ_a ti.ʔ?úʔʔsʔ_a ‘the egg bust open;’ ka.ƛákʷ_a ti.s.ká<k>ʔət_a ‘the spider got squished (and bust open).’

— ƛəkʷ-p ‘to get squished (and bust open).’

— ka.ƛkʷ-époque.a (A) ‘to get squished (and bust open: boil, pimple, bug):’
  ka.ƛkʷ-épo.a ti.s.ká<k>ʔət.a ‘the spider got squished (and bust open);’ (B) ‘sound made when bullet hits game.’

— ƛəkʷ-pán ‘to bust s.t., tr.’

— ƛəkʷ-láʔ ‘balsam from Balsam Fir’ (obtained by busting open the balls of pitch on the tree).

— n.ƛkʷ-áʔ-us ‘one-eyed.’

√ƛəkʷ (2) (?) : ƛəkʷ-qín s.xʷnáʔəm ‘person with special powers.’
Perhaps related to $\sqrt[2]{\lambda\dot{a}k}$ (1) through a possible reference to one’s head (mind) suddenly opening to deeper insights.

$v\lambda\dot{a}k$: s.$\lambda\dot{a}k$ ‘to show, to come out from under s.t. or from the other side.’

— $\lambda\dot{a}k=\ddot{a}k$ (A) ‘to show;’ (B) ‘to get carried away doing s.t., to go really too far.’

— $\lambda\dot{a}\lambda\dot{a}k$-as-cút ‘to be a show-off.’ || The form -as is an irregular variant of the transitivizer -s.

$\ddot{a}k$-am ‘to go under a shelter (tree, shed), when it is raining.’ || PS *$\ddot{a}k$ ‘shelter’ (K62, who also suggests a possible link to PS *tak ‘to be blocked, choked,’ from which Lillooet ka.tak.a ‘to hush, stop crying’ is derived).

n.$\dot{a}k$ ‘to get filled with liquid.’ || PIS *tak 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 *tak ‘to rise (of water), (over)flow’ (K189) to this root.

— n.$\dot{a}k$ ‘puddle, pool.’ || Nominalized form with s-, which merges with the prefix n-.

— $\ddot{a}k:\lambda\dot{a}k$-tən ‘floater line.’

$v\lambda\ddot{u}k$ (1): $\dot{u}\dot{u}k$-u$n$ ‘to hug s.o., tr.’ || PIS *tu$k$ ‘to hold/carry in the arms, hug, get an armful of’ (K190).

$v\lambda\ddot{u}k$ (2): $\dot{u}\dot{u}k$-$\lambda\ddot{u}k$ ‘separately:” wa? $\dot{u}\dot{u}k\lambda\dot{a}k$ s\$\ddot{a}k$'zús-əm-wit ‘they work separately.’

$\dot{a}k'$ám\$\ddot{l}$ax ‘root (of plant).’ || Cf. -u$l$ax ‘land, soil.’ CeS *k'am (with suffix ‘bottom’ or ‘earth’) ‘root’ (K216, who refers in particular to Squamish t'k'amûyəx, with initial t paralleling Lillooet $\dot{a}$, a parallel pair not found in the other Salish etyma in K126).

$\dot{a}$x ‘sweet, tasty.’ || PIS *tåx ‘sweet’ (K191).

— s.$\ddot{a}$x-s ‘to like s.t. (food), tr.’

— s.$\ddot{a}$x-í-ús “‘Sweet” Saskatoon berry.’ (A type of s.$\ddot{c}$åq-əm ‘Saskatoon Berry,’ see there for further comments.)

s.$\ddot{a}$xîmən ‘spoon.’ || PS *täx, *xåt (inverted) ‘to ladle’ (K112, who also lists Lillooet xåx-aň ‘to take s.t. out of s.t.’ under this root).

— s.$\ddot{a}$xåk$x$-mən ‘teaspoon.’
√λx^w: λx^-um ‘to win, intr.’ || PS *λx^w I ‘to win, beat in a game’ (K64).
— λx^-un ‘to beat s.o. in a contest, tr.’
— λx^w:λx^-ú<λx^w>na? ‘to have a contest, intr.’
— λx^w:λx^-ú<λx^w>η-twál ‘to try to beat each other.’
√λx^w (1): λx^-an ‘to brush s.t., tr.’ || PCS *tλx^w ‘to brush, sweep, shake out’ (K153).
— λx^-xál ‘to collect soapberries (by whacking them off the branch), intr.’
— λx^-áýlup ‘to sweep the floor, intr.’
— λx^-ál-ića? ‘to shake or brush clothes, intr.’
— λx^-al-ićá?-tan ‘clothesbrush.’
— λx^-ús-äm ‘to shake “no” with one’s head.’
√λx^w (2): λx^-p ‘paralyzed’ (synonymous withΡά?;Ρ(?a)I). || PS *λx^w II ‘cold (object); numb’ (K64).
— ka,λx^-a ‘starting to feel good (when getting drunk).’
— λx^-p-ús ‘to get high (on alcoholic beverage).’
— λx^-p-xän ‘to stagger (when intoxicated).’
λíx^-ín ‘to rip, tear (clothes, along seam).’
√λq: Unique variant of √λi (2) ‘to arrive (here)’ in λq-i4 ‘to lay eggs.’
√λq (1): λq-p ‘pressed together.’ || CSLT *tq ‘to stick/press/glue together’ (K229).
√λq (2): λq-än ‘to dig s.t. out, tr.:’ nás-kan λq-än ?i.n.s.?íwx^-a ‘I am going to dig out my cherry bark [which is now properly cured, so it can be used as a basket decoration];’ nΛs-an?-an-ít-as λu? ti?ta.s.?istikn.a; x^-áy,λu? k^-s.λq-n-ít-as ?l.ux^-almíx^-a ‘so then they caved in that underground house; they did not dig up the people.’ || PIS *λq ‘to dig up/out’ (K172).
— λq:λq-alus ‘light of colour.’
— s.ʕiq-t ‘sky.’
— ƛeq:ƛeqƛq ‘weasel, ermine (in white phase).’
— s.ƛeq-ilaqʷ, s.ƛeq-ilaqʷ (the latter variant probably resulting from overly careful pronunciation): ‘albino.’

√ƛiːq (2): ƛiːq ‘to arrive (here)’ (in contrast to cixʷ, which refers to arriving at a spot away from the speaker): ƛiːq-kan ‘I arrived, I am here’ (also used as a greeting); ƛiːq-kaxʷ ‘you have arrived, there you are’ (also used as a greeting to arriver); ƛiːq ʔi,ƛiːq, a ‘some people have arrived.’

— ƛiq-xal, ƛiq-s ‘to bring (here), intr., tr.’
— ƛiq-an-cút ‘to find one’s own way of getting here.’
— ƛiq-iː ‘to lay eggs’ (with residual form of ƛiːq).
√ƛeq: ƛeqam : ƛeqam-cín ‘Lytton.’

ƛeqsa? ‘to barbecue salmon, to roast salmon over an open fire, intr.’
∥ PIS *ƛeq ‘to prick, pin, skewer, stick in’ (K172).

√ƛeq (1): ƛeq-ƛeq-ƛeq ‘(sound made by) flying grasshopper.’
√ƛeq (2): ƛeq-ƛeq-ʔan ‘to spring a trap, tr.’ || CSLT təq ‘to snap (shut), trip s.o.’ (K229).

— ka.ƛeq-ʔan ‘it got sprung.’
ƛeq ‘to cross, to go over.’ See √ƛeq (1), √ʔi (2) for examples. || PS təq ‘to cross over;’ (in derivatives:) ‘six’ (K111).

— n.ƛeq-m-ʔaws ‘to cross a street.’
— ƛeq-ƛeq-ʔeq-a ‘to cross back and forth.’
— n.ƛeq-ʔeq M ‘bridge.’ || The F gloss is n.tqixʷ.
— ƛeqʾəm-kst ‘six.’
— ƛeq-ʔeq-ʔeq-ʔeq-ʔeq-ʔeq-ʔeq-ʔeq-kst ‘six animals.’
√ƛiq ‘white(ish), grey:’ s.ƛiq-t ‘white or grey matter.’|| Cf. ƛiq (1).
— ƛiq-iːn ‘to whitewash s.t., tr.’
— s.ƛiq-suː ‘Silver trout.’
— ƛiq-ʔeq-ʔeq ‘white paint.’
ƛeqaŋ F ‘snail.’ || The M gloss is ƛayąqaŋ. See there for etymological comments.
s.ƛeqaŋʔeq ‘wing.’ || PCS *ƛeqal ‘wing’ (K144, who does not list the
Lillooet form here).

\(\sqrt{\lambda q}^w\) (?): s.\(\lambda q^w\)-aw\(s\) ‘together (e.g., man and woman going together).’

\(\lambda q^w\)-\(\acute{\alpha}\w<\omega\)s ‘to get together.’

\(\sqrt{\lambda q}\) (1): \(\lambda q^w\)-\(\alpha\) to slap s.o., tr. || See \(\sqrt{\lambda k}\) (1) for etymological comments.

\(\lambda q^w\)-p ‘to explode (e.g., frozen pipe).’

\(\lambda q^w\)-upa-tan ‘beaver tail.’

\(\sqrt{\lambda q}\) (2): s.\(\lambda q^w\) ‘to have a spot on one’s body.’ || PIS *\(\lambda q^w\) (NIS), *\(\lambda k^w\) (SIS) ‘spot(ted)’ (K172).

s.\(\lambda q\)-\(\lambda q\) ‘to have more spots, variegated.’

s.\(\lambda q\)-\(\lambda q\)-\(\lambda q\) ‘to have little spots, variegated.’

\(\sqrt{\lambda q}\) ‘to mend:’ n.\(\lambda q^w\)-us-am ‘to mend anything, intr.’

\(\sqrt{\lambda q}\) (1) ‘to snap, pop:’ \(\lambda q^w\)-t ‘to crackle, explode (in fire), to sparkle (fire)’ (rejected by some speakers in favour of \(\lambda q^w\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\omega\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\omega\)).

|| K132 lists this root under PS *\(\alpha q^w\) ‘spark,’ while it is listed under PS *\(\lambda k^w{/q}^w\) in K109 (see \(\sqrt{\lambda k}\) (1) for further comments). K132 also lists PS *\(\alpha q^w\), *\(\alpha\)\(\alpha q^w\) ‘firewood’ (with \(\alpha q^w\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\omega\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\omega\) ‘sagebrush kindling and \(\alpha\)\(\alpha q^w\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\omega\) ‘candle’ as its Lillooet descendants) as related to PS *\(\alpha q^w\). A more plausible division may be to have *\(\alpha q^w\), *\(\alpha\)\(\alpha q^w\) as variants of one PS root, and *\(\lambda k^w{/q}^w\), *\(\alpha q^w\) as variants of a different PS root.

\(\sqrt{\lambda q}\) (2): \(\lambda i(?)\)-\(\alpha q^w\)-\(a\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\omega\) ‘to sew by hand.’ || Clearly derived from \(\lambda q^w\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\omega\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\omega\) ‘to sew,’ although the dropping of root-final ? in \(\lambda i(?)\)-\(\alpha q^w\)-\(a\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\omega\) is unexplained.

\(\lambda q^w\)-x\(\alpha\)l, \(\lambda q^w\)-\(u\)\(\alpha\) ‘to suck s.t., intr., tr.’ || Tentatively linked to PS *\(\lambda q^w{/q}^w\) ‘(to smoke) tobacco’ in K63, who also comments on the weakness of the PS etymology. Also tentatively linked to PS *\(\alpha q^w\) ‘to lick’ in K112.

\(\sqrt{\lambda q}\)-\(c\)-\(a\)n ‘to kiss s.o., tr.’

s.\(\lambda q\)-\(\alpha q^w\)-\(a\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\omega\) ‘to keep sucking on s.t. (e.g., like a baby), tr.:’ s.\(\lambda q\)-\(\alpha q^w\)-\(a\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\alpha\)-\(\omega\) ‘he is sucking on his thumb.’

\(\lambda q^w\)-am-\(\alpha\)z M (Incompletely identified type of grass, most probably Pine Grass (“Timbergrass”), Calamagrostis rubescens, but possibly also
referring to s.əʔəmʔ-ʔúl (see there for further comments.)

n.əʔqʷ's ‘detachable arrowhead (comes off after hitting target).’
əʔqʷʔ-úm ‘to sew, do needlework.’ || PS *təqʷaʔ ‘to interweave’ (K112),
PIs *təqʷaʔ ‘to sew’ (K191): the double listing of this root as
both PS and PIS is unexplained. Cf. ƛi(?)<ƛ>qʷ-ʔím.

— əʔqʷʔ-um-l-ákaʔ ‘sewing machine.’
áqʷuʔ ‘seed stalk of sʔanq.’
əʔqʷ (2): ƛəqʷ-xml, ƛəqʷ-an ‘to nail s.t., intr., tr.’
— n.əʔqʷ-ʔən-k-xən (A) ‘to shoe a horse, intr.;’ (B) ‘horseshoe’ (the latter
with the merged nominalizer s-).
— n.əʔqʷ-ʔən-x-n-əm ‘to shoe a horse, intr.’

s.əʔqʷəm F ‘Thimbleberry,’ Rubus parviflorus. || PS *s-ṭəqʷm
‘thimbleberry’ (K112). The M gloss is 4iʔaqʷ.

əʔiʔ : əʔiʔ=əx ‘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 *təx ‘to open up, branch out; six’ (K113).
— s.əʔiʔ-əxən ‘to have one’s arms spread out.’
— əʔiʔ-ál-akaʔ, əʔiʔ-əl-akáʔ-əm, s.əʔiʔ-əl-akáʔ-əm ‘to hold up one’s arms.’

See ka.əʔ-əl-qʷ-əm for an example.
əʔxil ‘to attack.’ || Tentatively linked to PS *əʔx-ɪl ‘to go upstream’ in
K64.
— əʔxil-min ‘to attack s.o., tr.’
əʔxʷ (?): s.əʔxʷ ‘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).
əʔxʷ-əm (* ‘to pitcook.’ || The more common term is qtas.
əʔxʷ-ɪn ‘to bawl s.o. out, to scold s.o. loudly, tr.’
— əʔxʷ-akáʔ-əm ‘to snap one’s fingers.
əʔxʷt ‘gravel bar, gravelly beach.’
əʔə (1): ƛəqʷ, ƛəqʷ-əm ‘hard (e.g., an apple, muscles).’ || PS *əʔə ‘hard
(substance)’ (K65).
— n.əʔə-p-əq ‘to have a big stomach.’
əʔəw (1): ka.əʔəw a ‘to crack, get cracked (e.g., ice, window).’ || PIS
*tə́w ‘to crack,’ *tə́wə́q ‘to break off’ (K191, who also lists Lillooet s.ƛ̓úwq ‘any kind of slide’ under this root pair).

\[\sqrt{\text{tə́w}}\] (2): ‘hot, close:’ ƛ̓əw-p F ‘weather is hot.’
— ƛ̓w-ilx ‘weather is close.’

\[\sqrt{\text{tə́w}} : \text{ƛ̓̓aw̓-ləx}\] ‘to go off the track (racehorse).’
— ƛ̓aw-t ‘to veer off the track (racehorse).’

\[\sqrt{\text{ĩĩw}} : s.ƛ̓ĩĩk̓ƛ̓̓ũ?\] (via *s.ƛ̓ĩk̓ƛ̓ə̃k̓w̓) ‘down feathers:’ ƛ̓̓wə́t̓ lá̃t̓ĩ t̓ʔĩ s.ƛ̓ĩk̓ƛ̓ə̃k̓w̓ ‘lots of down feathers there.’

ƛ̓úwq ‘to erode, wear out:’ s.ƛ̓úwq ‘any kind of slide.’ || See \[\sqrt{\text{tə́w}}\] (1) for etymological comments.
— ƛ̓úwq-ə́c ‘riverside gets eroded.’

\[\sqrt{\text{ƛ̓áy}}\] (1) (?): s.ƛ̓á̑č̓̓k̓ƛ̓̓y̑-ə̃mx (often shortened into s.ƛ̓á̑č̓̓k̓ƛ̓̓ĩm̓x) ‘Upper Lillooet person’ (now also often used for all members of the Lillooet nation).
— s.ƛ̓á̑č̓̓k̓ƛ̓̓y̑-ə̃mx-ə́c (often shortened into s.ƛ̓á̑č̓̓k̓ƛ̓̓ĩm̓x-ə́c) ‘to speak Upper Lillooet’ (now often used to speak the Lillooet language in general, regardless of dialect).

\[\sqrt{\text{ƛ̓áy}}\] (2): ƛ̓áy-ə́n, ƛ̓əy̑-ƛ̓áy-ə́n ‘to imitate s.o., tr.’ || Since Lillooet generally changes z ż to y ţ before coronal consonants (including ţə́n), the ţ in these forms and in the next item probably goes back to ż, in which case these forms are derived from \[\sqrt{\text{ƛ̓áz}}\] (see there).
— ƛ̓áy-c-ə́n ‘to imitate s.o.’s way of talking, to copy what s.o. is saying, tr.’

\[\sqrt{\text{ƛ̓áyq}}\] (?): s.ƛ̓áyq-ə́n (*) ‘fishtrap.’

ƛ̓áy̑qə́n̓ (also recorded ƛ̓yá̑qə́n̓) M ‘snail.’ || PS *q(y)ãlə́n ‘snail, slug’ (K90, who mentions the inversion in the Lillooet form). The F gloss is ƛ̓áqə́n̓.

\[\sqrt{\text{ƛ̓áz}}\] ‘to imitate:’ ƛ̓əy̑-ƛ̓áz-us-ə́n ‘to make faces at s.o., tr.’ || Cf. ƛ̓áy-ə́n.

ƛ̓ázq̓’w (*) ‘different things tied together.’

\[\sqrt{\text{ƛ̓ũ}}\] (1): ƛ̓ũ? ‘well, but, so’ (used very frequently, often untranslatable): ƛ̓ák̓ ƛ̓ũ? ƛ̓ə́k ‘keep on going!;’ níh ƛ̓ũ? ‘and so, and then.’ || Cf.

\[\sqrt{\text{ƛ̓ũ}}\] (2) ‘but’ (generally introduces information that was unexpected on
the basis of earlier information, as in Russian no): s.ta'xʷ-šú? na? 'I am really good to you, but still you are always angry at me.' || Probably full word variant of šú? (v'á'ux (1)). Also, šú? ‘but’ always occurs clause-initially, while šú? follows the first or a later word in a clause.

v'á'ux (3): šú?, šú?-an ‘to rock a baby, intr., tr.’
— šú?-á'ýt ‘to sing a lullaby, to rock a baby.’ || Cf. šé-án, véux.
šúm (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.šúxʷúm ‘duck, female mallard’ (Pete 2010:192).

s.šáʔlám ‘non-migrating rainbow trout.’
šúʔlaxʷ ‘roots of Cattail.’ || PS *tuxʷn, *tunxʷ (inv.) ‘a plant (cattail, scouring rush)’ (K112).

⊄

⊄ ‘when, if, where, that’ (requires subjunctive subject suffixes): plán-4kan
⊄ap-an ⊄inwat-án tu? ‘I already forgot what I said’ (literally, “I already forgot that I said what?”); látí? ⊄óʔ-án-ám-as ‘that is where we buried him;’ ka⊄.s.ʔanc-ás snúwa ‘if I were you.’
⊄ap : ⊄ap:⊄ap:⊄ap ‘to blink (any light).’ || See⊄ip for etymological comments.
— ⊄p-al-s ‘eyelashes.’
— ⊄p-ál-s-ám ‘to blink one’s eyes.’
— ka⊄ap-al-ús_a ‘to blink one’s eyes.’
⊄ap ‘to extinguish, forget.’ ⊄ap-t ‘(fire) is out.’ plán-tu? ⊄ap-t
ni s.š”ált”-š ál-p a ‘the forest fire is out already.’ || PS *⊄ap ‘to dwindle, go out (of fire); forget’ (K58). See also⊄ip.
— ⊄ap-an ‘to extinguish it (a fire), tr.’
— ⊄ap-an ‘to forget s.t., tr.:’ ⊄ap-an-c-ás, ka ‘he must have forgotten about me.’ See⊄ for an additional example.
— n.‡áp-qʷ-án ‘to put out a pipe,’ tr. See súχ-xal for an example.
— ‡ap-‡anwá-t-‡an ‘to forget to bring s.t., tr.’ (First and second person
   object suffixes do not combine with this forms, since it only
   refers to forgetting inanimate objects.)
— ‡ap-‡ap-n-ú<ñ>4 ‘forgetful.’
— ‡ap-‡áz-am ‘to pretend to forget, intr.’
√‡ip ‘to blink;’ ‡íp-s-ám ‘to pretend to forget.’ || PS *‡ip ‘to blink’ (K58,
   who also lists ‡p-ál-s and ‡p-ál-s-ám (see √‡ap) under this root).
   A connection to PS *‡ap ‘to dwindle, go out (of fire); forget’
   (K58) seems plausible.
‡pánk-tan F ‘big ribbons.’ || Possibly contains -aŋk ‘belly.’
‡ap-‡ál, ‡ap-‡án ‘to hang s.t. over s.t. long (e.g., clothes over a line),
   intr., tr.’ || PS *‡ap ‘hang folded (as blanket on clothesline)’
   (K59, who also lists ‡áp-‡áqs ‘turkey, elephant’ (√‡ap ‘floppy’)
   under this root).
— n.‡ap-‡k-án ‘to put s.t. (game) on a horse’s back, tr.’
— n.‡ap-‡k-mín ‘to put s.t. on one’s own back, tr.’
√‡ap : ka.‡áp-a ‘to flop over s.t. (e.g., over a log); to just lie there; to
   do nothing (lazy person):’ wáʔ,ма+ ʔay4 iplinary? ka.‡áp-a ‘you’re
   just helpless (you’re just a lazy layabout).’
— ‡áp-‡áqs ‘turkey; elephant’ (literally, “flop-nose”). || See ‡ap-‡ál for
   etymological comments.
‡apákyaʔ ‘dumplings, noodles, vermicelli.’ || Also recorded ‡apákyáqs, a
   form that is not accepted by all consultants.
‡am-‡ál, ‡ám-‡án ‘to hang on to s.t., be stingy with it, refusing to part
   with it, intr., tr.’
— ‡am-‡c-ám ‘to be stingy with food, intr.’
— ‡am-‡c-ám-ú4 ‘really stingy with one’s food.’
√‡ám ‘to cut, trim:’ n.‡am-‡k?-‡am, n.‡am-‡k?-‡an ‘to cut the limbs of a tree,
   intr., tr.’ || See 4ím-xal for etymological comments.
√‡am ‘to put s.t. into s.t.:’ n.‡ám-xal ‘to serve oneself (food):’ ʔí4,κʷu?
   ʔay4 kala?]-ʔúl n.‡ám-xal ti.s.qác-ʔa míxá4 ‘the father bear
   was the first to serve himself.’
— n.‡ám-‡án ‘to put s.t. into s.t., tr.’ See láw-iłk for an example.
— n.4ám-lax ‘to get into a car, wagon, canoe.’
4ím-xal, 4ím-in ‘to pick fruit (bigger than berries), intr., tr.’ || PS *4ím ‘to detach’ (K58, who also lists n.4m-ák?-an ‘to limb a tree’ (√4m) and m4š-ən ‘to tear off leaves/branches’ (inverted form) under this root).
4úm-xal, 4úm-un ‘to put s.t. on s.t. (e.g., to fit a window into a wall), intr., tr.’
— 4úm-us-tan ‘mask.’ || See also 4x’-ús-tan (√4x’w (1)).
4um ‘to eat soup.’ || PS *4um ‘to eat soup,’ *s-4um ‘soup’ (K58).
— s.4um ‘soup.’
√4íman : 4əm:4íman ‘drying rack for salmon.’
4əmk ‘broken, not usable any more.’
— ka.4mák.a ‘to break when pulled (old rope), to come loose (rotting hide off dead animal):’ plán.k”u? wa? ka.4mák.a ?i.čámín-s.a ‘his hide (fur) had already come loose rotting.’
√4əmkw ‘spot, stain:’ 4əmkw-ús ‘to have a dirty face from eating berries.’
— s.4á<4>makw (A) ‘to have small spots’ (with s- stative); (B) ‘small spots’ (with s- nominalizer).
4əm̃x ‘dirty:’ s.táxw,lu? 4əm̃x ?i.s.tam:tákšə>m-s.a ‘his clothes are really dirty.’
— 4əm̃x-ús ‘to have a dirty face:’ 4əm̃x-ús ta.s.má<š>4ac,a ‘the girl has a dirty face.’
4út-uň ‘to swallow s.t. whole without chewing it, tr.’
— 4ú(?)<4əxt-s ‘to swallow it right down, tr.’
4út-xal, 4út-uň ‘to squish s.t. (esp, a bug), intr., tr.’
— 4ú<4t-ən id. as 4út-uň, but probably referring to st. smaller.
— 4ət:4út ‘soft, squishy.’
— 4ú(?)t ‘to get all squished.’
4átxa? F (Mushroom with slimy top, probably Hygrophorus eburneus.)
4ac-xál, 4ác-ən ‘to pile up big objects (firewood, bags of cement, sacks of potatoes, etc.), intr., tr.’ || PIS *4ac ‘to stack, pile up, lay side by side’ (K170).
— s.4ac ‘piled up evenly’ (synonymous with n.xcus).
4ac ‘to cave in, get caved in.’ || PIS *4y/ac II ‘to pound, smash’ (K170).
Ronnie ‘Ronnie’s house caved in.’

is not accepted by all consultants, who prefer əč.

‘to cave in (suddenly).’

‘to cave s.t. in, tr.’

‘to get entombed, house or shed falls in on s.o.’

‘to cave s.t. in on s.o., tr.’

‘full of brush, impossible to get through:’ əč, əu? ʔay ‘there is thick brush.’

‘fence made out of trees that have been chopped down and have fallen on top of each other’ (‘lazy man’s fence’), synonymous with č(ʔ)<ča>ɬ (B), under ɬa.

(1): See 4i(ʔ)<4ə>č (under əč-an).


‘driftnet’ (used in Samahquam).

‘Missionbells’ (“Rice-root,” “Indian Rice”), *Fritillaria camschatcensis*, and probably also ‘Chocolate Lily’ (“Rice-root,” “Indian Rice”), *Fritillaria lanceolata.* || CSLT *əsm ‘Indian rice* (K225). Both Missionbells and Chocolate Lily are also referred to by qá<q>ɔwəx, although it is likely that originally əşam only referred to Missionbells, and qá<q>ɔwəx to Chocolate Lily. (The fact that both plants are called “Rice-root” or “Indian Rice” indicates their similarity.)

‘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 ʔən-p).

‘cast-iron pot:’ s.ək, ɬila kʷu.ənkaya ‘motionless, just like a cast-iron pot’ (said about a lazy person).

‘whole side of body.’ || Cf. ʔəs.

‘to get soaking wet (e.g., clothes in the rain)’ (synonymous
with ka.čúwás. a). || PIS *4at ‘wet, soaked’ (K170).

√4ul ‘gurgling noise:’ 4úlx=álx ‘sound made when drinking (gurgling, bubbling), sound of s.t. boiling.’

— 4úlx-xal ‘to make noise when drinking, intr.:’ xwʔaz kʷasu. 4úlx-xal ‘don’t make such a gurgling noise!’

— 4úlx-qs:am ‘to draw back snot, intr.’

— 4əlx-a:4úlx-a, 4əlx-a:4ύ<4>λ-a ‘to sip (a little bit):’ 4əlx-a:4ύ<4>λ-a-4kán.k4 ti.n.tih.a ‘I will sip my tea.’

4əlxʷ-án ‘to bump s.o. off a job, tr.’

— 4əlxʷ=əkʷ ‘to get bumped off a job:’ 4əlxʷ=əkʷ-kán ‘I got bumped off my job.’ || See 4.2 for the unusual reduplication pattern.

4a4úca? ‘noodles, dumplings.’ || Recorded only from Alec Peters, also as sasúca?.

4a4álaqs ‘waist.’

√4əkʷa?: 4əkʷa?-úʔ>saʔ ‘“Red” Saskatoon Berry’ (a variety of s.cáqw-arn, see there for further comments). || Also recorded s.wə4kʷa?-úʔ>saʔ. √4əkʷa? probably contains either initial or consonant reduplication.

4ól-ən ‘to chop s.t. (wood, etc.), tr.’

— 4əl-k:ám ‘to weed, intr., tr.’

— 4əl-wit ‘to make a canoe, intr.’

— 4l-áqiʷ-əm ‘to hew logs before you put them on the house, intr.’

4íl-xal, 4íl-in ‘to sprinkle (on) s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS *4i(-t, -c, -n, -i, -l) ‘to sprinkle, spray, splash’ (K56). See also 4əlč.

— 4íl=əl ‘to sprinkle.’

— 4əl=al-əl ‘to keep sprinkling.’

√4ul (?) : 4úl-hax ‘to shake with laughter, to laugh so much that one falls to the ground and can’t stop laughing.’ || Recorded only from Bill Edwards.

4úl-un ‘to soak s.t. in one’s mouth, tr.’ || Recorded only from Bill Edwards.

4llam ‘very soft, pliable; (fruit) just before it is ready to be picked.’

4əlč ‘to splash:’ 4əlk=əɬč ‘to splash (e.g., car going through puddle, or water spraying from a broken pipe).’ || Note the partial formal and
semantic resemblance to 机组, 机组.

— ka.4lāč.a ‘to get splashed:’ ka.4lāč-kan.a ?ay4 ‘I got splashed.’

4lak ‘to be from a place, from a group:’ ta.pá<pa>k.l.a 4lák.ʔiž ‘one (animal) from those.’ See ni4 (1) for an additional example.’ || Cf. lak ‘to be (there, then).’

√4ak (1) ‘to settle, go down, deflate:’ ka.4ák.a ‘to land somewhere and stay there’ (similar in meaning to ka.káq.a); ‘to get deflated (dough).’ || PS *4ák/q ‘worn out’ (K57, who also lists √4ák ‘to conk out’ under this root).

— 4ák-p ‘gone down, deflated (dough) settled.’

— 4ák-ʔan ‘to deflate s.t., make it settle, tr.’

√4ak (2) (?): 4ák-q-tan ‘loincloth.’

√4ák: ka.4ák.a ‘to get pooped, conk out.’ || See √4ák (1) for etymological comments.

— s.4ák ‘plopped down, pooped, really lazy:’ s.4ák.ʔu? ʔi.ʔiʔ.a ‘the [dead] deer were plopped down all over.’ See 4ánkaya for an additional example.

— 4ák:4ák:4ák ‘to just sit around, doing nothing.’

— n.4ák-q ‘to just sit around, being really lazy:’ wáʔ.ʔu? wa? n.4ák-q-wít ‘they are just lazy.’

√4ák: s.4ák-ʔul (Variant of s.lak-ʔul, see there).

√4ik (1) ‘to check, mark, learn:’ 4ík-xal, 4ík-iň ‘to check (on) s.o., intr., tr.: nas 4ík-xal ?á.k”u? [+]s.kán-as k”w.s.plan-s wa? c?as ni.n.qá<k>ck.a ‘see if my elder brother is coming already!;’ nás-kán 4ík-iň ti.n.k”á<k”>ʔ.a ‘I am going to see if my grandmother is o.k.’

— 4ík-ʔan ‘mark (of ownership) on animal.’

— 4ík-ʔan-n ‘to mark an animal, tr.’

— s.4ík-s ‘to know s.t., to have learned s.t., tr.:’ wáʔ-4kax”_h a s.4ík-s k”w.a.k”úl-ʔam k”w.s.záq ‘do you know how to make bread?’

— 4ík-ʔak-s ‘to have learned s.t., tr.:’ 4ík-ʔak-s-kan k”w.a.sámʔ-ʔac ‘I know how to speak English.’

√4ik (2): s.4ík (*) ‘maybe:’ waʔ.ʔka s.4ík s.qyaʔ ‘maybe he is drunk.’

√4akáp (?): n.4akáp-ʔan ‘Thompson Indian.’
4əkmáwas ‘(to play) lahal.’
4kat ‘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 LaRochelle.
4ík-ala (*) ‘flesh on rib-cage of fish.’ || Tentatively linked to PS *4i demás ‘to cut, sever’ in K57.
4iқaq” M ‘Thimbleberry,’ *Rubus parviflorus.* || The F gloss is s.Ááq”əm.
4kíw-ləx (Variant of Ákíw-ləx, see there.)
4ák”ən ‘to peck at s.t., tr.’
— 4ák”man ‘bill (of bird).’
4úk”-uŋ ‘to bail out water, tr.’ || PS *4u/ak”/q” ‘to lap up, lick up; bail’ (K57). See also 4aq”-xal.
— 4úk”-wi4 ‘to bail out a canoe, intr.:’ wáʔ,ma4 4úk”-wi4 ‘bail it out!’
— 4úk”-wi4-tən ‘bailer.’
— 4úk”-man id. as 4úk”-wi4-tən: nkáʔ,tuʔ niʔn.4úk”-əmənə ‘where is my bailer?’
4k”un ‘now.’
— 4k”ún-s,ə ‘now’ (used more frequently than 4k”un): 4k”ún-s,ə k”u,s, qít ‘today.’ See also súx”ast and ềnləq” for additional examples.
√4k” (?): 4k”-áxəntən ‘sailpole.’
4ək” (1) ‘to get poked, to get an injection:’ nás-kan 4ək” ‘I am going to get an injection.’ || PS *4iək” ‘to hook up, spike, string (beads), pierce’ (K57). Cf. √4ək” (2).
— 4ək”-ək” ‘to get poked a few times.’
— 4k”-álus ‘basket.’
— 4ək”-l-áka? ‘hay-fork.’
√4ək” (2) ‘(some kind of) pain (?)’ 4ək”-4k”-ix ‘to have pain around one’s stomach, hands, or legs.’ || Possibly related to √4ək” (1) if 4ək”-4k”-ix refers to a piercing pain.
4iқ”-əm ‘to pick berries.’ || Ascribed to the Port Douglas dialect by my M consultants. The common term for ‘to pick berries’ is q”l-áw”əm.
\(\sqrt{\text{4ú}<\text{4}\text{k}^\text{w}^\text{a}c}\) ‘whitefish’ (said to be the same type as \(\text{má}<\text{m}^\text{i}\text{t}a\)). || \(\sqrt{\text{4ú}<\text{4}\text{k}^\text{w}^\text{a}c}\) is said to mean “pursed-up lips.”

\(\text{4ak}^\text{w}\text{pín}\) ‘Bitterroot,’ \textit{Lewisia rediviva}.

\(\sqrt{\text{4ax}}\) : \text{ka.4áx.a} ‘to realize, come to a sudden realization.’ || This item, and its derivation \text{ka.4áx-min.a} listed below, were recorded by Henry Davis and kindly provided to me by him.

— \text{ka.4áx-min.a} ‘to realize s.t., come to a sudden realization about s.t., tr.’

\(\sqrt{\text{4ax}}\) (?): \text{4ax}^{-í\text{n}^\text{a}k} “bull snake.”

\(\sqrt{\text{4ax}}\) (1): \text{4ax}^{-x}á\text{l}, \text{4ax}^{-\text{an}} ‘to put on (clothes), intr., tr.: \text{4ax}^{-n-á} \text{t}_{a}.\text{s.4ax}^{-q-s}_{a} ‘he put on his pants.’

— \text{s.4ax}^{-s} ‘to wear clothes, tr.:’ \text{ka4-n-á} \text{t}_{a}.\text{s.4ax}^{-q-s}_{a} \text{múta} \text{4.\text{s.tám-}} \text{as k^w}_{a}.\text{s.4ax}^{-s-á} ‘he took off his pants and everything else that he was wearing.’ || PS \(\sqrt{\text{4ax}}\) ‘to draw on, wear’ (K61, who also lists \text{4úx}^{-\text{un}} ‘to insert in s.t. hollow’ under his root).

— \text{4ax}^{-x}ít ‘to put on clothes on s.o., tr.’

— \text{s.4ax}^{-q} ‘pants.’ See \text{4ax}^{-\text{an}} and \text{s.4ax}^{-s} (above) for examples.

— \text{4ax}^{-q-á}n, \text{n.4ax}^{-q-á}n ‘to put on pants (on oneself).’

— \text{4ax}^{-q-á}n ‘to put on pants (on s.o. else), tr.’

— \text{4ax}^{-á}ka7-t\text{an} (A) ‘glove’ (synonymous with \text{hiw-aka}); (B) ‘cuff (as worn by cowboy, made of buckskin, hard leather or cowhide).’

|| Different meanings recorded from different consultants.

— \text{4ax}^{-ú}st\text{an} ‘mask’ (probably synonymous with \text{4úm-us-tan}, but perhaps the \text{4ax}^{-ú}st\text{an} is worn over the head, and the \text{4úm-us-tan} only over the face).

— \text{4ax}^{-l ác} ‘conduit (tube fixed onto boy’s penis to urinate through, when carried in baby basket).’

— \text{4ax}^{-aq} ‘halter (on horse).’

— \text{4ax}^{-p-án} ‘to hang s.t. on a hook, tr.’

— \text{4ax}^{-p-x\text{an}} ‘to get caught on s.t. with one’s foot.’

\(\sqrt{\text{4ax}}\) (2): \text{ka.n.4áx}^{-a} ‘to go bananas, to go overboard; s.t. comes over a person (as in \text{míf\alpha}).’ || PS \(\sqrt{\text{4ax}}\), \text{x}^{-\text{al}} ‘to shake, hurry’ (K54, who also lists \text{x}^{-\text{al}} ‘to be anxious to do s.t.’ under this root).

\text{4ax}^{-x}l, \text{4ax}^{-\text{an}} ‘to patch s.t., intr., tr.’ || PIS \(\sqrt{\text{4ax}}\) (NIS form) ‘to
patch (vs. SIS *ṭəxʷ ‘to sew’), K171. See also ʃəxʷ (2).
— ʃəxʷ-ən ‘patch; piece of material used for patching.’
— s.əxʷ (A) ‘patched’ (with s- stative): waʔ s.əxʷ ti kapúh-ʔə a ‘his coat is patched;’ (B) ‘patch’ (with s- nominalizer): ti waʔ s.əxʷ l.₄_l.əxʷ-q-ʔə a ‘what your pants are patched with.’
— ʃə:əxʷ ‘patchblanket.’
ʃəxʷ (1): ʃuxʷ-əl, ʃuxʷ-un ‘to put s.t. into s.t. hollow, intr., tr.’ || See ʃəxʷ (1) for etymological comments.
— ʃuχʷ-əm ‘to fix a net (by putting floats on, a rope, lead, etc.), intr.’
— n.ʃuxʷ-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.ʃuxʷ-cən ‘to put a bar across a gate, tr.’
ʃuxʷ (2): əxʷ-ʃuxʷ ‘brush, bushes.’ || PIS *ʃuxʷ ‘thicket, bushes’ (K171).
əxʷc ‘starting to run (fish), going to the spawning ground.’ || Cf. n.əxʷʔəc.
— n.əxʷc-əy-tən ‘spawning ground’ (with -əy a variant of -əz (4)).
ʃəxʷʔəl (?) : əxʷʔəl-tən ‘ladder.’ See ʔʔ-ús-ən (under ʃəʔ-ən) for an example. || Also recorded ʃəʔxʷʔəl-tən, n.ʃəʔxʷʔəl-tən.
ʃəxʷʔəc ‘creek leading off from other creek into shaded area (used as spawning ground by fish).’ || Cf. ʃəxʷc.
ʃəq ‘to get stuck, land somewhere:’ ʃəq-ən ‘to float down and get stuck, to run aground:’ ʃəq-ən ʔən ‘I ran aground, I got stuck on s.t.’ || PS *ʃəq ‘to (cause to) land somewhere’ (K59).
— ʃəq-ən ‘to stick s.t. onto s.t., to slap it on, tr.: ʃəq-ən ʔən ʔən-tə ‘stick it on there (wallpaper, or a picture of a wall)!’
— ka.ʃəq-ən ‘to get stuck (e.g., s.t. thrown that gets stuck on a wall).’
— ʃəq-ən-ələn ‘to stand against a tree or wall.’
ʃəq ‘Poison Ivy:’ ʃəq:əq=əq (∗) ‘to get sore from Poison Ivy.’ || See ʃəq-ən-ən below for etymological comments.
— ʃəq:əq=əq-xal (A) ‘Sarsaparilla’ (“Wild Ginseng”), Aralia rudicaulis, (B) ‘Poison-ivy,’ Rhus radicans (in both meanings synonymous
with 4ʔq·m-áþp, next item).

— 4ʔq·m-áþp (A) ‘Sarsaparilla’ (“Wild Ginseng”), *Aralia rudicaulis*, (B) ‘Poison-ivy,’ *Rhus radicans* (in both meanings synonymous with 4ʔq·tiq=4ʔq-xl, preceding item). || PIS *4ʔq·m-áþp ‘unid. plant (poison ivy?)’ (K171, who notes that the Colville cognate, which means ‘fireweed,’ complicates the matters semantically).

√4ʔq (1) 4ʔ<4ʔq-əm M ‘to make cedar shakes, intr.’ || The F gloss is pě<q>p^w-əm.

— 4ʔ<4ʔq·tan ‘froe.’

√4ʔq (2): 4ʔq ‘wide.’ || PS *4ʔq I ‘wide’ (K59).

— 4eq·4ʔq F ‘ribs.’

— 4ʔ-ulmæx^w ‘wide (flat) land.’

√4iq ‘to interfere by taking s.t. away:’ n.4ʔq·c-ən ‘to steal food from s.o.’s plate, tr.:’ n.4ʔq·c-ən-c-as ‘he stole food from my plate.’

— n.4ʔq·akəʔ, n.4ʔq·akáʔ-ən ‘to interfere with s.o.’s work by taking over what (s)he is doing, intr., tr.:’ n.4ʔq·akáʔ-ən-c-as wa? k”uk” ti,n,smʔəm,a ‘my wife took over from me when I was cooking, interfered with my cooking.’

— 4ʔq+a4+səmʔəm, 4ʔq+a+səmʔəm (the latter form with 4 of +a4+ dropped) ‘one who elopes with s.o. else’s wife.’

4ʔiqat, 4ʔiqat, 4ʔiqat ‘short’ (variants may be accidents of recording or represent idiolectal differences). See sənaʔ for an example.

— 4ʔiqatʔ-alq”ər” ‘short of body.’

— n.4ʔiqatʔ-aq ‘short-legged.’

— 4ʔiqatʔat-an ‘to make s.t. shorter, tr.’

— 4ʔiq<4ʔəqʔat-s ‘to make s.t. a little bit shorter, tr.:’ 4ʔiq<4ʔəqʔat-s-kan ‘I made it a little bit shorter.’

√4ʔiqʔ: See 4ʔiqʔ-alq”əm, n.4ʔiqʔ-əq (under 4ʔiqat).

√4ʔq^w: s.4ʔq^w ‘to ride on horseback’ (with s- stative). || PIS *4ʔq^w ‘to put on top, put astride’ (K171).

— 4q”-ilx ‘to mount a horse.’

— 4ʔq”-mín ‘to ride a horse, tr.’
4aqʷ-xal ‘to eat soapberry (whipped into a foam), intr.’ || PS *4u/akʷ/qʷ ‘to lap up, lick up; bail’ (K57, who also lists 4úkʷ-uñ ‘to bail out water’ and various derivations of √4uqʷ ‘to serve food’ under this root).
— n.4aqʷ-c-tən ‘spoon for eating (whipped up) soapberries.’
√4iqʷ (1) ‘to disassemble s.t. by squashing or cutting it up’: 4iqʷ-xal, 4iqʷ-iñ ‘to cut s.t. up into small pieces, intr., tr.’ || See √4iqʷ (2) for etymological comments.
— 4i<4qʷən ‘to squash s.t. (e.g., fruit); to make it small, cut it up, tr.’
— ka.4iqʷ-a ‘to get squished, squashed.’
— 4i(?qʷ ‘to get squished, mashed’: 4i(?qʷ ?i,n.s.qʷl-áw,a ‘my berries are squished.’
√4iqʷ (2): s.4iqʷ ‘flesh (human, salmon)’ || PS *s-4iqʷ ‘flesh, meat’ (K60). A connection to √4iqʷ (1) through a possible common reference to cutting (of meat) seems plausible, for which see also the comment on 4ík-ala.

n.4úqʷ-xal (A) ‘to serve oneself, intr.;’ (B) ‘to put food in bowls, on dishes (for others), intr.’; n.4úqʷ-uñ ‘to put food in bowls, on dishes; to serve food, tr.’ || See 4aqʷ-xal for etymological comments.
— n.4úqʷ-xit ‘to serve food to s.o., tr.’
— n.4uqʷ-xi[t]-cút ‘to serve oneself.’
— n.4úqʷ-mən ‘ladle.’
— n.4úqʷ-tən ‘serving bowl.’
— 4ú<4qʷ-əm M (also Skookumchuck) ‘to scoop fish out of the water, intr.’
|| The F gloss is záw-əm.
— n.4ú<4qʷ-əm ‘to bail out a boat’ (synonymous with n.4ukʷ-wi4). 4ú̱qʷəl (‘*) ‘old leaves on ground.’
4úqʷ-uñ ‘to undress s.o., to take a blanket off s.o., tr.’ || See leqʷ-xál for etymological comments.
— 4uqʷ-uñ-cút ‘to undress oneself.’
— 4úqʷ-ləx ‘to pull a blanket off oneself.’
— 4u<4qʷ ‘naked.’
— n.4úqʷ-la-qiñ ‘bald-headed.’
√4qʷ ut : n.4qʷ<qʷ>t ‘to brood, sit on eggs.’ || PS *4əqʷ ‘to fall/duck to the ground, lie there’ (K60, who also lists 4aqʷut ‘to bend over’ under this root, but as a variant of 4qʷ<qʷ>t (probably reflecting
an earlier error in my data provided to him), together with
Thompson 4áq"ut ‘bend over, stoop down’.
— n.4q"ú<k"x>t-xal ‘to set a hen, intr.’
4áq"ut ‘to bend over.’ || See √4q"ut for etymological comments.
√4əx : 4əx-p, n.4əx-p ‘overgrown, grown into sticks; stiff and wiry’ (e.g.,
hay, when grown out, opposite of 4ilam; when this happens to
pústαn it is not good any more): plan wa? n.4əx-p ʔi.hák"ʔ_a
‘the wild rhubarb is grown out, gone to sticks.’ || PIS *4əx
‘vegetation’ (K225).
√4aχ : 4aχ-c ‘plate, dish.’
4áxil F ‘cold (person).’ || The M gloss is čú4-unů.
√4 xi̱alá4x" (*) ‘rheumatism.’
√4x" : See 4x"álus-aəm.
√4əx" (1): ka.4əx"_a ‘to come up (suddenly):’ ka.4əx"_a ti.s.náq"-m_a
‘the sun came up; ƛáq.k"u? ?ayt, ƛáq,k"u? ʔáti?, ʔačχ-n-
ʔm.k"u? ʔa.ʔu?uxʷalmíx"_a; “tay, ƛak kən.tʔú ta.n.ʔuy_a,
n.ʔyap ká.tʔi ta.ƛák_a;” ƛák_k"u?, ka.xim_a.k"ʔu?_tuʔ; qʷacác_k"u?
ʔayt 4əl.k"ʔu niʔ na.núk"_a, ka.4əx"_a k"ʔuʔ, qʷaχt-min-it-
ás_k"uʔ; “ƛak mútaʔ ká.tʔi ta.pá<ʔpə>lʔ_a, pá<ʔp>laʔ ká.tʔi
ta.ƛák_a mútaʔ ‘well, he got across, over that way, and he was
seen by the people; “hey, there’s a coyote going there, it’s a
coyote that is going there;” he carried on, and he went out of
sight; then the other one took off, he appeared, and they noticed
him; “there goes another one [literally, “one animal”], it’s another
one that is going there.”’
— ka.4əx"-min_a ‘to come up (suddenly) to s.o., tr.:’ ka.4əx"-min-c-
as_a.ƛúʔ_a ‘he came right up to me.’
√4əx" (2): 4əx"-p ‘to get away from the enemy.’ || PS *4əx" ‘to pass
through a hole; escape, run away’ (K61, who also lists 4ax" ‘to
recover’ (√4a̱x" (1)) under this root and refers to (N)IS *4ax" ‘patch’).
√4əx" (3) (?): n.4əx"-4əx"-l-aqs ‘to have a snotty nose; to be just a
young punk, to know nothing.’ (Considered a “slang” term by
some consultants.)
\(\sqrt{\text{4ax}}\) (1): 4ax \(\text{‘to recover, get well.’} \) || See \(\sqrt{\text{4ax}}\) (2) for etymological comments. See also \(\sqrt{\text{4mx}}\).

\(\sqrt{\text{4ax}}\) (2): 4ax\(\text{-an-s} \) ‘to spit s.t. out (e.g., cherry stones), tr.’ || PCS

\*4ax \(\text{‘to spit’ (K142). Cf. ptix\(\text{-an-s} \) and p\(\text{ciq}\)\text{-an-s}.}

\(\text{ka.4ax-s} \) ‘to cough or spit s.t. out by accident (e.g., false teeth), tr.’

\(\sqrt{\text{4wx}}\) \(\text{‘to recover, get well’ (\(\sqrt{\text{4ax}}\) (1)) seems possible.}

\(\sqrt{\text{4wx}}\) \(\text{‘to spit s.t. out (e.g., cherry stones), tr.’} \) || PCS

\(\text{ptix\(\text{-an-s} \)}, \text{ and p\(\text{ciq}\)\text{-an-s}.}

\(\sqrt{\text{4wx}}\) ‘young teenager, pubescent (esp., pubescent girl).’ || PIS \*4ax \(\text{‘pubescence’ (K171). A connection to \(\sqrt{\text{4ax}}\) seems possible.}

\(\sqrt{\text{4wx}}\) \(\text{id. as 4wx\(\text{-an-s} \), max-tan. Recorded from Sam Mitchell only.}

\(\sqrt{\text{4wx}}\) \(\text{‘to take a shortcut.’} \) || The literal translation given by one consultant is ‘to take one’s eye out,’ in which case the breakdown would be 4wx\(\text{-ul-us-om}, \text{ 4wx\(\text{-ul-us-om}, \) but this may be a popular etymology. A shared etymon with Shuswap c-x 4wx\(\text{-el-as-m} \) (Kuipers 1974:199) is very likely (in which case the form goes back to PS \*4ax \(\text{‘to escape, etc.,’ see \(\sqrt{\text{4ax}}\) (2)).}

\(\sqrt{\text{4sf}}\) (1): 4sf =-ap F ‘to get sold out.’ || Cf. p\(\text{oli}=l\-ap \) for a similar formal and semantic make-up.

\(\sqrt{\text{4sf}}\) (2): 4sf-p (*) ‘to scatter, flutter in the wind.’

\(\sqrt{\text{4if}}\) (1): ka.n.4if-a ‘to swallow (liquid) the wrong way, into one’s windpipe, intr.’ (synonymous with ka.n.\(\text{cax}\)\text{-a}).

\(\text{ka.n.4if-min-a} \) ‘to swallow (liquid) the wrong way, tr. (-min probably a misrecording for expected -min): ka.n.4if-min-4kan-a tiq\(\text{’ú}a \) ‘I swallowed the water the wrong way.’

\(\sqrt{\text{4if}}\) (2): 4if(?i)\(\text{’} \) ‘to scatter (e.g., people leaving from a gathering).’

\(\text{4if-lax} \) ‘to go in different directions.’

\(\text{4if-xal, 4if-ín} \) ‘to scatter objects, people, intr., tr.’

\(\sqrt{\text{4sf}}\) : 4sf\(\text{-aít F} \) ‘fast, to go fast.’

\(\sqrt{\text{4iw}}\) : See 4iw\(\text{-alq}\)\text{-om (\(\sqrt{\text{4iw}}\)).}

\(\sqrt{\text{4iw}}\) : 4iw\(\text{-ap} \) ‘to bounce (off s.t.).

\(\sqrt{\text{4iw}}\) \(\text{-ilx} \) ‘to jump.’
— ʷəʔʷ-ːtəʔʷ-ikʔʷ-ìəx ʷəχ ‘to jump up and down:’ ʷəʔ’ʷ-ːtəʔʷ-ikʔʷ-ìəx ʷəχ
ʔi s.q’w’ɨcə ‘the rabbits are jumping up and down.’

√ʷəʔʷ ‘to peel:’ ʷəʔʷ-ːlqʷ-əm ‘to peel off bark from a tree or pole (using
a knife or an axe), intr.’ || See ləqʷ-ːx ál for etymological comments.

— ʷəʔʷ-ːlqʷ-əm id. as ʷəʔʷ-ːlqʷ-əm.

√ʷuː ‘to have time for s.t., s.o.:’ xʷʔəz kʷən-ʷuː=əw-s-
túmin ‘I don’t have time for you.’

— kə.ʷuː-sə ‘to manage to find time:’ nuʔʷʔ-ən+kán ʔən kə.ʷuː-sə
kə.ʷuː-sə ‘I would help him if I would have time.’

√ʷəʔw (?) : ʷəʔ<ə>ʷ-əc, ʷəʔ<ə>ʷ-əc ‘to interrupt s.o. talking, intr., tr.:’
ʷəʔ<ə>ʷ-c-ən ‘he interrupted me.’

4awt (A) ‘lower back;’ (B) ‘spine’ (different meanings recorded from
different consultants).

s.ʷəwín ‘bedding, blanket; mattress’ (in the last meaning synonymous with
n.k’‘up): ʷəl킴ʷ-ən ti s.ʷəwín-ːswə ‘roll up your bedding/blanket!’
|| PS *ʷəw ‘matting,’ *ʷə-ːlqʷ ‘raft’ (K60, who also lists
Lillooet s.ʷəwlaqʷ ‘raft’ under this root and mentions that both
s.ʷəwín and s.ʷəwlaqʷ “may well be borrowings from Squamish
(because of the close correspondence and of L[illooet] a”), CeS
*šʷə-ːw-in ‘bedmat’ (K216, who adds that the root is all-Salish,
but the extension -in is CS).

ʷəw-ən ‘to leave, abandon s.o., s.t., tr.:’ čəə-ən-ːkələp ʔi s.ʔistəkw-ːləpə,
xʷʔəz-as kʷəkələp,ʷəw-ən k̕ə,təʔ ʔu’s.təm, kʷu’s.k̕’wəʔ, más ƛ̕uʔ
niʔ xʷʔəz ‘clean out your underhouses, don’t leave anything, not
even a salmon bone!’ || PS *ʷəw(-əl) ‘to leave behind, abandon’
(K61, who also suggests a link to Lillooet ʷəwálc-ən ‘fall,
autumn’).

— ʷəw-əx ʷəχ ‘to leave s.t. to s.o., tr.’

— ʷəw-əwɨt ‘to miss the train, bus, etc., intr.’

√ʷəl cé : ʷəl-ːcən ‘fall, autumn; October’ || See ʷəw-ən for etymological
comments, and cf. s.qəpə ‘spring (season)” for the segment -c.

s.ʷəwlaqʷ ‘raft.’ || See s.ʷəwín for etymological comments.

ʷəʔ-ən ‘to put things close together, tr.’ || PS *ʷəʔ ‘to touch, close by’
— 4aʔ-ʔáín ‘to go close to s.t., tr.’
— 4aʔ-ʔáin-twá-ʔan ‘to put things close together, tr.’
— 4aʔ-ʔáit ‘to put s.t. close to s.t., tr.’ See ka.4áʔ-ʔalqʷ_ʔa below for an example.
— s.4aʔ (A) ‘to be close, go close’ (with stative prefix s-); (B) ‘area close to s.t.’ (with nominalizer s-): s.4áʔ-s_ʔa tiʔ_qʷúʔ_ʔa ‘close to the water.’
— s.4aʔ-ʔúl ‘to be too close.’
— n.4aʔ-k, n.4aʔ-k-ʔám ‘to lean with one’s back against s.t.’
— n.4aʔ-k-ʔá<ka>ʔám ‘to lay down for a little while.’ || A very rare case where consonant reduplication involves an intransitivizer.
— n.4aʔ-k-ʔán ‘to lean s.o. with her/his back against s.t., tr.’
— n.4aʔ-xn-ʔám ‘to get close(r) to where one is going:’ nás-kan n.4aʔ-xn-ʔám ‘I am getting close to where I am going.’
— 4aʔ-qs ‘to get across the water, to go ashore:’ cixʷ ?ə.tʔú
  n.kʷú(k”)m_ʔa 4_ʔá4-n-ʔás ta_4áxʷ-q-s_ʔa mútaʔ 4_s.tám-ʔas
  kʷʔa_4əxʷ-s-ʔás; lá.niʔ waʔ xʷʔáz_ka kʷʔa_4əxʷ-ʔít kʷʔa_s.tám:ť<ta>ʔám-
  s, kʷʔa_4əxʷ-s-ʔás; ní4_ʔáuʔ_ʔíʔ s.zúς-ʔun-ʔas l.cʔa qʷúʔ-ʔən-s_ʔa; ní4
  n.qáy-ləx-ς, 4aʔ-qs, 4əxʷ-n-ʔás ta_4áxʷ-q-s_ʔa ‘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.’
— ʔíʔ-us ‘to get close to the shore.’
— ʔíʔ-ʔús-ʔən ‘to lean s.t. against s.t., tr:’ 4ʔ-ʔús-ʔən ti_4axʷ ál-tn_ʔa ‘lean the ladder against it!’
— 4á<4ʔ-ʔaq ‘close to the bottom of a hill.’
— 4ʔ-ʔákaʔ-ʔən ‘cane, walking stick.’
— n.4áʔ-ʔən ‘stepladder.’
— n.4ʔ-ʔán-ʔəxʷ ‘ceiling.’
— 4ʔ-ilx (A) ‘to get, sit or stand close to s.t.;’ (B) ‘to go ashore:’
  lá.ʔiʔ_k4 4_4ʔ-ilx-ʔat ‘that is where we will go ashore.’
— 4ʔ-iwś ‘to point “both bones inside” in lahal game’ (traditionally
signalled by pointing both thumbs down).

— ka.á?-alqʷ-a ‘to back up against a wall, to get close to a wall:’ ?ačxʷ-n-ás.kʷu? tiʔ.ta.xʷik-tn.a taʔ.sámʔ.a, źxumʔ-úl; xíʔ-xit-əm ?ə.cʔá ?ə.taʔúxʷalmixʷ-a s.mútac: ʔaʔ-xit-əm ?ə.taʔqâʔq̣aʔnaʔ-ə.a; niʔ s.xʷúl=al-ə, xʷúl=al ?ə.tʔú, ka.áʔ-alqʷ-a, niʔ lá.tit? s.xʷʔay-s kʷas.qʷc-ílx, xʷʔaz kʷas.ka.qʷál-a; wáʔ.kʷuʔ.ƛuʔ ƛíx-ál-akaʔ ‘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.’

√aʔxʷál : ʔaʔxʷál-tən, n.ʔaʔxʷál-tən (Variants of ʔaʔxʷál-tən).

l/!l

lʷ ‘in, on, at; among; with:’ ʔə.tj.čitxʷ-a ‘in the house;’ ʔə.kiʔúxʷalmixʷ-a ‘among the Indians;’ ʔə.tj.xʷik-tn.a ‘with a knife.’
láp ‘suddenly’ (recorded only in combination with ƛuʔ): lápƛuʔ kʷs.ka.qlíl-s.a ‘he suddenly got mad.’
láp-aŋ ‘to bend s.t. over, tr.:’ láp-aŋ ʔi.ʔá.taʔ tiʔqəpbxʷ-áʔ.ə ‘bend over that hazelnut tree!’ || Tentatively listed under PS *liʔəp̌ ‘to bend down (esp. treebranch), bend over, cover; skew’ in K52. See also láp and líp-əxal.

— láp: láp-anʔaʔ ‘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 xʷʔíʔəm.

lapát F ‘cup.’ || Borrowing from French le pot (probably in a phrase that has the [i] pronounced).

laputáy F ‘bottle.’ || Borrowing from French la bouteille.

ləpaskʷí ‘biscuit.’ || Borrowing from French le biscuit.

lípən ‘ribbon.’ || Borrowing from English.

lapinitás, lapinitás “to punish, intr.” || Borrowing from French la penitence.

Recorded as lapinitas from Sam Mitchell.
— lapinitás-c, lapinitás-c ‘to punish s.o., tr.’
lapál F ‘shovel.’ || Borrowing from French la pelle.
— lapál, lapál-əm F ‘to shovel.’
laplás ‘board, plank.’ || Borrowing from French la planche.
lapyús ‘hoe.’ || Borrowing from French la pioche.
lap ‘to get buried, covered:’ lá.ti7 4.lap-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 lap-ən ‘to cover s.o. with a blanket’ and tentatively lists lap-ən under *li/ap).
— lap-ə-xál, lap-ən ‘to bury s.o., s.t., to plant s.t., intr., tr.’
— s.lap-xál ‘s.t. buried in the ground (e.g., a seed).’
— n.lap-xál-tan ‘garden:’ huy4kan ƛəq Ɂcʔə-wna l.ti₇n.lap-xál-tan₇ ‘I am going to go across this garden,’
— lap=əp ‘to get covered (e.g., in a slide):’ lap=əp ti₇xʷwá4₇ ‘the road is covered with mud; there has been a wash-out.’
— lap-q-əm ‘to hill potatoes, corn, etc., intr., tr.’
— lap-q-míx ‘to get planted and hilled right away.’
— lap-q-tan ‘hoe.’
— n.lap-ána? ‘to get covered with dirt.’
— lap+a4+k’úna? ‘cured salmon eggs (having been stored in the ground for a period of time)” (“stink-eggs”).
lap-ən ‘to cover s.t., s.o. with a blanket, tr.:’ lap-ən-c-as ‘he covered me.’
|| See lap for etymological comments.
— lap-əm ‘to cover oneself (with a blanket one has to get first.)’ || Cf. lap-əx.
— lap-əx ‘to cover oneself (with a blanket that is already there).’ || Cf. lap-əm. The difference in meaning between lap-əm and lap-əx seems also to be a matter of idiolect. (It “sometimes depends on who is talking,” according to some consultants.)
— s.lap ‘blanket.’
lip-xal, lip-i₇n ‘to squeeze s.t., intr., tr.’ See kʷən for an example.
|| Tentatively listed under PS *li/ap ‘to bend down (esp. treebranch), bend over, cover; skew’ in K52. See also lap-ən.
— s.lître ‘to hold s.t. in a squeeze, tr.’
— lîp-ạḳ’wèlt-an ‘to choke s.o., tr.’
— lîp:əlp-at ‘to make a nuisance of oneself, to insist on a point.’
làm-xál, làrn-an ‘to break s.t. that is brittle or dry, intr., tr.’
— làrn:àrn-an ‘to break s.t. all up, tr.’
— kà.làrn-a ‘to get all broken.’
— kà.làrn:làrn-a ‘to get all broken up.’
√lám (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.lâm-ála, s.làm-ála ‘bottle.’
— lam-áwàtxÌ ‘liquor store.’
√lám (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):
làm-ən k’u,xáʔ,a k”ú’k”>pəy ‘pray to the Lord!’ || PIS *
làm ‘to be comforted, pleased, happy’ (K169).
— lám-xal ‘to pray (collectively, as in Church), intr.’
— lam-xal-átxÌ ‘church.’
— lám-xal-tan F ‘church.’
— lam-xal-áskə ‘hymn.’
— lam-ín-ən ‘to pacify a child, tr.’
lúmn-ən ‘to accuse s.o., tr.’
— lú<la>r=m ‘jealous in matters of love; to suspect or accuse one’s love-partner of infidelity.’
— lu<la>r=m-sút ‘to be jealous without reason.’
— lu<l<m-ú4 ‘always jealous.’
— lu<l<m-ú4-sút ‘always jealous without a reason.’
Imát-min ‘to leave s.t. with s.o., tr.’ || The configuration #RC (rather than #RaC) within a root is unusual. The segment l is probably a petrified form of the prefix l- (related to the proclitic preposition l)._
làmatú ‘sheep.’ || Borrowing from French le mouton.
làmatisən ‘rheumatism.’ || Borrowing from English.
lamtáw (*) ‘fading; about two or three days old (track):’ lamtáw ʔiˀs.ƛ̓il-tnˀa ‘the track (traces) are two or three days old.’

v/vámən : ʔəməvamən ‘medicine.’ || Reduplication of a truncated form of vəmən.

vɨr̓ɪm̓qʷ : n.ʔi<ł̓əqʷ-tən ‘egg-shell.’ || The combination -əqʷ may be the suffix -qʷ ‘head; animal’ which also combines with n- and consonant reduplication in, for example, n.pá<Ɂə̕l?-əqʷ ‘one (pála?) egg.’

vɨləmən : ʔi<ł̓əmən ‘grown up; old.’ (Overlaps semantically with qa4mə<ma>ʔən in the meaning ‘old.’ Some speakers employ ʔi<ł̓əmən to express only ‘grown up’ and not ‘old,’ for which they use qa̓ləmə<ma>ʔən exclusively.)

— ʔi<ł̓əmən-sút ‘to think you are grown up.’
— s.la:ʔi<ł̓əmən ‘parents.’
— la:la:ə<Ɂə̕<ł̓əmən ‘to get older.’ See xiʔ and ʔəm̓əh-á<Ɂə̕>ʔən for examples.

lat̓am ‘table.’ || Borrowing from French la table.
|lat̓am F ‘tent.’ || Borrowing from French la tente.
— lat̓am-əm F ‘to put up a tent, intr.’

lútan ‘altar.’ || Borrowing from French l’autel.

vləč : ɬə<Ɂə̕č ‘bile (thrown up when having gall stones).’ || CSLT *ləč (red.) ‘gall, bile (color)’ (K225).

lič ‘to ooze; mucky matter runs; mud comes up between toes.’
— əč:lič-lur̓nxʷ ‘muddy, soggy soil.’

luč ‘tight.’ || PS *lu/ac, *yu/ac ‘tight, crowded’ (K51).
— luč-akáʔ-əm, lúč-akaʔ-əm ‘to hold on tight to s.t., intr., tr.’

ləs ‘to cave in.’ See n.ləs-ánʔ-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:ləsə a ‘to cave in, to sink in:’ ka:ləsə ʔiˀn.kʷx-ús-tən-sə a ‘his eyes are sunken in.’
— ləs-p ‘to cave in, get caved in.’
— n.ləs-ánə? ‘to get entombed, covered in a cave-in.’
— n.ləs-ánʔ-an ‘to cave s.t. in, tr.:’ n.ləs-ánʔ-an-ít-as.ƛ̓uʔ tiʔ ta.sʔistknə a; x”ʔay.ƛ̓uʔ k”x.əq-ít-as ʔiʔux”almixʷə a; ʔiʔ.ƛ̓uʔ lá.tiʔ s.ləs-c.ƛ̓uʔ tuʔ ʔá.kʷuʔ ta.sʔistknə 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.laş-p-âna? ‘to get entombed, covered in a cave-in.’
— ļas-p-ûrânex ‘ground is caved in.’

√lis : ka.lìs=əs.a ‘to be dumbfounded, really surprised, gobsmacked:’
ka.lìs=as-wît_a_ka ?ayâ ‘they must be really surprised.’

√lus : lûs=əs-əm ‘to work with a sluicebox or flume.’
— s.lûs=əs ‘sluicebox, flume; irrigation.’
— s.lûs=əs-əm ‘irrigation.’

lisaput ‘Apostle.’ || Borrowing from French les apôtres.
lasúpla ‘to pray the Rosary.’ || Borrowing from French les suppliques (?).
lisapik ‘bishop.’ || Borrowing from French l’archevêque or les évêques.
lisâs ‘angel.’ || Borrowing from French les anges.
lasál F ‘salt.’ || Borrowing from French le sel. The M gloss is ļâsəm.
— 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 ?ayâ wa? may-s-an-cút ‘she had already made herself up.’ || Aphaeresis form of plan.
lûlal ‘type of small duck; makes whistling sound with its wings when flying.’ Probably recorded 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 al may result from final reduplication.
lîluya ‘gull, seagull’ (general term covering all subspecies).
lak ‘to be (there, then):’ lak ʧ.hûz-əs ļiq ‘that is when he’ll come;’ lak ʧ.čiq-as ‘that is when he came’ (synonymous with láni? ʧ.čiq-as); wá-wit_ka ʧkw”un lá.k”u? k”ʧ.čq”ə:q”u?i, k”ʧ.ə tame, tákəm_ka lá.k”u? wa? lak lá_ə.s?éstkn.ə ‘their bones and
everything else that used to be there in the underground house must still be there.’ || See also hapus 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.lak-q-tan ‘candle holder; cement holder for a cross (on a grave).’
— s.lak-?ul ‘(first) cousin; close relative.’ || Also recorded s.alek-?ul.
lak-am M ‘to log.’ || Borrowing from English.
líklik ‘unidentified little swamp bird’. The name imitates the bird’s call.
Perhaps Wilson’s Snipe, Gallinago delicata, for which however also vilísit 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.
laklí ‘key.’ || Borrowing from French la clef. Also naklí.
lakáit F ‘card.’ || Borrowing from French la carte.
— lakáit-am F ‘to play cards.’
lákláik ‘(White-tailed) ptarmigan,’ Lagopus leucurus. || Rejected by some speakers in favour of káláik. The form laklákik was recorded only in F, but it is possible that it is also used by some M speakers.
vlak’ : lak’lák’ ‘loose (coat, dress).’
— la(?k’ ‘to get loose.’
lak’á ‘cross.’ || Borrowing from French la croix.
lak’in ‘cross (on grave), headstone.’ || Borrowing from French (?)..
vlíx : s.líx-il ‘fish slime, slime.’
— líx-il-álíws ‘slime on skin.’
— líx:ólx-át ‘slimy.’
— li(?x ‘(to get) slimy.’
— n.lí(?x-ac ‘to have slime in one’s mouth.’
vláx’am : s.láx‘alx’am M ‘pile of rocks resulting from rock slide.’
|| The sequence am may be the formative (or homophonic
intransitivizer) -əm.

*s.laxʷ-ázaʔxən* ‘caribou.’ || May contain the suffix -xən ‘foot, leg.’

*v*ła’y ‘to stopper (?):’ *ła’y-c-ᵃᵐ⁹, *la’y-c-ᵃⁿ⁹ ‘to cork s.t. (a bottle), intr., tr.’

|| PIS *ḷa’y⁹ ‘to insert’ (K169).

— *la’y-c-tən⁹ ‘cork.’

*laq⁹ ‘even, o.k. (after paying for s.t., when both parties are satisfied with the deal):’ *plan waʔ *laq⁹ ‘it’s even, it’s o.k.;’ *léq tu?⁹ ‘it’s been sold already, they are satisfied.’

*v*liq⁹ : *líq-aʔ⁹ ‘easy.’ || PCS *liq⁹ ‘easy’ (K142).

— lići＞q id as *líq-aʔ⁹.

— n.s. lići＞q ‘generous.’

— lići＞q-s⁹ ‘to allow, permit s.o. (to do s.t.), tr.’

— lići＞q-xít ‘to permit s.o. to s.o., tr.:’ xʷʔaz kʷ-s.lići＞q-xí[t]-c-as kʷ-s.Alec ti káh-s,a⁹ ‘Alec did not allow me to use his car.’

*s.láqəm⁹ ‘hay; tall grass.’ || May contain the formative or homophonic intransitivizer -əm.

— s.láqəmʔ-ʔul ‘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 *iałaʔʷam-až⁹.*

— ləq-m-€™ ‘to hay, intr.’

— láqːəlqəm⁹ ‘prairie, meadow.’

— ḗəc+a4+láqəm⁹ ‘first snow of winter (knocks down the grass).’

*v*laqs : s.łaqs-áʔ⁴ ‘pet, favourite child.’ || *v*laqs results from *ʔaʔqs through aphaeresis of *ʔa⁹ and further changes.

— laqs-áʔ⁴-áʔ⁴-am⁹ ‘to pretend to be the pet, to refuse to do anything, to demand attention or service.’

— laqs-áʔ⁴-áʔ⁴-cút⁹ ‘to want to be petted, to think one is the pet more than others.’

*v*laq⁹ : ləq-p⁹ ‘flipped over (e.g., a blanket).’ || Cf. láq-xal⁹, láq-aŋ⁹.

— ləq-p-ᶠ⁹ ‘to flip over a blanket or a page, tr.’

— ləq-p-ᶠⁿReleased⁹ ‘Purple Penstemon, *Penstemon fruticosus.*'

láq-xal⁹, láq-aŋ⁹ ‘to flip over a page, to take a cover off, to take a blanket
off a bed, intr., tr.' || Cf. vélaq.

— làq=əq ‘to get removed (cover), to get flipped over;’ làq=əq ṭay4 ‘it got flipped over (e.g., by the wind).’

— laq-anáʔ-an ‘to uncover s.t. (e.g., hay, or a person), tr.’

— ləq-ələq-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).

vélaq” : ka.làq”-a ‘to get partly torn off.’ || Cf. làq”-ən.

ləq”-a? (*) ‘cedarbark basket.’ || Maybe misrecording for *ləq”-a (cf. ləq”-xál). See also làq”-iy, làq”-iy.

ləq”-áž (A) ‘blanket;’ (B) ‘clothing’ (synonymous with s.təm:təxtə>mtime); (C) ‘woman’s dress’ (synonymous with s.law’iws). || CSLT *ləq”-ay ‘clothes’ (K225).

ləq”-xál, làq”-ən ‘to tear s.t. off (e.g., a piece of dried salmon from its skin), intr., tr.’ || PS *ləw/ɬ” ‘to come off (as skin, bark)’ (K53, who lists làq”-ən, together with ɬuq”-un ‘to undress s.o’ (and several related derivations) and làq”-alq”-əm ‘to peel a log,’ in a subsection of Salish cognates that have extensions ṣ”w, q”w, ḷ or q (and that should also include Lillooet vélaq” ‘to tear open’), while ṭáq”-alq”-əm/ɬ”-alq”-əm ‘to peel off bark’ and s.lúw-áž ‘inner cedar bark’ are listed as direct descendants of *ləw/ɬ”w, and liŋ”-in as a possible descendant).

— ka.làq”-a ‘to get torn off (e.g., toenail).’

vélaq” ‘to tear open, pry open.’ n.ləq”-ləq”-al-ús-əm ‘to pry open one’s eyes;’ “n.ləq”-ləq”-al-ús-əm-ma”,” cúm-as ɬ”u? ṭay4 ta.s.kalúʔɬəʔ, a, “n.ləq”-ləq”-al-ús-əm, xíl-əm-4kan ṭáit?), ṭáčx-ən ɬk”ún-səʔ ʔáma ta.ns.ɬ”úʔ.səʔ, məy-s-an-cút-kan;” x”łu? n.ləq”-ləq”-al-ús-əm.k”uʔ, ṭá tãoʔ ta.s.kalúʔɬʔəʔ, a; nɨʕ.kaʔ, wɪʔ, zəm səs.ən.caʕ:cs-áʃ-əm.ta.s.kalúʔɬʔəʔ, a; n.ləq”-ləq”-al-ús-əm.k”uʔ? ṭay4 láʔitʔ, x”łuʔ, n.puk”-al-us-ns,ɬ”uʔ? ṭay4 ki.sikilʔəʔ, ki,q”w álif”əʔ, təm.ɬ”úʔ.ɬuʔ n.puk”-al-ús-ns “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
laqʷ-šáł, láqʷ-ən for etymological comments.
liqʷ-íŋ ‘to splash (on s.o.), intr., tr.:’ liqʷ-íŋ-c-as ‘he splashed on me.’
— ka.líqʷ-ə ‘to splash (suddenly).’
— líqʷ-c-ən ‘to splash on the shore.’
vlúqʷ ‘to peel, strip:’ lúqʷ-á1qʷ-əm ‘to peel a log, take off bark (mainly
by hand, also a bear stripping a log when looking for ants), intr.’
|| See laqʷ-šáł, láqʷ-ən for etymological comments.
láqʷyi, láqʷyi (*) ‘cedarbark basket.’ || Cf. láqʷə?.
vləx (1): láx:láx ‘intelligent, well-educated, knowing everything.’ || PS
*li/əx ‘clear, bright, light; intelligence, mind’ (K55, who also lists
ləx:láx-s ‘to remember’ (vləx (1)), n.ləx:lix ‘clear water,’ and lax
‘wide-mesh net’ (vləx (2)) under the PS root).
— láš:kix:ləx ‘a little bit smart.’
vləx (2) (?): ləx-áž F ‘Small-flowered Bulrush’ (“Cut-grass,” “Swamp
Hay,” “Swamp Grass,” with the last two terms also used to refer
to pústaŋ), Scirpus microcarpus. || The M gloss is níx:ənχ-áž.
vləx (1): ləx:láx-s ‘to remember (to do s.t.), tr.:’ ləx:láx-s-kaχw
kʷ-s.ʔiʔwaʔ-s-âxʷ cə ‘remember to take this with you.’ || See
vləx (1) for etymological comments.
— ləx-ən-s ‘to bring s.t. up, tr.:’ xʷʔəz mútə? kʷasuí.ləx-ən-s ‘don’t bring
it up again!’
— ka.lάx-s-ə ‘to remember s.t. (suddenly), to think of s.t., tr.:’ ka.ləx-s-
kan, á,kə ‘I might think of it.’
vləx (2): ləx ‘type of net with wide mesh (used for any kind of fish).’
|| See vləx for etymological comments, and cf. láxən.
— ləx:láx, ləx:láx-alus ‘wide mesh on net.’
vlíx : n.ləx:lix ‘clear (water).’ || See vləx (1) for etymological comments.
— n.li(?)x ‘to clear up (water).’
— n.li(?x-átkʷa? ‘water clears up.’
láxən (*) ‘spring salmon net.’ || Cf. lax (vləx (2)) and -ənχ ‘net.’
ləx-ən ‘to drag s.t. along, tr.’
— láx-p-ásqat (A man’s name, meaning both ‘sound of s.t. being
dragged,’ and ‘sound of running water in a brook.’)

— lə̀-íŋak-tən ‘violin.’

lə́sə ‘Squaw Currant’ ("Wild Currant"), Ribes cereum.

— lə́sh-ə̀z ‘Wild Currant bush.’

lə́w-úm, lə́w-ən ‘to hide s.t., intr., tr.’

— s.ə́w-úm ‘hidden.’

— lə́w-xit ‘to hide s.t. from s.o., tr.’

— lə́w-əślaq ‘to find a lot of berries without telling anybody (so one can keep them for oneself).’

— lə́w-átkwə ‘to hide booze.’

— lə́w-ilx ‘to hide oneself.’

— lə́w-ilx-ə̕m ‘to hide oneself from s.o., tr.’

— lə́w-ilx-úkwxə ‘to play hide-and-seek.’

— lə́w-c-ə̕m ‘to deny s.t., to refuse to admit it, intr.’

— lə́w-ə̕mən ‘to hide one’s words, to talk really low, so that others will not hear it.’

— lə́w-útəm ‘Fountain Valley.’

√lə́w ‘space’ lə́w-lə́w ‘room, spaces in between things.’ || See lí̠w-in for etymological comments.

— lə́w-lə̕x ‘to make room for oneself.’

— lə́w-lə̕x-ə̕m ‘to make room for s.o., tr.’

— lə́w-xit ‘to move s.t. out of s.o.’s way, tr.’

— lə́w-q-am ‘to thin out what one has planted, intr.’

— ka.lə́w-qə ‘vegetables get thinned out.’

lí̠w-in ‘to dismantle s.t., to take it apart, to break into (a house), tr.’ || PS *lí̠w ‘loose, free’ (K55, who also lists lə́w-lə̕x under this root and suggests a possible link to tí̠w-in ‘to set loose, free,’ while K53 suggests a possible link to PS *lw/ə̕w ‘to come off (as skin, bark).’)

— lí̠w-ə̕lə ‘to tear down a house, intr.’

— lí̠w-ə̕n ‘wrench.’

— lí̠w-lə̕x ‘to break in (person into a house, animal into a garden, etc.).’

— lí̠(ʔ)í̠w ‘to fall apart.’

— lí̠ʔə(ʔ)í̠w ‘to fall apart (all over).’
— lišʷ-almín ‘about to fall apart.’
— lænʷ-lišʷ-in ‘to take s.t. apart completely, tr.’

laháč ‘otter.’

√law : kaíaw-a ‘to fall, to land with a thud.’ || K170 suggests a possible link to PIS *lənʷ ‘to rumble.’

law ‘to get hanged, hung:’ níʔ-maʔ tíʔ kʷu:s,qáyxʷ láw, tuʔ, ka,tʔ-ás, maʔ kʷu:s,γáp, ka,tʔ,ən,káʔ-as, ḥuʔ, ḥuʔ la,tiʔ,ká, ḥaɾm, ḥuʔ; wáʔ, ḥaɾm, ḥuʔ waʔ cut kʷas, tuʔ, wáʔ kʷu, waʔ, láw lá,tiʔ ‘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).

— láw-aní ‘to hang s.t., s.o. up (on a rope or string), tr.’
— láw-λαx ‘to hang oneself.’
— láw-alk-an ‘to hang s.t., s.o. up on a string (esp., to hang up a baby basket), tr.’
— láw-alk ‘swing (e.g., for baby basket):’ záč-kʷ-n-as tíʔ, iʔ?mac>s,a, níʔ s.láw-aní-as l,ti,láw-alk,a ‘she wrapped up her grandchild, put her in the baby basket and hung her on a swing.’

— law-ú<n>saʔ, law-ú<n>s?-an ‘to snare a grouse, intr., tr.’
— s.law:láw ‘hang up (many things):’ cʔas-wit,kʷuʔ ?ay̱ lá,taʔ?

√liw (?): s.líw-ʔast ‘sharp little rocks.’

√luw ‘to take off (?):’ slúw-až ‘inner cedar bark.’ || See laqʷ-xál for etymological comments.

√liwat : lik>wat ‘Mount Currie’ (original name of a long-time settlement, the boundaries of which overlap with those of present day Mount Currie).

— lik>wat-əmx ‘person, people from Mount Currie.’
— lik>wat-əmx-əc ‘to speak Mount Currie language (the Mount Currie dialect of Lillooet).’

law ‘to crack, shatter (like glass).’
— laws-án ‘to crush, shatter s.t. (e.g., glass), tr.’
— *ka.lwás.a* ‘it cracked, shattered (suddenly).’

*lawásza* ‘sleet (rain hits snow and freezes).’ || The semantic, idiolectal or dialectal relationship to *čaż:čażxʷ*-ám *id.* still needs to be established.

*s.lawíws, s.lawíws, lwíws* ‘woman’s dress’ || See *laqʷáž* for semantic comments.

*láwa?* M ‘sockeye.’ || The F gloss is *s.xʷa?s.*

— *n.láwʔ-aqʷ* (Unidentified kind of mushroom that grows when sockeye runs.)

*layám* ‘devil.’ || Borrowing from French *le diable.*

*láy* ‘rice.’ || Borrowing from English. The original term is *4ásam.*

*lúʔkʷaʔ* ‘grave-pole, gave-monument, statue (on grave).’

**k**

_ka, ka₇_ ‘obligation, expectancy’ (usually translates as ‘would,’ ‘should’):

-cukʷ*-u⁻⁴kán,ka tiʔ ‘I should finish that;’ ḷxúm,ka hamí

kʷu,ka̱n̓xʷ*-y-as,ka̱t ʷ ‘we should have a big car;’ xʷʔáź,ka ʔá.tíʔ

kʷasú,̱x̱íḻ-əm ‘you shouldn’t do that;’ xʷʔáź-as,ka ʔá.tíʔ  kʷasú,̱x̱íḻ-əm ‘I wish you wouldn’t do that;’ ka _⁴_ ʔáčx⁻n⁻an ʔi, nátxʷ⁻as, saw⁻⁴⁻an-x̱ít-kan̓,ka ní,táxʷ⁻as,ac,ša  ‘had I seen him yesterday, I would have asked him for his gun;’ ka _⁴_ s⁻a̱nc⁻ás s.núwa  ‘if I were you.’

*ki₇* (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⁻am* ki,smáñx₇,ša  ‘he was selling tobacco;’ *waʔ káx-xal ki, máxáž₇,ša*  ‘she is drying huckleberries.’) || See also *ʔi₇.*

*káp⁻an* ‘to tap/touch s.o. lightly (e.g., on the arm, to get attention), tr.’

— *ka.káp-s₇,a* *id.* as *káp⁻an* but apparently with an (as yet undetermined) lesser degree of control: ka.káp-s₇-tu̱n̓x⁻ás,a  ‘he tapped/touched me;’ ka.káp-s₇,a = wáʔ,ma₇ ka.káp-s₇,a  ‘tap/touch him’

v kap : ka(*?)p *sore, hurt:* ka(*?)p ʔi, n.s.ptínus⁻m₇,a  ‘my feelings are hurt.’

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— ka(si) p-áws-xán ‘to have sore knees (from kneeling).’
— n.ká(si) p-ánwas ‘not feeling well.’
— n.ká(si) p-áq ‘to be tired from sitting too long.’

kapt ‘cupboard.’ || Borrowing from English.
kápic ‘cabbage.’ || Borrowing from English.
— cánamän 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.’
— kapé<pu>h ‘little coat, light jacket.’

kárm-əm ‘to dig up edible roots, potatoes, vegetables, etc., intr.:’ wa?
  kárm-əm ʔiʔ miʔaʔ a, ti ʔaq-ʔaʔ-iʔ ʔuʔa ‘there were some black bears digging roots, a father and a mother with
  their cubs (literally, “their father and their mother”).’
— n.kárm-úlmäxʷ ‘to plough, work the land, dig it up; to shovel, clear
  land, work in a garden, intr.’
— n.kárm-úlmäxʷ-tən ‘tool used for plowing or digging.’

√kárm (1): n.kárm-xal, n.kárm-ən ‘to pick s.t. up, intr., tr.’ || Tentatively
  linked to PS *kərm ‘to carry (CS ‘on back’)’ in K37.
— n.kárm-slap ‘to gather firewood, intr.’
— n.kárm-c-am ‘to pick up food from the floor (like a child), intr.’
— n.kárm<ka>xal ‘to pick things up here and there, intr.’

√kárm (2): kárm-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.:’ kárm-án-as ti ʔum-n-án a ‘he disliked what I
  gave him;’ kárm-án-ci-m ka ‘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).

krús ‘Kinnikinnick Berry, Bearberry’ (the dried leaves of which were
  often mixed with tobacco and smoked), Arctostaphylos uva-ursi.
  || Cf. √krúsaxən.
— krús-əz ‘Kinnikinnick bush.’
— kərm:krús<əx>əz (Unidentified plant, the branches of which would be
boiled into a “tea” and drunk as medicine against excessive bleeding during menstruation.)

s.kírnut : See s.kírwat.

√kmúsañan : kam:kmú<м>sañan (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. krús.

√kárnxʷ : s.kármxʷ ‘stubbed, cut off, broken off.’
— kármxʷ-áka? ‘to have a hand missing.’
— n.kármxʷ-æq ‘to have one’s tail cut off, to have a missing tail.’
— n.kármxʷ-l-æq ‘pug-nosed.’
— kármxʷ-y-æq ‘car, truck.’ || The term refers to the old style cars, with high flat radiators (as in a T-Ford).

s.kírwat (also s.kírnut, an allegro-form) ‘Tiger Lily, Columbia Lily,’ Lilium Columbianum.

√kt (?): s.kt-iča? F ‘shirt.’ || The F gloss is s.ƛp-íʔən (√ƛəp (3)).
— kt-ičʔ-əm ‘to put on a shirt (on oneself).’
— kt-ičʔ-ən ‘to put on a shirt on s.o., tr.’

kíc-cal, kíc-iń ‘to lay s.t. down, intr., tr.’
— kíc-lax ‘to lay down (oneself).’
— n.kíc-lax-tən ‘lair (of deer).’
— s.kic ‘lying down.’ || See s.ƛp-iłap (√ƛəp (2)) for an example.
— ka.kíc-a (A) ‘to get laid up (when sick):’ ka.kíc-a.kʷúʔ a ‘he got laid up, I hear;’ (B) ‘to just touch the ground:’ ka.kíc-a.ƛu? ?á.ta? qʷíxʷ-łap.a ‘it just about touches the ground.’
— kíc=əc (A) ‘to get laid up;’ (B) ‘to land somewhere:’ ?á.ta? ƛ.kíc=c-əs ‘that is where it landed.’
— n.kíc-xal ‘to plant seeds, potatoes, vegetables, etc., intr.’
— n.kíc-ənk-áňxʷ ‘foundation.’

√kas (1): kás:ks-əm ‘kind of dark, not enough light:’ wáʔ.ƛu? kás:ks-əm ti.s.čákʷ-kať,a ‘our light is low; our lamp is not giving enough light.’

√kas (2): ka.ks-áp.a ‘to go far:’ ka.ks-áp-kan,a ?ayť ‘I went far’
(synonymous with ká(?a)w 4́cív”-an); plán-4ka4_âu? wa? ka.ks-ap-a 1-ti.púk”-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 4əx”_máy-s-an ʔi₇-k”-álus-a ‘how do you make baskets?;’ x”ʔaz k”as_zawát-n-as 4əs_kás 4əs_ʔ”ál ‘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” 4₇-máy-s-n-ax” ‘how did you fix it’ (literally, “what did you do to it when you fixed it?”); x”ʔáy_âu? ká.ti?
k”-s.kás-c-an ‘I did not do anything to him;’ kás-c-as ti_káh-s-a ‘what did he do to his car?’; wá?-4kax” kas-c, níť_âu? sás_źúm ʔi₇.k”-ús-taš-sw-a ‘what do you do to your eyes to make them so big?’

— kás-làx ‘to do s.t. how?, intr.:’ kas-làx-ká4_4₃-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” ‘how did you go (get there)?;’ s.kás-kax”_k4 ‘how are you going?;’ s.kás-kax”_k4 ‘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”_k4 ‘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”ʔit ʔiₛ.kísam-s-a s.Alec ‘Alec has a lot of food stored away;’ n.s.kísam-a ‘behind me, at the back of my house;’ s.kísam-sw-a ‘behind you, at the back of your house.’

— kás:kís-əm (A) ‘to go through the back;’ (B) ‘to sleep close to a wall’ (in latter meaning opposite of kaw:káw).

— kís-əm-q-álc ‘back of house.’

s.kásan ‘messenger.’ s.núwa ?ay4 k”u_huỳ,s.kásan ‘you will be the messenger, the one who does the job.’ || CSLT *kás ‘to send (a person)’ (K221).

— ksn-am, ksn-an ‘to send s.o. on an errand, intr., tr.:’ wá? k”u? ká.ti?
ta_s.cicáʔ, a; “śímaʔ, qaʔ ?a,cʔá, símaʔ ?a,cʔá, húyü-4kan ksn-án-ci-
n,” cúnš k’w̃u? ta’s.cicáʔ̗ a; ḱu? s.niʔ-c ʔay̗ s.ksn-ánaς, s.qʷá̱ʔ-n- as ʔay̗ ta’s.cicáʔ̗ a k”u.huμ’ s.zá̱-tən-s 4.cíxʷ-as ʔá.k”u? ʔúxʷaí, ḱa.ksi.ʔístkn-a, ḱa.ksi.s.la.líʔdtən-s 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.kásənkanm ‘illegitimate child, bastard’ (in latter meaning also used as a scolding term). || CSLT s-kanakam ‘illegitimate child’ (K224).

√kaslaq : kā<kl>slaq ‘field mouse’ (a little bigger than púʔyax̱; also has a shorter tail).

kswal (*) ‘box lunch, provisions for a trip.’

√kn (?): kən:kən-cút ‘to take one’s time.’ || Cf. √kin.

√kən : kən=ən ‘to get bumped.’ || PS *kən ‘to touch, hold, keep steady’ (K37).
— kən=n̄-álqʷ ‘to bump into a large object (e.g., car bumping into another car, a house, stump or tree).’
— n.kən=n̄-əqs ‘to bump one’s nose.’
— kən=n̄-ákə? ‘to bump one’s hand.’
— kən=n̄-ákʔ̗-am, kən=n̄-ákə?-mín ‘to beat s.o., intr., tr.:’ papt
   k”as.kən=n̄-ákʔ̗-am ‘he is always beating people;’ kən=n̄-ákʔ̗-mín-as ti.səmʔán-səm-a ‘he beat his wife.’

kən, ‘around, via:’ kən, ti.čítxʷ-a ‘around the house, via the house.’

√kən (1): kán-am ‘to can s.t., put it in cans, intr.’ || Borrowing from English.

√kən (2): ‘what, whether, how?:’ kán-əm (A) ‘to do what, to be in what state, to do how?:’ kaxʷ kán-əm ‘what are you doing?; how are things?, what are you up to?’ (standard greeting, usually shortened to kán-əm); kán-əm+xkán, k4 ‘what will I do?;’ x”ʔáyʔ̗ ḱu?
   k”as.zəwat-n-í-tas təs.tiʔ,kán-əm, qʷ núxʷ ʔ̗ ḱu? ‘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.qʷacáʔ-wit ‘why are they going?;’ kán-əm su.qlîl ‘why are you mad?;’ tay, s.kalú<laʔ, kán-əm səs.ʔxúm
? i n k’wá-ú-s-tháš-s w-a ‘hey, Owl, why are your eyes so big?’ || Cf. kas.

— s.kán ‘is it the case that . . . ?’ (comparable to Russian li or Polish czy):’
   s.kán k”wá.s’éiq-i ‘did they come?’; ka [4] s.kán-as k”wá.s.huú-s .éiq ‘he
   might come;’ kán-as qa?’ ma+ k”wá.s’ .éiq-s ‘I wonder whether he
   will come.’ || The function of s.kán seems to be almost identical
   to that of .ha, although s.kán might hint at a greater degree of
   puzzlement (‘I wonder if . . . ’).

— s.kán:kán (A) ‘to be of what size, of what amount?:’ s.kán:kán
   k”wá.s.xiń-s k”wá.asu.s.x’ .ák ‘how long have you been awake?’;
   s.kán:kán k”wá.s.ká:káw-s k”wá.s.mát-q-su ‘how far did you walk?’;
   (B) ‘at all, even’ (with x”waz ‘not,’ see qa4mín for an example).

— s.kán:kán-s ‘to make it how much?, to ask what price for it?, tr.:
   s.kán:kán-s-kax’w ti .k”wálus-cw-a ‘how much are you asking for
   your basket?’

— kán-m-as-as ‘when?:’ kán-m-as-áš .ka+ .éiq-ax’w ‘when will you come?’;
   kán-m-as-áš .ka+ .nás-ax’w ‘when will you go?’; kán-m-as-áš .ka
   .éiq-as ‘I wonder when he came, I don’t know when he came;’
   kán-m-as-áš .ka+ .húž-as .éiq ‘I wonder when he will come.’

√kan (3): kán-úm-t ‘to notice, intr.’

— kán-ún ‘to notice s.t., tr.’

√kin (1): s.kin ‘to go slow:’ s.kín-4káx’w .áu? ‘go slow!’

— s.kán:kín ‘to go slow, be slow:’ s.kán:kín 4ás .pump ‘he is pumping
   slowly’ (punning on Lillooet pāmp ‘fast’).

— s.kán:kín-s ‘to go easy on s.o., tr.’ s.kán:kín-s-túmx, ?ápa? ‘go easy on
   me, ?ápa?’.

— s.kán:kín-c ‘to talk low, to whisper’ (synonymous with s.ká<kk’>p-áq).

— kán:kín-c-arí ‘to calm down (oneself).’

— kán:kín-c-an ‘to calm s.o. down, tr.’

— s.kín-atq’wá ‘slow water.’

√kin (2) (Meaning unclear, recorded only in combination with -qs ‘nose,
   point’): kín-qs-arí ‘to aim, take aim, intr.’ (largely synonymous
   with k”wíl-qs-arí).

— kín-qs-xit ‘to aim at s.o., s.t.’ (largely synonymous with k”wíl-qs-xit):
I aimed at the deer.\(\sqrt{knap} \)\( (\_k4\text{ when unstressed}) \) ‘remote future, future possibility:’

\( q\text{ll}-\text{in}-\text{ch}-\text{as},k\_4\_\text{tu} \) ‘he might get mad at you;’ \( k\_\text{a}-\text{p}\_\text{a},k\_4\_\text{a} \) ‘he might sober up;’ \( ?a\text{c}x\_\text{en}-\text{ch}-\text{an},k\_4\_\text{mu}t\_\text{a} \) ‘I shall see you again’ (used as equivalent of ‘see you later!’); \( \text{x}\_\text{a}l\_\text{en}-\text{c}-\text{as},k\_4\_\text{ti}\_\text{s.q}\text{a}\text{xa}?-\text{l}\_\text{ap}\_\text{a} \) ‘your dog might bite me.’

\( \sqrt{k\_4} \) (1): \( k\_\text{a}\_4\_\text{a} \) ‘to take s.t. off, apart, tr.:’ \( \text{h}\_\text{u}\_\text{z},k\_\text{u}\_\text{t} \) \( k\_4\_\text{p}\_\text{w}\_\text{it} \) ‘they are going to separate, I hear;’ \( \text{l}\_\text{an}\_\text{w}\_\text{a} \) \( k\_4\_\text{p}\_\text{w}\_\text{it} \) ‘they split up already.’ || Cf. \( k\_4\_\text{a}\_\text{w}\_\text{s} \) ‘split in half.’

\( k\_4\_\text{a}\_\text{w}\_\text{s} \) ‘split up (couple):’ \( \text{h}\_\text{u}\_\text{z},k\_\text{u}\_\text{w} \) \( k\_4\_\text{p}\_\text{w}\_\text{it} \) ‘they got parted, I hear;’ \( \text{h}\_\text{u}\_\text{z},k\_\text{w}\_\text{u}\_\text{t} \) \( k\_4\_\text{a}\_\text{w}\_\text{s} \) ‘they are going to split up.’ || When referring to a couple, \( k\_4\_\text{a}\_\text{w}\_\text{s} \) is synonymous with \( k\_4\_\text{p} \).

\( k\_4\_\text{a}\_\text{w}\_\text{s}\_\text{en} \) (A) ‘to divide things up (e.g., cups), tr.;’ (B) ‘to split up a couple, tr.’

\( k\_\text{a}-k\_4\_\text{a} \) ‘to divide it all up, tr.’ See \( n.m\text{ik}\_\text{m}\_\text{en} \) for an example.

\( k\_4\_\text{a}\_\text{w}\_\text{s}\_\text{atq}\_\text{w}\_\text{am} \) ‘to split (water):’ \( k\_4\_\text{a}\_\text{w}\_\text{s}\_\text{atq}\_\text{w}\_\text{a}\_\text{m} \) ‘the water splits.’

\( k\_4\_\text{a}\_\text{w}\_\text{s}\_\text{atq}\_\text{x}\_\text{w} \) ‘forks in river.’

\( k\_4\_\text{a}\_\text{w}\_\text{s}\_\text{ilx} \) ‘to fork off (trail, road), to separate (itself).’

\( k\_4\_\text{ilx} \) ‘to quit (doing s.t.), to move over.’

\( k\_4\_\text{ik}\_\text{an} \), \( s.k\_4\_\text{ik}\_\text{an} \) ‘fat from back of beef or deer.’

\( k\_\text{a}-p\_\text{a}k\_\text{a}?-\text{min} \) ‘to miss s.t. when trying to catch it, tr.’

\( k\_4\_\text{ak}\_\text{am} \) ‘to let go off s.t. (also refers to heavy rain or snow), intr.:’

\( k\_4\_\text{ak}\_\text{am} \) ‘the snow is really coming down;’ \( k\_4\_\text{a} \)
ák?-am ʔayə tiʔ kiʔisʔ a ‘the rain is really coming down.’
— kʷ-ákʔ-ʔ mín ‘to let go of s.t., (also refers to heavy snow), tr.:’ kʷ-ákʔ-ʔ mín-as kʷ”uʔ látiʔ tiʔ sʔqawc-a xʷiʔ ák, ka ‘she let go of what turned out to be a potato [instead of the mouse she thought she had caught];’ kʷ-ákʔ-ʔ mín-as tiʔ máqʔ a ‘the snow is really coming down.’
— kʷ-ákʔ-ʔ xit ‘to let go of s.t. for s.o., tr.’ See kʷ”ʔ-qs-xit for an example.
— kʷ-ᵘʔwát ‘to castrate an animal, intr.’
— kʷ-álc-əm (A) ‘to unload a gun, intr.;’ (B) ‘to turn over rocks, looking for ants, intr.’
— n.kʷ-ánk-ən ‘to take red wood out of pkʷ”-až, tr.’
— kʷ-álk-ən ‘to take a packsack off, tr.’
— n.kə-ʔ kʷ-áʔm ‘to take off a saddle, intr.’
— kə-qs-áʔm ‘to take a bottle off one’s mouth, intr.’
— kə-qs-áʔ (A) ‘to take the tip off s.t., tr.;’ (B) ‘to wean (mostly cattle or horses, but also people), tr.’

√kəʕ (Allomorph of kaʔas before stressed suffixes.)
kaʔas ‘three.’ || PS *kaʔas ‘three’ (K37).
— n.kaʔkaʔas ‘three people.’ See pák<paʔ for an example.
— kaʔá<4>á ‘three animals.’
— n.kaʔá<4>s-ʔaq” ‘three eggs.’
— kaʔ-qiʔn ‘three year old buck.’
— kaʔ-á<4>qaʔ ‘three-point buck, three year old buck.’
— kaʔ-úʔ-wiʔ ‘three bottles, canoes, cars, wagons.’
— kaʔ-áʔq” ‘three sticks.’
— kaʔ-áʔsqət ‘Wednesday.’
√kəl ‘area, spot:’ n.kl-ʔus ‘front, area in front of s.t.:’ n.kl-ʔus-c’a tiʔ cítx”a
‘in front of the house.’
— n.kəlkl-ʔus ‘to go in front of the houses:’ n.kəlkl-ʔus-kən kəl ‘I will go right in front of the houses.’
— kəl-ʔq ‘to back up.’
√kəl : kaʔáʔ-s-a ‘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 kaʔáʔ-s-as a ‘he caught sight of it’).
— **ka.kál-min-a** ‘to look at, cast a glance at s.t., tr.’  
  xʷʔáyƛ́u?  
  kʷ, s.ka.kál-min-c-ás-a  ‘he never even looked at me.’ (The presence of n rather than expected ń in -min may be a misrecording.)

— **n.ká-an?-min** ‘to keep an eye on s.t., tr.:’  
  n.ká-an?-mín-c-as  ‘he keeps an eye on me.’

**kál-an** ‘to chase s.o., s.t., tr.:’  
  wa?  kál-n-as ti.púʔyaxʷ-a  ‘he is chasing the mouse;’  
  wa?  kál-n-as ti.s.qáxʔa ti.máw.a  ‘the dog is chasing the cat;’  
  s.tám ti.waʔ.kál-as ti.máw.a  ‘what is the cat chasing?;’  
  s.tám  kʷu.waʔ.kál-an-tálí ti.púʔyaxʷ-a  ‘what is chasing the mouse?’ || PS *kal ‘to go after, follow, chase’ (K36). Cf. kalál.

— **kał.kál-an** ‘to chase and try to catch s.o., tr.’

— **n.kál-im**, **n.kál-an** ‘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<ka>í-xal**, **n.ká<ka>í-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-xan** ‘to follow tracks, intr.’

— **n.kál-c-xal** ‘to repeat s.o., intr.’

— **n.kál-c-ań (A)** ‘to repeat s.o., tr.:’  
  n.kál-c-áń-c-kaxʷ  ‘you repeat after me!’  
  (B) ‘to pay the witness at a name-giving ceremony, tr.’

— **n.kál-c-s** ‘to repeat after s.o., tr’ (largely synonymous with **n.kál-c-ań**):
  n.kál-c-s-túmx-kaxʷ  ‘you repeat after me!’

**vákíl**  
  ki(?)<ka>í ‘unwilling to do s.t.:’  
  áák.kʷu? ká.taʔ, xáʔ-s.ʔ aʔ.ʔu-na  
  ti.q”úʔ-a; súxʷ”ast, ʔúq”aʔ, áak mútaʔ  
  xáƛʷ-äm; wáʔ.ʔu? ʔá.tíʔ xíl-  
  ań, niʕ.ʔa? s.kí(?)<ka>í-s kʷas.xáƛʷ-äm  ‘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>í-ú4** ‘lazy, always unwilling to do things.’

**vákíl** (Meaning unclear, only found in combination with -us ‘face’ or -qs ‘nose’):  
  ka.kíl-us-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.kíl-us-kán.a ?ay† ‘I was at wit’s end (with pain or shame).’

— kíl-us-am ‘to feel very bad about s.t., intr.:’ kíl-us-ǝm-ǝ+kán.k† ?ay† đ.xáň-s ti.n.káh.a ‘I will feel very bad if he wrecks my car;

wáʔ. maš kíl-us-ǝm (virtually untranslatable, said to a child when it wants to cry, probably something like ‘go ahead and give in to your grief’); wáʔ. ɬuʔ. waʔ kíl-us-ǝm, xʷʔaz kʷas.ka.ʔilal.ɐ ‘he is at wit’s end so bad, he cannot even cry.’

— kí(?).í-ús ‘to get really embarrassed or hurt.’

— kíl-qs-ǝm, kíl-qs-mi'n ‘to snub s.o., to “wrinkle one’s nose at s.o.” intr., tr.’

√kaláp (?): n.s.kaláp-tǝn (*) ‘village.’

n.kalám ‘(to observe) Lent.’ || Borrowing from French le carême.

kálíc ‘carrots.’ || Borrowing from English.

— kálíc-úpzaʔ ‘Pineapple Weed,’ Matricaria matricarioides.

klísmas ‘Christmas.’ || Borrowing from English.

kálen ‘candle.’ || Borrowing from English.

kalál ‘soon.’ || Cf. kál-ǝn.

— ɬ.kalál-as ‘after a while.’

kálk-ǝn ‘to delouse s.o., an animal, tr.’ || PS *kalk ‘to delouse’ (K36).

— kálk-tǝn ‘louse comb.’


kłáxʷ ‘muskrat.’ || PS *kálaxʷ ‘muskrat’ (K36).

— kǝkłáxʷ ‘muskrat, muskrats.’ || The initial reduplication indicates plurality in some idiolects. However, in other idiolects, kǝkłáxʷ is used as the general gloss for ‘muskrat,’ without implication of plurality.

— kláxʷ-ǝm, kǝkłáxʷ-ǝm ‘to trap muskrats, intr.’

√kàlax: kǝl:kláx M ‘to thunder:’ waʔ kǝl:kláx ‘it is thundering.’ || The F gloss is kǝn:knáp.

— s.kâl:kłéx ‘thunder.’
káíwat ‘medicine.’ See qʷnuχʷ for an example. || káíwat is used in both M and F, while málámən is largely limited to F.

— káíwat-á₄xʷ ‘drug store.’ || A neologism. Traditionally, the suffix -a₄xʷ only occurs after verbs, not nouns.

— n.káíwat-á₁-ús-tan ‘eye-medicine.’

s.kláwckza? ‘cone of pine or fir’ (synonymous with s.čək-qi̱n). || For the sequence ckza? cf. -alckza? ‘leaf.’

kálwíl ‘to barbecue tree-moss, intr.’

kála? (A) ‘first:’ níɬ̓ ťiʔ kála? sáqʷupliant Lcʔa Lillooet a kʷu.s.mú₄ac, Harry Carey ta sámʔám-s.a ‘that was the first halfbreed woman here in Lillooet, Harry Carey’s wife;’ níɬ̓ ťiɬ kála? x̱li̓ ť-n-as, ?izá-wna ?í.s.ʔíxʷ-úlm̓ axʷ-a ‘those were the first ones he invited, those strangers;’ (B) ‘very, really:’ wáʔ-4kaxʷ Áuʔ zəwát-ən ?iɬ qʷəl̕ i̓ təɬ-a, kála? qi̓ x ‘you know what pitch is, it is really hard;’ kála? ḥāma ciʔən ‘a really good chicken,’ kəlaʔ-4kán Áuʔ ?əl̕-əm ‘I am really sick;’ (C) ‘to go ahead:’ kála? ?á.təʔ ‘go ahead!’; núw-əs kʷu.ƛ̕ a ‘you go ahead!’; kəlaʔ-4káxʷ ‘you go ahead!’; (D) ‘before’ (kála? in meaning (A), but followed by factualized kʷ-constructions): kála? kʷ.ʔxʷˈák-i 4əl̕ wi s.nu-lá?p ‘they were awake before you folks;’ kála? kʷ.čúkʷ-kaɬ4 4əl̕ wi s.níɬ ‘we were finished before them.’

— s.kálaʔ-s (usually abbreviated to kálaʔ-s) ‘before:’ ?úqʷʔ-ən-s cʔa kálaʔ-s 4əl kʷ.ʔs.ʔəɬ-əm-su ‘drink this before you get sick;’ hùy-4kən cúkʷ-ún cʔa kálaʔ-s 4əl kʷ.ən.s.ƛ̕ ák ‘I am going to finish this before I go;’ ?ačx-ən-ci-4kən kʷ ť a kálaʔ-s 4əl kʷ.ən.s.ƛ̕ ák ?iʔʔʔʷəs ‘I’ll see you before I go fishing.’

— s.ká:kləʔ ‘ancestors.’

— s.kəl:kə̱k>la? ‘elders; oldtimers; ancestors.’ || The stress-pattern indicates that this is a CVC-reduplication of an unattested simplex s.kə̱k>la?, rather than C-reduplication of s.ká:kləʔ.

— s.kə̱k>kaʔ?əmχ ‘older relative, oldest in the family’ (opposite of sʔəl̕áʔ<ˈnaʔ): s.kə̱k>kaʔ?əmχ-kan (synonymous with sʔəncə a ti s.kə̱k>kaʔ?əmχ a) ‘I am the oldest in the family;’ ti s.kə̱k>kaʔ?əmχə n.s.qayxʷ ‘my oldest brother’ (woman speaking).
— s.káʔ-áqs, s.káʔ-áqs-tán, káʔ-áqs-tán, n.káʔ-áqs-tán ‘leader, band councillor.’

s.kálú<la>x “Great Horned Owl,” *Bubo virginianus*: xʷʔá̱z-as
  kʷ’asuʔ, káʔ-tákʷ-a, niʔ, ḥuʔ n.s.huʔxlít-ən ta s.kálú<la>xʔ-a, cʔ-as-min-
  cíh-as.kx ta s.kálú<la>xʔ-a ‘if you don’t hush, I will call the Owl, the Owl will come for you.’ See n.kʷ’á̱-ús-tənʔ ‘eye,’ ʕ/laqʷ ‘to tear, pry open,’ and ?əmʔ:ʔímnʔ-am ‘to make animal noise’ for additional examples. || Cf. Thompson kə:kel-uleʔ, s.kel-uleʔ (ʔ/kel ‘to follow,’ -uleʔ ‘deer (?)’), Thompson and Thompson 1996:1063. While the Lillooet form suggests reduplication (from an otherwise unattested root *kâlu?), it may also have been borrowed in its full form from Thompson.

— kálú<la>xʔ-á̱c-aʔní ‘to hoot, like owl (also persons, to indicate that one has found game).’

kəkni ‘Kokane salmon.’ xʷʔít ?i.kəkniʔ-a ‘there is lots of Kokanees.’
  || PS *kanaxʷ ‘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).

kəkwəlxáž (*) ‘indolent.’ || Possibly contains the suffixes -ilx (in its unstressed allomorph) and -á̱z ‘playingly.’

kíka? (Respectful and affectionate form of address to a woman, comparable to ‘dear,’ but often untranslatable): síməʔ. ḥuʔ, kíkaʔ ‘come here, kíkaʔ?’ kán-am, kíkaʔ ‘what is the matter, my dear?’
  || PS *kay(-aʔ) ‘grandmother’ (K39). See also ʔ/kix (1).

— s.kíkaʔ ‘girl, (young) woman’ (term of endearment; used as argument in sentences, rather than as form of address): xʷʔít wiʔ,s.kíkaʔ ‘lots of girls’ (referring to girls taking part in a communal dance; line from a dancing song); waʔ lca kʷ’x,s.kíkaʔ ‘here is my little girl.’
  || As the examples show, this word combines with the articles kʷʔ and wiʔ, which typically combine with proper nouns.

n.kakwúsant, n.kakwúsnat ‘star.’ || PS *kʷusən ‘star’ (K47).

ʔ/kax : kàx:kax ‘older sister.’ || See ʔ/kix (1) for etymological comments.

ʔ/kix (1): s.kíx:zaʔ ‘mother.’ See kám-am and ʕ/wúʔt for examples. || PS
*kix(-ʔa?) ‘mother, elder sister’ (K39, who also lists Lillooet káx:kox ‘older sister’ under the PS root and refers to PS *kay(-ʔa?) ‘grandmother,’ for which see also Lillooet kíka?).

— s.kix-əzʔ-úʕ ‘stepmother.’


\sqrt{\text{kəx}}m ‘to walk along s.t.’ (recorded only in unstressed derivations, and often in the shape kəx:): kəx:m-ákst, kəx:m-akst ‘branch, limb of a tree.’

— kəx:kəx:m-ákst ‘many branches.’

— n.kəx:m-ákst-la-qiʔ ‘stupid person, knothead.’

— n.kəx:m-ákst-łaqʷ (A) ‘to walk on a log;’ (B) A species of berry, tentatively identified as Stink Currant, Greyberry, Ribes ? \textit{bracteosum}.

— n.kəx:m-ákst-laqʷ-áż Stink Currant (Greyberry) bush.

— n.kəx:m-ikwac, n.kəx:m-ikwac ‘to walk on the ice on a river or lake.’

\sqrt{\text{kəx}}ʷ ‘to get bruised.’

— kəxʷ-ʔp-úʕ ‘to bruise one’s eye, to get a black eye.’

— ka.n.kəxʷ-ál-ús.a ‘to get a black eye (suddenly).’

— káxʷ: kxʷ-əm ‘dark blue, purplish blue.’

— kəxʷ: kxʷ-əm-mínst ‘blue (lighter than káxʷ: kxʷ-əm).’

kxʷ\text{\textit{ans}}, n.kxʷ\text{\textit{ans}} (Unidentified type of small owl, announces an imminent death’ (“ghost owl’). It is most likely the Saw-whet Owl, \textit{Aegolius acadicus}, which is the most common small owl around Lillooet and Mount Currie.) || The form kxʷ\text{\textit{ans}} was recorded by Davis for M, while n.kxʷ\text{\textit{ans}} was recorded by Van Eijk and Davis for F.

\sqrt{\text{kix}}: ki(ʔ)?x ‘cranky (child), fussing (because it wants attention or is sick).’

— s.kix- Cah, kíx-c-əm ‘to baby oneself, to think one is helpless in everything.’

\sqrt{\text{kəx}}ʷ ‘tapping sound:’ ka.káxʷ-ə ‘to make a tapping sound (e.g., cane on hard surface).’ || Cf. \sqrt{\text{kix}}ʷ.

— kəxʷ: kəxʷ: káxʷ ‘rattling or tapping sound (e.g., when chain on a tire
crackling sound of s.t. frying (e.g., grease), or of pitch burning.' || Cf. \( \sqrt{\text{k}a\text{x}} \).\n
\( \sqrt{\text{k}i\text{x}} \) (*) (Meaning unknown, recorded only in ka.\( \sqrt{\text{k}i\text{x}} \)-us.\( a \) ‘to be upset, troubled, sad (e.g., about lost money).’ Possibly a misrecording of ka.\( k\text{l} \)-us.\( a \), but cf. \( p\text{i}l\text{-xal} \) and \( p\text{i}l\text{-ín} \) for a similar \( l \sim ñ \) pair.\n
s.ki\( ñ \) (*) ‘wife, girlfriend; kept woman (?):’

Owl had already set out hunting, looking for rabbits and everything else that used to bring, grouse, squirrels, he brought them to his s.ki\( ñ \), that is what he used to call her, s.ki\( ñ \); whatever that is, I don’t know what a s.ki\( ñ \) is;\n
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.ki\( ñ \), that is what he used to call her, s.ki\( ñ \); whatever that is, I don’t know what a s.ki\( ñ \) is;\n
and my grandmother did not tell me what a s.ki\( ñ \) 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 LaRochelle.) See hála-xit for an additional example.

káh-\( ñ \) ‘to open s.t. a little bit, tr.’ || PIS *kah *ka? ‘to open’ (K164).

\begin{itemize}
\item káh-q\( ñ \)-áñ ‘to open a lid, tr.’
\item káh-c-áñ ‘to open one’s mouth.’
\item n.káh-c-áñ ‘to open a door a little bit, tr.’
\item kh-álc-\( ñ \) ‘to pry a rock, intr.’
\end{itemize}

kâh ‘car, train.’ || Borrowing from English.’

\begin{itemize}
\item káh-\( ñ \) (A) ‘to go by car, intr.;’ (B) ‘to meet the train, intr.’
\item n.káh-\( ñ \)-\( ñ \)‘railroad track.’
\item n.káh:k\( ñ \)-\( ñ \) ‘to walk along the railroad track.’
\end{itemize}

\( \sqrt{\text{k}w} \) (?): kw-álc\( ñ \)a? ‘acorn.’ || See kaw-álk\( ñ \)a? for comments.

k\( ñ \)w-x\( ñ \)l, k\( ñ \)w-\( ñ \) ‘to clear land, intr., tr.’

\begin{itemize}
\item s.k\( ñ \)w ‘clearing, cleared land.’
\item k\( ñ \)w:k\( ñ \)-\( ñ \) ‘area in forest with no underbrush.’
\item na.k\( ñ \)w ‘area in forest with no underbrush.’ || Possibly an irregular
amalgam of \( \text{náláw} \) and \( \text{s.kəw} \).

\( \sqrt{\text{kaw}} \) (1): \( \text{s.kəw} \) ‘woman’s sister-in-law (husband’s sister; woman’s brother’s wife).’ || PS \( \text{ka} \) ‘relative through marriage (mostly of, to or through female)’ (K38).

\( \sqrt{\text{kaw}} \) (2) ‘away:’ \( \text{káw-ləx} \) ‘to move away on land.’ || PS \( \text{ka} \) ‘down, downhill area (beach, lakeshore),’ PS \( \text{ka} \) ‘far (out on the water/prairie)’ (K39, who lists Lillooet \( \text{kəw:ka} \) ‘lakeshore’ under \( \text{ka} \), although that item does not occur in that meaning in my corpus (but see \( \text{kəw:ka} \) below), and states that a connection between \( \text{ka} \) and \( \text{ka} \) is quite possible.

- \( \text{n.káw-ləx} \) ‘to move away on or in the water (swimming or in a boat or canoe); to set off from the shore.’
- \( \text{ka:ka} \) ‘sleep away from a wall’ (opposite of \( \text{ka:ski̇:əm} \)). || See comment under \( \text{káw-ləx} \) above.
- \( \text{ka} \) ‘to come apart from s.t. (e.g., joints, or extension coming away from the main structure).’
- \( \text{ká(ʔə)ʷ} \) ‘to go far away on land.’
- \( \text{ká(ʔə)w} \) ‘to go a bit farther.’
- \( \text{n.ká(ʔə)w} \) ‘to go far away on or in the water.’
- \( \text{n.ka} \) ‘to move away on water (but not as far as \( \text{n.ká(ʔə)w} \)).’
  - \( \text{n.ka} \) ‘go out further!’
- \( \text{ka} \) ‘far away.’ See \( \text{pu} \) for an example.
- \( \text{na:ka} \) ‘wide (of water); far from shore to shore.’ See \( \text{sa} \) for an example.
- \( \text{sa} \) (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. \( \text{s.a} \) (next item).
- \( \text{sa} \) ‘giant from way back.’ || Cf. preceding item. The exact semantic and formal relationship between \( \text{sa} \) and \( \text{sa} \) remains to be firmly established.

\( \sqrt{\text{kaw}} \) (3): \( \text{káw:ka} \) ‘Big Sagebrush,’ \( \text{Artemisia tridentata} \). || Cf. \( \text{s.káʔəw} \)
‘berries of Sitka Mountain-ash,’ and kaw-áłckza? ‘Yarrow’ (√kaw (4)).

√kaw (4) (?): kaw-áłckza? ‘Yarrow (?)’ || Cf. kw-áłckza? ‘acorn.’ The exact semantic and formal relationship between kaw-áłckza? and kw-áłckza?, and between kaw-áłckza? and qačyuʔ-áʔ> təp (see there), remains to be firmly established.


√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+qáxəʔ came into use.

s.kiy'amx F ‘porcupine.’ || CSLT *s-kaʔa-mx ‘porcupine’ (K225, although this word alphabetically belongs on p. 224). The M gloss is kíwá:kíwá.

s.kázk (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.ké<k>za? ‘a little bit proud.’

√káza? (2): ká<k>za? ‘to lie, tell a lie.’
— ká<k>za?-án ‘to lie to s.o., tr.:’ ka<k>za?-án-c-as ‘he lied to me.’
— ká<k>za?-mín ‘to lie about s.o., tr.:’ wáʔ kú<k>py₃, wáʔ tiʔ a[s].s.kúʔúza? ta_s.qáyx₃ a; niʔ kúʔ, kátiʔ sas.cíx₃ ka<k>za?-mín-a ta_s.qá-c-Za?-s a kíwás.xálaʔ-c-árm kátiʔ ki_s.tárm 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.’
— k̀<k>za?-nún, kəza?-nún, kàzʔa-nún ‘to doubt s.o., tr.’

n.ka? (A) ‘(to be) where?:’ n.ka? ni máw₃ a ‘where is the cat?;’ n.ka? kíw_u-cúwaʔ-s s.Alec cas-p-íčaʔ ‘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.ka? ʧ·nás-axʷ ‘where are you going?’; n.ká?-tu? ni máw.a ‘where did the cat go?’; n.ca?-as.ká cará tu? ʔay4 ni púʔyaxʷ a ‘the mouse must have run off somewhere.’

— ?əl.an.ká? ‘(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 [ʔə.]n.ka? (n.ka? (B)).

tu? ‘again, one more time; for a while’: núwa tu? kʷu.zaxn-áy4 ‘it’s your turn to carry the baby (on your back);’ húy-4kan tu? cukʷ ‘I am going to quit for a while;’ n.Aákʷ-xt[t]-c tu? ‘pour me another one!’

tu? 硗 (* ‘young person.’

s.kaʔəw ‘berries of Sitka Mountain-ash.’ || Cf. kaw:kəw (√kaw (3)) and kaw-áckza? (√kaw (4)).

— tu?w-áʔ ‘Sitka Mountain-ash,’ Sorbus sitchensis.

k

√k (?): s.kʷ áp-qaʔ ‘back of head.’ || Cf. s.kz-áp-qaʔ. The root k in s.kʷ-áp-qaʔ is possibly a remnant of √kaʔ to stop at s.t.’ The word may also be a borrowing from Shuswap s-kep-qaʔ ‘head,’ Kuipers 1974:212.

ʔə, ka ‘possibility, surmise.’ wáʔʔə, ka lá. tǐʔ ʔəs.cítxʷ tí s.kx-zaʔ-sə

ʔə yáqʔə ‘I guess the mother of the woman had a house there;’ sáməʔə, ka kʷu.ə.sqw ál-əntáli ‘it must have been a white man who told her;’ xʷʔáz.ʔa kʷas.xʔit kʷə.s.tarən.táʔə təʔrəʔ ‘apparently he was not wearing too many clothes;’ xʷʔáy.ʔuʔ kʷə.s.kátəkʷ a,
s.tarən-əs.kə.maʔ kʷə.ʔiləl-mín-as tə.s.kʷuʔkʷəmtə a,
tə.s.məkəməʔ+əcə ‘whatever the little girl was crying for, she would not hush;’ xʷʔáz kʷə.s.zəwət-n-íʔəs 4.s.wáʔ-əsʔiʔ kʷə.uʔusʔ[-s]-təliʔ, ka.4.sámʔ-əs, ka.4.s.tarən-əs ‘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 ʔə (ka,) shares the idea of ‘conjecture’ with ən. However, ʔə
refers only to a possibility, while _aŋ_ refers to an almost inevitable conclusion, as is shown by the following two examples: wáʔ khá kʷzús-əm ‘he must be at work (which is why he is not here);’ wáʔ-as aŋ kʷzús-əm ‘it looks like he is working.’ See also khá ma4.

 khá ma4 ‘but’ (generally introduces information that is contradictory to what has been said about something else, as in Russian a): nu(ʔ)qʷ-ám škʷún-sə_a, khá ma4 ?iʔ钠 tàtxʷ-as kělaʔ, ḥuʔ? ḥəʔ ‘it is warming up today, but yesterday it was really cold;’ tákəm, ḥuʔ?
s.wat waʔ zəwat-ən-c- ál-it-as kʷ∧nswa_n. kyáp, khá ma4 xʷʔaz snúwa kʷasu_n. kyáp ‘everybody knows that I am a coyote, but you are not a coyote.’ || The constituent khá is interpreted as a full word variant of khá but the entire form khá ma4 could also be monomorphemic kémə4, cf. PS *ki/aməl ‘almost, near’ and Shuswap kémə4 ‘but, only’ (K41, who also suggests a link to PS *kih ‘near’). khápəl ‘sinker, weight on fishline.’ || Also recorded khápəl (probably a misrecording, cf. Shuswap x-ḵəp-ēṣtn ‘sinker line on dragnet’ (Kuipers 1974:212), with non-glottalized p).

 kêpíłus ‘stem of pipe, cigarette holder.’ || Variant of ḥəkilúš.

 kêpšʷ-xál, kêpšʷ-ān ‘to make a hole in or through s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS *ḵəpšʷ ‘to break, crush, gouge out’ (K42).

 — s.ḵəpšʷ ‘hole’ (synonymous with s.ḵətq).

 — ka.ḵpásʷ-a ‘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.ḵt̓ təq_a).

 — ḥəpšʷ-ḵəpšʷ-ālxʷ’lłus ‘to have little holes (e.g., a biscuit).’

 — s.ḵəpšʷ-əc ‘hole, mouth of cave or cavity, mouse hole.’

 kêpš-xál ‘to knock, intr.’

 — ka.ḵpásǎ a ‘to make a single knocking sound (e.g., a pencil falling on the floor).’

 — kêpə=pə>x ‘to make a continous knocking sound (e.g., hailstones hitting a roof).’

 — kêpš-ús-xal ‘to knock on a window when s.o. goes by, intr.’

 ḥəp ‘soft, low (of sound):’ ḥəp:ḵáp-c ‘to talk low, to whisper.’
— s.ká<k>þ-əc, ká<k>þ-əc id. as káp:káp-c.
— s.ká<k>þ-əc-míň ‘to whisper to s.o., tr.:’ s.ka<k>þ-əc-míň-a+kaw
    ti,ñá<h>ñ-x”a?sw-a ‘you whisper to your sweetheart.’
— káp:káp-xən to walk softly.’
— s.ka<k>þ-xən id. as káp:káp-xən.
kipîň ‘to hold s.t. with tweezers or tongs, tr.’ || PS *kip ‘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.’
— káp:kíp-al-ús-am ‘to squint one’s eyes.’
— káp:ká<k>þ-al-us ‘to have squinty eyes.’
Káp ál (Probably incorrect variant of Káp ál.)
V kém ‘area, location, edge:’ kém-qs ‘end of street, stick, bridge:’ kém-qs-c-a ti,ñaq-mən-a ‘on the other side of the bridge.’ || PIS *kém ‘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[llooet,] Th[ompson,] C[oeu]r [d’Alene] than in the other IS languages’ (K166, who also mentions that this root should not be identified with PS * kém ‘grab a handful’).
— kém-ánis ‘edge of land or water:’ kém-ánis-c-a látqi? ti,tníx”a ‘at the edge of the land;’ kém-ánis-c-a ti,q”uí?a ‘at the water’s edge.’
— kém-us (A) ‘edge of a cliff or steep sidehill;’ (B) (Unidentified species of mushroom, in this meaning also recorded as n.kém-us which is rejected by some consultants).
— kém-kém-ús ‘to go along the edge of a steep sidehill.’
— s.kám-c (A) F ‘door’ (cf. saps M ‘door’); (B) ‘edge (of body of water):’ s.kám-c-s-a ti,q”uí?a ‘(at) the edge of the water;’ s.kám-c-s-a ti,caláf-a ‘(at) the edge of the lake;’ s.kám-c-s-a
ti's. cwákwụxʷa ‘(at) the edge of the river.’

— n.kəm-c ‘edge of body of water’ (in M, this term usually refers to the head of Lillooet Lake): nás-kan ?á.kʷu? n.kəm-c.a ‘I am going to the edge of the water; I am going to the edge of Lillooet Lake.’

— n.kəm:krím-əc ‘to walk along the edge of the water.’

— kəm-qíин ‘top, summit:’ kəm-qíín-s.a ti’sítxʷa ‘the top of the house;’ kəm-qíín-s.a ti’síyáp.a ‘the top of the tree;’ kəm-qíín-s.a ti’síqʷám.a ‘the top of the mountain.’

— n.kəm-qíín ‘head (end) of a valley, creek or river.’

— n_km-úłən-əм ‘to dive.’

— n_km-ánk ‘seed of any berry or other piece of fruit, or of vegetables like cucumber.’

— n_km-áxan-min ‘to carry s.t. under one’s arm, tr.:’ wa? n_km-áxan-mín-as ʔi.piʔh.a ‘he is carrying papers under his arm.’ || Possibly a misrecording for *n_km-áxan-min, with √kəm (1) ‘to plug, put in narrow crack.’

√kəm (1): kəm-xál, kəm-ən ‘to put s.t. in a narrow split or crack, to plug s.t. into s.t., intr., tr.:’ || PS *kəm ‘to grab a handful, squeeze, bite’ (K41). See also comment on √kəm ‘area, etc.’

— s.kəm-s ‘to hold s.t. in a narrow crack or split, tr.’

— ka.kəm-a ‘to get plugged in, to get stuck in a crack.’

√kəm (2): ka.kəm-a ‘to go too far, to get carried away, to be too late:’ lán,ʔu? núkʷu? wa? ka.kəm-a ‘he went too far again, he got carried away again;’ wa? núkʷu? ka.kəm-a ‘he is too late again;’ ka.kəm-a ʔwasʔʔáw=ʔəʔt ‘he is too late’ (synonymous with lán núkʷu? wa? ka.kəm-a and most probably also with the two preceding examples, but probably with minor semantic differences). || Some speakers use ka.kəm-a in a more positive sense than ḳákʷ=ʔəkʷ (B), in that ka.kəm-a also refers to working too hard (i.e., getting carried away doing s.t. positive). On the other hand, some speakers associate ka.kəm-a with sax-wíłx, which seems to have a wholly negative connotation.

√kəm ‘softly, quietly:’ kəm-lax ‘to walk softly, to sneak along.’ Used less frequently than ḳákwəram-lax below. || PIS *kəm ‘near, close’
— ká<kα>r̥-l̥əx ‘to walk softly, to sneak along;’ lák lá.ti? ká<kα>r̥-l̥əx
  ‘he walked softly, went with quiet steps.’
— s.ká<kα>r̥-l̥əx (Variant of ká<kα>r̥-l̥əx): s.ká<kα>r̥-l̥əx-kax’ náš-ax’
  n.s.x̤im ‘you walk softly when you go to lay beside a woman.’
— ká<kα>r̥-l̥əx ‘to sneak up to s.o., tr.’
  v̤̤im (?): k̤im-ālc ‘to freeze.’ || CSLT *k̤im ‘cold, to freeze’ (K224, who
  also suggests a link to PS *k̤ay ‘cold (season),’ K43).
— s.k̤im-ālc ‘ice.’
— n.k̤im-ālc ‘frozen over (river or lake); ice on body of water.’
— k̤im-ālc-ān, k̤im-ālc-ān ‘to freeze s.t., tr.’
  s.k̤amc ‘Yellow Avalanche Lily; Glacier Lily’ (“Wild Sweet Potato”),
  Erythronium grandiflorum. || May contain the suffix -c ‘mouth.’

k̤ama†: See k̤a, ma†.

n.k̤amq̤-ān ‘to drown s.o., s.t., tr.’
— n.k̤amq̤-īl̥x ‘to drown oneself.’
— ka.n.k̤maq̤-a ‘to fall into the water;’ ka.n.k̤maq̤-a.k̤ūʔ.a ‘he fell into
  the water, I hear.’

k̤amaʔ ‘needles of tree (pine, fir, etc.) lying on the ground.’ || PS
  *k̤amu/a(maʔ) ‘(cover of) conifer needles (on ground)’ (K41).
  k̤at-ān ‘to poke s.o., s.t., tr.’ || Cf. s.k̤atac, n.k̤atnaq, k̤atl-āz.
— ka.n.k̤at-āl̥-ūs-a (A) ‘to have s.t. sharp in one’s eye;’ (B) ‘to stare (into
  a void).’
— ka.n.k̤at-āl̥-ūs-min-a ‘to stare at s.o., tr.:’ ka.n.k̤at-āl̥-us-min-c-ās-a ‘he
  stared at me.’

v̤̤it ‘close(by);’ k̤it-xn-ām ‘to get close (to s.t.), to go on a short trip;’
  náš-kan k̤it-xn-ām ‘I am going on a short trip.’ || PS *k̤īh, *k̤i-t
  ‘near’ (K40).
— k̤i<k̤>t-ā? ‘closeby, nearby; to go on a short trip;’ k̤i<k̤>t-ā? k̤ū?
  t̤an.s.náš-a ‘I am going to a spot closeby.’
— k̤i<k̤>t-ā?-min ‘to get close to s.t., tr.’
— k̤i<k̤>t-ā?-x̤it ‘to put s.t. close to s.t., tr.’
— k̤i<k̤>t-ā?-xn-ām ‘to go on a short trip;’ náš-kan k̤i<k̤>t-ā?-xn-ām ‘I am
  going on a short trip; I am not going far.’
— kíltíʔ-ám ‘closer by.’

s.kátac (*) ‘tanning stick.’ || Cf. kát-ən.

n.kátłaq (*) ‘horsefly’ (considered by some M speakers to be the F variant of čkwus, although čkwus was also recorded in F). || Cf. kát-ən.

√kátl (?): kátł-əz ‘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.katk ‘urgent, important message; special delivery.’

kátən-án ‘to cut s.t. off, tr.’ || CSLT *kat(x) ‘to cut, sever, carve’ (K224).

— kátən-man ‘piers.’

— kát:kátən-án ‘to cut into little pieces (stew meat, wood, fish, etc.), tr.’

— kátən-ús ‘to saw wood.’

— n.kátən-ús ‘to have one’s head cut off.’ See s.ná:natxw for an example.

— n.kátən-ús-ən ‘to behead s.o., tr.’

— ka.kátən-a ‘to fall off (after cutting):’ ník-xal-kaan, ka.ktáx’.a ?ay4, cúk’-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 *káca ‘storage box’ (K224).

— káčʔ-caʔ ‘small storage box or basket.’

— kác:kácʔ-caʔ-aqw ‘Prince’s-pine; Pipsissewa,’ Chimaphila umbellata.

|| The Lillooet name derives from the fact that the tops of the plant look like kác:kácʔ?

√kác ‘put across’: n.kóc ‘log or other object put across a creek or road.’

|| PS *kác I ‘to cross, put across e.o.’ (K40).

— n.kóc-xál, n.kác-ən ‘to put s.t. (e.g., a log) across s.t. (e.g., a road or creek), intr., tr.’

— n.kóc-ən-án ‘to put a bar across a gate, put a log across a creek, tr.’

— n.kóc-ən ‘bar on door or gate.’

— n.kác:Kč-ac ‘bars and other obstacles all over the road (e.g., after Halloween).’
— ka.n.kč-árm.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.kč-árm-læx ‘to go sideways.’
— kać-al-wít-tan ‘crosspiece in canoe.’
— kč-ut ‘collar bone.’
— kč-áka? ‘board used for measuring mesh when making a net.’
— s.kác-alc ‘horizontal strut in a roof frame.’ || The presence of a (rather than Ñ) in the root is unexplained.

√káč : See s.kác-alc (√káč).
√kíč : kíč, kěč:kíč ‘clean.’
— kíč-læx (A) ‘to clean oneself (either outside, by washing, or inside, by taking a laxative or emetic);’ (B) ‘to clean the house’ (synonymous with čë-ilx).
— kíč-xal, kíč-iň ‘to clean s.t., intr., tr.’
√kš (?): n.ks-aňk ‘mean(spirited).’ || PS *kís ‘bad’ (K42, who mentions that Lillooet n.ks-aňk is borrowed from Shuswap).
— n.ks-á<s>nák ‘a little bit mean.’

kástan ‘nits.’ || PS *(kə)st/tan ‘nits’ (K43, who does not list the Lillooet form).

n.ksáytkan ‘friend, relative, neighbour’ (“people right around you”): ní4.ʔiž wa? n.ksáytkan-ťka4 ‘those are our neighbours, relatives;’ pápt_k”u? wa? ʔi?wa? ʔaw.piňəm ʔi_n.ksáytkan-s_a ‘he always came along when his fellow-tribesmen went hunting.’

√kən (?): kən-álwás-tan ‘corset’ (also recorded kən-álwás-tən). || Cf.
√kən.

√kən : kən-p ‘to harden (like jello or tallow).’ || Cf. √kən.
— kən-p-álk ‘fat on top of soup hardens.’
√kín : kín:kən-t, kín:kən-at ‘dangerous.’ || PIS *kín ‘dangerous, precarious, causing fear’ (K166). Cf. kňux” with a shared reference to danger, and see also √kín.

√kín (?): ʔik(<a)ń-mín ‘to visit s.o. who has just returned from a trip:’ ʔik(<a)ń-mín-c-ált-as ‘they came to see me (as soon as I had arrived from my trip);’ nás-kan ʔik(<a)ń-mín ʔi-ƛíq.a ‘I am going to see the people who have just arrived.’ || A connection to √kín
‘dangerous’ is not excluded, due to the unpredictable discourse situation involving returnees from a trip, cf. Silver and Miller 1997:173-174)

√kuxʷ : ʔnuxʷ=əxʷ ‘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 √kín for etymological comments.

√káλ : ʔkáλ:kaλ ‘dirty, not cleaned well;’ ʔkáλ:kaλ ti-ciľxʷ a ‘the house is dirty (on the inside).’ Cf. ʔkáw:kw-ət. || PIS *kəλ ‘grey, brown, dirty’ (K165).
— ʔkaʔλ ‘to get dirty’ (more or less synonymous with čiʔλʔ): ʔkaʔλ ti-káλ a ‘the car got dirty.’

√káλ (Ablaut form of √kəλ in ʔkaʔλ.)

káλa ‘rock, stone.’ || CSLT *kəλʔ ‘stone, rock’ (K221).
— n.kəλh-ímam ‘rocky canyon.’

√kíλ : ka.kíλ a ‘to creak, crack (when s.t. is going to break).’ || PIS *kət ‘to break off, crack, cut’ (K167).
— ʔkíλ-akáʔ-əm ‘to crack one’s knuckles.’

√kət ‘to settle;’ n.kət-p-aq ‘to settle down on the bottom (like sediment).’

√kət ‘mud, thick liquid;’ s.kət-t ‘mud.’ || PS *kət ‘to drip, drain, mud’ (K41).
— ʔkət-ən ‘to make liquid thick (e.g., by adding flour to water), tr.’
— kət-p ‘muddy, thick (of liquid).’
— kət:kət-ap ‘all muddy.’
— kət-p-úlmēxʷ, kət-t-úlmēxʷ ‘muddy road.’

kártə:t ‘to burp.’
— kártə:t-s ‘to make s.o. burp, tr.:’ kártə:t-s-túlm-as ti-píyə:l a ‘the beer made me burp’ (a very rare example of a non-animate transitive agent).
— kártə:t-min ‘to burp s.t. up, tr.:’ kártə:t-min-kan ti-píyʔə:l a ‘I burped up the beer.’

√kátaʔ : ʔkáktaʔ ‘bugs (of the type found in dried salmon when it gets soggy).’ || PS *kət-uʔ (mostly red.) ‘maggot, mite’ (K41).
— ʔkaʔktaʔ-án-əm ‘to be infested with ʔkaʔktaʔ;’ ʔkaʔktaʔ-án-əm
?i s.čwán-a ‘the dried salmon are infested with ká<k>r4a?.’
√ká1 ‘slow (?):’ n.ká1-c ‘to eat s.t. slowly (s.t. one does not really care for), intr.’

ká1-xál, ká1-an ‘to make a mark by scratching s.t., by cutting into it, intr., tr.’ || PS *ká1 ‘to cut (esp. skin), rip’ (K40).
— ká<k>r1-an ‘to make a little mark on s.t., to scratch it a little bit, tr.’
— ká1-ká1-an (A) ‘to cut s.t. (leather) into pieces, tr.;’ (B) ‘to mark, scratch s.t., tr.’
— ka.ká1-a ‘to make (leave) a scratchmark.’
— ka.ká1=I-a ‘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.ká1-aká1-a ‘to get scratched on one’s hand.’
— s.ká1 (A) ‘leather, buckskin;’ (B) ‘s.t. one marks.’
— s.ká1-ʔúl F ‘buckskin.’ || The M gloss is sá<sə>rín.
— s.ká1<ka>’ (A) ‘small piece of leather;’ (B) ‘small mark.’
— kl-íča? ‘leather coat, buckskin coat:’ ní4 c7a n.kl-íča? ‘this is my buckskin coat.’
— s.kl-úl’məxʷ ‘mark on the ground.’
— n.kl-úl’məxʷ-ám ‘to make a mark on the ground, intr.’
— ká1-mən ‘anything one scratches with.’
— ká1-xʷá1-tən ‘black, coagulated blood in salmon (mainly along backbone, scraped out before it spoils the salmon).’
√ká1 (1): kál/kál ‘quiet, no noise is heard.’ || Cf. √ká (2) and kálán.
— ká(ʔa)I ‘to quiet down (e.g., when a group of people or deer move away, so the noise stops):’ ká(ʔa)I tu? ʔiʔux”almíxʷ-a ‘the people are gone.’
— ká(ʔa)-ac ‘to stop (noise, esp., when people are talking).’
√ká (2): kál-am ‘to wait, intr.’ || PS *ká1 ‘to listen to, attend, wait’ (K41, who also lists Lillooet kálán ‘to listen’ under PS *ká1).
— kál-am-min ‘to wait for s.o., tr.’
s.kíl ‘rock rabbit; pika.’ || PIS *s-ki/l’n ‘hoary marmot, Rocky mountain pika’ (K165).
s.kálpa? M ‘wife of man’s deceased brother.’ || PIS *s-kálp ‘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.qʼic-tən.

— kəlʔ?-am ‘to marry the husband of one’s deceased brother.’

√kliʔ ‘to curl;’ kliʔ-lax ‘to curl up.’ || For the sequence iʔ see the comment under čnliʔ.

— s.kliʔ-qʷ, s.ʔə:kliʔ-qʷ ‘curly hair.’
— kliʔ-qʷ-ən ‘to curl one’s hair.’
— kliʔ-qʷ-ən ‘to curl s.o.’s hair, tr.’

kəlp ‘to be on the edge of s.t.’
— kəlp-ʔ ‘to put (sew, etc.) s.t. on the edge, tr.’

√kals : ka.ʔklás.ə ‘eerie silence falls;’ ka.ʔklás.ə ʔaʔt ‘an eerie silence fell (e.g., in the evening);’ ka.ʔklás.kaʔt ‘an eerie feeling came over us.’

kəlání ‘to listen, intr.:’ kəláníʔ-wi ‘listen, you people!’ || See √kāl (2) for etymological information.
— kəláníʔ-min ‘to listen to s.o., tr.:’ kəláníʔ-min-маʔ tiʔ-waʔ,ʔaʔt-ut-s-tur̓n̓h-ʔaς ‘listen to the one who is talking to you.’
— kəláníʔ-min-an-ʔut ‘to listen to one’s own advice.’
— n.ʔkəláníʔ-ac ‘to listen without saying a word.’

√kəlxʷ : n.ʔkəl<la>xʷ-xál, n.kəl<la>xʷ-s ‘to bother people, intr., tr.’ || Cf. n.ʔkluxʷ.

— kəl:kə<klaxʷ-aʔ (Unidentified plant.)

n.ʔkluxʷ ‘to be in bad shape (e.g., sick and almost dying; having no money);’ lan waʔ n.ʔkluxʷ tiʔ-waʔ,ʔaʔt-əm ‘the one who is sick is in very bad shape, he is close to death.’ || PIS *ʔkələxʷ ‘to set (of sun), be (dangerously) sick’ (K165). Cf. √kəlxʷ ‘to bother people’ for a possible shared semantic connection ‘discomfort.’

— kən.ʔkluxʷ-miʔtə ‘to be worried about s.o., tr.:’ kən.ʔkluxʷ-miʔtə-ʔkán.əʔiʔwaʔ.ʔəς.ʔəłəz ‘I am worried about the ones in the canoe.’

kəłq-xál, kəłq-ʔaʔn ‘to cut s.t. (paper, cloth), intr., tr.’
— kəłq-ʔaʔn-ʔən ‘to snub s.o., tr.:’ kəłq-ʔaʔn-ʔən-c-ʔaς ‘he snubbed me.’
kəl̓x-án ‘to fit s.t. into s.t. narrow, into a small hole, tr.’
— ka.kl̓aʔ-a ‘to fit into a small or narrow place.’
— ka.kl̓aʔ-s-a ‘to manage to fit s.t. into a narrow place, tr.’
— kəl̓x-ilx, kəl̓x-iʔsəx ‘to squeeze or wiggle one’s way through s.t. (e.g., through a crowd, a thick brush).’
— kəl̓x-áʔ-us, kəl̓x-áʔ-us-am (n.kəl̓x-áʔ-us, n.kəl̓x-áʔ-us-am) ‘to look or peer through a crack or keyhole, intr., tr.’
— kəl̓x-áʔ-us-min (n.kəl̓x-áʔ-us-min) ‘to look, peer at s.o., tr.:’ n.kəl̓x-al-us-min-c-as ‘he looked, peered at me.’
— n.kəl̓x-áʔ-us-tən ‘glasses, spectacles.’
kəl̓aʔ ‘liver.’

v̕k̓x : See n.kx-iʔn̓was (under kax).
kəx-xál, kəx-ən ‘to shake things loose (e.g., fruit or berries from a tree), intr., tr.:’ kəx-ən.maʔ ti.ʔəʷ-səʔə ‘shake the fruit tree!’ || See s.kx-us below for etymological comments.
— kəx-p ‘to fall out, to fall off (e.g., leaves):’ waʔ kəx-p ti.ʔəʔəʔ a ‘the snow is falling lightly.’
— s.kəx-p ‘something fallen off (e.g., leaves, apples, berries); spilled matter; crumbs:’ xʷuy, n.cáʔwəm-təʔ, símaʔ, húʔ-4kaxʷ l.cʔa kʷən ?iʔ.s.kəx-pə, ?iʔ.s.kəx-p-səʔa cʔa tiʔ.s.mən̓xə ‘come on, n.cáʔwəm-təʔ, come here, you will take these crumbs, the crumbs of this tobacco.’
— n.kəx-p-əqʷ (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.’
— kən.kəx-al-úsə ‘to have tears in one’s eyes.’
— s.kx-us (A) ‘tear,’ (B) ‘bead,’ (C) ‘hail stone.’ || PIS *s-kx-us ‘tear(s)’ (K.167, who also refers to Lillooet which apparently is the only IS language to have preserved v̕k̓ax without -us).
— s.kəʔkx-ús (A) ‘tears,’ (B) ‘beads,’ (C) ‘hail stones.’
— kəʔkx-ús-am (A) to bead, do beadwork; (B) ‘to hail’ (the latter also recorded as kx-ús-am).

kax ‘dry, to be dry:’ plán̓̓ha waʔ kax ‘is it dry already?;’ húʔ̓̓ha kax ‘is it going to be dry?’ || See v̕kəza for etymological comments.
— káx-xal, káx-an ‘to dry s.t., intr., tr.’ See ki, for an example.
— n.káx ‘container is dry inside.’
— ká(?)<k>x-a? ‘dried out completely.’
— káx-ləx ‘to dry oneself.’
— káx-4ča? ‘to dry meat.’
— n.káx-a4ča? ‘constipation.’
— n.káx-ínwas ‘island.’

s.káxw ‘hole (e.g., hole made in riverbank by muskrat).’
— s.kə<k>xw id. as s.káxw (but probably smaller).
— kí(?)<kə>xw ‘hole (esp., hole in ground, like those made by muskrat):’
  kí(?)<kə>xw cípwən ‘hole in ground for storing vegetables.’
— kí(?)<k>x-wəm ‘to gnaw a hole (like mice, rats).’
— n.káw-ank ‘basin in sidehill.’
— ká<k>x-w-tan ‘net rings.’

√kixw (Ablaut form of √káxw in kí(?)<kə>xw).)

n.káxw ál-am (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).

káxwə? (A) ‘hockey;’ (B) ‘lacrosse.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.) || CSLT *káxwə? ‘lacrosse’ (K225).

√ký (?): kəy:ky-ílx ‘to rain now and then; to rain in different spots; weather turns bad (clouds form).’ || Cf. √kəy.

√kəy : kəy-p ‘to go down, sink into s.t. (e.g., earth, snow):’ kák.ku?
  kəy-p ‘she is going father down with every step.’ || Cf. √kù.
— n.kəy-p ‘to go down into the water, sink into water.’
— kəy, kəy, kəy (Words said by Ghost Woman, probably referring to sinking further into the underworld.)

√kəq : ka.kəq.a ‘to land somewhere and stay there:’ lán.ku? ?ay4
  ka.kəq.a kəu.wa? ?áxs-am ‘a sick person falls and does not move.’
— ka.kəq-áíws.a ‘to fall back tired, after a hard day’s work.’

√kqín (?): n.kqi<kq>-tən ‘fishing rod.’ || Probably a combination of a root *k (cf. √ka? ‘to stop at s.t.’) and the suffix -qiñ ‘head.’ Meaning also recorded as ‘stationary fishing rod,’ which is probably the
original (and perhaps the only correct) meaning, since there is also \( ?i(?)w\)as\-\(t\)an, with the exclusive meaning ‘(handheld) fishing rod.’

\( \text{kìx-xal, kìx-iî} \) ‘to fry s.t., intr., tr.’

- \( s.kìx \) ‘fried.’
- \( n.kìx-\text{mən} \) ‘frying pan.’
- \( kìx=\text{a}x \) ‘to fry, get fried.’

\( káxəm \) ‘to blow (wind); wind.’ || Probably contains the formative (or intransitivizer) -\( \text{am} \).

- \( ká\text{c}k\text{xəm} \) ‘breeze.’
- \( káx\text{m-án-am} \) ‘to be blown upon, to be blown around (by wind):’
  - \( káx\text{m-án-am ti} \_s.q\text{‘ïc-mə} \_a \) ‘the laundry is blown by the wind;’
  - \( káx\text{m-án-am i} \_s.yəp\text{;yáp-a} \) ‘the wind blows on the trees.’
- \( káx\text{m-álin} \) (Name of a mountain in the Mount Currie area, where the wind is always blowing.)

\( \sqrt{kí} \) (?): \( kí\text{-ilx} \) ‘to glide when flying.’ || Variant (and possibly misrecording) of \( qí\text{-ilx} \).

\( \sqrt{kíw} \): \( s.kíw \) ‘delicate, frail.’ || K43 suggests a possible link between the Lillooet root and PS *\( k\text{aw} \) ‘old, decrepit,’ although I suggest that Lillooet \( \sqrt{k\text{aw}} \) ‘dirty’ might also be a descendant of the PS root.

- \( kí(?)w \) ‘to be run down, withered; to have t.b.’

\( \sqrt{kh} \): See \( kh\text{-ápəl, s.kh\text{-áy}\text{t}} \) (under \( kih\text{-xál} \).

\( kih\text{-xál, kih-\text{an}} \) ‘to pick s.o. or s.t. up and put him (it) in one’s lap, intr., tr.’ || CSLT *\( k\text{ih} \) ‘to rise, raise’ (K224).

- \( s.kih-s \) ‘to hold s.o. in one’s lap, tr.’
- \( n.kih-k-\text{án} \) ‘to put s.t. on s.o.’s shoulder, tr.:’ \( n.kih-k-\text{án-c-kax} \) ‘put it on my shoulder!’
- \( n.kih-k-\text{ám}, n.kih-k-\text{míн} \) ‘to put s.t. on one’s own shoulder, in one’s own pack, intr., tr.:’ \( n.kih-k-\text{míн+kan ti} \_n.\text{tóx} \_\text{aq-a} \) ‘I put my gun on my shoulder;’ \( n.kih-k-\text{míн-ikan ti} \_n.\text{q̓} \_\text{wis-qiiñ-a} \) ‘I put my axe on my shoulder.’
- \( n.kih-k-xit \) ‘to put s.t. in one’s pack for s.o., tr.:’ \( n.kih-k-xi[t]\text{-c} \) ‘put it in your pack for me!’
— n.kih·q·án ‘to push s.o. up by his bum, tr.’
— kh·ápał ‘to rest one’s head in one’s hands.’
— s.kh·ay4 ‘to carry a baby in one’s arms, intr.’

√kaw : káw·kw̱-át ‘(repulsively) dirty.’ káw·kw̱-át ti·cítxʷ·a ‘the house is dirty (on the outside, cf. káx·kəx).’ || See √kiẖ” for etymological comments.

— káw·ləx ‘to make oneself dirty (e.g., by soiling one’s pants); to get really ugly-looking (e.g., when starved or drunk).’

√kiw (?): n.kiw·kiri·ús·am ‘to frown.’ || Cf. PS *ki/aw II ‘to go up, ascend’ (K43, who does not list the Lillooet form there).

n.kyap ‘coyote.’ See ká·ma4, sx·á<xə>r̓m (v̓səx), ḥak (1) for examples. || PS *s·n·k̑ał(ap) ‘coyote’ (K40). The Lillooet form suggests a borrowing from Thompson snk̑yep (K40), since PS *l was generally preserved as l in Lillooet.

√kaýt : s.ká<̓k>ýat ‘spider.’ || PIS *s·kaý(t) ‘spider’ (K167).

√kz (?): s.kz·áp·qən ‘back of head or neck.’ || Cf. s.k·áp·qən (√k).

√kaz ‘to destroy, annihilate:’ káz·ák?·am, káz·ákα?·mín ‘to kill s.o., intr., tr.:’ káz·aka?·mín·kan ‘I killed him.’

— káý·c·am, káý·c·miń ‘to deny false information (e.g., that you stole s.t.), intr., tr.’

√kaza ‘ugly:’ káz̓h·úsaʔ ‘ugly, old (berries, from last year).’ || PS *káý ‘to dry out, wither’ (K43, who also tentatively links Lillooet kəx ‘dry’ and √xʷišk ‘to butcher (clean and dry) fish’ to the PS root, in the latter case through a possible inversion of *k̓ixʷ < *k̓ayxʷ).

s.kzac ‘fishtrap (consisting of vertical sticks put right across a creek; fish are trapped behind these and then caught by the záw·am method).’ || CSLT *kyaq ‘salmon weir’ (K225).

— kzáq·am ‘to make a s.kzac, intr.’

kzuz ‘to have twins:’ kũz·kʷu? ‘I heard she had twins.’ || PCS *kʻayuyu ‘twins’ (K140, who comments that Lillooet is the only IS language with a reflex of the PCS root).

— kzuz·ált id. as kzuz.
— s.kzuz, s.kzuz·ált ‘twins.’

√kaʔ : kə.káʔ·a ‘to land somewhere and stay or get stuck right there
(without bouncing).’ || PIS *ka? ‘to lie (of round object)’ (K165).
— n.ka? F ‘to be put in jail.’
— n.ká?-an F ‘to put s.o. in jail, tr.’
— ka.n.ká? a ‘to get snagged (e.g., a fishline):’ ka.n.ká?-kan a ‘my fishline got snagged.’ || Cf. √k.
— n.ka?-c ‘doorstop, prop or rock used to keep a door open.’
— n.ka?-c-án ‘to plug up a groundhog hole with a rock, tr.’
— s.ka? ‘rock or anything that just lies there (also used to refer to lazy people).’
— n.k?-ánk-an ‘to block s.t., to prevent it from rolling away; to prop s.t. up, tr.’
— n.k?-ánk-xen ‘rock against a wheel (to prevent it from rolling back).’
— k?-ilx ‘to refuse to move (e.g., a donkey or horse).’
— ka?-qin-úps-ém ‘to tie a horse to another horse that leads it, intr.’
— ká?=a? ‘laid up.’
kí?-árm (*) ‘to peel off bark from Indian Hemp (s.pácán), intr.’

\mathbf{k^w}

\textbf{k^w} (1) (Article, used with single proper nouns when these take the position of a subject or object complement in a predication: wa? k”zu-s-ámm k^w.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 títécítx’-š a s.BILL ‘Bill’s house.’ Neither is k^w used after proclitic conjunctions, as in ?a.s.BILL ‘by Bill.’)

\textbf{k^w} (2) (Conjunction used in combination with factual constructions (factuals) in certain types of dependent clauses, viz., (a) after verba sentiendi et declarandi: wá?=kan zawát-án k^w.s.XIQ-s ‘I know that he came;’ cún-kan k^w.s.nas-c tâlk”-i ‘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:’ x”ém k^w.s.cix”-s tux”al ‘she arrived home fast;’ kâtás k^w.s.qáy-ëx-s ‘he jumped three
times; (c) after xʷʔaʔaz ‘it is not the case’ and other predicates which translate as adverbials: xʷʔaʔaz kʷ_ʔaʔákwithstanding-ʔs ‘he did not come.’) || kʷ_ is probably an abbreviated form (through apocope) of the article kʷu_ (see kʷu_ (2)). In progressive tense (incomplete aspect) formations, kʷ_ fuses with inflected forms of waʔ ‘to be busy with, involved in’ into proclitic constructions in which both waʔ and the affixes marking it for person and number are greatly reduced phonetically: kʷanswa_, (kʷən_) 1S, kʷasu_ 2S, kʷas_ 3SP, kʷat_ (kʷaʔkaʔ) 1P, kʷalap_ 2P.


kʷa_ (2) (Allegro form of kʷu_ʔaʔ?, with the article kʷu_, see kʷu_ (2), and cf. kʷa_ (1): s.tamʔ.ʔaʔ láʔtiʔ? kʷa_ʔarqʷ-ʔaxʷ ʔliʔtáʔxʷʔaq- swʔaʔ? ‘what are you going to kill with that bow of yours?’)

√kʷu_ (1): kʷu_ (Attribute connector: connects constituents in the attribute slot in a sentence with their objects: ?áʔmaʔ kʷu_ʔaʔqáxʷ ‘a good man.’ kʷu_ is quite often omitted from such constructions, and it is habitually absent from fixed combinations, such as s.qayxʷ s.kʷúzaʔ ‘son’ (i.e., “male child”).

√kʷu_ (2): kʷu_ (Article, expressing two functions: (a) when combined with the reinforcing enclitic _a, which is inserted after the constituent preceded by kʷu_, this article expresses ‘unknown, present singular,’ as in s.qáʔq>ʔaʔxʷ kʷuʔ? kʷuʔs.kʷáʔkʷ>ʔaʔʔaʔ ‘she gave birth to a boy, I was told;’ qaʔnímʔ-ʔaʔs-ʔaʔkʷuʔʔuxʷalmíxʷʔa ‘I heard a person;’ qaʔnímʔ-ʔaʔn-ʔaʔkʷuʔʔwat-as-ʔáʔka ‘I heard someone walk;’ qaʔnímʔ-ʔaʔn-ʔaʔkʷuʔʔuxʷalmíxʷʔa ‘I heard a person walk;’ (b) without _a, the article expresses ‘unknown, absent, singular,’ as in síʔaʔ-ʔx[iʔ-]ʔc kʷuʔʔpáʔaʔ ‘give me one!;’ ʔxʷʔiʔ-ʔx[iʔ-]ʔc-ʔaʔxʷ kʷuʔʔnúʔkʷ ʔáʔxʷ-ʔmán, ʔum-ʔun-ʔaʔkán_ʔaʔ l.cʔa ‘if you give me another patch, I will put it on here.’) || Cf. kʷʔa_, √kʷʔu_, kʷuʔ?.
√k’u (3): k’u (Nonce word, recorded only in q’acá-c-kan k’u, ʔihána ‘I am on my way, ʔihána,’ a line from a traditional song.)

|| Possibly a contraction of ?á.k’u ‘that way.’
n.k’up ‘mattress.’ || PS *k’w/q’up ‘to push together, stuff’ (K46, who also connects Lillooet q’ú(ʔ)p-ʔq’ ‘bushy/messy hair’ to the PS root).
√k’úpəɣ : k’úk’>pəɣ, k’úk’>piʔ ‘chief.’ || PS *k’up-i/aʔ ‘elder’ (K46).
— k’u<k’>pý-áʔ-am ‘to pretend to be a chief.’
— k’u<k’>pəɣ-s-cút ‘to pretend to be the chief, to be bossy.’
√k’m : k’m-á⁴máx ‘watertight basket (woven out of roots, without a frame.’
— k’m-á⁴máx-am ‘to make a k’m-á⁴máx.’
√k’am (1): k’am:k’am M ‘dull (not sharp).’ || For the F variant of this and the following derivations see √mak’.
— k’am-p ‘to get dull.’
— k’am:k’m-aqs ‘blunt.’
— k’ám-p-aqs ‘to get blunt.’
√k’am (2): k’am:k’á<k’>m ‘weasel in brown phase.’
k’am ‘to take, get s.t., intr.:’ k’am-4kan ?i.s.q’áʔl.a ‘I took (or bought) some berries;’ cíx’-kan ?a.tʔú qlaw-á⁴x’_a k’am ki.s.qláw.a ‘I went to the bank to get some money.’ || See k’an ‘to take s.t., tr.’ for formal, semantic and etymological comments. Cf. also s.k’akst, n.k’ák-k’m-ǝn.
— k’am-sláp ‘to get firewood from the woodpile.’ || Cf. psá-x-ǝm.
— k’am=ǝm ‘to catch, receive s.t., intr.:’ k’am=ǝm-4kan ti.s.?áʔš-ǝm.a ‘I caught a disease;’ k’am=ǝm-4kan ti.píph.a 4ʔl.s.Bill ‘I got a letter from Bill;’ k’am=ǝm-4kan ti.s.qláw.a l.ti.píph.a ‘I got some money in the mail.’ || The final sequence ǝm is homophonous with the intransitivizer -ǝm. However, k’am=ǝm clearly patterns as a form with final reduplication, due to its telic aspect and its “out-of-control” function.
√k’um : n.k’ú<k’>m ‘upstream area.’ ?á.k’uʔ n.k’ú<k’>m.a ?nás-ǝm ‘I went upstream.’ || PS *k’um ‘to go up/ashore, inland’ (K46).
s.k’ímcxǝn ‘rainbow.’ || Probably contains the suffixes -c ‘edge, mouth,’
and -xən ‘foot.’ PIS *s-\text{k}^\text{w}i\text{mc}-x\text{n} ‘rainbow’ (K167).

\text{k}^\text{w}i\text{msa}? : n.\text{k}^\text{w}i\text{<k}^\text{w}e\text{>msa}? ‘firstborn (of human or animal):’

n.\text{k}^\text{w}i\text{<k}^\text{w}e\text{>msa?_ti? ‘that’s my firstborn.’

\text{k}^\text{w}t (?): \text{k}^\text{w}t-\text{áltəx}^\text{w} ‘Common Cat-tail’ (“Bulrush”), \text{Typha latifolia}. || The vernacular term “Bulrush” is in fact a misnomer, in that it should only apply to \text{mɬk}^\text{w}-\text{áltəx}^\text{w} (ɬn-\text{áltəx}^\text{w}) and níxlənə-əž (ləx-əž), while it is also incorrectly applied to múx\text{w}ən.

\text{k}^\text{w}ət ‘to beat (heart):’ \text{k}^\text{w}ət-p-əx\text{w}əc ‘heartbeat, heart is beating.’ || Cf. \text{vtək}\text{w} (1) ‘to pound, drum’ of which \text{k}^\text{w}ət is the inverted form.

— \text{k}^\text{w}ət:\text{k}^\text{w}ət-k^\text{w}ət-a\text{x}^\text{w}əc ‘heart is pounding, beating.’

— \text{k}^\text{w}ət-p-án\text{w}as ‘heart is beating.’

— \text{k}^\text{w}ət-k^\text{w}ət ‘hollow spot on top of breastbone (rises and falls when heart is pounding).’

\text{k}^\text{w}ət. (1P intransitive subject, progressive aspect \text{k}^\text{w}-constructions. See \text{k}^\text{w} (2).)

\text{k}^\text{w}á\text{tə} ‘quarter (coin).’ || Borrowing from English.

\text{\text{k}^\text{w}ut (Meaning unclear, found only in combination with -qs ‘nose’): k^\text{w}út-qs-a\text{m} ‘to pout (e.g., like teenager):’ k^\text{w}út-qs-a\text{m} ?\text{ayf} ‘he is pouting.’ || CSLT *\text{k}^\text{w}ut ‘to pout’ (K225).

— \text{k}^\text{w}út-qs-mi\text{n} ‘to pout at s.o., tr.:’ k^\text{w}út-qs-mi\text{n}-c-as ‘he pouted at me.’

— s.k^\text{w}ú:k^\text{w}út-q\text{w}əqs ‘to pout, look sombre:’ x\text{w}?\text{az k}^\text{w}as_u.s.k\text{w}ú:k\text{w}út-q\text{w}əqs ‘don’t pout!’

\text{k}^\text{w}t\text{mc} ‘husband.’ || PCS *\text{k}^\text{w}-t\text{am}-c ‘husband’ (K141, with comment on K17 that c may be a petrified hypocoristic suffix and may also be present in s.múq\text{c} ‘woman’ and ʔí\text{r}n\text{ac} ‘grandchild’). For the section \text{tə}m\text{c} see \text{təm}it-\text{q}\text{w}əc and comments there.

\text{k}^\text{w}ətx\text{lú?c (Very small owl, unidentified. Either Saw-whet Owl, Aegolius acadicus, or possibly Northern Pygmy Owl, Glauucidium gnoma, which is also widespread in Lillooet territory.)

\text{k}^\text{w}út\text{w}an ‘eel.’ || PS *k^\text{w}ut\text{w}al/n ‘eel’ (K47).

\text{\text{k}^\text{w}əc : k}^\text{w}əc-x-m-əž ‘False-box, Oregon Boxwood’ (“Deerweed”), Paxistima myrsinites. || See məw\text{as}-əž and kə\text{l}ə\text{ax}\text{w}-əž for alternate names of this plant, and see -x in the suffix list for further comments.
√kʷic ‘to stick out.’ kʷic-q, kʷíc-q-aṛn ‘to stick out one’s bum, to stoop over.’
kʷúca ‘(to go) down towards the shore/river.’ húy-4ka4 kʷúca ‘we’ll go down towards the shore.’
— kʷúch-am ‘to take a canoe down to the river, intr.’
— kʷúch-an (A) ‘to take a canoe down to the river, tr.;’ (B) ‘to put out food, tr.:’ kʷúch-án-4kan ʔi₄.ʔáákⱡ-a ‘I put out my lunch, put it with theirs;’ kʷúch-an 4lá.kʷu? ʔi₄.ʔáákⱡ-św-a ‘put out your food!’
— n.kʷúca ‘to go downstream.’
— n.kʷúcka ‘downstream area.’
— n.kʷúckʷa ‘people from downstream.’
s.kʷácic ‘name.’ See √zarə (1) for an example. || PCS *kʷac ‘name’ (K141; see also comment under kʷastáy).
— s.kʷacic-úməxʷ ‘geographical name, name of a place.’
— kʷácic-an ‘to name s.o., bestow a name on s.o., tr.’
√kʷas (1): kʷas (3 subject, progressive aspect kʷ-constructions. See kʷ)
(2.).
√kʷas (2): ka.kʷás-a ‘to get dark, dusk sets in.’ || Also ka.qʷás-a. PS *kʷas ‘dusk’ (K47).
√kʷis (1): kʷis ‘to drop, to rain:’ s.tarən kʷu.kʷis ‘what dropped?;’ wa? kʷis ‘it is raining;’ huž kʷis ‘it is going to rain.’ || CSLT *kʷas ‘to spray’ (K225).
— kʷis-iṅ ‘to drop s.t. (on purpose), tr.’
— kʷis-c ‘to drop s.t. by accident, to manage to make s.t. drop (e.g., after one has kept poking at it), tr.:’ kʷís-c-kan ‘I dropped it, managed to make it drop.’
— ka.kʷís-c₄-a ‘to drop s.t. by accident, to manage to make s.t. drop (with probably even less control over the final result than kʷís-c), tr.:’ ka.kʷís-c-kan₄-a ‘I bumped into it (unintentionally) and it dropped; I finally made it drop (after some trying).’
— kʷís-nuṅ ‘to drop s.t. by accident (not even knowing that one dropped it), tr.:’ kʷís-nuṅ-4kan ‘I dropped it;’ kʷís-nuṅ-4kán₄.k₄₄ ‘I must have dropped it.’
— kʷkʷs₄-s-aṛn ‘to drop little things, intr.:’ kʷkʷs₄-s-ʔa₄m ʔi₄.ʔáápₓʷ-a
— k’ís-cú’t ‘to drop by accident;’ k’ís-cú’t Áw? ‘it dropped.’
— k’ís-láx ‘to come off s.t., down s.t. (e.g., a mountain, or a ledge), to lower oneself.’
— k’í<k’>s-láx ‘to return in order to spawn (fish, when coming up the river).’
— k’ís-minst ‘to drizzle, to rain lightly.’
— k’ís-álmán ‘to be about to rain, to look like it will rain’ (often translated as ‘it wants to rain’ by my consultants).
— n.k’ís-q ‘heavy snow comes down (e.g., big chunks falling off trees).’
— n.k’ís-álaq’ (A) ‘to fall from a log;’ (B) ‘to come off the track (train).’
— n.k’ás-tílq’ ‘upside down (head down, legs up)’ (synonymous with n.yəp-q).

k’ís-ált, k’ís-lát ‘about to give birth.’
— s.k’ís-tq’-ám, s.k’ís-təq’-ám ‘waterfall.’
— k’í/(?)<k’>əs ‘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’í/(?)<k’>əs Áw? ?ay? ‘he fell out, he came down fast;’ k’í/(?)<k’>əs-kán Áw? ‘I fell out, came down fast.’

√k’ís (2): k’í<k’>s ‘little, small.’ || Cf. q’í<q’>s ‘small.’
— k’a:k’í<k’>s ‘small objects:’ k’á:k’í<k’>s ?í.n.q’ì?xn a ‘my shoes are small.’
— k’í<k’>s-an ‘to make s.t. smaller, tr.:’ hú’y-4kan k’í<k’>s-an ‘I am going to make it smaller.’
— k’í<k’>s-ʔúl ‘too small:’ s.tarm.kf lá.tí? k’á.zúq’-s-ax’ l tí táx’ac-sw’a? k’í<k’>s-ʔúl, k’í<k’>s-ʔúl! x’ʔax k’ásu.zúq’-s k’u.starm ‘what are you going to kill with that bow of yours? It’s too small, too small! You won’t kill anything!’
— k’í<k’>s-alc ‘small house.’
— k’í<k’>s-l-əqs ‘(to have) a small nose.’
— k’í<k’>s-əq’ ‘small animal.’
— k’á:k’í<k’>s-əq’ ‘small animals.’

k’asun (2S subject, progressive aspect k’-constructions. See k’’w’’w’’)
(2.)
k"usāmtáxan (recorded by Davis from Morgan Wells) ‘Golden Eagle,’ *Aguila chrysaetos.*
— k"u<k">sāmtáxan (*) (Unidentified large bird, mountain habitat; possibly Red-tailed Hawk, *Buteo jamaicensis*, but see also s.qaž.) || Possibly contains the suffix -až ‘arm.’ K168 suggests a tentative link between this item and PIS *k"us ‘to gather up (as curtain).’

ek"astáy ‘nickname.’ || The sequence až is possibly a variant of -až ‘playingly, for fun.’ PCS *k"ac / PIS *k"ast ‘(to) name’ (K44). See also s.k"ácic.

k"ušú (also recorded k"asú) ‘pig.’ || Borrowing from French *cochon.*
— k"ušuh-áťča? ‘pork.’

k"asú (variant of k"ušú) ‘pig.’ || Borrowing from French *cochon.*
— k"asuh-áťxw ‘pigsty.’

k"uša? ‘to urinate (men or animals).’ || The term for women urinating is ?ú<7太大?qa?.
— k"uša?-tān ‘urinal, bottle for urinating in.’
— k"uš?-áľnup ‘to wet one’s bed.’
— k"uš?-áťxw ‘men’s washroom.’
— k"uš?-áľmən ‘to want, need to urinate.’
— k"uša?-xín, k"uš?a-xín ‘night slipper.’

k"an ‘to take, catch, grab s.t., tr.:’ cixw ?ā.k"u?, nīť, ḥu? sası, wáʔ, k"án-as ?ə.tʔu ?i.s.qáwcə; wáʔ,k"u? ḥu? ?ā.ti? xil-am, ḥák,k"u? kná.ti? ti.pū?yaxə; nīť,k"u? ḥu? s.k"án-as, lip-iň-ás,k"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"am (see there) and n in k"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"an ‘to take’ (K46). Cf. also k"ən:k"əntwixw."
— kʷán=ən ‘to get caught:’ lán.kʷu? ?ayɬ kʷán=ən ti.ə-wə? náʔw ‘I hear the thief has been caught already.’
— kʷán=ən-s ‘to catch s.o., s.t., tr.:’ kʷán=ən-s-kan ti.s.ɬʷúməcə ‘I caught the ball; I received a ball;’ kʷán=ən-s-kan ti.s.ʔals-mə ‘I caught a disease;’ kʷán=ən-s-kan ti.ə-wə? náʔw ‘I caught the chief;’ naʔʔq s.qawc ti.kʷán=ən-s-ásə ‘it was a rotten potato that she had caught [instead of the mouse she thought she had caught].’
— ka.kʷán-s-asə ‘to be able to catch s.t., to get s.t. after a while or after a lot of trouble, tr.:’ ka.kʷán-s-asə ti.əxałə-mín-ánə ‘I can finally afford the thing I want.’
— kʷán-xit ‘to take s.t. away from s.o., tr.:’ kʷan-xit-ám.kʷuʔ ki.ƛʷʔucin-áɬqə, ki.qʷəs-m-álc-sə, ni4.ƛuʔ s.may-s-xit-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.
— kʷán-xən, n.kʷán-xən, kʷán-xn-ən ‘to track and animal, follow a track, intr., tr.’
— kʷan-xn-áčəʔ ‘to follow a track, intr.’
√kʷin : s.kʷən:kʷin ‘Western Spring Beauty,’ (‘Indian Potato’), *Claytonia lanceolata.* || PIS *s-kʷin-m ‘wild potato’ (K168).
√kʷəntwixʔ : kʷən:kʷəntwixʷ ‘to try and catch s.t. (e.g., a rabbit, or a boy trying to catch a girl), intr.’ || Cf. kʷan.
— kʷən:kʷəntwixʷ-s ‘to manage to catch s.t., tr.:’ kʷən:kʷəntwixʷ-s-kan ‘I managed to catch it.’
√kʷińuxʷ ‘to wait for a long time for s.o. to come back:’ √kʷińuxʷ-kaxʷƛuʔ ‘you must have been waiting for a long time.’
√kʷƛ (Meaning unclear, occurs only in combination with -us ‘face’): s.kʷƛ-us ‘face.’ See √laqʷ for an example. || PIS *s-kʷƛ-us ‘face’ (K167).
— n.kʷƛ-ús-tən ‘eye.’ See √kan (2) for an example.
√kʷʕ (1): kʷʕə (Article, ‘present, unknown, plural’ or ‘absent, unknown, plural,’ depending on whether or not it combines with the reinforcing clitic a. Plural variant of kʷʔə (2): waʔ lákʷʔə sáʔ:əʔəkʷʕə s.ʔəm:kʷʕəłə-ʔənə ‘there are children
playing in the garden; n.káʔ₄ tu? kʷʔ₄ s.təmːtáʔ(ʔə)rm-su ‘where are your belongings?’

√kʷʔ₄ (2) ‘to paint;’ kʷʔ₄-ús-əm ‘to paint one’s face.’
— kʷʔ₄-áliws-əm ‘to paint one’s body.’
— kʷəkʷʔ₄-ús ‘to have spots on one’s face.’

kʷúʔən ‘to borrow s.t., intr.;’ húy-4kan kʷúʔən kʷu.s.qláw ‘I am going to borrow some money.’ || PS *kʷul ‘to borrow’ (K45).
— kʷúʔən-min ‘to borrow s.t. from s.o., tr.;’ waʔ kʷúʔən-min-c-as
  ni n.táxʷʔac a ‘he borrowed my gun;’ kəns.kʷúʔən-min-c-as ‘he
  wanted to borrow it from me;’ nás-kan kʷúʔən-min kʷ_ Bill
  ti.kármxʷyæqs-c a ‘I am going to borrow Bill’s truck.’
— kʷúʔən-s ‘to lend s.t. to s.o., tr.;’ húy-4kan kʷúʔən-s kʷ_ Bill
  ti n.káh a ‘I am going to lend my car to Bill;’ kʷúʔən-s-kán tu?
  ni n.táxʷʔac a kʷ_ s.wáta? ‘I lent my gun to so-and-so.’
— kʷu₄n-áʔ₄ ‘to lend things out.’
— kʷu₄n-íʔnak ‘to borrow a gun.’
— kʷu₄n-íʔnak-xal ‘to rent out guns.’
— kʷu₄n-íʔnak-s ‘to lend a gun to s.o., tr.;’ húy-4kan kʷu₄n-íʔnak-s-túmin ‘I
  will lend you my gun;’ kʷu₄n-íʔnak-s-kán tu? kʷ_ s.wáta? ‘I lent my
  gun to so-and-so.’ || The form kʷu₄n-íʔnak-s and its inflections
  were recorded in F, but were rejected by my M consultants who
  provided the examples with táxʷʔac under kʷúʔən-s as the correct
  forms.
— kʷu₄n-áw⁴ ‘to borrow a canoe, boat, car.’
— kʷu₄n-áw⁴-xal ‘to rent out cars.’
— kʷu₄n+s,qáxaʔ ‘to borrow a horse.’
√kʷl (?): kʷəkʷl-áws-xən ‘bannock.’ || More common variant of kʷlúy-
  aws-xən. See məkil-áws-xən for the use of -áws-xən ‘knee’ in
  terms for bread.
s.kʷəl ‘sunshine.’ || PS *kʷəl ‘warm’ (K44).
— ka.kʷəl a ‘sun shines (suddenly), sun appears:’ ka.kʷəl a ?ay⁴ ‘all of a
  sudden the sun is shining.’
— ka.n.kʷəl-q a ‘sun rises over a mountain.’
— kʷl-ilx ‘to sun oneself.’
—— n.kʷʷl-ank ‘sunny side of mountain.’
√kʷʷəl: kʷʷ-i? ‘green, yellow.’ || PS *kʷʷəl ‘green, yellow’ (K44, who also lists Lillooet kʷʷlú<ə>-ał ‘Red Alder’ under the PS root).
—— ka.kʷʷl-i?-us.a ‘to have a greenish, yellowish face.’
—— ka.kʷʷl-i?-alxkn.a ‘yellow (tube-like, cylinder-like object):’ ka.kʷʷl-i?-alxkn.a s.x?ázaq ‘yellowjacket (bee).’
—— č.kʷʷl-i? ‘sorrel horse.’ || Variant of ca.kʷʷl-i? (next item).
—— ca.kʷʷl-i? ‘sorrel horse.’ || Variant of č.kʷʷl-i? (preceding item).
—— č.kʷʷəl-aqín F ‘strawberry-coloured horse.’
—— s.kʷʷl-əʃt ‘jade.’
—— kʷʷl-it ‘brass.’
—— kʷʷəl-m-ākst ‘Wolf lichen’ (“Yellow Tree Moss”), Evernia vulpina.
|| Synonymous with paʔs-m-ālqʷ.
—— kʷʷəl-ən ‘gall, gallbladder.’
—— kʷʷə:kʷʷəl ‘yellow, light yellow.’
—— kʷʷə(?)-us ‘pale in the face.’
—— s.kʷʷə<kʷʷəl>l’, also recorded s.kʷʷl<kʷʷəl>l’ (Unidentified bird with yellow chest and black back. Most likely Western Tanager, Piranga ludovicia.)
—— na.kʷʷul ‘coloured butterfly.’ || Cf. pasít.
√kʷʷal (?): kʷʷal-ú<ə>l?as? (*’eggs of bullhead.’
√kʷʷəl: See kʷʷə(?)-us (√kʷʷəl).
√kʷʷəl: See kʷʷə:kʷʷəl, s.kʷʷə<kʷʷəl>l (√kʷʷəl).
kʷʷl-ín ‘to prepare s.t., to get things ready (e.g. suitcases etc. for a trip),
tr.:’ plán-kan wa? kʷʷl-ín ?i n.s.təm:tá<x>tnə-a ‘I already got my stuff ready.’ See sawt for an additional example. || Cf. kʷʷʔíkʷʷl-axʷ.
—— kʷʷə:kʷʷl ‘all ready to go.’
—— kʷʷl-nəxʷ F ‘to be ready.’
—— kʷʷl-s-tən (A) ‘Creator;’ (B) ‘sweatlodge.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.)
—— kʷʷl-qs-am ‘to take aim, intr.’ || Cf. kín-qs-am.
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’wíl ‘prepared.’

√k’wil : See s.k’wil (√k’wil).

k’uí-xal, k’uí-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 ?ilaxw.)

— k’uí(?a)l ‘to get soaked;’ s.?ilaxw-s-kán, l’u l’uí(?a)l ‘I kept it in the water until it got soaked.’

√k’wil : See na.k’uíl (√k’wil).

s.k’alpatís ‘Palomino.’ || Variant of s.k’alpatís.

n.k’lims-əm ‘white area on skin when there is pus underneath.’

s.k’alpatís ‘Palomino.’ || Variant of s.k’alpatís.

k’látn, s.k’látn ‘Pileated Woodpecker,’ Dryocopus pileatus. || This term seems to be more common in M, while cak’létn (see there) is preferred in F.

√k’luy (k’luy) (?): k’lúy-aws-xən (k’lúy-aws-xən) (*) ‘bannock.’ || The better known form is k’ál:k’l-áws-xən. See also na(?)-q-áws-xən, mákil-áws-xən for the use of -áws-xən ‘knee’ in terms for bread.

√k’lu? (?): k’líq?-až ‘Red Alder,’ Alnus rubra. || See k’wil for etymological comments.

s.k’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’wam and k’wán. See also √k’akw.

√k’akw ‘to take (?)’ n.k’ák’-mən F ‘handle.’ || Possibly *n.k’á<k’>[m]-mən, with the root related to k’wam. The M gloss is n.táq-mən.

k’ukw (1) ‘to cook, intr.:’ wáʔ, mət k’ukw ‘you’d better do some cooking!’ || Borrowing from English.

— k’úk’-un ‘to cook s.t., tr.’ See ?áʔənwas for an example.
\[ k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-xi}[t]\text{-cút} \text{ ‘to cook for oneself,’} \quad k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-xi}[t]\text{-cút-kan ki}s.qáwc.a \text{ ‘I cooked some potatoes for myself.’} \]

\[ s.k^w\text{uk}^w \text{ ‘what one cooks, s.o. ’s cooking.’} \]

\[ k^w\text{uk}^w \text{ (2) ‘to get out of a difficult situation.’} \quad \text{|| Tentatively linked to PIS} \]

\[ *k^w\text{um} \text{ ‘to save’ in K167, with a further possible link to PS} \]

\[ *k^w\text{um} \text{ to ‘go up/ashore, inland.’} \]

\[ k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-s} \text{ ‘to save s.o. out of a difficult situation,’ mainly used to express gratitude:} \quad k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-s-tum\text{-kax}w} \text{ ‘thank you’ (one person speaking to one);} \quad k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-s-tum\text{-kálap} (one person to several),} \]

\[ k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-s-tumú\text{-kax}w} \text{ (several to one),} \quad k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-s-tumú\text{-kálap} (several to several).} \]

\[ k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-sút } \text{ ‘to be fortunate:’} \quad k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-sút ?ay} \quad k^w\text{-s.Teddy ‘Teddy is fortunate;’} \quad s.ta\text{š-ká4}_\text{.Åu ?ay} \quad k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-sút ‘we are really fortunate.’} \]

\[ k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-sút-xal} \text{ ‘to help out, to provide what is really needed:} \quad k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-sút-xal\text{-kax}w} \text{ ‘you provided s.t. that was really needed} \quad k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-sút-xal\text{-kax}w ti\_kápih\_a ‘the coffee brought was really needed; you really helped out by serving coffee.’} \]

\[ k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-sút-s} \text{ ‘to help s.o., tr.’} \]

\[ k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-nurhút} \text{ ‘to make it through a difficult time (e.g., through a severe winter).’} \]

\[ k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-nurhút-s} \text{ ‘to help s.o. through, tr.:} \quad k^w\text{uk}^w\text{-nurhút-s-kax}w \text{ ‘thank you’ (considered to be “old language”).} \]

\[ s.k^w\text{ák}w \text{ (Unidentified nocturnal bird; said to have white spots, makes much noise, about as big as a Great Horned Owl, lives up in the mountains, also around Duffy Lake. Perhaps the Spotted Owl, Strix occidentalis, which formerly inhabited most of Lillooet territory.)} \quad || \text{Possibly an onomatopeia and/or a reduplication of a root} \quad *k^w\text{ak}w.} \]

\[ \sqrt{k^w\text{ax}} \text{ ‘bad, ugly (?)’;} \quad k^w\text{áx-c-ám} \text{ ‘to say bad words’ (more or less synonymous with c}^s\text{w\text{-áy-c-ám}.} \]

\[ s.k^w\text{ix} \text{ ‘alert, watching out for possible danger.’} \quad || \text{PIS} \quad *k^w\text{i/ax} \text{ ‘awake, alert’ (K168).} \]

\[ s.k^w\text{ix-miñ} \text{ ‘to be alert for s.t., watch out for s.t., tr.:} \quad s.k^w\text{ix-miñ-4kax}w \quad k^w_u\text{miñ-4a} \text{ ‘watch out for bears!’} \]

\[ k^w\text{ex:k}^w\text{ix} \text{ ‘wild (feral, not friendly), shying away from people.’} \]
— kʷəx:kʷíx-mín ‘to shy away from s.o., tr.’ kʷəx:kʷíx-mín-c-as tiₙúkʷ a
n.?i<>mac ‘one of my grandchildren shied away from me.’
s.kʷáxəm (A) F ‘first spring salmon of the run’ (vs. zúmak ‘any spring
salmon’); (B) M ‘spring salmon’ (used largely interchangeably
with zúmak).
— s.kʷałam-ál-us ‘Sagebrush Buttercup’ (blooms when s.kʷáxəm runs),
Ranunculus glaberrimus.
— kʷałam-áyən ‘spring salmon net.’
√kʷiːw : kʷiːw:kʷ-w-ət ‘slippery.’ || PIS *kʷəw, *qʷəw/ʃʷ ‘to slide, crawl’
(K168).
— kʷiʔəw ‘to slip.’
— kʷiʔəw-xən ‘to slip with one’s foot.’
s.kʷúykaʔ ‘thumb part of glove.’
√kʷz : See kʷz-ilx (under kʷúz-xal).
kʷáz-ən ‘to polish, shine s.t., tr.’
— kʷz-ánis-əm ‘to varnish a board, intr.’
— kʷáz:kʷz-əm ‘smooth, slippery.’
√kʷaz ‘child, offspring (?)’ s.kʷaz-úz ‘doll:’ kʷan-xi[t]-c-ásₙuʔ kʷ s.Johnny
tiₙs.kʷaz-úzₙ ‘Johnny took away my doll.’ || Cf. s.kʷúzaʔ.
— kʷaz-úz-əm ‘to play with dolls, intr.’
kʷúz-xal, kʷúz-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).
— kʷúz=əz ‘to get spilled (berries).’
— kʷz-ilx ‘to move around busily, in excitement, to create a commotion:’
kʷz-ilx ?iʔuxʷalmíxʷ a ‘everybody is moving around;’ kʷz-ilx
?iʔlusmənₙ a ‘the policemen stirred up a commotion;’ kʷz-ilx-kaₙ
?ayₙ ‘we were moving around.’
— kʷųy-cₙ ‘to burp up food.’
kʷziṅxʷ-əm ‘to be jealous, envious (e.g., of s.o.’s qualities, wealth, job or
abilities), intr.’
— kʷziṅxʷ-ən ‘to be envious of s.o., tr.’
— kʷziṅxʷ-s ‘not getting along with s.o., tr.:’ kʷziṅxʷ-s-twál-wit ‘they are
not getting along with each other.’
s.k'úza? ‘child, offspring, son, daughter;’ s.qayx̌ s.k’úza? ‘son;’ s.yáqca?
s.k’úza? M ‘daughter;’ s.mú4ac s.k’úza? F ‘daughter;’ wá?_ma4
xì4[-s]-twi k’u.s.xì4-c-áláp.A? u? ta.n.s.k’úz? a; x’w?áz_wi?
k’as.áma tsá.ánil-am, tsá.cíx̌ kák>za?-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’az. PS *s.k’uy-a? ‘child,
offspring’ (K48).
— s.k’už?-ú4 ‘stepchild.’
— n.k’úza?-tan ‘womb.’
— s.k’á<k’>za? ‘little child (offspring).’
— s.k’az:k’á<k’>za? ‘little children (offspring).’
k’w?a ‘this (invisible, singular):’ s.tar’m k’w?a ‘what is this? (when touching
s.t. in the dark).’ || Cf. √k’u (2), √k’u, k’u?.
— l.k’w?a ‘here (non-visible, proximal, pivoting).’
— l.k’á-wna ‘right here.’
— 4al.k’w?á ‘from here.’
— ?a.k’w?á ‘to this place.’
— kán.k’w?á ‘around here, via this place.’
— lá.k’w?a ‘there (non-visible, distal, non-pivoting)’ (used mostly when an
entity is heard, smelled or felt, but not seen): n.psíw-c-árn lá.k’w?a
‘someone is knocking at the door;’ x’w?ux’w lá.k’w?a ‘something is
smelling, stinking;’ məq-kán lá.k’w?a ‘I feel full (from eating);’
c?as lá.k’w?a 4lá.k’w?u k’u.s.₃a₄-álm_a ‘there is a grizzly coming (I
hear him).’
— ká.k’w?a ‘around there.’
√k’u?: l.k’w?u ‘there (non-visible, distal, pivoting).’ || Cf. √k’u (2), k’w?a,
k’u?.
— l.k’ù-na ‘right there.’
— 4al.k’w?ú ‘from here.’
— ?a.k’w?ú ‘that way.’
— kán.k’w?ú ‘around there, via that place.’
√k’a?: k’á<k’>a? ‘grandmother;’ || See papt for an example.
— k’á:k’w?a ‘grandmothers;’ ?i.k’w?a:k’w?a-4ká₄-a ‘our grandmothers’
(synonymous with ?i.k’w?a<k’>a?⁻⁴ká₄-a).
\[ \sqrt{k^u} \] (1): \( k^u \) ‘that (invisible, singular):’ \( s.t\text{ám}_k^u \) ‘what is that? (e.g., when hearing a noise).’ || \( k^u \) often loses its own stress and is enclitic to the preceding full word, as in the above example. Cf. \( k^u \) (2), \( k^u?_a, k^u?_u, \sqrt{k^u?} (\sqrt{k^u} (2)).

— \( lá.k^u \) ‘here, there (non-visible, proximal, non-pivoting):’ \( lá.k^u \)

— \( ?á.k^u \) ‘that way.’ See \( k^u \) (below) for an example. || See also \( k^u (\sqrt{k^u} (3)).

— \( kn\á.k^u \) ‘around there, via there.’

— \( k\á.k^u \) ‘around there, via there’ (variant of \( kn\á.k^u \)).

\[ \sqrt{k^u} \] (2): \( k^u \) (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.k^u\?_a \?ám-l\áx \?á.k^u\?_a \text{cúpú}_{n\á} \text{a she went that way, to her roothouse to get food, as I was told.’}) || See also \( \sqrt{k^u} \) (1) for related forms.

\( k^u?k^w\text{i-ax} \) ‘to dream.’ || A connection to \( k^w\text{i-ín} \) ‘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.

— \( s.k^u?k^w\text{i-ax} \) ‘a dream.’

— \( k^u?k^w\text{i-ax-}sút \) ‘to dream all kinds of things, to dream away; to have a dream the contents of which one does not remember afterwards.’

— \( k^u?k^w\text{i-án} \) ‘to dream about s.o., s.t., tr.’

— \( k^u?k^w\text{i-ax-}mín \text{id. as } k^u?k^w\text{i-án.}

\[ k^w \]

\[ \sqrt{k^w} \text{ap} : k^w\text{ap:k^wáp} \) ‘straight (like a stick).’ || PS *\( k^w \text{ap} \) ‘straight’ (K49).

— \( s.k^w(\gamma)\text{ap} \) F ‘straight’ (synonymous with \( k^w\text{ap:k^wáp}, \) and also with \( s.t\text{ích}\text{-ilx} \) where this refers to sticks and similar objects). || The insertion of the infixed 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.’

√kʷaʔ : kʷaʔ-wí, kʷaʔ-wí-tan ‘cross-piece in a canoe.’

√kʷúmit : s.kʷúkʷ>úmit, s.kʷúkʷ>miʔt ‘child, young person.’ || See kʷa 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>úmit-án-cut ‘to behave like a child.’
— kʷu<kʷ>úmit-s-cút id. as kʷu<kʷ>úmit-án-cut.
— kʷu<kʷ>úmit-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:kʷúkʷ>úmit ‘children:’ n.4am-án-as kʷu? ?ə ti n.čq-ús-tn a

?iʔáʔʔə>hwas a s.kʷəm:kʷúkʷ>úmit ‘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>úmit-sút ‘to be the only one that is a child (in the family).’

kʷamslíʔk (*) ‘spine, backbone.’

√kʷəc : kʷəc-p ‘stiff.’ || PS cəkʷ II, *cəkʷ (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:kʷ-cəp ‘all stiffened up.’

kʷuč ‘crooked.’ || PS *kʷəl(č), *kʷəč ‘to bend twist’ (K48, who also lists Lillooet s.kʷuč ‘bent, crooked’ under this PS root).

— kʷuč-ləx ‘to get crooked.’ kʷuč-ləx ti n.4kʷ-álus a ‘my basket went crooked,’ kʷuč-ləx ti n.s.xʷákʷkʷ a ‘I got peeved.’

— ka.n.kʷuč-anwás a ‘to get peeved:’ ka.n.kʷuč-anwás-kən a ‘I got peeved.’

— kʷuč-q ‘to have a crooked leg.’

√kʷəctán (?) : kʷəctán-xən ‘to skate:’ pəm-p ?iʔwaʔ kʷəctán-xən ‘they are skating fast.’
√kʷ̓as (1): kʷ̓ás-ən ‘to singe s.t. (e.g., a duck or grouse), tr.’ || Cf. kʷ̓ás-xəl.
— kʷ̓s-á<s>l-ičə?, kʷ̓s-á<s>l-ičə?ən ‘to burn the hair off an animal, intr., tr.’
— kʷ̓əs-xíč ‘poker (for fire).’
— kʷ̓əs-p ‘to get singed.’
— kʷ̓əs-p-áka? ‘hair on hands gets singed.’
√kʷ̓as (2) ‘ripple (?):’ kʷ̓as-p-álk ‘little ripples on water (when wind is blowing).’

kʷ̓ás-xəl, kʷ̓ás-ən ‘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. √kʷ̓as (1).
— kʷ̓á<kʷ>s-ən ‘to burn off the hair of an animal, tr.’
— kʷ̓əs-əl-íčʔ-an ‘to burn off down (of a bird), tr.’
— kʷ̓ə<s>l-íčʔa?, kʷ̓ə<s>l-íčʔ-an ‘to burn off hair of an animal, intr., tr.’
— kʷ̓ás-əl-wi4 ‘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).

kʷ̓ástan ‘timberbound wood; twisted, gnarled wood.’
— kʷ̓astən-áɬq (A) id. as kʷ̓ástan; (B) ‘tree that has kʷ̓ástan, i.e., timberbound spots.’

kʷ̓six (Canada) goose,’ Branta canadensis, the only goose commonly seen in Lillooet territory. || PIS *kʷ̓six ‘goose’ (K169).
√kʷ̓an (?): kʷ̓n-ús-əm ‘to nod one’s head (in consent).’
√kʷ̓an ‘to see, look:’ kʷ̓á(ʔə)n ‘see?!” (expression used, for example, at the end of a demonstration). || PS *kʷan ‘to inspect (try out, aim at)’ (K49)
— kʷ̓an-xən, kʷ̓an-xən-áɬčə? F ‘to track an animal, intr.’
— n.kʷ̓an-ús-tən ‘mirror, window.’ || Also recorded (perhaps incorrectly) n.kʷ̓an-ús-tən.
kʷín ‘how much, how many?:’ kʷín,ʔa4 ‘what time is it?’ || PS *kʷín ‘how many?; several’ (K49).
— n.ʔ kʷín-kʷán ‘how many people?’
— kʷíč<kʷ>ʔn ‘how many animals?’ See sʔúʔ>s-tak for an example.
— kʷín-aszánuxʷ ‘how old?; how many years?’
— kʷín-usa? ‘how many pieces of fruit or potatoes?; how expensive (i.e., how many dollars)?’
— kʷín-us-am ‘different kinds.’
— n.ʔ kʷín-us ‘how many layers, how many layer-like objects?:’ n.ʔ kʷín-us
ʔi.s.láp-sw.a ‘how many blankets do you have?’
— kʷín-árn ‘how many rows (of potatoes, etc.)?’
— kʷíč<kʷ>n-aʔ ‘some, a few.’
— kʷíč-asqát ‘a few days:’ nás.kʷuʔ ?ay4 mútaʔ ?ə.tʔú kʷín-asqát ‘a few days went by again.’

kʷúnəʔ ‘salmon eggs, salmon roe.’ || PIS *ʔakʷn/l ‘fish roe’ (K158).
However, this item is also found in non-Interior Upriver Halkomelem and Lower Chehalis. Moreover, the fact that it has ʔ in a number of languages (including Shuswap ʔune ‘soup made of fish-eggs with sceqʷm,’ Kuipers 1974:249) hints at a non-Salish origin, and in that case it is probably a borrowing from Athabaskan ʔ'unʔ ‘roe’ (Krauss 1985:485), with now extinct Nicola being the most likely source.
— láp+a4+kʷúnəʔ ‘cured salmon eggs (having been stored in the ground for a period of time)’ (‘stink-eggs’).
— kʷán:kʷíč<kʷ>naʔ ‘Stonecrop,’ Sedum divergens.
√kʷəƛ̓ : ka.kʷəƛ̓ a ‘to break open (sore, boil):’ ka.kʷəƛ̓ a ?ay4
ʔi.n.čúrn:čm.a ‘my sores broke open.’ || PIS *kʷəƛ̓ ‘to become exposed’ (K168).
— ka.n.kʷəƛ̓ a ‘to break out of an egg.’
— n.ʔ kʷəƛ̓-ən ‘to break peas out of a pod, to peel eggs, tr.’
— n.ʔ kʷəƛ̓-ilx ‘to break out of a cocoon (fullgrown insect).’
kʷúƛ̓ ‘sea, ocean.’ || CSLT *kʷúƛ̓ ‘salt water, ocean’ (K225).
kʷəʕ-an ‘to spill, pour out liquid, tr.’ || PCS *kʷəl ‘to spill’ (K141).
— n.ʔ kʷə-ánʔ-an ‘to pour s.t. all over s.t., s.o., tr.’
— ka.k’wá-t-c-as.a to pour s.t. out by accident, tr.
— n.k’wə-t-c-ám to pour a drink into one’s mouth, intr.
— k’wə-t-alúk’w (*’) gall spills.

k’wá-xal, k’wá-an’ to hire s.o., to ask s.o. to come along on an expedition, intr., tr.
√k’wí4 : s.k’wí4 ·lu? ?i.n.s.lóqm.a ‘my hay got left over (from the winter);’ wáʔ, ha k’u.s.k’wí4 ‘is there anything left over?;’ k’w-an-it-ás.k’u? látíʔ ?i.waʔ.s.k’wí4 s.k’wəz:k’wə<k’wə>zʔ-i, ní4.k’uʔ.ʔuʔ? s.q’wəcác-i ‘they took their leftover children, and they went away’ (from the same story as the one that is featured under s.k’wəm:k’wú<k’w>mit above).
— k’wí4-álc ‘to leave food, to leave left-overs.’
— s.k’wí4-ál ‘leftovers, leftover food.’

s.k’əl ‘quill of porcupine.’ || PS *k’əl ‘skin, feather, quill (porcupine)’ (K48)
— s.k’á:k’wəl M ‘porcupine.’ || The F gloss is s.kíyʔamx.
√k’al ‘to call names, to make nasty remarks;’ k’al-íña4 ‘making nasty remarks about people, calling them names, making fun of them in an ugly manner.’
— k’al-ín ‘to pass nasty remarks on s.o., poke fun at s.o. in an ugly manner.’ k’al-ín-c-as ‘he called me names, poked fun at me in a nasty way.’
k’úl-əm, k’úl-xal, k’úl-ún ‘to make s.t., intr., tr.’ || The transitive form k’úl-ún is rarely used. Its semantic range is also largely covered by máy-s-ən, which is employed very frequently. One consultant described k’úl-ún as “higher language” and employed it in the meaning ‘to create,’ giving the following example: ní4 ti.xáʔ.a k’ú<k’w>pəy k’úl-úń-tali ti.tmíx’a ‘it is the Lord who created the world’ (with the semantically identical alternative ní4 ti.xáʔ.a k’ú<k’w>pəy may-s-ən-tali ti.tmíx’a). PIS *k’úl ‘to become; do, make, fix’ (K168).
— s.k’úl ‘s.t. made;’ s.wánu4 cʔa s.k’úl ‘who made this?;’ cúwaʔ-s s.Marie s.k’úl ‘Marie made that.’
— k’úl-əm-sút ‘to make s.t. up as one goes along, without blueprint’
(synonymous with may-s-xal-sút).

— kʷúl=ə́l ‘growing.’
— s.kʷúl=í-am, s.kʷúl=í-am-sút ‘illegitimate child.’
— kʷúl-xít ‘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-ərn ‘to make food, to get food (in general or for oneself), intr.:’

qʷacáckʷuʔ, cúnn-as-kʷuʔ? ʔiš.cm-áilt-səʔ: ‘nás-kan kʷúl-c-ərn’ she set out, and she told her children: “I am going to get food.”
— kʷúl-c-ərn ‘to get or make food for s.o., tr.:’ cixʷ ayə kʷúl-c-ərn-as ʔiš.cm-áilt-səʔ, atə̱n-as.ká wiʔ mútaʔ? kʷxʷ-waʔ.š.kʷúl-c-ərn-as ‘she went to get food for her children, whatever kind of food she got for them.’

√kʷə́l ‘crossed.’ n.kʷə́l-al-us ‘cross-eyed.’

— kʷə́l-kʷ>er-ərn ‘to stagger (when hurt, hit, or tripped).’

kʷult ‘to come down a hill diagonally, veering off to one side’ (opposite of suxʷ-ast-us ‘to come down straight’).

— n.kʷəlt-ánk ‘to go up a hill diagonally’ (opposite of xa̱l-ərn-us ‘to go up straight’).

kʷəlcázaʔ (*) ‘any fishtrap.’

√kʷulc : s.kʷulc ‘bent, crooked’ (overlapping with kʷuc in the meaning ‘crooked’ and see there for etymological information). || Cf.

√kʷulc.

— kʷulc-án ‘to bend s.t., tr.’
— kʷulc-ilx ‘to bend (oneself).’
— s.kʷulc-ilx ‘a bend:’ tiš.kʷulc-ilx-səʔ tiʃ.xʷwaʔəʔ ‘a bend in the road.’
— kʷulc-əʔ ‘red crossbill,’ Loxia curvirostra.

√kʷulc (?) : kʷə́l:kʷulc-un-am ‘to get ghosted.’ || Cf. √kʷulc.

kʷalxʷ ‘dog salmon.’ || CSLT *kʷuləxʷ ‘dog salmon’ (K225).

s.kʷalx (A) ‘young Bald Eagle,’ Haliaeetus leucocephalus, (B) ‘Bald Eagle (young or mature).’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants. In meaning (B), s.kʷalx is synonymous with pq-us.) || Upriver Halkomelem s.kʷálx ‘immature bald eagle’ (Galloway 2009:1213, possibly meaning ‘having head feathers skinned off,’

\( \sqrt{k^wix^w} : k^wi(?x^w} \) ‘black pitch inside tree; wood all pitched inside.’

\( k^wi(?x^w \acute{\text{am}} \) ‘to get pitch (or pitchwood), on order to use it as a fire starter.’

\( s.k^w\text{iq}\acute{\text{aq}} \) ‘(American) robin,’ *Turdis migratorius.* || The sequence \( \text{aq} \) may result from final reduplication, although the CSLT form (as listed by K221) is *s.k^wiq\acute{\text{aq}} ‘robin.’

\( k^w\text{aq-x\acute{a}l}, k^w\text{\acute{a}q-\acute{a}n} \) ‘to crack or split things (e.g., beans), to break s.t. open, intr., tr.’

\( k^w\text{\acute{a}x-x\acute{a}l} \) ‘to rattles s.t., intr.’

\( k^w\text{\acute{a}x-p} \) ‘to rattle (not very loud, e.g., like rattlesnake, not as loud as \( q^w\text{it}=\acute{\text{at}}.\).’

\( k^w\text{\acute{a}x-m\acute{a}n} \) ‘rattle (of any kind, e.g., deerhoof rattle).’

\( k^w\text{\acute{a}x-l-\acute{a}ka? ‘rattle’ (basically synonymous with } k^w\text{\acute{a}x-m\acute{a}n}. || Meaning also recorded as ‘snaredrum,’ which may be incorrect (see } k^w\text{\acute{a}x-m-\acute{a}ka?}, next item).’

\( k^w\text{\acute{a}x-m-\acute{a}ka? ‘snaredrum.’}

\( k^w\text{\acute{a}x-m-\acute{a}ka?-t\acute{a}n ‘stick for beating snaredrum.’}

\( k^w\text{\acute{a}x-\acute{a}m-l-\acute{a}ka? (* (A) ‘snaredrum;’ (B) ‘stick for beating snaredrum.’ || Apparently less common term than respectively } k^w\text{\acute{a}x-m-\acute{a}ka? or } k^w\text{\acute{a}x-m-\acute{a}ka?-t\acute{a}n.}

\( k^w\text{\acute{a}x-m-\acute{a}ž ‘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^w\text{\acute{a}c-x-\acute{má}ž, and the reference to } \acute{x} \text{ there.}

\( k^w\text{\acute{a}w-an ‘to make s.t. go slanted, tr.’ || PIS *k?\acute{\text{awat, *kawat ‘to walk, step’ (K165).}

\( k^w\text{\acute{a}w-l\acute{a}x ‘to pass around s.t., to go in a curve, to shoot one way (gun), to go off to one side: } \acute{\text{\acute{k}}}\acute{\text{\acute{a}}}k\acute{\text{\acute{u}}? k^w\text{\acute{a}w-l\acute{a}x ‘he keeps going off; } k^w\text{\acute{a}w-l\acute{a}x t\acute{i}.w\acute{a}?\text{\acute{e}n.\acute{cá}q ‘the pitcher throws a curve.’}

\( k^w\text{\acute{a}w:k^w\text{\acute{a}}k^w\text{\acute{a}}w-l\acute{a}x ‘to slalom.’}

\( k^w\text{\acute{a}t-\acute{a}m ‘to step, take steps.’}

\( k^w\text{\acute{a}t-\acute{a}n ‘to step on s.t., tr.’}

\( k^w\text{\acute{a}w:k^w\text{\acute{a}t-\acute{a}n ‘to step all over s.t., to trample down s.t.; to belittle

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— n.\(k^{\text{w}}\)wát\-m\-n ‘track.’
— n.\(k^{\text{w}}\)wát\-am\-n ‘little stepladder.’
— n.\(k^{\text{w}}\)wat\-á\-ń ‘stirrup(s).’
— \(k^{\text{w}}\)wat\-á\(<\text{t}>q\text{a}\) ‘to thresh things (e.g., beans).’
— \(k^{\text{w}}\)wát\=át ‘to get trampled, squished:’ \(w\text{a}\)? \(k^{\text{w}}\)wát\=át\-wit ‘they are getting trampled.’

\(\sqrt{k^{\text{w}}}z\) (1) (\(?\)): \(k^{\text{w}}\)z\-ápał ‘cheek.’

\(\sqrt{k^{\text{w}}}z\) (2) (\(?\)): n.\(k^{\text{w}}\)z\-ánwas\-am ‘to worry.’ || See \(k^{\text{w}}\)z\-xal for etymological information.

— n.\(k^{\text{w}}\)z\-ánwas\-mín ‘to worry about s.o., tr.:’ \(k\text{n}_\text{á}u\)? \(w\text{a}\)? n.\(k^{\text{w}}\)z\-ánwas\-mín\-wit ‘I am worrying about them;’ \(w\text{a}\)\=4\(k\text{n}\) n.\(k^{\text{w}}\)z\-ánwas\-mín\?i\_\text{wa}\._\text{q}\text{á}c\-p ‘I am worried about the ones who left.’

— n.\(k^{\text{w}}\)z\-anwas\-mín\-an\-cút ‘to worry about oneself.’

\(k^{\text{w}}\)áz\-xal, \(k^{\text{w}}\)áz\-án ‘to train s.o., intr., tr.:’ \(n\text{i}^\# \text{wa}\)? \(k^{\text{w}}\)áz\-xal ‘that’s the trainer;’ \(k^{\text{w}}\)áz\-án\-\(\text{as} \text{?i}_\text{taw:tw\text{á}<w\text{à}<w\text{à}>t\text{a} \text{a} \text{?i}^\# \text{a}._\text{q}^\#\text{í}\text{l}x ‘he trains the boys for rodeos.’’ || PS \(k^{\text{w}}\)ay ‘to suffer’ (K51, who also lists Lillooet \(k^{\text{w}}\)z\-ús\-am ‘to work,’ and n.\(k^{\text{w}}\)z\-ánwas\-am ‘to worry’ under this PS root).

— \(k^{\text{w}}\)áz\-l\text{x} F ‘to train oneself (spiritually, or for sport).’

— \(k^{\text{w}}\)az\-án-cut ‘to train oneself.’

\(k^{\text{w}}\)zús\-am M ‘to work:’ \(w\text{a}\)\=4\(k\text{ñ}\) \(k^{\text{w}}\)zús\-am ‘you’d better work!’ || See \(k^{\text{w}}\)z\-xal for etymological information. The F gloss for ‘to work’ is ?alkst.

— s.\(k^{\text{w}}\)zús\-am ‘work, job;’ \(n\text{i}^\# \text{ti}_\text{?} \text{s.}\text{?i}\text{ñ}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{zús}\-\text{am}\_\text{su} ‘that’s your job.’

— \(k^{\text{w}}\)az\=k\text{ñ}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{zú<śy>\-a}\_\text{m} ‘to do all kinds of little jobs.’

— s.\(k^{\text{w}}\)az\=k\text{ñ}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{zú<śy>\-s\-a}\_\text{m} ‘all kinds of little jobs:’ \(n\text{i}\,\text{ñ.s.}\text{?i}\text{ñ}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{az\=k\text{ñ}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{zú<śy>\-s\-m\text{_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).

— n.\(k^{\text{w}}\)\text{ñ}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{zú<śy>\-am ‘fellow-worker, colleague:’} \(n\text{i}^\# \text{wa}\)? n.\(n\text{ñ}\text{k}^{\text{w}.}\text{?i}\text{ñ}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{zú<śy>\-am ‘that’s my colleague;’} \(n\text{i}^\# \text{s.}\text{ñ.M} \text{ti}_\text{wa}\_\text{ñ.}\text{ñ.}\text{ñ.}\text{ñ.}\text{ñ.\text{ñ.k}^{\text{w}}\text{zú<śy>\-am ‘Mary and I work together.’}

— \(k^{\text{w}}\)zú<śy>\-m\-ícał ‘work clothes.’

[s.o., tr.’]
— kʷzus-äm-lákaʔ ‘tool:’ ʔáw-ʔan ʔi,n,kʷzus-äm-láʔ, a ‘gather my tools!’
— kʷzús-mín ‘to work for s.o.; to take care of s.o., tr.’
— kʷzús-äm-xit (also recorded kʷzús-xit) ‘to work for s.t., in order to get
s.t.’

n.kʷʔáta ‘D’Arcy.’
— n.kʷʔáth-amx ‘people from D’Arcy.’ See xmań-ú<s>s for an example.

√xam : ka.xáń,a ‘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.xám-4kan, á, ka.ƛuʔ ?aʔ4 ‘I really
must have gone haywire;’ ka.xám,a ti, máq,ʔ, a ‘it is snowing too
hard (the snow went out of its mind);’ ka.xám,a ti, tímíxʷ, a ‘the
weather has gone crazy (it rains, then it shines, etc.).’
— Xam-p ‘not knowing what one is doing (e.g., when a feebleminded
person tries to do a job and botches it); to go wild doing s.t.’
(largely synonymous with ka.xám,a): xám-p lá,tiʔ ʔi, waʔ,sáyŋsaž
‘they are going wild playing.’
— xám:xám:xám ‘to know only partially what one is doing.’
√xim : ka.xím,a ‘to disappear (for a while, not forever, in contrast to
ka.xʷáž,a ‘to disappear forever’):’ lán, tuʔ ka.xím-wit,a ‘they
already went out of sight;’ ƛák,kʷúʔ, ka.xím,a kʷúʔ, tuʔ ‘he went
on, and he went out of sight.’
— xím-ín ‘to put s.t. out of sight, to turn it low (e.g., wick in a coal-oil
lamp), tr.:’ xím-ín,ma4 ti, s.čákʷ,a ‘turn the lamp low!’ || In the
meaning ‘to turn it low,’ xím-ín overlaps with ʔuz-ún.
— ka,nxím-qʷ,a ‘to disappear over a mountain (sun):’ ka,nxím-qʷ,a
ti, s.náqʷm, a ‘the sun disappears behind (goes over) the
mountain.’
xmań ‘enemy:’ cʔás-wit ʔi,xmań,a ‘the enemies are coming.’ || PS *xam
‘both (sides),’ *xam-an(-was) ‘other side, alter ego, enemy’
(K117).
— xма́nk-min ‘to be against s.o., tr.’
— xма́nk-úŋ’s ‘opposing side (in a game):’ ni4 ʔi_n.k”ʔáth-amx_a huž
    xма́nk-úŋ’s-ka4 ‘the people from D’Arcy will be playing against us.’
— xма́nk-úž ‘to play that one is s.o.’s enemy.’
хма́ž ‘fly, housefly.’ || PIS *xəmal/y ‘fly (insect)’ (K194).
— xам:хма́k’ž-al-us ‘fly design on a basket.’
\sqrt{xat} : xat-p ‘to be tired (e.g., after running), to pant.’
\sqrt{xat} (1): xat-xal ‘to lift s.t. up, intr.’ || Cf. \sqrt{xátus}.
— xát-an (A) ‘to lift s.t. up, tr.;’ (B) ‘to give away an Indian name, tr:’
    huž_k”uʔ xát-an-as ti_s.k”áci-s_a ‘he is going to give away his (Indian) name;’
    huž-4kən xát-an ti_n.s.k”áci-s_a ‘I am going to give away my Indian name.’
— n.xát-an ‘to swipe s.t., tr.:’ n.xát-an-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.náq”-m_a ‘the sun rose;’
— xát-qw-min ‘to lift up one end of a log, bench, etc.:’ ka.xat-qw-mín-m,a
    ‘the end of a log or bench is lifted up (because of the weight at the other end).’
\sqrt{xat} (2): xat ‘lead (metal); lead weight on net.’ || CSLT *xat ‘lead’
    (K230).
\sqrt{xat} (3): xət:Χát ‘lively (animal or person).’
xátus ‘deadfall (type of trap).’ || Probably contains the suffix -us ‘face,
    head,’ and \sqrt{xat} (1).
хáč-an ‘to cut, mow s.t., tr.’ || Cf. xíc-xal, xíc-iń.
— xáč-q-aŋ F ‘to cut hay, tr.’ || The M gloss is ník-q-aŋ.
— xáč-q”-aŋ ‘to cut, trim s.o.’s hair, tr.’
xíc-xal, xíc-iń F ‘to cut, mow brush, intr., tr.’ || Cf. xác-ən.
— xíc-q-tan F ‘scythe, mowing machine.’
n.xcus ‘piled evenly (e.g., firewood).’
— n.xcus-əm, n.xcus-ən ‘to pile it evenly, intr., tr.’
\sqrt{xis} ‘messy (hair):’ s.xis-q” ‘to have messy hair.’ || Cf. q”ú(?)p-əq”.
— xís-q”-aŋ, xís-q”-aŋ ‘to mess up one’s own hair (-aŋ), s.o. else’s hair
(ań)."
— xí̕(ʔ)s-əq³³³ hair is all messy.

xín of to last a long time: xʷʔaž₂₄ uʔ ḥuʔ kʷ s.xín-s látíʔ, cʔás_kʷ uʔ ḥ4
ta.s.kalú<ḷ₄ʔ.a ‘it did not take long before the Owl came;’ wa?
xín K’a wiʔ ḥaʔ tiʔ aṭ₄ ḥíq ay₄? i.s.cm-ált-s a ‘some time passed before her children arrived (were born);’
xín ḥaʔ la:ía<s>a<ḷ₄>təm
ay₄? i.təw:twá<ś₄<ʷə>x₄t a, ní₄ ḥuʔ səs_qʷ acáć-wit ká.tiʔ píxaʔ
‘time passed by and the boys got older, so they went out hunting.’
— s.xín-s (A) ‘old (object):’ s.xín-s cʔa kʷu kapúh ‘this is an old coat;’
     (B) ‘to last a long time:’ s.xín-s ḥuʔ kʷanswa_kʷ ún_kʷ repayment ‘I have been chief for a long time.’
— ?i.xín-as ‘a long time ago.’ || See pá<_p>laʔ for an example.
s.xnízh (General term for ‘Coastal Black Gooseberry,’ Ribes divaricatum,
     ‘White-stemmed Gooseberry,’ Ribes inerme, and ‘Idaho Black Gooseberry,’ Ribes irriguum.)

— xnízh-až ‘gooseberry bush.’
— xnízh-am ‘to pick gooseberries.’
√x₄ ‘flat, wide:’ x₄-alq³³³ F ‘board.’ || The M gloss is ləp láš.
xá̓-ən ‘to put s.t. somewhere as a block, in order to prevent s.t. (car,
     wagon) from rolling away, tr.’
— kaxá̓_a ‘something gets blocked or stopped (e.g., s.t. that one is
     dragging is blocked).’
— n.xə<š̕₍ ‘steps (e.g., on a porch).’
— n.xə<š̕₄-əm ‘to make steps where one is going to put one’s feet.’
— s.xə (Name of a fishing spot on the Fraser River, a few miles north
     of Lillooet, so called because the passage upstream is partially
     blocked.)
xá̓-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.ixaʔmən ‘spoon’ under this PS root).
— xá̓-xal-s ‘to let s.o. take s.t. out of s.t., tr.’
— xá̓-aʔ ‘to take s.t. out of s.t., tr.’
— xá̓-ləx ‘to get out of s.t.’
— xaƛ̓-ił-əm ‘to unloaded a car, boat, wagon (e.g., to unload hay).’
— xaƛ̓-qən ‘to take a pot off a stove, tr.’
√xix (1) ‘to sit (or stand) on knees or toes:’ xix̣-ił ‘to kneel down (e.g., in church, or in Indian Court).’ || PS *xix ‘to be stretched out, project’ (K118)
— xix̣-ił-qən ‘to go to Indian Court, to be judged in Indian Court:’ nás-kaxʷ xix̣-ił-qən ‘you have to go to Indian Court;’ cíxʷ-kan xix̣-ił-qən ‘I went to Indian Court.’
— xii:xix̣-xən, xii:xix̣-x̣ən ‘to stand on one’s toes.’
— xii-ləx ‘to kneel down (synonymous with xix̣-ił): wáʔ,ma4 xix̣-ləx ‘kneel down!’
√xix (2): xaƛ̓:xix̣ (*) ‘puttees, strips of cloth wound around one’s legs.’
√xə4, √xa4 ‘active, dilligent.’
— xa4:xə4 ‘diligent’ (semantically overlapping or synonymous with xə4:xa4-ú4).
— xa4:xə4-əm ‘lively, brisk’ (synonymous with kíx:kx-at, xat:xát).
— xə4:xá4 ‘to be willing to do what s.o. asks.’
— xə4:xa4-ú4 ‘diligent.’
— xə4:xá4-miň ‘to be willing to go with s.o., work for s.o., tr.’
— xəl:xá4-c ‘to allow, permit s.o. (to do s.t.),’ (synonymous with liḵ:q-s).
— xə4:xá4-xit ‘to offer to help, to volunteer for a job:’ wáʔ, kʷuʔ ti s, ƛ̓:aat, pún-as ʔi s,kʷəm:kʷúʔk”mít a, níʔ, ƛ̓uʔ s,xə4-an-cúł-s kʷas, huž,ʔálkʷ-i4 ‘the Grizzly Bear was around, she found the children [of the Black Bears], and she decided that she was going to babysit for them.’
√xa4 : See √xə4, √xa4.
√xal : xal-p ‘water moves (when s.t. is running under the surface).’
— x̣l-ilx ‘fish running under the surface of the water (causing it to move).’
— x̣l:x̣l-ilx ‘big shake-up of water’s surface.’
s.xal (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 *xal, *xal ‘to hang spread out; steep’ (K117, who also lists xál-ən, see below, and s.xal ‘steep’ under this reconstructed doublet).

— ka.xal.a ‘to get to an edge, to the brow of a hill; to hang over an edge:’ ka.xal.a, k”úə, a ʔá.k”uə ‘he got to the brow of a hill over there;’ ka.xal.ə ʔá.taʔ q”úə, a ‘he got to the edge of the water.’

— ka.xál-alman.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 súxʷast for an example.

— n.xál-us F ‘to go to a gathering; to attend a funeral.’
— xá<kx>l-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 ø or ø) is unusual.

xál-ən ‘to hoist up a flag or sail, tr.’ || See s.xal for etymological information. Cf. √xálx.
√xil (1): xíl-in ‘to land a canoe, tr.’
— xíl-qs ‘to land with a boat (only the front end lands, so one can get out):’ plan waʔ xíl-qs ʔi waʔ, ʔəs.Áláz ‘they have already landed their canoes.’

— xíl-qs-ən ‘to land a canoe, tr.:’ xíl-qs-ən-as ti.Áláz.a ‘he landed the canoe.’

— xíl-wiʔ ‘to pull a canoe out of the water, put it ashore.’
— xíl-laʔ ‘to go ashore.’
— ka.n.xíl-kə ‘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.xílt:xal ‘Common Silverweed, Cinquefoil,’ Potentilla anserina.
xíl-xal, xíl-iʔ ‘to stir s.t., intr., tr.’
— s.xíl-s ‘to keep stirring it, tr.’
— xíl-ák-ən, xíl-ák-ən ‘to stir around in a pack, intr., tr.’
— xíl-q-ən ‘to cultivate potatoes, stir up soil, intr.’
— xílxíl-áqs-ən ‘to dig around in s.t. with one’s nose, intr.:’ cůk”Áluʔ ʔi.k”asúh.a waʔ xílxíl-áqs-ən ‘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.)náqlaqs, a word not known to me), although the latter identification was rejected by Alec Peters (Turner 1987).) || Possibly contains a petrified reduplication.

√xlač : xəlxáxlač (*‘flying squirrel.’ || Also recorded xʷəl:xʷláć, and see there for further comments.

√xəlk : ka.xlákə (*‘to snap off.’

— ka.xlí(ʔ)<əl>ʔ-k-əфə (*‘to snap right off.’ || Both this item and ka.xlákə were commented on with “you don’t hear that very often.”

√xəlk : ka.n.xlákə (*‘to be half full, almost half full.’

— ka.n.xlák-sə (*‘to have something (almost) half full, tr.’

— ka.n.xlák-almənə (*‘to be almost half full:’ ka.n.xlák-almənə ?iʔn.ʔʷl-áwə (*‘my (pail/basket of) berries is almost half full.’

√xilk : See ka.xlí(ʔ)<əl>ʔ-k-əфə (√xəlk).

√xⱪ : n.xáʔ<x>ʰx ‘to hover.’ || Cf. xáʔ-an.

xlaʔ, xʷlaʔ, yəxʷləʔ? (with the last form rejected by some consultants)

‘(Common) Raven,’ *Corvus corax.* || Thompson s.xláʔ ‘Common Raven’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1130).

xík-iʔn ‘to push s.t., tr.:’ xík-iʔn-c-as ‘he pushed me;’ xík-iʔn-4kən ‘I pushed him.’

— ka.xık-sə (*‘to push s.t. by accident, tr.:’ ka.xık-s-asə ‘he pushed it by accident.’

— xík-akaʔ-min ‘to push s.o. with one hand in order to wake her/him up, tr.:’ xík-akaʔ-min.ʔmaʔ láʔtaʔ ‘wake him up!’

— xík-a:xík-a ‘to push a hoop with a stick (also as part of a woman’s spiritual training).’

√xək : ka.n.xákə (*‘to choke, get choked.’

— ka.n.xák-sə (*‘to choke on s.t., to get s.t. stuck in one’s throat, to run out of breath suddenly, tr.:’ ka.n.xák-s-asə ‘she/he choked on it;’ ka.n.xák-s-kanə tiʔxəʔə ‘I (kind of) choked on the cold air.’
xík-әn ‘to miss s.t. (one aims at), tr.’ xík-әn-4antan ʦəpзу<z>ʔə ‘I missed the bird;’ xík-әn-4kan ‘I missed you.’ || PIS *xìk ‘to miss a target’ (K194).

xâkʷ-әn̓, xâkʷ-әn̓ ‘to shovel snow, intr., tr.:’ xâkʷ-әn̓-әm ʦɪ’máʔə ‘the snow got shoveled.’

xax ‘steam.’
— xáx-xal, xáx-әn̓ ‘to steam s.t., intr., tr.’
— n..sax-s-әm̓ ‘to steam (e.g., insoles or rubber boots when being aired out).’
— n..sax-c-rən̓ ‘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 xíxii? ‘curious, to see what is going on, to have a look.’ Cf. Thompson s.hìhìhe? tak ʦpзу<žu>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).

xíxiʔ ‘curious, to see what is going on, to have a look.’ || Probably contains either initial reduplication or consonant reduplication.
— s.xíxiʔ ‘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-әn (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.:’ ūkʷɬʔuʔ ɬâʔtaʔ, xaʔ-səʔəʔtʔú-nə ʦɪ’qʷʔəʔa ‘he was going along there, on the high ground away from the water’ (with habitual dropping of the nominalizer s-).
— xá<xaʔ ‘higher.’
— xaʔ-s-cút ‘to brag.’
— xaʔ+a+tmíxʷ ‘Heaven’ (literally, “high land”). || A contraction of kʷu.xáʔ.a tmíxʷ, which also occurs as such.

— xaʔ+a+kʷú<kʷ>pəʔ ‘The Lord; God’ (literally, “high chief”). || A contraction of kʷu.xáʔ.a kʷú<kʷ>pəʔ, which also occurs as such.

— n.xaʔ-q-án ‘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 xʷəʔ-n-c for an example.

— xə:xʔ-áp-ľa-xən ‘high-heels.’ || Possibly derived from xá<kxaʔ, with consonant reduplication, although initial reduplication, indicating plurality and opted for here, seems more likely. See also xə:xaʔyuʔ-mín-twəl below.

s.xáʔyuʔ, xáʔyuʔ ‘woman’s rival in love (husband’s girlfriend).’ || PCS *xaʔyuʔ ‘sexual rival’ (K154).

— xə:xaʔyuʔ-mín-twəl ‘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-ľa-xən (√xaʔ).

xʷ

xʷáp-ən ‘to lift s.t., s.o. up, to put s.o. on his feet, tr.’ || See s.ḵp-iləp
(√xəp (1)) for an example.

— xʷp-ilx ‘to rise from lying position.’

— xʷəp-q-ām ‘to dig cedar roots (for making baskets), intr.’ (synonymous with ?akʷ-almíxʷ-əm).

√xʷap (1) xʷáp-ən ‘to unfold s.t., tr.’ || PS *xʷap ‘to unfold, spread out (as blanket, arms)’ (K121). PIS *xʷap ‘to unfold, spread out (as blanket)’ (K195, who also lists Lilooet xʷáp-ən incorrectly (but perhaps resulting from an older transcription by JvE) as xʷápən, and does not explain the double listing of *xʷap as PS and PIS).
Cf. $\sqrt{x^w}ap$ (2).

- $x^w\acute{a}p\text{-}alk\text{-}a\text{n}$ ‘to fold open any bundle, tr.’
- $x^w\acute{a}p\text{-}alikst$ ‘to open a newspaper or letter.’

$\sqrt{x^w}ap$ (2) (?): $s.x^w\acute{a}p\text{-}m\text{ex}$ ‘Shuswap.’ || Possibly related to $\sqrt{x^w}ap$ (1), see Kuipers 1974:187.

- $x^w\acute{a}p\text{-}amx\text{-}ac$ ‘to speak Shuswap.’
- $x^w\acute{a}p\text{-}m\text{ex}\text{-}\acute{a}kst$ ‘East Wind.’

$\sqrt{x^w}up$ : $s.x^wup$ ‘to have all left, everybody is gone:’ $s.x^wup\text{-}wit\text{-}tu\acute{u}?,\acute{\lambda}u?$
‘they have all left;’ $pl\acute{a}ntu\acute{u}?,\acute{\lambda}u?\ s.x^wup\ n\acute{e}t\text{-}ux\text{-}al\text{m}ic\text{-}a\ ‘the people are all gone already (there is nobody left).’

$x^w\acute{p}\text{-}i\acute{n}$ ‘to tie a rope to a tree and pull it down.’ || Considered an “old-time word,” now largely replaced with sip-\text{-}i\acute{n}.

- $n.x^w\acute{p}\text{-}la\text{-}q\text{i\acute{n}$ ‘Steller’s jay, $Cyanocitta\ stelleri.$ || $n.x^w\acute{p}\text{-}la\text{-}q\text{i\acute{n}$ refers to the shape of the bird’s crest. See $s.q^w\acute{a}z\text{-}a\acute{z}$ for the “official” name of the Steller’s jay.

$\sqrt{x^w}am$ : $x^wam\text{-}p$ ‘lonesome.’ || $PS^*x^wam$ ‘to be lonesome, pining (for)’ (K121). Cf. $\sqrt{x^w}am$ (which K121 also derives from $PS^*x^wam$).

- $x^wam\text{-}p\text{-}m\text{in}$ ‘to be lonesome without s.o., tr.’

$\sqrt{x^w}am$ : $x^wam\text{:}x^w\acute{a}m$ ‘lonesome, lonely.’ || See $\sqrt{x^w}am$ for etymological comments.

- $x^wam\text{:}x^w\acute{a}m\text{-}m\text{in}$ ‘to be lonesome without s.o., tr.’ || The absence of glottalization on $n$ in -m\text{in} is probably due to a misrecording.

$x^win\text{án}$ ‘to keep store:’ $ti\text{_}wa\acute{u}\text{?}\ x^win\text{án}$ ‘storekeeper.’

- $x^wam\text{a}n\text{-}4x\text{w}$, $x\text{im}an\text{-}4x\text{w}$ ‘store.’

$\sqrt{x^w}et$ : $n.x^wet\text{-}p$ ‘to go around.’ || $PS^*x^wet$ ‘to come to an end, be exhausted, all gone’ (K121, with listing of $*x^wet$ also as a PIS root on p. 196 but without explanation for the double listing).

- $x^wet\text{-}p\text{-}x\text{en}$ ‘birthday.’
- $s.x^wet\text{-}p\text{-}as\text{z}\text{\acute{a}nux}$ ‘year.’

$\sqrt{x^w}it$ : $x^wit\text{-}an$ ‘to whistle:’ $x^wit\text{-}an\text{-}4k\text{ax}w$ $\acute{4},x^wit\text{-}n\text{-}as$ ‘you whistle when he whistles!’ || $PS^*x^wiw$ ‘to whistle’ (K121).

- $x^wit\text{-}an\text{-}s$ ‘to whistle at s.o., tr.’
- $x^wit\text{-}ak\acute{a}\text{-}n\text{-}am$ ‘to whistle through one’s hands or fingers.’

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— xʷɨtəqʷə? ‘whistle!’ (said to hiding persons in hide-and-seek game).
xʷtin, n.xʷtin, nə.xʷtin ‘rope made out of twisted limbs’ (preferably cedar, 
but also willow or hazelnut, the latter only when nothing else is 
available).
— nə.xʷtin-až ‘any tree used for making nə.xʷtin (e.g., čəxʷ:čxʷ-až).’
— xʷtin-əm, nə.xʷtin-əm ‘to twist branches in order to twist a rope.’
s.xʷatkw (A) ‘Sweet Cicely’ (‘Wild Parsnip’), Osmorhiza chilensis; (B) ‘Garden Parsnip,’ Pastinaca sativa.

n.xʷaciʔ-ən ‘to listen to s.o.’s advice, tr.:’ n.xʷaciʔ-ənkálap
ʔi.s.la:k̕iʔtəm̕-lápə ‘listen to your parents, you folks!’ || The 
sequence iʔ is possibly a fossilized suffix, cf. saw-ín-ən.
xʷəclamácyəʔ? (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.)

√xʷic (1): xʷic-xal, xʷic-iʔ ‘to give s.t. (e.g., money for an event), to 
hand it over, intr., tr.’ || PIS *xʷic ‘to give, point to, show’ 
(K195).
— xʷic-xiʔ ‘to give s.t. to s.o., tr.’
√xʷic (2) ‘to jump up (end of stick or log):’ xʷic-qš ‘to jump up (end of 
board, log).’ || CSLT *xʷic ‘to sway, rock (baby)’ (K230).
— xʷəč-əmáya, xʷic-əmáya ‘teeter-totter, seesaw.’ || The occurrence of 
a (partially) retracted suffix after a non-retracted root is highly 
unusual, see also mək̕iʔ-úlaʔa? (under s.míkil).
√xʷəs: xʷəs:xʷəs-t, xʷəs:xʷəs-at ‘strong, forceful, overbearing, pushy 
(smell, taste, way of talking or acting):’ xʷəs:xʷəs-t Ɂu?
ti.waʔ.qʷəl:qʷəl-áʔikt ‘he is very pushy in his way of talking;’ 
xʷəs:xʷəs-t ti.s.čaqʷ-tən-s.a ‘its taste is strong, it has a strong 
taste.’ || PIS *xʷus ‘forceful, scary; eager, alert, hurried’ (K196).
— xʷəs:xʷəs-tʔúl ‘too strong, overbearing:’ xʷəs:xʷəs-tʔúl ti.s.čaqʷ-tən-
s.a ‘it tastes too strong;’ xʷəs:xʷəs-tʔúl.tiʔɁuʔ, xʷʔáyɁuʔ 
kʷ.s.kə.čaqʷ-sən.sə ‘it tasted too strong, I could not eat it.’
— xʷəs-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 
-lïx, after a stem with ə is unexpected.
xʷáš-an ‘to grease s.t. (a car, machine, pan), to rub ointment or cream on s.o., tr.:’ xʷáš-an ti:kix-mənə ‘grease the pan!’ || See also xʷikʷ- in below.
— xʷáš-us-əm ‘to rub cream on one’s face.’
— n.xʷáš-q-əm ‘to rub cream on one’s buttocks.’
√xʷn: xʷn-ús-əm ‘to nod one’s head.’
— xʷn-ús-miŋ ‘to nod one’s head at s.o., tr.’
√xʷuŋ: xʷú<xʷə>ŋ ‘to heave a deep sigh.’
s.xʷnəmt ‘co-parent-in-law.’ || Cf. s.xʷnáʔəm.
— xʷnəmt-áws ‘co-parents-in-law together, people who are co-parent-in-law to each other.’
xʷinúms, xʷinúms-əm ‘to be jealous, envious (when s.o. is better at s.t., or has more possessions).’
— xʷinúms-ən ‘to be envious of s.o., tr.’
xʷinúns ‘to kind of doubt s.o. (e.g., s.o. who is telling a story).’
|| Possibly a hybrid form between xʷinúms and xʷáy-nuŋ.
s.xʷnáʔəm ‘Indian doctor, shaman.’ || Possibly related to s.xʷnəmt through an association with tabooed or spiritually powerful concepts.
— xʷənaʔm-án ‘to put s.o. under a spell, to curse s.o., tr.:’ xʷnaʔm-án-kʷu? ‘he was put under a spell.’
— xʷənaʔm-áskaʔ ‘power song.’
— xʷənaʔm-ílx ‘to use one’s powers (to reach s.o.).’
xʷəλ ‘to desist, give up’ (used only in combination with xʷʔaz ‘not’ in constructions expressing ‘to insist, be determined’): xʷʔáy.ƛu? kʷas.xʷəƛ ‘he is determined to do it;’ xʷʔáy.ƛu? kʷas.xʷəƛ l.ƛu s.tám ‘he is determined to do it, he isn’t giving up at all.’
— xʷə<xʷə>ƛ ‘to desist, give up’ (only in combinations with xʷʔaz; the aspctual difference with xʷəλ is virtually untranslatable): xʷʔáy.ƛu? kʷas.xʷə<xʷə>ƛ kʷas.ʔiʔwaʔ ‘he insists on coming along;’ xʷʔáy.ƛu? kʷas.xʷə<xʷə>ƛ kʷas.kíʔ(ʔ)<kə>ƛ kʷas.Bill kʷas.kʷukw ‘she insists that Bill is lazy to cook.’ || The form xʷə<xʷə>ƛ is interpreted as containing consonant reduplication with rare repetition of the targeted vowel, but xʷə:xʷəλ is also a
morphological and semantic possibility.

xʷúːxʷ-ʊŋ ‘to take s.t. off (article of clothing), tr.’
— xʷúːxʷ-áɬ-ɪʔ-ʔəm ‘to take off one’s clothes.’
— xʷúːxʷ-qʷ-əm ‘to take off one’s hat.’
— xʷúːxʷ-akáʔ-əm ‘to take one’s gloves off.’
— xʷúːxʷ-ɑn-əm ‘to take one’s shoes off.’
— xʷúːxʷ-ɑx-ən ‘barefoot.’
— xʷúːxʷ-áɬ-áɬəm ‘to take one’s pants off, to pull one’s pants down.’
√xʷɑɬ̣min ‘buckskin:’ xʷɑɬ̣min-ɪɬap ‘buckskin pants.’ || PIS *xʷɑɬ̣ ‘to cut up, whittle’ (K195).
— xʷɑɬ̣min-áɬq̣s ‘buckskin coat.’

xʷiː ‘after all, as it turned out to be’ (always in combination with the reinforcing enclitic ə which precedes xʷiː and is sometimes repeated after xʷiː; often cooccurs with əka ‘possibility, surmise’): lán.ə.xʷiː waʔ ?uc-áɬ-p ʔiɬ.ʃ.čúqʷəz.ə ‘the fish are not fit to eat;’ ?uc.ə.xʷiː tiʔ kʷəs.ʃúwaʔ-s ‘that’s not his;’ k4-akaʔ- əmín-as.kʷuʔ látiʔ tiɬ.ʃ.τáwca.əxʷiː₂ əz.ə ‘she released her grip on what turned out to be a potato [instead of the mouse she thought she had caught].’

√xʷəl (1) ‘to step into s.t. unknown:’ ka.xʷəl-ən.ə ‘to step into s.t. deep suddenly (e.g., when getting off a plane and not noticing the step).’
— xʷəl:xʷəl:xʷəl ‘to go in the dark, not knowing where one is going.’
√xʷəl (2): xʷəl-p ‘to spin around.’ || See √xʷul (3) for etymology and cf. xʷəl:xʷlákʷəm.
— xʷəl-p-án ‘to spin s.t. around, tr.’
— xʷəl-p-íɬx ‘to spin around (oneself).’
— xʷəl-p-ípʃləx ‘to go round and round.’
— xʷəl-p-ús-əm ‘to turn around, to make a turn.’
— n.xʷəl-p-ək ‘to flip over (saddle, pack on horse).’
— xʷəl-əp=ap=áp ‘to whirl around.’ || A unique case of final reduplication targeting not the consonant following the stressed vowel but the final consonant.
√xʷəl : xʷəl-p ‘breeze is blowing, draft is coming through.’ waʔ ɬá.taʔ
xʷəl-p ‘there is a breeze coming from there;’ xʷəl-p ?ay tet lágwú? ‘there is draft coming from there.’

— ka.xʷ|áw a ‘to get a breeze suddenly; to get frightened to death;’
  ka.xʷ|áw a ?ay tet ‘he got scared to death, he died.’
— xʷəl-p-tan ‘fan.’
— n.xʷəl-p-ánk ‘breeze along sidehill.’
— ka.xʷəl a ‘draft or breeze starts suddenly.’
— xʷəl-án ‘to fan s.o., tr.’

√xʷal : ka.xʷá|ə a ‘to give off smell;’ lán ḥu? wa? ka.xʷá|ə a ‘it smells already;’ ka.xʷá|ə ti.s.kʷúkʷ-św a ‘your cooking is smelling.’

— ka.xʷá|s a ‘to smell, s.t., get a whiff of s.t., tr.:’ ka.xʷá|s-kan a
  kʷu.s.máňx a ‘I smelled some tobacco.;’ ka.xʷá|s-kan a
ti.s.kʷúkʷ-św a ‘I smelled your cooking;’ ka.xʷá|s-as a ‘she smelled it.’
— xʷəl=al=á|l ‘to give off smell (e.g., a person who has been drinking).’

√xʷal : xʷá<š|x}>{á|m ‘light of weight.’ || Perhaps related to PS *xʷa ‘light of weight’ (K119, who does not list Lilooet xʷal as a descendant of the PS root).

— n.xʷə<š|x}>{á|m-áp (also recorded n.xʷə<š|x}>{á|m-áp) ‘lively, going fast.’
√xʷil (1): n.xʷíl-xal, n.xʷíl-iň ‘to roast or bake s.t. (e.g., meat, potatoes, bread) in an oven (not on an open fire), intr., tr.:’ wá?-kán
  n.xʷíl-xal ki.s.záq a ‘I am baking bread in the oven;’ n.xʷíl-iň-
  ás.k4 ti.číʔ a ti.n.s.kix-æzʔa ‘my mother will roast the meat.’
— n.xʷíl-xit ‘to roast meat etc. for s.o., tr.:’ n.xʷíl-x[t]-tumut-kán.k4
  ti.číʔ a ‘I will roast the meat for you folks;’ niʔ.k4 ti.n.s.kix-æzʔa
  n.xʷíl-x[t]-tam-álap-as ti.číʔ a ‘it is my mother who will roast the meat for you folks.’
√xʷil (2): ‘under.’ n.xʷíl-ánk ‘to go under a fence (e.g., pigs).’
— xʷi<š|x>{á|c ‘drop-off under water (e.g., in a lake bed).’
xʷíl-əm, xʷíl-ən ‘to look for s.t., intr., tr.’
— xʷíl-əm-sút ‘to look around for s.t., not knowing where to look, intr.,
  tr.’
— xʷəl:xʷíl-ús, xʷəl:xʷíl-ús-ən ‘to check if s.o. has arrived already, intr.,
  tr.’
n.\text{ wax-}ál-ílt, n.\text{ wax-}il-ílt ‘to look for eggs, intr.’
√\text{ wax-}\text{ul} (1): \text{ wax-}úl=ál ‘to run away (from danger).’
— \text{ wax-}úl=ál-min ‘to run away from s.o. or s.t., tr.’
— \text{ wax-}úl=l-us, \text{ wax-}úl=l-\text{us-min} ‘to dodge s.t. with one’s face, intr., tr.’
— n.\text{ wax-}úl-q-w-am ‘to put a cover over one’s head (as part of a healing ceremony), so that one’s spirit can travel.’
— n.\text{ wax-}úl-q-w-tan ‘cover used when n.\text{ wax-}úl-q-w-am.’
√\text{ wax-}\text{ul} (2): \text{ wax-}ú\text{e}<\text{ wax-}>\text{lam} ‘to play a tune, to make music.’
— s.\text{ wax-}ú<\text{ wax-}>\text{lam} ‘music.’
— \text{ wax-}ú<\text{ wax-}＞\text{latan} ‘musical instrument, record player.’
√\text{ wax-}\text{ul} (3), √\text{ wax-}ú ‘to roll, twist, drill:’ \text{ wax-}ú-lün ‘to drill a hole in s.t., tr.’

|| Listed with √\text{ wax-}al (2) under PS *\text{ wax-}ul ‘to turn, spin, drill, wrap around, round’ in K120.
— \text{ wax-}úl-mən ‘drill, auger.’
— \text{ wax-}úl-k-w-xal, \text{ wax-}úl-k-w-ən ‘to roll s.t. up (paper, blanket, sleeping bag, etc.), intr., tr.’
— \text{ wax-}ú<\text{ wax-}＞l-k-w-əm, t.\text{ wax-}ú<\text{ wax-}＞l-k-w-əm ‘to roll a cigarette, intr.’
— \text{ wax-}úl-xal, \text{ wax-}úl-ün (*) ‘to drill fire, intr., tr.’
— \text{ wax-}úl-k-w-əp (*) ‘to drill fire, intr.’
— s.\text{ wax-}ú(?ə)l ‘drill for making fire (either hand-driven or bow-driven), match (for lighting s.t.).’
— \text{ wax-}u(?ə)l-áž ‘Pacific Willow’ (“Long-leaved Willow”), \text{ Salix lasiandra}, the wood of which is used for tinder (when drilling fire).
√\text{ wax-}ú ‘to drill fire:’ see √\text{ wax-}ul (3).
\text{ wax-}áləp-ən ‘to fan s.o., tr.:’ \text{ wa?} \text{ wax-}áləp-ən-c-as ‘he is fanning me.’
— \text{ wax-}áləp-ɪlx ‘to fan oneself.’
s.\text{ wax-}áləm ‘deer trail, game trail.’
\text{ wax-}álɪtəm M ‘white person.’ || PCS *\text{ wax-}əl/\text{ nitm} ‘white person’ (K155, who lists the Lillooet form as \text{ wax-}altn, identical to the Squamish and Sechelt forms. The Chilliwack (Upriver Halkomelem) form \text{ wax-}əltm is however the more likely donor, as \text{ wax-}əltm is the only form of this word in my corpus.)
√\text{ wax-}ləc : \text{ wax-}ət:x’ləc (*) ‘flying squirrel,’ || Variant of \text{ wax-}ət:xləc. The part əc may be a petrified suffix, cf. \text{ txəc} ‘elk,’ ləhəc ‘otter’ and s.əmc-əc
(type of groundhog).

xʷl̓aʔp, s.xʷl̓aʔp ‘ghost, dead person.’
— xʷəl̓:xʷl̓aʔp, s.xʷəl̓:xʷl̓aʔp ‘graveyard.’
— xʷl̓aʔp-ul̓máxw” (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.)


‘whirlwind’ (K195, who does not list the Lillooet form there, but

suggests a possible link between *xʷl̓akʷ* and PS *xʷul ‘turn, spin’).

xʷl̓aʔ? (Variant of x̌aʔ? ‘Raven.’)

xʷák-ən ‘to wake s.o. up, tr.’ || PCS *xʷak ‘to awaken’ (K155).
— s.xʷak ‘to be awake.’
— xʷák-ləx ‘to wake up.’
— ka.xʷák-a ‘to wake up (suddenly).’
— xʷáʔ:xʷ(ʔa)k ‘waking up.’

xʷak ‘to stop raining:’ xʷák:tuʔ ‘it stopped raining;’ lan wa? xʷak ‘it

stopped raining already.’

xʷík-əm, xʷík-ən ‘to butcher fish, intr., tr.’ || See √kəza for etymological

comments, and cf. s.xʷíkʷaʔ.
— xʷík-m-á+xʷ ‘shed for butchering fish’ (usually an open shed consisting

of a roof frame and supporting poles plus a butchering table).
— s.xʷík ‘butchered fish.’
— xʷík-áʔ (* ‘butchered and prepared (dried, conserved) fish:’ cún-

as.kʷuʔ ta.s.cicáʔ.a: “húʔ-4kaxʷ nas, kʷán-x[017]-c kʷu.xʷík-áʔ,

kʷu.zúc-man, 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.kʷuʔ.ƛuʔ ta.s.cicáʔ.a, “cʔas-

min-x̌it-kan s.kíkaʔ? ʔi.məkil-úlyaʔ-s.a, xʷík-áʔ-y-s.a, zúc-man-s.a,

ʔaa, ʔaa,” cút.kʷuʔ.ʔay4 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 xʷík-áʔ

was only recorded in the legend ‘The Girl and the Owl,’ as told
by Martina LaRochelle, from which the above sentences are taken.

— xʷiʔ-tən ‘knife.’
— xʷiʔ-tn-áqlw’ ‘iron; iron rod or bar.’
— xʷiʔ-iʔn ‘to tell s.o. to butcher or prepare salmon, tr.’

xʷiʔ-wiʔn ‘to polish s.t. (by rubbing polish on it); to spread ointment, medicine on s.t., tr.:’ xʷiʔ-wiʔn tiˌlatámə ‘polish the table, rub polish on it!’ || xʷiʔ-wiʔn overlaps semantically with xʷas-ən. However, xʷas-ən refers more to a rubbing motion, while xʷiʔ-wiʔn refers more to a spreading motion: in the above example, xʷas-ən may not be substituted for xʷiʔ-wiʔn. PS *xʷiʔ/aʔkw’, *xʷiʔkw ‘to wipe, brush, smooth, clean, bathe’ (K119).

— xʷiʔ-ʔmən ‘liniment.’
— xʷiʔ-wəx ‘to spread ointment on oneself.’
— xʷiʔ-wə-liʔwəm ‘to spread ointment, liniment on one’s body.’
— xʷiʔ-wə-uməm ‘to spread ointment, liniment on one’s face.’

√xʷukʷ ‘to open, remove’ (only recorded in combination with -c ‘mouth, opening’): xʷukʷ-c ‘cork is removed, bottle is opened:’ tɨx-əx-wit, xʷukʷ-c taˌpaʔ-ulwiʔ-a 4əl_ki.sʔúqʔ_{a}, 4əl_ki.rum_{a} ‘they sat down at the table, and one of the bottles of booze, of the rum, got opened.’ || PS *xʷukʷ, xʷukʷ ‘to pull (out)’ (K119, who also lists Lillooet xʷúkʷ-ən (‘to drag s.t., tr.’) under this root).

— xʷúkʷ-cən ‘to remove a cork, open a bottle, tr.’

s.xʷákʷəkʷ ‘heart, feelings, mind:’ ?ámə tiˌn.s.xʷákʷkʷ_{a} ‘I am glad;’

4əxʷ_κaŋs.pún_kʷu_niłəqʔʔəlt-ən-tali tiʔˌtiʔsumíkχ_{a}, xʷáməʔu? n.s.xʷákʷəkʷ kʷs.pún-x[i[t]-cin 4ʔúmʔ-ən-c-axʷ kʷuʔənwas-ulwiʔ sʔúqʔ_{a}, ʔənwas-ulwiʔ 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 *xʷakʷ (see also Kuipers 1974:40 for such an analysis of Shuswap s.xʷékʷəkʷ ‘lung’). Note, however, also PS *xʷa ‘light of weight’ (K119, who derives Lillooet s.xʷákʷəkʷ from this root).

xʷúkʷ-xəl, xʷúkʷ-ən ‘to drag s.t., intr., tr.’ || See √xʷukʷ for etymological
information.

— n.xʷukʷ-c, n.xʷúkʷ-c-am ‘to drag a deer, to drag fish in the water, tided to one’s boat (in both caes by running a line through the animal’s mouth), intr.’

— xʷú(ʔ)<xʷə>kʷ ‘to drag, s.t. drags (when one has nothing to put underneath it).’

— xʷu(ʔ)<xʷ>a-fí-m ‘to drag s.t. along (e.g., a log), to drag s.t. on the ground.’ xʷu(ʔ)<xʷ>a-fí-m-wít ‘they are dragging it along.’

s.xʷakʷt ‘frost.’ || Possibly contains the aspectual suffix -t.

— xʷəkʷ-úlínəxʷ ‘frosty ground.’

— xʷakʷ-t-mín-am ‘to get frosted, covered with frost.’ xʷakʷ-t-mín-am ʔay† ?i.n.s.qíc-mə ‘my laundry got frosted.’

xʷákʷəlcam (* ) ‘river canoe.’

s.xʷiḵʷəʔ ‘salmon backbone.’ See xʷʔaz for an example. || Cf. xʷiḵ-əm.

xʷəxʷlí ‘(Western) Meadow lark,’ Sturnella neglecta. || PIS *xʷəli/a?
‘meadowlark’ (K195, who also suggests a possible link to PS *xʷiw ‘to whistle’).

xʷwaʔ ‘road, trail, street.’ || PS *xəwal ‘trail’ (K118).

— xʷəwə𝑤əʔ ‘little road, street.’

√xʷa’y ‘disappeared, gone (?):’ xʷa’y-nu’n ‘to miss s.o., s.t, to feel the loss of s.o., s.t., tr.’ || Probably derived from √xʷəz ‘to disappear,’ with regular change of ə to y before a coronal consonant (a suggestion supported by the etymological information under √xʷəz ‘to mourn’).

xʷuy ‘come on!, do this or that!:’ xʷuy-əmaʔ ‘come on!; go ahead!;’ xʷúy-wi-əmaʔ ‘come on, you folks!; go ahead, you folks!;’ xʷúy-wi ʔá.taʔ ‘go that way, you guys!’ || PIS *xʷuy ‘to go’ (K196).

— xʷuy-s ‘let us go, do it!:’ xʷuy-s-əmaʔ ‘let us go, do it!’ (used for a smaller group within a larger group); xʷuy-s-twí-əmaʔ ‘let us go, do it!’ (used for the whole group). || These forms (xʷuy-s, xʷúy-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^úy-t-am ‘to go ahead.’
s.x^yat ‘different.’ || Skookumchuck dialect. The M and F dialects have s.\textit{ix}"4.

x"yáyawt ‘to owe (mostly to a store, but also to a person).’ || Possibly contains a petrified reduplication and see \textit{\sqrt{x}"az} for etymological information.

x"ež M bushtail rat.’ || The F gloss is háwint.

\textit{\sqrt{x}"az} : n.s.x^az ‘to mourn; to lose one’s treasures (e.g., one’s house, or a relative), intr.’ || PIS *\textit{x}"al/y ‘to be absent, missing; debt’ (K195, who also lists Lillooet x"až-án ‘to forget about s.t.’ (from \textit{\sqrt{x}"až} ‘to disappear’—JvE), x"áy-\textit{nuň} to miss s.t.,’ and x"yáyawt ‘to owe’ as descendents of this root). Cf. also x"?az ‘not, no.’

n.s.x^áž-miň ‘to lose one’s treasures, tr.’

\textit{\sqrt{x}"až} : k.a.x^až,\textit{a} ‘to disappear (for good), to pass away:’ k.a.x^až,\textit{a}tuʔ,\textit{a} ‘he disappeared, he passed away.’ || See \textit{\sqrt{x}"az} for etymological information.

x"až-án ‘to forget sbout s.t., let it vanish, tr.’

x"až-wilx ‘plan gets changed, mind gets changed:’ x"až-wilx,\textit{ha múta?}
k^"s.nás\textit{cu ‘did you change your mind again about going?’; k\_4_{\textit{na[s]-tūn=x"tu,}\_Ţu? ?ɛ.k"?ù pank"úph, a, x"až-wilx,\textit{ha} zam\textit{n ‘I thought you were going to take me to Vancouver, did your plans get changed?’ See also sána? for an example.

x"až-wilx-s ‘to change one’s mind about s.t., tr.:’ x"až-wilx-s-kan múta? k^"s.n.s.nás ‘I changed my mid again about going.’

\textit{\sqrt{x}"už} (1): x"úž-xal F ‘to have a hemorrhage in one’s mouth.’ || Cf. x"už (2).

\textit{\sqrt{x}"už} (2): n.x"úž-xal, n.x"úž-ún ‘to take things out of a box, drawer, intr., tr.:’ n.x"úž-ún ti? ‘take that out!; húy-\textit{kan n.x"úž-ún lā.ti? ?l_wa?_an.4\árm ‘I am taking the things out that are in.’ || Cf. x"už (1).

\textit{\sqrt{x}"už} (3): s.x"ú\textit{x\_ež} ‘ant.’ See q"ul for an example. || PS *\textit{x}"/x"\textit{aya? ‘fly, maggot, worm, ant’ (K122, who also lists Lillooet x"\textit{ey}:x"yáqs ‘maggots on a deer’s head,’ na\textit{x}"\textit{it ‘snake’ and its}
diminutive form na$x^\prime$á<?x$^\prime$>t ‘worm’ as descendants of this root).

— x$^\prime$u<x$^\prime$>ž-á4x$^\prime$ ‘ant-hill.’

√x$^\prime$už (4): x$^\prime$už ‘to be about to do s.t.:’ x$^\prime$už-4kan x$^\prime$úl-un ta_s.kám-c,a
‘I am going to drill a hole in the door.’ || Variant of huž.

x$^\prime$uzá? ‘to get ready, to get dressed in order to go.’ || Variant of huzá?.

See there for etymological information.

— x$^\prime$uzá?-s ‘to get s.o. ready, to dress so. so s/he can go, tr.’

√x$^\prime$w (?:) n.x$^\prime$?-áñ ‘to let s.o. do s.t., to allow her/him to do s.t., tr.’

(considered to be the “high word” for xə4:xá4-c): n.x$^\prime$?-áñ+kan
‘I let him do it;’ x$^\prime$az k$^\prime$asu_n.x$^\prime$?-áñ ti_s.k$^\prime$á<k$^\prime$>za-sw_a
k$^\prime$as.nás k$^\prime$u.káñ-áws_a ‘don’t let your child go to the railroad track;’
x$^\prime$az k$^\prime$asu_n.x$^\prime$?-áñ k$^\prime$as.¿i?wa? ‘don’t let him go with you;’
x$^\prime$az k$^\prime$an.x$^\prime$?-áñ-ax$^\prime$ k$^\prime$s.nas-c ‘don’t allow him to go’
(synonymous with x$^\prime$?az k$^\prime$s.xə4:xá4-c-ax$^\prime$ k$^\prime$s.nas-c).

√x$^\prime$i? (1) (?): n.x$^\prime$?-cín (A) ‘confluence of two rivers;’ (B) ‘(to get to) the mouth of a river into a lake.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.)

√x$^\prime$i? (2): n.x$^\prime$? ‘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$^\prime$w?az.

x$^\prime$u? ‘oh!, my!’ (exclamation of amazement or excitement). See √laq$^\prime$ for an example. || Cf. hu?.

x$^\prime$it ‘much, many:’ x$^\prime$it li_wa?,táx$^\prime$-p ‘there were many buyers;’ lání?
wá? x$^\prime$az.¿a k$^\prime$as.x$^\prime$it k$^\prime$a.s.tə:n:tá<ta>x<m-s, k$^\prime$a.s.4ax$^\prime$-s-ás ‘he wasn’t wearing too many clothes at that time, I guess;’ 4.¿i?q-as
ta_s.qa:za?-tá_íp_a, x$^\prime$it_kx4 k$^\prime$u.s.?i?at-lap ‘when your father comes, you will have lots to eat.’ || PIS *x$^\prime$?(it) ‘much, many’
(K196).

— x$^\prime$it?7t ‘a little bit more:’ tíx-íx-wit, x$^\prime$uk$^\prime$-c ta_pal?-ulwít_a
4əl_ki.s.?uq$^\prime$?-a, 4əl_ki.rum_a, n.¿ák$^\prime$-xit-as ?izú x$^\prime$it?7t, n.¿ák$^\prime$-xít-as li_s.¿i?x4-úl míx$^\prime$-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$^\prime$it-alx$^\prime$ ‘to have a big family.’
— $x^w$ʔít-aslaq ‘many berries’ (synonymous with $q$x-áslaq).
— $x^w$ʔít-usaʔ ‘many berries, fruit, potatoes; expensive (i.e., many dollars).’

$x^w$ʔal ‘to be anxious to do s.t., go somewhere:’ plánƛƛu? waʔ $x^w$ʔał-wit $k^w$as,ńás-wit ‘they are anxious to go;’ lání-qakƛƛuʔ $x^w$ʔal ‘we are anxious to go.’ || PS *laxʷ, *$x^w$ʔal ‘to shake, hurry’ (K54, who also lists 4əxʷ ‘become frenzied’ (4əxʷ (2)) under the PS doublet).

$x^w$ʔuxʷ ‘to smell, give off smell:’ $x^w$ʔuxʷ ʔiɬap+a4+ʔukʷúnʔʔa ‘the “stink eggs” are smelling.’

— ka.$x^w$ʔuxʷ.a ‘to smell, start smelling (e.g., s.t. that has gone off, like meat that is a few days old).’
— $x^w$ʔúxʷ-nuň ‘to smell s.t., notice the smell of s.t., tr.’
— s.$x^w$ʔuxʷ ‘smell:’ ʔáma ti,s.$x^w$ʔúxʷ-sʔa ‘it smells good.’
— n.$x^w$ʔuxʷ-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.$x^w$ʔuxʷ-əm F ‘to have a smelling bum’ (said to refer to a more serious condition than n.$x^w$ʔuxʷ-q).

$x^w$ʔaz ‘no; not (it is not the case that...); nothing; to be gone:’ “n.kyá-4kan, tákmƛƛuʔ s.wat waʔ zawat-ən-c-ál-it-as kʷanswa n.kyáp; ka,ma4 $x^w$ʔaz s.núwa kʷasu_nkyáp, pə<plʔ-4káxʷ;” “$x^w$ʔaz kátiʔ, n.kyáp-kanƛƛuʔ ƛit,” cúʔ_kʷuʔ; “$x^w$ʔaz kátiʔ, pə<plʔ-4káxʷ” “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;”” $x^w$ʔáyƛƛuʔ s.tar'em ‘nothing;’ ćíla kʷu.xʷʔáz ‘nothing;’ ćəx-ən-4káláp ʔi,s.ʔistkən-lápʔa, $x^w$ʔáz-as kʷálap,4wál-ən kátiʔ kʷu.s.tar'm, kʷu.s.xʷikʷaʔ4, másƛƛuʔ ni4 $x^w$ʔáz ‘clean out your underground houses, leave nothing behind, not even a salmon backbone, nothing at all;’ plánʔuʔ $x^w$ʔaz ‘it is already gone.’ || Cf. n.$x^w$iʔ (}$/x^w$iʔ (2)) and see $x^w$ʔaz ‘to mourn’ for etymological information.

— $x^w$ʔay-s ‘to refuse s.t., tr.’
— $x^w$ʔáz-aslaq ‘few berries, not many berries.’
— n.xʷʔáz-anwas ‘not feeling like doing s.t.’
— xʷʔaz-áž-am ‘pretending not to notice s.t. (e.g., when people are clowning around or misbehaving).’
— xʷʔaz-áž-a[m]-min ‘to ignore s.o., s.t., to pretend not to notice s.o., s.t., tr.’
— xʷʔá<v{[?]}>ʔ-á4 ‘good for nothing:’ xʷʔá<v{[?]}>ʔ-á4.Áw? kʷas.núkʷ?-an-c-as ti.n.s.kʷúzʔ-a ‘my child never helps me, never tries to help me;’
— xʷʔá<v{[?]}>ʔ-á4.Áw? kʷas.núkʷ?-an-c-as ti.waʔ.waʔ.1.s.ʔánc ‘the one who is staying with me never helps me.’ || See 4.2 for the notation <{[?]}>.
— xʷʔá<v{[?]}>ʔ-á4-ʔúl ‘good for nothing, not able to do anything right:’ s.táxʷ.Áw? xʷʔá<v{[?]}>ʔ-á4-ʔúl kʷ.Áw.Bill ‘Bill can’t do anything right.’

√yəp : s.yəp ‘upright, standing up.’ || PS *√/yəp ‘to stand upright; tree’
(K134). Cf. s.yəp, yíp-xal, and √wəp, √wap.
— yəp-xál, yáp-ən ‘to stand s.t. up, put it upright, intr., tr.’
— yák’yəp-əm, yák’yəp-ən ‘to stand it up a little bit, intr., tr.’
— yəp-q-ám, yəp-q-án ‘to plant a tree, intr., tr.’
— n.yəp-q ‘upside down.’ || Also recorded n.yəp-qʷ, which may have resulted from confusion with n.pálk-əqʷ.
— n.yəp:yəp-əq ‘upside down’ (probably referring to several things).
— n.yəp-q-án ‘to turn s.t. upside down, tr.’
— ka.n.yáp.a ‘noon:’ ptak ti.s.ka.ŋáp.a ‘afternoon.’
— ka.n.yáp-almən.a ‘almost noon.’
— yáp-mən ‘post:’ ?átaʔ 4.číxʷ-as ti.n.yáp-mən.a ‘that is how far my land goes;’ yáp-mən-s kʷu.čítxʷ ‘house-post.’
— n.yəp-átqw’a? ‘rock in a river.’
— n.yəp-íñwas-tən ‘center pole.’
— yəp-la-qín-tən ‘headstone.’
s.yəp ‘tree.’ || Cf. √yəp, yíp-xal.
- *yəp:ɣáp* ‘trees, timber;’ *yək:yík-almixʷ* ɣi_
  *yəp:ɣáp_a* ‘may the trees fall down.’


  *yíp-xal*, *yíp-ᵊn* ‘to raise s.o., grow s.t. (persons, horses, trees, etc.), intr.,
  tr.:’ *yíp-ᵊn máf_tiʔ* ‘raise him!’ || Cf. *yəp*, *yəp*.

- *yíp-xal* ‘what one grows or raises.’

- *ɣi(ʔ)p* ‘to grow, grow up;’ ɣi(ʔ)p ɣi_
  *ləp-xál-4ka₄-a* ‘our plants are growing.’

- *niɣi(ʔ)p-tam* ‘to grow, grow up’ (virtually synonymous with *ɣi(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 *ɣi(ʔ)p*).

- *ɣi(ʔ)p-mín* ‘to grow up with s.o., tr.’

- *ɣi(ʔ)p-úpzaʔ* ‘potatoes start growing (in sack or in roothouse).’

- *ɣi(ʔ)p-úlməxʷ* ‘weeds.’

- *ɣi(ʔ)p-kālc* ‘weeds.’

- *niɣi(ʔ)p-əqʷ* ‘to go to seed.’

√yic : *yíc-iın-əm* ‘to ache’ (passive form with transitivizer -iın and passive marker -əm): *waʔ* *yíc-iın-əm* ɣi_
  *n.s.qʷáxt_a* ‘my feet are aching.’

|| According to a later note, *yíc-iın-əm* refers to the way broken bones ache when they are healing; cf. *qʷá́t:qʷə́l-t* which refers to the way a broken bone aches when it is just broken, before it heals.

√yən : *ɣən-p* ‘to freeze (persons, animals), to freeze to death;’ ɣən-p_wit_kʷuʔ,tuʔ* ‘they froze to death;’ *tqíf-kan, ámbuʔ* ɣən-p ‘I almost froze.’ || The form *ɣən-p tiʔ_qʷúʔ-a* ‘the water froze’ was explicitly rejected, as *ɣən-p* cannot refer to non-living things.

√yiw : *niɣiw-əm* (*) ‘buckish.’ || Possibly a misrecording based on *ɣi(ʔ)p*.

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√qap (1): qáp-án ‘to put s.t. on a table or on a wall, to put a band-aid or a bandage on s.t., tr.:’ qáp-án Ʌti tiplə ‘put it on the table!’ || PIS *qap ‘to put s.t. on s.t. (mostly to cover or protect)’ (K180). See also √qap.

— n.qp-íməm ‘to line the inside of anything, intr.:’ n.qp-íməm ma4 ti šácəma ‘line the inside of the box!’ || Probably a haplogological form resulting from underlying *n.qp-ím[-əm]-əm, although occasionally intransitive verbs with a lexical suffix occur without -əm, as in páx-alq’ (besides páx-alq”əm).

— n.qp-íməm-tan ‘wallpaper.’
— n.qap-k-ám ‘to put s.t. (e.g., a blanket) on one’s shoulders.’
— n.qp-ánəʔ-tən ‘earmuff’ (synonymous with nəq”-ánəʔ-tən).
— n.qp-áli-us-əm, n.qp-ál-ús-ən ‘to blindfold oneself (əm), s.o. else (ən).’
— n.qp-ál-ús-tən ‘blinders.’
— qəp-á”waq ‘bib.’
— ka.qap’a ‘it landed (like a bird or an airplane landing on water on land).’

√qap (2): ‘white:’ qəp-ḿx, s.qap-ḿx M ‘Swan, Snowgoose.’ Most likely the Trumpeter Swan, Cygnus buccinator; as the Snow Goose (Chen caerulescens) does not occur regularly in Lillooet territory.
|| √qap is a metathesized form of pəq ‘white’ (see there for etymological information). The F variant of qəp-ḿx is s.əpəq-ḿx.
√qap : qap:qáp ‘soft (hide, clothing, etc.).’ || Cf. s.qapc. PS *qap ‘soft, pliable’ (K180).
— qáp-xal, qáp-aʔ ‘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 Ʉwálc-tən ‘fall, autumn.’
PS *(s-)qap(-c/s) ‘spring, summer, spring salmon’ (K85).
— qapc-ʔúl ‘March.’
— s.qapc-ʔaʔ, qapc-ʔaʔ ‘south wind.’
√qam: qam-p ‘hot, warm (weather, object):’ qam-p.kʷu? lá.ti? ti.s.pám-s a ‘the fire was going good;’ qam-p-kán ‘I am warm;’ qam-p ti.n.kapúh-a, wa? s.4a? l.ti.n.pám-s-tn-a ‘my coat is warm, it was close to the stove.’ || PS *qam I ‘soft, lukewarm, calm, gentle’ (K83).
— qam-p-áliws ‘fever.’
— n.qam-p ‘hot, warm liquid.’
— n.qam-p-átkʷa? ‘hot water (e.g., in tub).’
— n.qam-p-álc ‘house is hot.’
— ka.n.qám-álc-a ‘house is getting warm.’
— qá<q>rín-ap ‘lukewarm.’
— qám-an ‘to heat s.t., tr.’
— n.qám-män ‘tea kettle.’
√qäm: qäm:qäm ‘to get wounded.’ || Cf. qarm.
√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.ča<č>qʷaž-ʔúl.
qmut ‘hat.’
qãmt ‘to get hit:’ qãmt.kʷuʔ, tuʔ ‘he got hit, I hear.’ || Cf. √qäm.
— qãmt-s ‘to hit s.t., tr.:’ kʷil-qs-xit-əm.kʷuʔ ?ay4 ɬəɬ.ti.čúqʷur̓n-a, kʷ-akaʔ-xit-əm.kʷuʔ ?á.tiʔ, pút álʔúʔ qãmt-s-tum ‘the chickadee took aim at him from there, he let go [of the arrow] at him, and he hit him;’ xʷúy.qaʔ zam, nas ?á.tiʔu-na x̣?iʔ-s a ?á.tiʔ ɬ.ti.n.əp-xál-tn-a, xʷám álʔúʔ lá.tiʔ kʷ.ɬ.s.qãmt-s-túmin ɬəɬ.cʔá ‘come on then, you go over there, to the other side of that garden, and I’ll hit you right away from here.’
— qãmt-an-cút ‘to hit oneself.’
— qãmt-sút ‘to get hit by accident.’
— qãmt-sút-s ‘to hit s.t. by accident, tr.:’ qãmt-sut-s-turnx-ás álʔúʔ ‘he hit me, but he didn’t mean to.’
— qãmt-us ‘to get hit in the face.’
— qãmt-ákaʔ ‘to get hit on the hand.’
— qamt-áqlw ‘to get bumped into.’

— qamt-áqlw-mín ‘to bump into s.t., tr.:’ qamt-áqlw-mín-ti.kámx-w-y-aqs.a ‘I bumped into the car;’ qamt-áqlw-mín-c-as ti.kámx-w-y-aqs.a ‘the car bumped into me.’

qáms-án ‘to put things away, tidy them up (dishes, clothes, etc.), tr.:’

wáʔ_mat qáms-án ‘you’d better tidy them up!’ || PCS *qám ‘to fold, pack’ (148).

— qáms-úlwat ‘to pack things up, to get ready to go.’

√qmaň : qmá<mañ ‘dirt all piled up on top of burrow made by muskrat.’

qámláʔ, s.qámláʔ (*) ‘young, newly hatched fish.’

√qamqs : qam: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-x-án ‘to coil up a rope, roll up a rope, tr.’ || See also qamín-qʷ-áň,
√qámxʷ (1). PS *qamxʷ ‘a lump, ball, cluster’ (K84, with suggested links to a number of items, see s.qʷ’unč).

qtas, qtás-án ‘to pit-cook s.t. (e.g., meat, black moss), intr., tr.’

— n.qtás-tan ‘cooking pit.’

s.qti (K84, with suggested links to a number of items, see s./g4785wu/g4742/g,9).

s.qátin ‘Skookumchuck.’ || Cf. s.qti.

— s.qátin-əmx ‘person from Skookumchuck.’

√qac ‘to pull a muscle:’ ka.n.qc-áp-kə ‘to pull a muscle or tendon in one’s back’ (synonymous with ka.n.ḥl-áp-kə). || PIS *qac ‘to shrink’ (K179).


— s.qac-əz-úʔ ‘stepfather.’

qack ‘older brother.’ || See √qac for etymological information.

— qáʔqécaq ‘older brother’ (used far more frequently than qack).

√qič : qíʔqé-əm (qíʔqé-əm), qíʔqé-ən ‘to chew s.t. (s.t. hard, e.g.,
pitch, or a fishskin), intr., tr.:” ʔaŋ kʷáŋ kʷu? ʔi_qʷaŋt钨_a, qíkq>č-əm kʷu? ʔay+ láti? ‘he went and he got some pitch, and he chewed it there.’ || The form qíkq>č-əm, rather than expected qíkq>č-ən, in this sentence, may be a misrecording
— qíkq>č-min ‘to chew s.t., tr.:’ wáʔ-4kaxʷ ʔu? zəwáʔ-ən ?i_qʷaŋt钨_a, kálaʔ qíx; məʔʷ-ən-s-káxʷ, ní4. ʔu? ʔs.qíkq>č-mín-axʷ ‘you know what pitch is, it is really hard, you put it in your mouth, and then you chew it.’
— s.qíkq>č ‘s.t. one chews (e.g., bubblegum): ka.qsák-s-as_a ti_qíkq>č-s_a ‘he made his gum pop’ (with fairly common omission of the nominalizer s-).
qíct ‘to get frightened and jump to one side (horse).’
✓qíckw = qíkq>čkw (Variant of qíkq>čqw ‘Swallow (bird).’ See there for further comments.)
✓qícqw = qíkq>čqw (also recorded qíkq>čkw) ‘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 -qwən/-qwən ‘head’ or -kwən ‘back.’ A relation to ✓qíct ‘to chew (gum)’ is also possible, because swallows build their nests from mud, which they carry in their beaks and mix with saliva. Thompson qíqeckw ‘prob. barn swallow’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1298).
✓qaqywu? (?): qaqyuʔ-áʔ>4əp (*) (Variant of qaqyuʔ-áʔ>4əp ‘Yarrow.’ See there for further comments.)
✓qas ‘to wiggle, shiver:’ qas-p (*) ‘to shiver.’ || Tentatively linked to PIS *qas ‘to scratch, tickle’ in K180.
— n.qákq>š-p-əq (*) ‘to wiggle one’s behind, to walk in a provocative manner.’ || The better-known term is n.qʷáç-p-əq.
naqikistən ‘dragonfly.’
✓qasqʷ : ka.qsákʷ_a ‘to crack, pop (like bubblegum).’
— ka.qsák-s_a ‘to let s.t. pop, tr.’ || See s.qíkq>č for an example.
qáškac (*) (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.’
qañím ‘to hear, intr.:’ plán-4kaxʷ ha wa? qañím ‘did you hear the news already?’ || PS *qan ‘to hear’ (K84).
— qañím-ən-s ‘to hear s.t., tr.:’ plán-4kaxʷ ha wa? qañím-ən-s ti.s.qʷáłə a
‘did you hear the news already?;’ qañím-ən-s-ás kʷu? ay⁴
ti.s.kalú< ?a, láń-s.a ?ay⁴ múta? wa? ʕáp-almən ‘he heard the Owl, because it was getting dark again.’
— qañím-sút ‘to overhear, intr.:’ qañím-sút-kan ‘I happened to hear it
(nobody told me when it first happened).’
— qañír-ət ‘to understand:’ wá?-4kaxʷ ha qañír-ət ‘do you understand?’
— qañír-ən-ən ‘to understand s.o., tr.:’ qañír-ən-ən-ci-4kan ?ay⁴ ‘I understand you.’
— qañír-xn-ən ‘to hear s.o.’s footsteps, tr.’
— qañír-xən-s ‘to hear s.o.’s footsteps, tr.’ || Probably indicates a lesser
degree of control than the preceding item.
— ka.qañír-xən-sə a ‘to hear s.o.’s footsteps (suddenly, unexpectedly), tr.:’
  ka.qañír-xən-s-ásə a ‘he heard s.o.’s footsteps.’
√qənkw : qá<k>ʔənkw (A) ‘uvula;’ (B) ‘salmon heart.’
s.qnìwət (also s.qnìwət), s.qəqnìwət ‘shadow, reflection.’
√qánaʔ : qá<k>ʔaʔ ‘(front of) neck.’ || PS *qənu/a(ʔw) ‘throat, gullet’
  (K84).
√qəλ : qəλ=əλ=əλ ‘to shiver from cold.’
qíλ ‘fish-line with many hooks, fastened somewhere (e.g., on the beach),
and floated out in the water.’ || Cf. qí<k>ʔəx, √qəλ (2).
— qíλ-tən id. as qíλ.
— qíλ-am ‘to set one’s line out.’
√qíλʃ : qí<k>ʔəx ‘small fishhook’ (cf. qálayu). || Cf. qíλ.
qáʔ-ən ‘to put s.t. away, to bury s.o., tr.:’ lá.tíʔ 4.qəʕ-nám-as ‘that is
where they buried him.’
— qəʕ-qʷ-án ‘to put a cover on s.t. (e.g., to put s.t. on top of one’s
basket), tr.’
— s.qəʕ-qʷ ‘overcast.’
— n.qəʕ-ánʔ ‘to get covered up.’
— n.qəʕ-ánʔ-ən ‘to cover s.t. with a canvas, blanket, piece of cloth, tr.’
— qəʕ-álk-ən ‘to cover s.t. with a tarp or canvas, with dirt or hay, etc.,
tr.’
— qát-alt ‘(to attend a) funeral’: nás-kaq qát-alt ‘we are going to the funeral;’ wa? “èl-xál-wit 4as-cúk?” ʔi_wa?q qát-alt ‘they are having a burn (i.e., burn the deceased one’s possessions) when the funeral is over.’

qátmin ‘to be of middle age, old:’ sʔawt-s ñlátí? 4was-ti? ʔká-ti? ñák, xʷʔaż-kʷu? múta? s.kánkán kʷas cút, kʷas huż-nah-n-ás tíʔ,taŋiktń a, ta qátmin a s.múétac “Butcherknife” ‘after that, whenever she came by, he never called that old woman “Butcherknife” anymore.’

— qátmékš’mín ’old:’ “s.kánkín-s-túmx. ʔuʔ, ʔápaʔ,,” cút kʷu? ta_qátmékš_mín a, “sʔanc; Łcʔá. ʔuʔ 4_wáʔ-an, muzmít-s-túmi-kan, níʔ. ʔuʔ s.xʷʔay-s kʷens.ʔiʔwaʔ? ʔi_słaːlík ñtan-sw a mútaʔ ʔi_nuk”. ʔáʔ. ʔáʔ. ʔúxʷ “almix” “‘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.kʷu? ta_pákpréšʔ a qátmékš’mín Ł̓uí s.níʔ, níʔ. kʷuʔ. ʔuʔ s.cut-s: “z̕awat=at-s-ás.ʔiʔ kʷaʔpiʔx̕ʔəm, wáʔ. ʔuʔ z̕awat-n-as [4.ə]n.k̕áʔ-as 4as_wáʔ? ʔi_číʔ.ʔa” ‘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 ʔₙáma for an additional example.

qátyu ‘big gaffhook (bigger than qíʔq̕áʔx̕); to use a qátyu.’ || CSLT *qátyu ‘gaffhook’ (K221).

√qāl (1): n. qál-áns ‘to stir s.t into s.t (e.g., to add flour to water), tr.’
√qāl (2) (?): qálqál-cín ‘to ask for a favour, intr.:’ cʔás.kʷu? ʔay4 kál-im tíʔ, s.á4álm a qálqál-cín kʷ. s.xʷʔay-s kʷas.4wál ‘Grizzly came along too, begging not to be left behind.’ || Cf. √qāl (1).
— qálqál-cín-min ‘to ask for a favour, to ask for help, tr.:’ huy̕-4kan qálqál-cín-min-cín ‘I am going to ask you for help;’ qálqál-cín-min tíʔ. qáč-azʔ.ʔa ‘to pray to the Father (God, the Creator, e.g.,
at First Salmon ceremony).’

qəl ‘bad; old, worthless (e.g., clothing):’ qəl ?ayt tiʔámhə ‘that what was good, went bad (e.g., when a good person goes to waste);’

qəl ?iʔwaʔnáq ‘those who steal are bad.’ || PCS *qəl ‘bad’

(K148, who also lists Lillooet qíʔəʔí ‘weak’ under this root, together (though tentatively) with Thompson qilil ‘get angry,’ but not Lillooet qilil ‘angry’).

— qəl-mín ‘to have s.t. that disagrees with one (e.g., food); to be allergic to s.t., tr.’

— qəl-s ‘to dislike s.t., tr.’

— qəl-qəl-ən ‘to destroy s.t., tr.’

— qəl-qəl-əm ‘noisy (e.g., machine, coffee percolator; not people).’

— ql-átməx ‘not able to do s.t. right, properly:’ sətxʷ-káxʷ ƛ̓uuʔ ql-átməx, sʔənc-ás kʷuʔən-səŋ-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 ql-átməx.)

— s.qəl-c ‘leavings of food.’ || Cf. next item.

— qəl-ç-ən of id as s.qəl-c.

— qəl-c ‘to use bad language.’ || Also recorded qəl-c.

— qəl-qəl-c-əm ‘to use bad language, to swear’ (overlaps semantically with qəl-c, but also seems to refer to worse language than qəl-c).

— ql-áliʔcaʔ ‘dirty clothes.’

— ql-us ‘ugly (of face).’

— n.ql-ánwas, n.ql-ánwas-min ‘to dislike s.t., s.o., intr., tr.’

— ql-əqčaʔ ‘mean.’

— ql-ált-əm ‘to be against s.o. as one’s future child-in-law; to dislike s.o. as a spouse for one’s child.’

— ql-áqqəm ‘ugly, homely.’

— ql-ákaʔ, ql-əqʔəʔkaʔ, qəl-əqʔəʔkaʔ ‘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.

— qəl-xn-án-cut, qəl-qəl-xn-án-cut ‘to suffer from lack of help (when
there is nobody around to help you).’

— s.qał-ʔ ‘old shoes.’

— n.qał-ʔ ‘having no luck:’ n.qał-ʔ-káxʷʔ-ha ‘didn’t you have any luck?’

— s.qał:qał-mút (*) ‘deformed.’

— qał-mixʷʔáʔ: See qał-nixʷʔáʔ (next item).

— qał-nixʷʔáʔ ‘to be crabby (esp., little kids).’ || Also recorded qał-
mixʷʔáʔ.

— qał:qał-núxʷ ‘to be unwanted, to go from place to place.’

— qał:qał-núxʷ-miʔ ‘to be unfriendly to s.o., tr.:’ waʔqał:qał-núxʷ-miʔ-ʔi₆ʔ-s₆ ‘he is unfriendly to his wife.’

— qał:qał-núxʷ-xiʔ ‘to be unfriendly to s.t. that belongs or goes with s.o.,
tr.:’ waʔqał:qał-núxʷ-xiʔ[t]-c-ʔ₆ ti₆n₆.ʔ₇ ‘he does not want my
dog around.’

— qał-ʔ₆m (A) ‘undertaking s.t. one cannot accomplish:’ ʔi₆qał-ʔ₆m-a
ʔu₆xʷʔ-almi₆xʷ-ʔ₈t-ʔi₆-ʔ₆x₇-ʔ₆m ‘people who think they are good at
something, but in fact are not’ (approximate translation); qał-ʔ₆m-k₄ ṭaḥ₆ k₄.ʔ₈s.ʔ 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’.)

— qał-wix ‘to get spoiled (e.g., meat, potatoes), to break down (car,
wagon).’

— qał-wix-an ‘to wreck s.t., tr.’

— qał<qał> ‘good for nothing, useless (persons, horses, etc.).’ || For the
particular phonological problem posed by this form see Van Eijk
1997:254, fn. 15.

— qał:qał=ʔ₆l ‘getting cranky, fussy (e.g., baby, or drunk).’ || See 4.2 for
the unusual reduplication pattern.

— qał:qał=ʔ₆s ‘to argue with s.o., tr.’

— qał+a₆+tmixʷ ‘storm, bad weather.’

— qał+a₆+lāq₇m ‘bad weed, couch grass.’

√qił (1): qił<qał>I ‘weak.’ || Cf. √qił (2), qał and qiłIl.

— qił<qał><qał>I ‘getting weak, getting weaker:’ lān.ʔ₆uʔ ṭaḥ₆ waʔ
qił<qał><qał>I ‘he is getting weaker.’

— qał<qał>qał ‘rather weak.’
— qəl:qáł-us, qł-ál-us (the latter form with aphaeresis). Name of a part of the Mount Currie reserve, named after a person with a bad eye.

√ql̀ (2): qí:tqál-t, qł:qál-ət ‘to have fun’ (more or less synonymous with qʷám:qʷm-ət). || K83 makes a tentative link with PS *qíə ‘to wake up, be awake.’

s.qałməxʷúlxʷ F ‘ghost, ghost-like person.’ || Borrowing from Shuswap, cf. x-qłaməxʷ-uləxʷ ‘beings half human half fish, believed to understand the language of the birds’ (Kuipers 1974:236). Cf. PS *qal-mixʷ ‘person’ (K82, who lists s.qałməxʷúlxʷ as a direct descendant of the PS form). See also s.qayxʷ and s.qał:qáłxʷ.

qlil ‘angry.’ || Possibly contains a petrified reduplication. Cf. √ql̀ (1) and see qał for etymological information.

— qłl-əm ‘to be mad, angry at s.o., tr.’
— qłl-us, n.qłl-us, n.qłl-us-əm ‘to put on a mad face, intr.’
— qłl-us-əm ‘to make a mad face at s.o., tr.:’ qll-us-mín-c-as kʷə.s.Bill ‘Bill made mad face at me.’
— qłl-an-əcút ‘to sulk.’
— qłl-kiñ-ús-əm ‘to frown.’
— qłl-sút ‘to be mad for nothing.’
— qłl-úè ‘always angry.’
— n.qłl-ən ‘hollow spot in neck’ (seat of one’s temper: the deeper the spot, the more hot-tempered one is).

qałilárm ‘to be in a hurry to get somewhere (e.g., at an accident).’

|| Probably a reduplicated form.

√qałxʷ : qał=ιə>xʷ=əxʷ=áxʷ ‘rushing to get s.t. done, rushing to get ready:’ húy-4kan ?ay4 ká.tiʔ qał=ιə>xʷ=əxʷ=áxʷ, plán-ih, a waʔ ƛiq ‘I was rushing [to get things done], because they were arriving already’ (translation sic, although húy-4kan suggests ‘I will,’ while ‘I was’ suggests wáʔ-4kan). || This item was also recorded qał=ιə>xʷ, 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 fał=ιə>xʷ.

√qałxʷ : qał:qáłxʷ, s.qał:qáłxʷ ‘rooster.’ || On different occasions, my
consultants remarked that qałqá́łxʷ is used in isolated quotations, but s.qałqá́łxʷ in sentences. This is the only word in which this distinction is so explicitly made. For a possible etymological connection see s.qayxʷ.

√qałq (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.)

— qałq-áž ‘rose bush.’
— qałq-ánšu (*)& ‘spring salmon running in June.’

√qałq (2) ‘ornament (?)’, ring-like object (?)’; qałq-ús ‘necklace.’

— qałq-ánä? ‘ear-ring.’

√qałqs : qałq-łaq̓̓s ‘to spin wool.’

— qałq-łaq̓̓s-tän ‘instrument for spinning wool (stick or wheel.).’

√qaluqʷ? (*)&: n.qalúqʷ?-qäq-tän ‘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.qlaw (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 -aw. PS *s-qaław ‘beaver’ (K83).

— s.qłaq̓̓x̓-w ‘little beaver.’
— n.qlaw-tän ‘purse.’
— s.qlawʔ-ul ‘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.qlaw is applicable.

qá̕ka? (*)& (A) ‘fin on whale; splash made by whale’s fins;’ (B) ‘blowhole of whale.’

√qəkʷ (1) ‘to get slammed, closed violently’ (only in combination with -c ‘mouth’): ka.qəkʷ-c-a ‘mouth gets shut suddenly (e.g., when a car hits a pothole, or when one gets an uppercut):’ ka.qəkʷ-c-kán.a ?ay⁴ ‘my mouth got closed suddenly.’
— q̕akʷ-c-áñ-əm ‘mouth is shivering;’ q̕akʷ-c-áñ-c-əl-əm ‘my mouth is shivering.’
— q̕akʷ=əkʷ=əkʷ-c ‘to rattle one’s teeth;’ q̕akʷ=əkʷ=əkʷ-c ʔay反复 ti, waʔ, čútəm ‘the one who is cold is rattling his teeth.’
√q̕akʷ (2): s.q̕a<q>kw (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.q̕áqekʷ, s.čáq̕aq̕ʷ ‘Western Screech Owl’ (probably also including other types), Thompson and Thompson 1996:1063; Montana Salish s.q̕é̕xʷʔe ‘Northern Saw-whet Owl’ (Pete 2010:419).
√qíx (?): (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-añ ‘to break s.t. (e.g., bone or stick), tr.’
— ka.qáxʷ-a ‘to get broken.’
— s.qaxʷ ‘broken.’
— q̕a<q>xʷ-əñ ‘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-aw反复 ‘to break down (car):’ qaxʷ=xʷ-aw反复-kan ‘my car broke down.’
— qaxʷ-əlwás-ən ‘to break s.t. in half, tr.’
— qaxʷ-rá岛上 ‘White-flowered Rhododendron, Rhododendron albiflorum.’
|| The Lillooet name derives from the fact that this plant is easy to break.
√qíx ‘scared, skittish:’ qíxʷ-iʔ ‘to chase a person or animal away, tr.’
— qə̀xʷ:qíxʷ ‘wild, running away when approached (animal or person).’
— qiʔxʷ id. as qə̀xʷ:qíxʷ (but with a very slight aspectual difference).’
— qiʔxʷ-mín ‘to chase s.o. around, tr.’ See sítus for an example.
— qiʔxʷ-sút ‘to get scared and run off (animal).’
— qiʔxʷ-átkʷʔ-am ‘to scare the fish away, intr.’
√qíx ‘much, many.’ qíx-ásłaq ‘many berries.’ || PCS *qə̀x ‘much, many’ (K149).
√qíx : qíx=ə̀x ‘to make banging sound (e.g., rocks hitting each other, hammering going on).’

s.qáxəʔ ‘dog’ (originally possibly ‘any domestic animal,’ cf.  č+s.qáxəʔ below): sán-ːas, káʔ,tiʔ kʷu,kʷtámc-s, s.qáxəʔ,ka ‘I wonder what her husband will be, maybe it will be a dog’ (from “The Dog Children,” a legend told by Martina LaRochelle, in which a woman rejects too many suitors). || PS *s-qáxəʔ ‘dog’ (K85).
K214 also list the PIS suffix *-sqa̱xəʔ ‘domestic animal,’ esp. ‘horse,’ and Van Eijk 1997:83 also list -sqa̱xəʔ as a suffix, but I now consider complexes with -(s.)qáxəʔ as their second member compounds (for which also see č+s.qáxəʔ and following items below).

— s.qáʔq>xaʔ ‘pup.’
— s.qáx:qáʔq>xəʔ ‘pups.’ || See wiʔ (1) for an example, which refers to the offspring of same woman as in the example sentence to s.qáxəʔ.

— qáxəʔ-qiánis ‘eyetooth.’

— qə̱xʔ-ičaʔ, s.qə̱xʔ-ičaʔ ‘dogskin:’ s.qa̱xəʔ-ːká̱t, kʷuʔ, tuʔ, níʔ, ɬuʔ s.ˈpam- x[iʔ]-túmu4-as na̱, s.kix-zaʔ-ːká̱t, a nə̱, qə̱xʔ-ičaʔ-ːká̱t, a, níʔ, ɬuʔ s.ná̱k-ːx-ká̱t ?uxʷ-almixʷ ‘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.qáxəʔ).

— kʷan+s.qáxəʔ ‘to get one’s horse.’
— qáy+s.qáxəʔ ‘to round up horses, cows’ (cf. qáx-xl).}
— zuqʷ+s.qáxəʔ ‘to kill a domestic animal.’
qəxʷ ‘to knock, tap.’
— ka.qəxʷ a ‘s.t. knocks, taps.’
— qəxʷ-c-árm ‘to knock on a door, intr.’
qáw-əm ‘to have sexual intercourse.’ || CSLT *qaw ‘to lean against, sleep with’ (K227).
— n.s.qáw:qəw ‘sexually aroused, horny.’ || The glottalizations may be misrecordings.
— qaw-m-álmən id. as n.s.qáw:qəw.
s.qawc ‘potato.’ See kʷán-an-s for an example. || PS *s-qawc ‘(Indian) potato’ (K85).
— s.qə<q>xəc ‘little potato.’
— s.qəw:qə<q>xəc ‘little potatoes.’
qiwəx M ‘steelhead trout.’ || PCS *qiwəx ‘steelhead’ (K149). The F gloss is cúw’-4aʔ.
✓qəy : See qəy+s.qəxə? (under qáx-xal).
qayt ‘to get to the top of s.t.’ || PIS *qalt ‘to reach the top’ (K180, who lists Lillooet 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).’
✓qayś : qáyś-aʔ ‘to show off, to think one is better than others.’
— qáyś-aʔ-mín ‘to show s.t. off, tr.:’ qáyś-aʔ-mín-4kan ?ayʔ tiₜ.n.káhʔ a ‘I showed off my car.’
— qáyś-aʔ-xit ‘to show s.t. off to s.o., tr.:’ qáyś-aʔ-xít-kan ?ayʔ kʷₜ.s.Joe tiₜ.n.káhʔ a ‘I showed off my car to Joe.’
— qáyś-min-an-út ‘to show off.’
s.qayxʷ (A) ‘man:’ see pá<q>xəʔaʔ for an example; (B) ‘woman’s brother, nephew or male cousin’ (the latter always used with possessive affixes): n.s.qayxʷ ‘my brother, nephew, male cousin.’ || Tentatively listed under PS *qal-mixʷ ‘person’ in K82, together with s.qəl:qálxʷ ‘rooster.’ See also s.qəlməxʷúlxʷ.
— s.qayxʷ s.kʷúzaʔ ‘son.’
— s.qáʔq>yxʷ ‘boy.’
— s.qáʔq>yaxʷ s.kʷákʷzaʔ ‘young son:’ s.qáʔq>yaxʷ.kʷu? kʷu s.kʷákʷzaʔ-s-a ‘she gave birth to a boy, I hear.’
— s.qáy:qyaxʷ ‘men:’ waʔ xiń.ka wiʔ ?a.tʔú ?aˌxíʔ qaγ ʔiʔ.s.cm-ált-s-a: n.uxʷ ʔuʔcívən ma4 ʔiʔ.s.qáy:qyaxʷ-a s.cm-ált-s ʔaʔ₄.níʔ taʔ.s.múʔac-a páʔp>laʔ ‘it must have been some time before she gave birth, but she gave birth to four boys followed by one girl.’
— s.qay:qáʔ<q>yəxʷ ‘boys.’
— qayxʷ-áws ‘woman’s male relatives.’ || Form given as such, but it would probably combine obligatorily with possessive affixes in actual usage.
— qayxʷ-mánst ‘bachelor, unmarried man.’
— n.qáy+xʷ-xən ‘budstalk of hákʷ-aʔ ‘Cow-parsnip’ (‘Indian rhubarb’).’
|| See n.yáqcaʔ-xən for further comments.
— n.qayxʷ-áqs ‘chasing men, to be man-crazy.’
— qayxʷ-án-cut, s.qayxʷ-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):’ waʔ ʔuʔ waʔ s.qayxʷ-án-cut ‘he is making a man’s mess of it.’
|| The form qayxʷ-án-cut is probably the more correct one, as one would not expect the nominalizer s- in a verbalized form.
qyaʔx, s.qyaʔx ‘drunk:’ waʔ s.qyaʔx ʔəʔ.s.ʔákʔ ?ùxʷʔái ziʔ(ʔ)<qaʔx ʔs.ʔəp ‘he comes home drunk every evening.’ || Originally a term from F, but now also used in M.
√qž (?):: s.qž-áp-qən ‘back of head.’ || Cf. s.k-áp-qən.
√qaʔ ‘tickled, frightened:’ ka.qž-áp-a ‘to get frightened by s.t. (e.g., when driving and suddenly seeing an oncoming car).’
— n.qž-ʔəŋ ‘ticklish.’
— n.qž-ʔəŋʔʔ ‘to tickle s.o., tr.’
— n.qž-ʔəŋʔaʔ ‘to tickle s.o. on her/his footsole, tr.’
qáʔz, qáʔ- ‘to round up animals, to chase them into a corral; to direct (a crowd) by hand signals or flag signals:’ níʔ₄ tiʔ waʔʔ qáʔz-xal ‘that’s the flagman.’
— qáz-xit 'to wave at s.o., tr.'

— qaz-akáʔ-əm 'to give hand signals, intr.: ti waʔ,qaz-akáʔ-əm 'the one giving hand signals (e.g., policeman directing traffic).'

— qay+s.qáxʔa 'to round up animals (horses, cows, etc.), intr.'

√qaz: qáʔ(a)ʔ 'tired, feeling low:' lánn'kʷuʔ? ʔay+ qáʔ(a)ʔ ti waʔʔáłšəm 'the sick one is tired, feeling low.'

— qaʔ(a)ʔ-z-mín 'to miss s.o., to be longing for s.o., tr.:'

√qazx: ka.qzáʔx-a 'to whizz by:' ka.qzáʔx-a ʔúʔ-a 'he whizzed by;

ka.qzáʔx-a ʔúʔ kátiʔ 'he just whizzed by (so I just got a glimpse of him).'

— ka.qzáʔx-s-a 'to catch a glimpse of s.o., s.t., tr.:'

ka.qzáʔx-s-kan áluʔ 'I caught a glimpse of him (e.g., when s.o. has been away, then stays only a short time);'

ka.qzáʔx-s-kan átuʔ kátiʔ ?íƛák-as n.kʷań-ús-tn-a 'I caught a glimpse of him through the window when he went by.'

— ka.qzáʔx-xit-a 'to catch a glimpse of s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:'

ka.qzáʔx-xit-a 'to catch a glimpse of s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:'

ka.qzáʔx-xit-a 'to catch a glimpse of s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:'

 ka.qzáʔx-xit-a 'to catch a glimpse of s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:'

ka.qzáʔx-xal-a 'to cast glances (esp., at a girl or woman):' xʷʔáz-as kʷas ka.qzáʔx-xal-a 'don’t peek around at girls!

√qa? (1): _qaʔ '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;” _qaʔ often combines with, and then follows, the reinforcing enclitic _a): ṣáma áluʔ? ʔizá, wáʔ-4kaʔ. qaʔ, xʷʔaz kʷas xʷʔít ʔiʔwaʔʔs.tálm-4kaʔ 'these things are good, and here we are, we don’t have much [so we’d better take these things];'

 우리나라 사람: 컴퓨터, 빈도, 데이터 등과 관련한 정보를 제공해주세요. 'Well, it is kxiʔúʔ who gave it to me [as you should know]:’ “cʔa núkʷuʔ, waʔ mútaʔ kán-ʔam ?átiʔ saxeʔkʷiʔ-c,” cún-as,kʷuʔ ti s.qác-zaʔ-s-a; “ʔu, waʔ-4kan áqaʔ n.cut-ánwas kʷasʔíž nin-ʔíʔa, 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-ƛ̓k̑axʷ qaʔ ‘well, you’re a white man, after all (you do that because you’re a white man);’ níʔ ʔaʔ qaʔ ‘well, that’s the one;’ s.nimuʔ ʔaʔ qaʔ ‘well, it’s us;’ s.təmʔ qaʔ káʔ tiʔ ‘I wonder what that is;’ kan-as qaʔ maʔ kʷ s.ƛ̓iq-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, ḥuʔ wáʔ-wit s.ƛ̓qʷ-áws, ʔuʔ, qaʔ, n.kə:ka4ás-wit ‘they were together, oh, uhm, there were three of them;’ tiʔ taʔ yapʔ-ʔuʔ... qaʔ, taʔ s.ʔap4qʷ-áʔ.ə ‘that Douglas Fir (s.yáʔ-ʔul), 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-min ‘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 káʔ tiʔ taʔ s.kʷú<kʷ> múʔ a [...] tayt káʔ wiʔ, níʔ ḥuʔ s.cixʷ-s kʷán-xit-as tiʔ s.kíx-zaʔ-s aʔ iʔ s.qʔám-s a, níʔ ḥuʔ s.waʔ-s qʔám ḥuʔ, plan waʔ zuqʷ tiʔ 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-ʔáʔ ‘to breastfeed a pup, intr.’

s.qáʔəl ‘Red Huckleberry, Red Whortleberry;’ Vaccinium parvifolium.
Also recorded s.ʔal, almost certainly a misrecording, considering CSLT *s-qala ‘red huckleberry,’ with non-glottalized q in the Bella Coola and Chilliwack cognates (K221).

— qaʔl-ázh ‘Red Huckleberry bush.’ Also recorded s.ʔal-ázh with a very unusual retention of the nominalizer s- in a form with -až.

q

√q (1) (?): ʔp-áňak ‘minnow, small fry.’ Also recorded ʔp-áňak, which is probably the correct variant.

√q (2) (?): ʔp-ílx ‘skin comes up in hives.’ Also recorded ʔp-ílx.

— ʔap:q-ílx ‘to come up in lots of hives.’

qplíʔqʷ ‘tadpole.’ Probably contains -qʷ ‘head.’


— ʔáʔp̰-ac ‘sand on shore.’

— n.|ʔap̰-ánk ‘sandhill.’

√q (1): ʔp-áňak ‘minnow, small fry.’ Wáʔ, xuʔ? ay4 lá.líʔ czxʷ kʷs.ƛxƛ- mi-n-as kʷs.kʷis-c ?i.s.čaʔʷ:čáʔčʔ qʷažʔa, czxʷ kʷuʔ, át: múl-un-as lá.liʔ taʔsiʔiʔ-íʔaʔ-s-a; plán kʷuʔ, át: kʷis ?i.s.čaʔʷ:čáʔčʔ qʷažʔa, “ʔp-áňak” cún-əm wiʔ,snímúʔ kʷún-s-a ‘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], “ʔp-áňak” we call them nowadays.’ Cf. √q (1).

√q (2): ʔp-ílx ‘skin comes up in hives.’ Cf. √q (2).

√qap̰ ‘to put (down):’ qap̰-qʷ-án ‘to put a lid on s.t. (box, bottle, etc.), tr.’ PCS *qap̰ ‘cover, lid, to close’ (K148, with reference to PIS *qap̰ ‘to put st. on st. (mostly to cover or protect).’

— ʔap̰-qʷ-tən ‘cover, lid.’

— n.|ʔap̰-c-án ‘to put s.t. upside down, tr.:’ n.|ʔap̰-c-án tiʔƛáʔa ‘turn the canoe upside down!’

— ka.n.|ʔap̰-c-a ‘to get turned upside down, to capsize, to get upset (train, car, pail, wagon).’

— ka.n.|ʔap̰-us,a ‘to fall on one’s face.’ Synonymous with ka.n.|ʔp-árn-
— nq̓p-ánm-us ‘to lie on one’s belly.’
— ka.n. q̓p-ánm-us a ‘to fall on one’s belly (one’s whole front).’
  || Synonymous with ka.n. q̓p-us a, according to some consultants.
— n.q̓p-ámʔ-an ‘to put a bucket, tub, can, or hat over s.t., tr.’
— q̓p-áws-xan ‘knee, kneecap.’
√q̓p̓ ‘stuck, obstructed, lumped (together):’ s.q̓p̓ ‘lump on a tree.’
— s.q̓p̓ ‘gathered together, close together (e.g., trees, sticks).’ || Contains
  the stative prefix s-, in contrast to s.q̓p̓ above, which contains the
  nominalizer s-.
— ka.n. q̓p̓-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. q̓p-kan a ‘I
  got food stuck in my throat.’
— q̓p̓-ín ‘to gather things together (e.g., sticks, small things), tr.’
— n.q̓p̓=p-ánk-xan ‘mud or snow cakes on shoes or boots, or on
  wagon’s wheels, or on horse’s hoofs.’
q̓p̓xʷ ‘Hazelnut,’ Corylus cornuta. || PS *q̓p̓xʷ/xʷ (SIS xʷ) ‘(hazel)nut’
  (K89).
— q̓p̓xʷ-áʔ ‘hazelnut tree.’
q̓m̓-xál, q̓m̓-án-s ‘to swallow s.t., intr., tr.:’ q̓m̓-án-s ‘swallow it! (e.g.,
  when giving a pill to a child):’ xʷʔáʔ-as kʷs.q̓m̓-án-s-áxʷ
ti.s.q̓í<k>े-sw a ‘don’t swallow your gum!’; q̓m̓-xál kʷu.káʔwat
  ‘to swallow medicine.’ || PS *q̓m̓ ‘to swallow’ (K88, who also
  lists Lillooet q̓m̓áltan ‘greedy’ under the PS root). Cf. also
  √q̓m̓mp, q̓m̓áltʷ-áʔ.
— n.q̓m̓-xál-tan ‘food-tube.’
— q̓í(ʔ)<q̓ə>r ‘to swallow s.t. without chewing it (e.g., a pill).’
√q̓ərm ‘to wind up’ (recorded only in combination with -qʷ ‘head’): q̓ərm-
  qʷ-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
  q̓ərmxʷ-án). || Cf. q̓m̓xʷ-án.
— s.q̓ərm-qʷ ‘wound up (on a spool).’
— q̓ərm-qʷ-tan ‘spool.’
q̓m̓-xal, q̓m̓-án ‘to join, splice things together, intr., tr.’ || PS *q̓im ‘to
be joined together, repaired, healed’ (K88).

— s.qəm ‘put together.’

— qám-aka? (s.qám-aka?), qəm:qám-aka? ‘fingers are grown together; feet are webbed (e.g., of duck or beaver):’ qəm:qám-aka? híw-aka? ‘mitten.’

— qəm-aníis-əm ‘to join two pieces of board, intr.’

— qám-ks[t]-twái ‘to lie facing one direction (e.g., people in a bed).’

vqim : See qí(?)<qə>m (under qəm-xál).

vqəmp ‘to get plugged’ (recorded only in combination with -ana? ‘ear’):


qəmp ‘ten (objects).’

— n.qəm:qəmp ‘ten people.’

— qə<q>mbəp ‘ten animals.’

— qəmp-álmən ‘nine.’

— n.qəm:qəmp-álmən ‘nine people.’

— qəmp-á<q>ðlə̣mən ‘nine animals.’ || Also recorded as qəmp-á<q>ðlə̣mən, qəmp-á<q>ðlə̣mən, qə<q>ðlə̣m-álmən, qə<q>ðlə̣m-álmən, qəm:qə<q>ðlə̣m-álmən, qə<q>ðlə̣m-á<q>ðlə̣mən.

s.qəm’s ‘Pine mushroom,’ Tricholoma magnivelare. || CSLT *qəməs ‘mushroom, fungus’ (K222), CeS *qəməs ‘mushroom, fungus’ (K217, without explanation as to why this item is listed as both CeS and CSLT).

— qəm’s-ạ́m ‘to pick pine mushrooms.’

— qəm’s-ạ́lq ‘Tree fungus.’ (Apparently a general term for “many types 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.)

qəmín-ən ‘to throw s.t. down, tr.:’ qəmín-ən-c-ál-əm ‘I fell down (while walking).’

— qəmín-álc-əm ‘to throw things over one’s shoulder (e.g., berries into the basket on one’s back), intr.’ || See also next item.
— qəmín-úsʔ-am, qəmín-úsʔ-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).
— qəmín-qəmín ‘to snub s.o. (by tossing one’s head sideways), intr., tr.:’ qəmín-qəmín-c-as ‘he snubbed me.’
— qəmín-áʔnʔəʔ-áʔ ‘harpoon.’ || Probably misrecording for *qəmín-áʔnʔəʔ, with -əʔaʔ ‘barrel, (slender) cylindrical object.’
qılmáʔən ‘greedy.’ || See qəm-xál for etymological comments, including reference to qılmáʔ-əm (next item).
qılmáʔ-əm ‘to crave s.t., intr.’ || Cf. PIS *qəm ‘to covet, wish for, crave’ (K180, who also suggests a probable link to PS *qəm ‘to swallow;’ the ancestor of qəm-xál and qılmáʔən (K88)).
qámqʷaʔ ‘top (“cigar”) of kʷt-áltəxʷ.’
— qámqʷ?-am ‘to pick qámqʷaʔ.’
√qəmInxʷ (1): qəmInxʷ-án ‘to roll s.t. into a ball, tr.’ || Cf. qámxʷ-ən, qəmIn-qʷ-án.
— s.qəmInxʷ ‘round, rolled into a ball.’
— s.qəmInxʷ-úsə? ‘round like a ball’ (probably only used for fruit).
— qəmInqəmInxʷ-Ilx ‘to get lumpy (like sour milk).’ || Absence of glottalization on m probably a misrecording (also in next item).
— ka.n.qəmExʷ-ə ‘to get stuck (like food, when eating too much).’ || For m rather than ən see preceding item.
√qəmInxʷ (2): ka.qəmExʷ-ə ‘to drop all of a sudden.’
— ka.qəm(ʔ)<mə>xʷ-ə ‘to drop like that (e.g., s.o. who is killed or knocked out).’ || Presence of m rather than ən probably a misrecording.
√qɪmExʷ : See ka.qəm(ʔ)<mə>xʷ-ə (√qəmInxʷ (2)).
qámaʔ ‘teenage girl.’ || PCS *qaʔmayʔ ‘maiden’ (K149).
— qamaʔ-ált ‘teenage girl being so-and-so’s daughter; teenage girl staying with so-and-so.’
— qáʔqəmaʔ ‘young teenage girl.’
s.ʔit ‘day.’ || The prefix may belong to the root, cf. -asʔat ‘day.’ PS *qilt, *ʔiqt ‘day(light), sky’ (K87).

— s.ʔit-áws ‘to work during the day:’ s.ʔit-áws-ka4 ‘we work during the day.’

ʔátat (*) ‘dried deerskin.’ || Possibly contains final reduplication.

√qč (?): qč-ikn’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.)

ʔać-xál, ʔać-ən ‘to weave s.t. (e.g., snowshoes), intr., tr.’ || PS *ʔać ‘to intertwine, braid, weave (embrace, strangle)’ (K86, who also lists Lillooet ʔać ‘to make head-straps’ under this root).

— ʔać-p ‘tangled up.’

— ʔać-p-əqʷ ‘hair is all tangled up (e.g., when not brushed or combed).’

— qč-ánk-xn-əm ‘to string (web) a snowshoe, intr.’

— qč-áňfəməx F ‘gunnysack.’

— qč-alc F ‘tent.’

— ʔać-ixán ‘shoe.’ || Variant, or misrecording, of ʃəć-ixán.

— ʔać-q ‘extra piece woven on edge of basket (to add strength to it).’

— ʔći-xən (*) ‘shoe.’ || Ascribed to F by Charlie Mack (a speaker from M). Rejected by other M speakers. Cf. qʷ4-iʔxən.

— ʔqiʔqč ‘mat’ (made out of kʷt’áltəxʷ; several of these mats can be piled on top of each other to make a mattress).

— ʔqiʔqč-əm ‘to make a mat, intr.’

ʔać (*) ‘to make head-straps.’ || Cf. ʔać-xál, also for the PS form.

√ʔić (1): See ʔqiʔqč (under ʔać-xál).

√ʔić (2) (?): n.ʔić-ánk-xən, ʔić-ánk-xən ‘arch on foot, instep.’


ʔaćusníina (*) ‘Western White Clematis, White Virgin’s-bower,’ Clematis ligusticifolia.

ʔaćyuʔ-áʔ<ʔ+əp (also recorded qaćyuʔ-á<ʔ+əp) (*) ‘Yarrow,’ Achillea millefolium. || Possibly synonymous with kaw-álkzaʔ.

√qš (?): n.ʔqs-ánk ‘to laugh.’ waʔʔay4, xʷʔaz kʷas ʃáƛ-əmən kʷas ən.ʔqs-
áŋk, máš, ḥu? wáʔ, ḥu? qa? ‘there he was, he did not want to laugh, but he kept on eating.’

— n.ʔas-áŋk-mín ‘to laugh at, about s.o., s.t., tr.:’ n.ʔas-áŋk-mín-c-as ‘he laughed at (about) me.’

— n.ʔas-áŋk-s ‘to make s.o. laugh, tr.’

— n.ʔas-áŋk-rímix ‘to get carried away laughing, to be unable to stop laughing.’ || See cůwa? for an example.

— n.ʔas-áŋk-út ‘to laugh all the time, to laugh easily.’

— n.ʔas-á<s>rãk ‘to chuckle.’

√ʔas (1) ‘curly:’ s.ʔás-ʔas-əq" F ‘curly hair.’ || Also recorded s.ʔás:ʔas-əq" .

The M gloss is kãkli-p-ʔq".

√ʔas (2): ʔás-p ‘to wait a long time, to wait too long (when one is anxious to see s.o.).’ || PS *ʔas ‘to be of (too) long duration’ (K87).

— ʔás-p-mín ‘to be anxious to s.o., tr.:’ kan ʔás-p-mín-cin ‘I am anxious to see you.’

√ʔas (1): See √ʔas (1).

√ʔas (2) (?): qa(?)-s-álq" (* ‘old tree, still green.’

s.ʔán ‘Black Thornberry, Black Hawthorn’ (“Blackberry”), Crataegus douglasii (synonym Crataegus rivularis).

— ʔán-až ‘Black Thornberry bush.’


√qín : qín:qañ ‘bracelet.’

— ʔañ:qñ-áka? ‘ring’ (synonymous with s.yálmac).

ʔans ‘toothache’ (synonymous with q"á-l-qañis). || See also √ʔañ.

√ʔək : ʔək-p ‘to have a mark on one’s skin from s.t. that is too tight.’

— ʔək-p-áliws ‘to have marks all over one’s body (e.g., fish that has been in a net too long).’

√ʔək (1) ‘mend:’ n.ʔək-us-əm ‘to repair a net, intr.’ || Cf. n.ʔəq-"us-əm for a partial formal and semantic resemblance. See also √ʔək (2).

√ʔək (2) (?): ʔək-"-tan ‘strings on cover of basket, serving as hinges or lock.’ || Perhaps related to √ʔək (1) through a possibly shared meaning ‘string (structure).’ PS *qi/át ‘to hoist up; fishhook,’ (deriv.) ‘swing(-cradle)’ (K89, who also lays a tentative link to
Lillooet q̓íx(-tən) ‘fishline with many hooks’.

q̓íx ‘to heal (wound):’ l̓án̓ ƛ̓uʔ ʷaʔ  q̓íx ‘it is healed up.’ || PS *q̓íx ‘to heal up’ (K88).

- s.q̓íx ‘scar.’
- q̓íx-əlqʷ ‘cut on tree has healed.’
- q̓íx-laʔx ‘to heal up:’ q̓íx-laʔx ʔ4 ‘it will heal up.’

√q̓əʔ4 : q̓əʔ4 q̓əʔ4 M ‘muskrat.’ || The F gloss is kl̓axʷ, kə:kliáxʷ (also used in M).

√q̓əʔ4 ‘soot, heat:’ q̓aʔ(ʔ)?4 ‘to get sooted.’

- q̓aʔ(ʔ)?4-áʔcaʔ ‘soot in stovepipe.’
- q̓aʔ(ʔ)?4-úl-wiʔ, q̓aʔ(ʔ)?4-úl-wiʔ-an ‘to soot a canoe, intr., tr.” (probably synonymous with kʷás-ul-wiʔ).
- q̓áʔ=əʔ ‘vapours gather; air or gas is trilling from heat (e.g., air above a lamp, or gas when filling one’s car).’

q̓íxɪl ‘to run.’

- q̓íxɪl-min ‘to run s.o. down.’
- q̓íxɪl-mán ‘runner (person).’
- q̓íxɪl-xín ‘runner (shoe).’
- q̓íxɪl-sút ‘to run around, looking for help; trying to get s.t. done in a hurry, at the last minute.’
- q̓íʔq̓íxɪl ‘to run any place.’
- ?qí,q̓íxɪl (*) ‘to run around.’

√q̓áʔaʔ : q̓áʔq̓áʔaʔ ‘to braid.’ || Cf. PCS *q̓áʔa ‘carrying strap’ (K149, who does not list Lillooet q̓áʔq̓áʔaʔ there).

- s.q̓áʔq̓áʔaʔ (A) ‘s.t. braided, a braid;’ (B) ‘Chinese’ (referring to traditional queue).
- q̓aʔq̓áʔq̓áʔ-áʔnaʔ ‘braided hair.’
- q̓aʔq̓áʔq̓áʔ-ánʔ-an ‘to braid s.o.’s hair, tr.’
- q̓əʔq̓áʔq̓áʔ-áʔyəxən ‘s.t. braided (esp., tumpline).’ || Cf. sʔ-áʔxən, and next item.
- q̓əʔq̓áʔq̓áʔ-áʔxən (*) ‘s.t. braided.’ || Generally rejected in favour of q̓əʔq̓áʔq̓áʔ-áʔyəxən.

√q̓al ‘war, to fight:’ q̓al-twáxʷ ‘to wage war.’
- q̓al-tawáwxʷa ‘to have a race of any kind.’

ʔíl-xal, ʔíl-iʔ ‘to put s.t. down, to lift s.t. up and put it somewhere, intr., tr.’ || PCS *ʔa/il ‘raise (and place somewhere)’ (K149).

— s.ʔíl ‘(having been) put down.’
— ka.ʔíl-a ‘to get on top of s.t. that is high (mountain, etc.).’
— ka.n.ʔíl-a (Measure of length, from one hand of an outstretched arm to the shoulder on that arm. Cf. next item.)
— ka.n.ʔíl-akáʔ-a (Measure of length, from one hand of an outstretched arm to the shoulder of the other arm. Cf. preceding item.)

— ʔíl-akáʔ-tən ‘shelf.’
— ʔíl-q-am ‘to sit down in a chair, to alight (bird on a tree)’ (vs. mícaʔq ‘to sit down anywhere): ʔíl-q-ʔam-4kän kʷən.s.húʔ ʔitən ‘I sat down in order to eat.’
— ʔíl-q ‘chair:’ n.ʔúwaʔ-tiʔ ʔíl-q ‘that is my chair;’ n.ʔíl-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.ʔíl-q below.

— s.ʔíl-q ‘sitting.’ || Contains stative s-. Cf. preceding item.
— n.ʔíl-q: See n.ʔíl-qʷ.
— n.ʔíl-qʷ ‘surface of lake.’ || Also recorded n.ʔíl-q, which is possibly incorrect, as n.ʔíl-q literally means “set down on bottom.”
— ʔíl-aqs-xíʔ ‘to have one’s legs crossed.’ || Also recorded ʔíl-aqst-xíʔ.
— n.ʔíl-k-am ‘to put s.t. on s.o.’s back, tr.’
— n.ʔíl-k-mín ‘to put s.t. on one’s own back, tr.’
— n.ʔíl-la-qín-min ‘to carry s.t. on one’s head, tr.’ || -mín expected.
— ʔíl-min-twát ‘to double-back (on a horse).’ || Considered a “bad word” (probably with a sexual connotation) by some consultants, who prefer n.ƛəqʷ-us-áws. The presence of -mín instead of expected -mín may be a misrecording.
— ʔíl-łex ‘to get on top of s.t.’
— n.ʔíl̓kəʔlə ‘to walk on the frozen top layer of snow.’

√qalps : ʔa:lqáps F ‘kerchief.’ || PS *ʔal ‘to spin, curl, wind/tie around’ (K86). The M gloss is s.xʷúʔʷəʔ4.

√qālstd (?) : ʔqālstd-úlaxʷ ‘to bake bread with hops (instead of yeast).’ || Cf. ʔqālstd.
qalst (*) ‘to heat rocks (for cooking).’ || Cf. qalst-úlaxʷ, and -álst ‘rock.’
qín-am ‘to expect a meal from s.o., to visit people at suppertime (in order to get a meal from them), intr.:’ qín-am-4káxʷ, ha ‘are you going to join us for supper?’

√qalx : See qáy-lax.
√qálxan (?) : qálxan-xít (*) ‘to look after s.o. for s.o., tr.:’ qálxan-xít-t-c-kaxʷ ti n. s. kʷúzʔa ‘look after my child for me.’
qálxan ‘fence.’ || PS *qálx, *qlax ‘round; fence, stockade, corral’ (K88).
— qálxan-am ‘to make a fence.’
qalxʷ : qálk=la>xʷ ‘to rumble.’
— qálxʷ-ilx ‘to rumble (e.g., one’s stomach).’
— qálqálxʷ-ilx ‘to rumble all the time.’
— n.qálxʷ-ánk-əm ‘to have a rumbling stomach.’
qalíwa? ‘hook (any kind, including fishhook).’
— ka.qalíwʔa ‘to get hooked.’
— qalíwʔ-əm F ‘to hook fish, intr.’ || The M gloss is ciq.
— qalíwaʔ-xal ‘to hook fish, intr.:’ nás ma+ qalíwaʔ-xal kʷu.s.čúqʷaž ‘go and hook some fish!’
qálza? ‘to take a sweatbath.’ See n.qálzaʔ-tan for an example. || PS *qel ‘to steam-cook,’ *qel-ya ‘take a sweatbath,’ *s-qel-ya ‘sweatbath’ (K87).
— qálzaʔ-xal ‘to go in and have a sweatbath.’
— qálzaʔ-s ‘to give s.o. a sweatbath, tr.’ See n.qálzaʔ-tan (next item) for an example.
— n.qálzaʔ-tan ‘sweatlodge:’ xʷu?, cút,kʷu? ká.tiʔ ñi təw-twítkʷtə a: “huž qálzaʔ-s-túm ta.s.cutá4-ka4 a;” xʷ, qʷacáč,kʷuʔ,ák4 pám-s-əm ñi.s.qáy:ỳ̱q̱əyxʷə látəi n.qálzaʔ-tənə, huž qálzaʔ-s-twít-as ta.s.cutá4-ihə a; plan látəi wa? ptínəs-əm ñi təw-twítkʷtə ta.s.húy̱-sə kəz-akaʔ-mín-it-as látəi ta.s.cutá4-ihə 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 cukʷ kʷ.şám-s-mi; “xʷuy,” cun-it-ás,kʷuʔ ?ayʔ ta.s.cutá4-ihə, “húy-4kaxʷ nas qálzaʔ, kʷán-
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.)

√qəxʷ (1): qáxʷ-ən ‘to bunch things together, tr.’ || Cf. qəxʷ (2).
— s.qáxʷ ‘bunched together (e.g., people, horses, cows):’ wa?
    ?i_wa? s.qáxʷ ‘a whole bunch of people are standing together.’

√qəxʷ (2): qəxʷ-p-án ‘to hook s.t. on to s.t., tr.’ || Cf. qəxʷ (1).
qíxʷ ‘to have fits of epilepsy.’ || Tentatively linked to PS *qáxʷ ‘stiffen, harden, freeze’ in K90.

qíxʷuʔ ‘war canoe.’ || Perhaps a syncopated form of qəl-təwawxʷ-áw4, but note CSLT *qəxʷ-at-wəʔ ‘war/racing canoe’ (K227).

√qaq : qáq-əp ‘Cascara.’ || Recorded on one occasion only, as a (probably incorrect) variant of qáɣx-əp.

√qax : qáx-ləx ‘to curl up.’ || CSLT *qəx ‘to bend backwards’ (K227).
— qáx-ən ‘sucker (fish).’ || A Skookumchuck term. The other dialects have tʷuʔ. The term qáx-ən refers to the way in which the fish curls up.
— n.qáʔqəʔx-ək ‘chipmunk’ (refers to the way in which it curls up his back).

qíx ‘firm, hard, tough, strong (material).’ See kəlaʔ (B) for an example.
PIS *qíx ‘strong, hard, tight, tough, grudging, stingy, frugal’ (K181).
— qíx-ən (A) ‘to tie s.t. tight;’ (B) ‘to put s.t. in a safe place where it
will not get hurt or damaged, tr.'

— ʼqix-wílx ‘to get hard.’
— n.ʼqix-c ‘door is closed.’
— n.ʼqix-c-ān ‘to close adoor, tr.’
— n.ʼqix-c-tán ‘gate.’
— ʼqix-alus ‘wood is hard to split, timberbound.’
— ʼqix-akaʔ-min ‘to make s.t. strong (e.g., a piece of furniture), tr.:’ ʼqix-akaʔ-min-4kaxw ‘you make it strong!’
— n.ʼqix-q ‘handle is fitted on tightly (on axe, knife, pick).’
— ʼqix-qʷ-ān ‘to put a cover tightly on s.t. (e.g., on a jar with preserved food), tr.’

qəxqniya, qįxqniya (Unidentified little black bug in water; poisonous when swallowed, will also kill horses; bigger than mosquito.)

√q̓i : ʼq̓i-ilx ‘to glide thorough air in one direction (like flying squirrel)’ (does not refer to gliding in circles, like zúp-ľəx). || Also recorded (probably incorrectly) k̓i-ilx. Cf. √qə̓.√qə̓ : ʼqə̓-p ‘to move (like a clock).’ || Cf. √q̓i. PS *qə̓ ‘to stir, move’ (K90).

qáw-xlal, 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 *qaw ‘to cast a spell’ (K181). Cf. qwát-əm.
— s.qaw ‘to be under a spell.’
— qáw-qs-əm, qáw-qs-ān ‘to wish s.o. bad luck, intr., tr.:’ qáw-qs-mín kʷas_zúqʷ ‘to want s.o. to die.’

qaw ‘to get beaten (in a contest):’ qáw-4kan ‘I got beaten.’ || CSLT *qaw I ‘to lose (contest), pay’ (K227).
— qáw-ən ‘to beat s.o. in a contest, tr.’

√q̓iw : ʼqə̓-q̓i-w-əm, ʼqə̓-q̓i-w-əm ‘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 *qə̓w ‘to break (as stick)’ (K181).
— qíw-lap ‘to get firboughs (in order to use them for bedding or as floor
cover).’

s.guéwam ‘wolf.’
— qá:guéwam ‘to howl’ (wolf, also person when crying loudly).

qivət-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, qivət-əm is still restricted to this meaning. CSLT *qəwat ‘stick (esp. for beating rhythm)’ (K227). Cf. qəw-xal.

— qivət-xit ‘to keep time for s.o. by drumming, tr.’
— qivət-mən ‘drumstick.’
— qivət-tən id. as qivət-mən.

√qivət : qä<q>qəwat ‘to give up (?)’ (possibly synonymous with xʷəƛ, and recorded in only one sentence, with xʷʔəz ‘not’): xʷʔəyƛəu?
kʷas_qä<q>qəwat ‘he is determined.’

s.guéwəncut (*) ‘shadow, cast on mountain, by sun setting behind an opposing mountain.’ || Probably contains -cút ‘oneself.’

√qiwils (?): qiwils-tən ‘suspenders.’ || Also recorded qʷwils, qʷwils-tən.
qiwəlst, qiwələst (*) ‘to make arrows.’

√qıwux : qä<q>əwəx ‘Chocolate Lily’ (but possibly also referring to Missionbells, see ġəsəm for further comments). || CSLT *qawəx (red.) ‘chocolate lily’ (K227).

qáyːqáy ‘Steller’s Jay,’ Cyanocitta stelleri (when bringing good news).
|| Onomatopoeia, synonymous with káyːkáy.

qíy-ən ‘to doubt that s.o. can do s.t., tr.:’ s.təxʷ-kánƛəu? qíy-ən
kʷas_kətəq-ałk-mə ‘I really doubt that he can drive;’ qíy-ən-təs ‘he does not trust me.’ || PS *qəy ‘to doubt sb.’s power or words.’ (K90).

√qəy : qáy-łəx ‘to jump, run away:’ txʷ-ús-əm_kʷuʔ qən.káʔ-əs qəł-əs
?i_qaxʔ̣-təcəʔ-ə-səʔ?i_s.əm:kʷú<kʷ>əqəʔ_tə [ ... ]; níʔ kʷuʔƛəu? s.ćixʷ-s
qáy-łəx qəł.kʷuʔ s.śtnə,a kʷən-əm_kʷuʔ qən.qəxʔ-áqəʔ-ə-səʔ?i_təw:ətə<q>əwətəʔə ‘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;’ wáʔ kʷuʔ ayə lá.tiʔ pətínus-əm_kʷuʔ tə_s.múʔəcə əə.əłúʔ-əs kán-
the woman was pondering what she would do, and she decided to run away from there;’

kaťás k"s.qáy-ləx-s ‘he jumped three times;’ qáy-ləx tu? ?ayt ‘he ran away, escaped.’ || Cf. qázúp, with a possible common element qaz ‘to jump’ (and z > y before a coronal consonant in qáy-ləx).

qáy-ləx-min ‘to run away from s.o., s.t., tr.’

qəłx-án?-an ‘to jump over s.o., s.t., tr.’ (with syncopated form of qay-ləx): qəłx-an?-an-əm.k"u?, qəłx-an?-an-əm.k"u?, x"ʔucin k".s.qəłx-án?-an-əm ‘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.qáy-ləx-m-áwś, n.qəłx-m-áwś ‘to skip a house (e.g., when selling things from door to door).’

qəy/qáqəqəqə-kəłəx ‘to jump up and down.’

n.qáy-ləx ‘to (dive in and) swim:’ lá.ni? wa? x"ʔaz.ʔa k"as.x"ʔit k"a.s.təʔtən-m-s, k"a.s.əəx"ʔs-ás; nɪʔ.ʔuʔ.ʔiʔ s.ʔuz-ən-əs l.cʔa q"ʔum-ʔən-s.a; nɪʔ n.qáy-ləx-s, ʔəʔ-ʔqs, ʔəx"ʔn-əs ta.s.əəx"ʔ-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.’

qáy (?): qáy-ɬəp ‘Cascara,’ Rhamnus purshiana. || See also qáy-ɬəp and comments there.

qáyə : qəqəqəqə ‘lean-to.’ || PS *qəl/y (CS *l, IS *y) ‘to build a structure, raise a tent’ (K87, who also tentatively lists Lillooet qyəʃ ‘barrel’ here). Cf. s.qəž.

qáyas : s.qəqəqəqəyas ‘two-point buck.’ || PIS *qəy ‘to make marks, write, draw,’ *qáy-əs(ʔn) ‘two-point buck’ (“marks on top (of head)”), K181.

qyəʃ ‘barrel, bathtub.’ || Also recorded qyəs, which probably is a more recent form as it contains unmarked (i.e., non-retracted) phonemes. Tentatively linked to PS *qəl/y (see under qáyə) in K87.
√q̱yək : q̱yáʔg̱yáʔg̱yək ‘colt.’ || PS *q̱ʔəʔg̱ək ‘an ungulate’ (K90).
√q̱ʔáx : q̱áʔx-4əp ‘Cascara,’ *Rhamnus purshiana. || Also recorded q̱áʔ-4əp, q̱áʔ-4əp and q̱ʔáʔx-4əp, although q̱áʔ-4əp and q̱áʔx-4əp have the widest idiolectal distribution. CSLT *q̱ʔáx ‘cascara’ (K222).
√q̱ʔ (?): q̱ʔá:q̱ʔ- ál-us ‘to have fear of heights.’
s.q̱ə (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 *Accipter 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.qəč, s.qəč ‘hawk [‘chicken hawk’]’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:908), Montana Salish s.q<q>i ‘chicken hawk’ (Pete 2010:113).
√q̱ə (A) ‘roof, umbrella.’ || Also used for ‘tent’ by some consultants, although others prefer lətán or sɨl-álc. PS *q̱al/y (see under √q̱áyə).
—— q̱áʔ-am ‘to make a cover, roof over s.t., intr.’
—— n.q̱áʔ-ki̱-us ‘big veranda, porch.’ || Cf. next item.
—— q̱áʔ-ki̱-ús-tən ‘porch, roof over porch, lean-to.’ || Cf. preceding item.
√q̱ażúp : q̱ażúp-ləx ‘to hitch a ride (by jumping onto a wagon or truck).’
—— √q̱́yə-łəx.
s.q̱iːx ‘cache for food (on poles, off the ground)’ (largely synonymous with p̱áqʷu4).
√q̱̱zu: ‘cross (?)': q̱̱zuq̱̱xʷ-k-əc ‘jaw.’ || Possibly a misrecording of *q̱ʷzuq̱̱xʷ-k-əc, in which case this word is definitely related to q̱̱zuq̱̱xʷ ‘cross (mark), X.’
√q̱̱zíw : ka.q̱̱zíw.a ‘to get spooked, frightened:’ ka.q̱̱zíw-4kan.a ‘I got frightened slightly (by s.t. spooky).’
—— ka.q̱̱zíw-xal.a ‘s.t. frightening happens.’
√qa? (1): qa? (A) M ‘to eat:’ See n.q̱s-ánk (√q̱s) for an example; (2) F
to eat dry salmon. || The generic term for ‘to eat’ in F is ?íʔən.
— s.ʔaʔ M ‘food.’ See cúwaʔ for an example. || The F gloss is s.ʔíʔən.
— ṣʔ-ältən M ‘hungry.’ || The F gloss is tayt.
— n.ʔaʔ-c ‘to go to Communion.’
— n.ʔaʔ-c-xáʔ ‘to hold Communion.’
— ṣʔ-c-áʔn, ṣʔ-c-án ‘to put s.t. into one’s own (ʔam), s.o. else’s (ʔaʔ) mouth.’
— n.ʔáʔ-tən ‘trough, manger.’

√ʔaʔ (2): ṣʔ-ʔən ‘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 *ʔaʔ ‘to remain stuck in st., be wedged into st.’ (K86). See also √ʔw.
— ṣʔ-xən ‘to get caught on s.t. with one’s foot’ (homophonous with ṣʔxən ‘to shout’).
— n.ʔ-ús-əm ‘to put a handle on s.t., intr.’
— n.ʔ-ús-tən ‘handle.’
— n.ʔ-áʔ-ən ‘to hand s.t. over to s.o., tr.:’ n.ʔ-áʔ-ən-c-as tiʔəmʔəm- s.a tiʔáʔx-c-a ‘his wife handed me the plate.’

s.ʔáʔəl (*) ‘Red Huckleberry; Red Whortleberry.’ || Almost certainly a misrecording for s.ʔáʔəl. See there for further comments.

ṣʔxən ‘to shout’ (‘to holler,’ according to some consultants; others use this term for another, as yet undetermined type of shouting). || Cf. wəʔáw, ʔíʔ-ʔ-c-ʔən for semantically related items. Note also the homophonous form ṣʔ-xən ‘to get caught on s.t. with one’s foot,’ under √ʔaʔ (2).

— ṣʔxən-ǎm ‘to give a war whoop; to holler (when bringing a message).’

— ṣʔxən-xít ‘to holler at s.o., tr.:’ ṣʔxən-xít-kən ‘I hollered at him.’

√ʔaʔx : ṣʔx-4əp ‘Cascara.’ || See ṣʔx-4əp and comments there.

√ʔaʔz (?): ṣʔz-úʔqʷəlt (*) ‘Adam’s apple.’

qʷ

√ʔw up (1): qʷáp:qʷúp M ‘lungs.’ || The F gloss is s.páw:páw.
√qʷʷu²p (2): ‘bushy, messy (hair):’ qʷᵘ(?p-qʷʷ ‘hair is all bushy, messy.’ || CSLT *qʷʷu²p ‘hair’ (K221). See also n.kʷʷu²p for further etymological information.
— qʷᵘ(?p-ú³ id. as qʷᵘ(?p-qʷʷ.
— n.qʷᵘ(?p-la-qí³ id. as qʷᵘ(?p-qʷʷ.
qʷʔam-xal, qʷʔam-ʔen ‘to pile things up (sands, rocks, branches, hay, etc.), intr., tr.’ || Cf. múqʷ⁻un, ʔák-ʔen, ʔáp-ʔen, ʔáz-ʔan for semantically similar cases (and múqʷ⁻un also for a possible etymological connection). PS *kʷ/qʷʔam ‘lump, heap’ (K45).
— s.qʷʔam (A) ‘mountain, pile’ (with nominalizer s-); (B) ‘piled up’ (with stative s-).
— s.qʷá<qʷʷəʔm ‘hill, small pile.’
— qʷʔam-p ‘to get gathered up (e.g. weeds gathered by a plough).’
— qʷʔam-cín-xən ‘ankle; lump on ankle.’
— s.qʷ⁻m-an, s.qʷ⁻m-á<ʔm>ʔək ‘pregnant.’
— qʷm-ʔaka? ‘wrist.’
— qʷʔam-ʔíʔam ‘to bud, be budding out.’
√qʷʰam (1): ‘to plan to do s.t. or to go somewhere:’ qʷʰam-ʔíkan
kʷ⁻ən.s.hu²z.kʷzús-ʔam ‘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 kʷ⁻zús-ʔam (rather than the F form ?al-kst) in the above example.
— qʷá<qʷʔəʔm, qʷá<qʷʷəʔm-xal, qʷá<qʷ⁻ʔm-ʔen (A) ‘to challenge s.o. (to a race), intr., tr.;’ (B) ‘to be after a person as a possible love mate, intr., tr.’
— qʷá<qʷ⁻ʔm-ʔən-twal ‘to challenge each other.’
— qʷám-s⁻ʔen ‘to want, desire s.o., s.t. (esp., desire s.o. as a love mate), tr.:’ qʷám-s⁻ʔen-4kan ti.s.yáqcʔ_a ‘I want the woman;’ qʷám⁻s⁻ʔen⁻4kan sánaʔ kʷ⁻s.qʷ⁻xít-ʔan, ʔluʔ s.táxʷ ʔluʔ kə:kwáʔ-ʔul ‘I wanted to shoot it, but it was really too far.’
— qʷám⁻s⁻xít ‘to want s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:’ qʷám⁻s⁻xít⁻kan ti.səmʔám⁻s_a ‘I’d like to have his wife.’
— qʷám⁻s⁻x[T]-twal ‘men being after each other’s wives.’
√qʷʰam (2): qʷʰam:qʷ⁻m-ət ‘fun; funny; to have fun.’ || PIS *qʷʰam-qʷʰam-t
‘pleasant, good, beautiful’ (K183).

\( q\textsuperscript{w}\textsuperscript{äm} (?:) \) q\textsuperscript{w}\textsuperscript{áq}\textsuperscript{w}\textsuperscript{xēm-xēn} F ‘chipmunk.’ || The M gloss is n.q\textsuperscript{āq}\textsuperscript{xē-ak.

q\textsuperscript{w}mčuls ‘Bog Cranberry,’ Vaccinium oxycoccus. || CSLT *q\textsuperscript{w}mčuls ‘cranberry sp.’ (K228).

— q\textsuperscript{w}mčuls-āč ‘Bog Cranberry bush.’

q\textsuperscript{w}ámśāc ‘crotch, pelvic bone.’

q\textsuperscript{w}ím\textsuperscript{āl}st, q\textsuperscript{w}ím\textsuperscript{āl}st ‘adult woodtick’ (stage after čká\textsuperscript{āl}n).

\( q\textsuperscript{w}\) et : q\textsuperscript{w}ēt\textsuperscript{w}t-ēm ‘dark brown (complexion, e.g., East Indians), dark stained brown (e.g., woodwork).’ || Cf. tāq\textsuperscript{w}tq\textsuperscript{w}t-ēm (\( √t\textsuperscript{w}q\) (1)).

q\textsuperscript{w}ít-xal, q\textsuperscript{w}ít-iň M ‘to ring a bell, to set an alarm clock:’ q\textsuperscript{w}ít-iň ti\textsuperscript{t}\textsuperscript{tīntin\_a ‘ring the bell!’ || F uses tī\textsuperscript{w}-in here.

— q\textsuperscript{w}ít=āt ‘to ring, to rattle (like two cans knocking together, or a rattling car):’ q\textsuperscript{w}ít=āt ?ay\textsuperscript{u} ti\textsuperscript{t}\textsuperscript{tīntin\_a ‘the bell is ringing.’

— ka.q\textsuperscript{w}ít\_a ‘to give a ringing sound.’

q\textsuperscript{w}t\textsuperscript{a} F ‘grease, fat.’ || PS *q\textsuperscript{w}t\textsuperscript{a} ‘animal fat, grease’ (K93). The M gloss is s.q\textsuperscript{u}>q\textsuperscript{w}c.

q\textsuperscript{w}at\textsuperscript{w} ‘to slide.’

— q\textsuperscript{w}at\textsuperscript{w}-ān ‘to slide s.t., tr.’

— q\textsuperscript{w}at\textsuperscript{w}-īlx ‘to slide (on hard underground, not on snow).’ || See also q\textsuperscript{w}ǐl\textsuperscript{w}-la?.

\( √q\textsuperscript{w}\) úta? : q\textsuperscript{w}úq\textsuperscript{w}ta? F ‘nothing.’

— q\textsuperscript{w}úq\textsuperscript{w}ta?-s F ‘to care for nothing, “not giving a damn,” etc., tr.:’

q\textsuperscript{w}u<q\textsuperscript{w}ta?-s-kāx\textsuperscript{w} ĕlu? ‘you don’t give a damn;’ q\textsuperscript{w}u<q\textsuperscript{w}ta?-s-kān\_ēlu? s.?anc ‘I don’t give a damn.’

q\textsuperscript{w}āc-ān ‘to shake s.t., tr.’ || See q\textsuperscript{w}āc-p below for etymological information.

— q\textsuperscript{w}āc-n-ēm ‘to get started.’

— q\textsuperscript{w}āc-p ‘to travel.’ || Cf. q\textsuperscript{w}acáć. PS *cəq\textsuperscript{w}/q\textsuperscript{w}āc ‘to begin, set out’ (K25).

— q\textsuperscript{w}āc-p-ūlīn\textsuperscript{w} ‘earthquake.’

— n.q\textsuperscript{w}āc-p-əq (A) ‘handle gets loose (on axe, pick, knife, etc.);’ (B) ‘to wiggle one’s behind’ (in the latter meaning synonymous with n.q\textsuperscript{āq}s-p-əq).

— ka.q\textsuperscript{w}āc\_a ‘to get started (person, car).’
— qʷáqʷ cm ‘to get started (finally):’ qʷáqʷ cm-wíłt ?ay⁴, lan wa?
  ka:n.yá:k, a ‘they finally got started, it is already noon;’ qʷáqʷ cm-
  kán ?ay⁴ wa? xʷap-q-ám ‘I finally got started digging roots;’
  qʷáqʷ cm ?ay⁴ kʷ.s.Bill kʷa:méx-xál ‘Bill finally got started
  writing.’
— n.qʷc-áíš-əm, n.qʷc-áíš-ən ‘to stir food, intr., tr.’
— n.qʷáqʷ cm-qín-úp-əm ‘to wag one’s tail.’
— qʷc-áxən-əm ‘to flap one’s arms or wings.’
— qʷc-ilx, qʷc-ác<č>ləx ‘to move, move around’ (with qʷc-ác<č>ləx also
  referring to the way fish move when caught): ?i:wa? qʷc-ác<č>ləx
  pikca ‘movie.’
√qʷáqʷ (1): qʷáqʷ ‘hair (on body), fur, wool (on animal).’ || Mainly used
  in M. The F gloss for ‘fur, animal hair’ is ḳámín.
— qʷáqʷ cm-áxən, n.qʷáqʷ cm-áxən ‘hair in armpit.’
— qʷáqʷ cm-áxʷ cm ‘hair on chest.’
√qʷáqʷ (2): ‘warm:’ qʷáqʷ cm-ləx ‘to warm oneself.’ || PIS *qʷáqʷ cm ‘warm’
  (K182).
qʷáqʷ ‘to leave, set out.’ || Cf. qʷáqʷ cm-p (under qʷáqʷ cm-ən) for etymological
  information. See sú:xʷast for an example.
— qʷáqʷ cm-áłmən ‘to want to go.’
— qʷáqʷ cm-cσ ‘to set out with s.o., s.t., to take s.o. or s.t. along, tr.’ || See
  n.qáλzə?-tn (second sentence) for an example.
qʷíc ‘rich.’
— qʷíc-miⁿ ‘to be rich in s.t.’
— qʷíc-wílx ‘to get rich.’
— n.qʷíqʷ cm-ən ‘to have lots to eat.’
qʷáqʷ cm-ícwya? (*) ‘fish just before it dies (becomes ya(?)qʷ).’

n.qʷíṭən 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.kálpa?. For the sequence τən in
n.qʷíṭən cf. s.záʔτən. PIS *n-qʷí:c-tn ‘deceased sibling’s spouse’
(K184, who mentions that Lillooet (and Thompson) qʷ suggests
borrowing from Shuswap (due to the deglottalization of qʷ to qʷ,
which is typical for Shuswap, but not for Lillooet or Thompson—
JvE), but states that no Shuswap cognate has been recorded.

- n.q"íčtn-am ‘to marry the widow of one’s brother.’
- √q"áča? / q\"a\"<q\">ča? (*) ‘intestine of fish.’
- √q\"as : ka.q\"ás a ‘to get dark, dusk sets in.’ || Variant of ka.k\"ás a.
- √q\"is : q\"ík\">s ‘little, small.’ || Variant of k\"ík\">s (√k\">is (2)).
- q\"e\"<q\">k\">s ‘small objects.’
- q\"ík\">s-alc ‘small house.’
- q\"e\"<q\">s-aliwán ‘smallish in stature.’
- q\"ík\">s-øq ‘small animal.’
- q\"e\"<q\">k\">s-øq ‘small animals.’
- q\"ú̂s-am ‘to shoot, intr.’
- q\"ú̂<q\">s-øm ‘to shoot small animals, intr.’
- q\"ús-xit ‘to shoot s.o., s.t., tr.’ || See tay and q\"ám-s-øn 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\"íl-qs-xit).

- q\"ús-akt\"á̂-øm ‘to shoot into the water; to dynamite fish, intr.’
- q\"ús-an-cút ‘to shoot oneself.’
- q\"ús-xit[t]-cút id. as q\"-us-an-cút.
- q\"øs-m-alc, q\"s-m-alc ‘bullet; arrow.’
- q\"isp ‘buffalo.’ || PS *q\"isp/t ‘bovine.’

s.q\"sa?, s.q\"sá<s>a? ‘nephew.’ || PS *q\"øs ‘(younger) sibling, nephew, niece; son’ (K93).

√q\"n (?): q\"n-a<øp ‘Indian Hellebore’ (“locoweed”), Veratrum viride. || PS *q\"øn (in name of) ‘a plant (unid.)’ (K93); CSLT *q\"n-a<øp ‘Indian hellebore’ (K228).

q\"øn-mín F ‘to want s.t., tr.’ || Cf. q\"øn:q\"án-t (√q\"an), √q\"an (2).

- q\"n=án-míñ (*) ‘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 -míñ).

√q\"an : q\"øn:q\"án-t ‘poor, destitute.’ || Cf. q\"øn-mín, √q\"an (2). PIS *q\"an ‘to be in want, poor, pitiful’ (K183).

√q\"an (1): q\"á<s>a\"n ‘to get sooted up (lamp or chimney), to get smudged
by smoke’ (synonymous with qa(?)+). || Cf. √qʷiň.

√qʷaň (2) (?): qʷaň-us-cín (also recorded qʷaň-us-cín-əm) ‘to ask an Indian doctor to help you.’ || Cf. qʷən-mín, √qʷaň.

√qʷiň : n.qʷíʔ:qʷ(ʔ)íň ‘smoke coming over a hill (at a forest fire), haze.’ || Cf. √qʷaň (1).

√qʷint : s.qʷ<qʷə>nt-íča? (*) ‘blanket made of whistler skins.’
— n.qʷə<qʷə>nt-átkʷa? (*) ‘whistler fat.’
qʷínis ‘whale.’ || PCS *qʷənis ‘whale’ (K150).

qʷnušx F ‘sick’: qʷ núšx, kʷu? tiʔ ta.pá<qʷə>lʔ.a, xʷʔay ʔu? lá.tiʔ kʷ s.kʷín-asqät-s; xʷʔaz kʷ as.zəwat-n-ít-as ʔə.s.tár-n-əs kʷa.kákwat;
xʷʔay ʔu? kʷ as.zəwat-n-ít-as ʔə.s.tiʔ.kán-əm, qʷ núšx ʔu?;
ni4 ʔu? tuʔ tiʔ s.zuqʷ-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? ʔayɪ mútaʔ kʷín-asqät, qʷ núšx ʔayɪ mútaʔ ta núšx a; xīl-əm ʔu? mútaʔ, zúqʷ tuʔ; hák-wit ʔu? ʔayɪ, pi:pá<qʷlaʔ-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 ʔáls-əm.

— qʷən:qʷ núšx ‘several/many are sick:’ plán kʷu? ʔu? wa? n.ʔa4 ʔi waʔ qʷən:qʷ núšx ‘the sick were just lying around, sapped of their strength.’

— qʷən:qʷ núšx =əxʷ ‘sickly.’
— n.qʷ núšx-əča? ‘sad.’
— qʷ núšx-á+xʷ ‘hospital.’
— qʷ núšx-atkwʔa? ‘to have a hangover.’

— wa? qʷ núšx-xal (probably a shortened form of ti waʔ qʷ núšx-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.
√qʷúλ : n.qʷəqʷúλ-aʔxn-am F ‘to have a horse-race.’ || Other recorded
variants omit either ? or the prefix n. Borrowing from Shuswap
sə,qʷúʔeʔ-xn ‘horse-race,’ š.x.qʷəqʷúʔeʔ-xn-m ‘to race’ (Kuipers
√qʷ4 (?) : qʷ4-iʔxnən ‘white man’s shoes.’ || See qʷún-ləx for an example.
CSLT *qʷ4iʔ-xn ‘shoe (white man’s)’ (K222).
√qʷə4 ‘birchbark:’ qʷə4-alín ‘birchbark basket.’ || Cf. qʷə4ʔin. PS *qʷə4ʔin
‘birch’ (K92).
√qʷu4 : qʷu(?4 ‘(to have a) blister.’ || Cf. √qʷə4, √qʷu4.
— qʷúʔ-qʷ(?u)4 ‘(to have) blisters all over.’
qʷə4ʔin ‘birchbark.’ || See √qʷə4 for etymological information.
— qʷə4ʔin-əž ‘White Paper Birch, Betula papyrifera.’
√qʷə1 (1) (?) : qʷə1-tən, n.qʷə1-tən ‘socklet (worn over socks, in boots);
strip of material wound around foot.’
√qʷə1 (2) (?) : qʷə1-aqín ‘sapling, young tree.’
— qʷə1-aqáoqən ‘younger stage of qʷə1-qín.’
√qʷəl : kə.qʷə1, a ‘to (be able to) speak:’ xʷʔaz kʷəq.kə.qʷə1 a ‘he
couldn’t say anything;’ ka.qʷə1, maʔ lá.kʷuʔ ‘say something!
(don’t just sit there!’) || Cf. qʷə1 (1). For a full morphological
analysis of both √qʷəl and √qʷə1 (1) and their derivations see
— qʷə1,qʷə1 ‘to speak:’ xʷʔaz kʷəq.qʷə1,qʷə1 ‘he is kind of quiet.’
√qʷə1 (1) ‘to speak:’ qʷə1-út ‘to speak seriously, to deliver a speech:’
níʔ,tiʔ waʔ qʷə1-út ‘that’s the one who is speaking, holding the
speech.’ || Cf. √qʷə1.
— qʷə1-út-s ‘to speak to s.o. about a serious matter; to admonish s.o., tr.:’
qʷə1-út-s-kən,k4 ‘I will speak to him (e.g., about the bad things
he did);’ qʷə1-út-s-as ta.qʷúʔ.a kʷəq.as.húʔ 4lá.tiʔ kʷis
kʷu, kə.caʔ,qʷə1,əčəʔ əčəʔ kʷaʔ ‘he talked to the water so the fish would
fall [into his net] from there;’ 4ʔ,əmʔ-as kʷəq,əqʷə1-út-s-ələp, s.əək
ʔəmʔ-ən-təmu4-ás,k4 ‘if you guys talk to him nicely, he might
give us some;’ cíxʷ, kʷuʔ ʔəmʔ qʷə1-út-s-twít-as lá.tiʔ, níʔ,əuʔ
s,cún-as ?iʔ,uxʷəmíxʷ,a kʷəq,s.nás-i zaxn-áʔçaʔ ‘they went and
talked to him, and he told the people to go and pack the meat

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[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.)

— qʷaľ-ᵘᵗ-mił́ (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):’ wáʔ. kʷu? láʔtí? ta.páʔpəʔlʔ.a s.múʔac […]; níʔ.kʷu? ḥuʔ s.waʔ-s ?i.waʔ.qʷaľ-ᵘᵗ-mił́-táʔű; cíxʷ. kʷuʔ ta.páʔpəʔlʔ.a s.qayxʷ, qʷaľ-ᵘᵗ-mił́-əm; xʷʔáy. ḥuʔ kʷas. xáʔ-mił́-ʔas ?i.s.ʔʔy:qayxʷ. a; cíxʷ. kʷuʔ ta.núkʷ.a, xʷʔáy. ḥuʔ kʷas. xáʔ-mił́-ʔas ‘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.’

— qʷaľ-ᵘᵗ-sút ‘to talk away (e.g., when trying to cover up a lie), to talk nonsense.’

— s.qʷaľ-ᵘᵗ ‘speech.’

— qʷaľ-ᵘᵗ-ʔaʔn, n.qʷaľ-ᵘᵗ-ʔaʔn ‘language, word, telephone, microphone.’

— n.qʷaľ-ᵘᵗ-ʔaʔnáʔ ‘to hint, drop hints:’ pápt. ḥuʔ kʷas.əʔn.qʷaľ-ᵘᵗ-ʔaʔnáʔ ‘he is always hinting.’

— n.qʷaľ-ᵘᵗ-ʔaʔnʔ-ʔaʔn ‘to hint to s.o., tr.:’ húʔ+.kán n.qʷaľ-ᵘᵗ-ʔaʔnʔ-ʔaʔn ?i.n.s.cm-ált. a ṣ.tám-ʔas kʷu. húʔ. n.s.xáʔ ‘I will hint to my children what I want;’ húʔ+.kán n.qʷaľ-ᵘᵗ-ʔaʔnʔ-ʔaʔn ?i.n.s.cm-ált. a kʷu. kápúʔ ‘I will hint to my children that I want a coat.’

— qʷaxqʷaľ-ᵘᵗ ‘to talk loudly, to bawl out.’

— qʷaxqʷaľ-ᵘᵗ-s ‘to bawl s.o. out, tr.’

— qʷaːxqʷaľ-ᵘᵗ-ʔaʔn ‘to mumble, to make lots of noise without saying anything.’

— qʷaːxqʷaľ-ᵃʔʔt ‘to talk, to have a conversation.’ || See ṣʔəqʔ ṣʔs (under ṣʔas) for an example.

— qʷaːxqʷaľ-ᵃʔʔʔt-s ‘to talk to s.o., to have a conversation with s.o., tr.’

— qʷaːxqʷaľ-ᵃʔʔʔt-ʔmín ‘to talk about s.o., s.t., tr.:’ niʔ.ʔʔyʔ ɬʔa s.Mama ti.húʔəʔ a qʷaːxqʷaľ-ᵃʔʔʔt-ʔmínʔʔn ‘this time it is Mama I am going to talk about.’

— qʷaːxqʷaľ-ᵃʔʔʔt-sút ‘to be a chatterbox.’
— qʷəlːqʷaːl-ə<dialect>-t-ú4 id. as qʷəlːqʷaːl-ə<dialect>-t-sút.
— s.qʷaɪ (A) ‘news’ (with nominalizer s-): See qaⁿim-ən-s for an example; (B) ‘to bring news’ (with the stative prefix s-).
— s.qʷá<qʷə>l (A) ‘story’ (reduplication of s.qʷaɪ (A)); (B) ‘to tell a story’ (reduplication of s.qʷaɪ (B)).
— s.qʷá<qʷ>l-ən ‘to tell a story to s.o., tr.’ || See nə<ni>s (under nas) for an example.
— s.qʷə<qʷə>l-ən ‘to tell a story about s.o., s.t., tr.’
— s.qʷái-an ‘to report to s.o., bring news to s.o., inform s.o., tr.:’ kʷan ʔiizá-wna,; ʔií kʷu?=i?u? ʔay4 [s.]s.qʷái-n-əm [t,ə]n.káʔ-as k4 4was.pún-as ʔi,ĉíʔ_a “take these [arrows],” he was told; then he was informed where he would find deer.’
— s.qʷái-mín ‘to report, inform on s.t., s.o., tr.’
— s.qʷəlːqʷaɪ-ú4 ‘to be a tattletale.’
— səqːs.qʷál ‘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.qʷəzːqʷz-ō<cz>wəs (under súqʷəz).

√qʷal (2): qʷal ‘to hurt:’ qʷal ʔay4 ti n.s.ptínus-m a ‘I am sad.’
— qʷəlːqʷal ‘tired.’
— qʷálːqʷəl-t ‘to ache, hurt:’ l.cʔa 4əs.s.qʷáл-qʷəl-t ‘it is hurting right here;’ s.táxʷŁuʔ qʷálːqʷəl-t ti n.s.ptínus-m a ‘I am really heartbroken.’
— qʷál-xiṭ ‘to hurt s.t. belonging to s.o. (mainly feelings), tr.:’ k.a.qʷəl-
  x[t]-c-káxʷʔ a ti n.s.ptínus-m a ‘you made me sad.’
— qʷál-us ‘to have a headache.’
— n.qʷál-anaʔ ‘to have an earache.’
— n.qʷál-ánk ‘to have a stomach ache.’
— qʷal-a4məx (no stress recorded) id. as n.qʷal-ánk.
— qʷál-qanis ‘to have a toothache’ (synonymous with qans).

qʷul ‘full, to have s.t. filled up:’ n.əm-án-as kʷu? ʔay4 lá.ti? l₇₄₇cláʔ-s a,
qʷul lá.tiʔ ʔi,naʔxʷʔt_a, ʔi,s.x”ú<xl>ʔz_a, ʔi,takm.áŁuʔ lá.tiʔ,
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.'

— q’úl-un ‘to fill s.t. up, tr.:’ hú’y-4kan q’úl-un ti ĸácm-a ‘I am going to fill up the box.’

vq’úl: q’úl=aʔ ‘getting cloudy; clouds fill up before rain.’ || PIS *q’əl ‘dust, ashes, powder snow’ (K182). Cf. q’ul.

— q’əl=q’úl ‘getting cloudy.’ || Probably *q’əl=q’úl.

vq’úl ‘big digit.’ s.c.q’úl-aka? ‘thumb.’ || CSLT *q’ul ‘digit’ (K228).

— s.c.q’úl-axən ‘big toe.’

— xzum q’úl-xən id. as s.c.q’úl-axən.

— s.q’=úl-aʔxən ‘hoof (horse, cow).’

s.q’íp ‘Black Tree Lichen’ (“Black Moss”), Bryoria fremontii (synonym Alectoria fremontii). || PIS *s-q’əláp ‘black lichen’ (K182).

— q’íp-am ‘to get black tree lichen, intr.’

— s.q’əq’íp ‘lots of black tree lichen.’ || Rejected by some consultants.

q’alímak ‘mosquito.’ || PS *q’an(im) ‘mosquito’ (K93).

— q’alímak-ƛx ‘mosquito-net.’

— q’alímak-mín-am ‘to be bothered by mosquitoes.’

vq’lit (?): q’lit-əz ‘Lodgepole Pine’ (“Jack Pine,” “Black Pine”), Pinus contorta. || Occasionally pronounced q’lit, but this variant does not seem to be correct. From one consultant I recorded q’lit-əz (and also Î in the reduplicated form below). PIS *q’lît ‘jackpine’ (K182).

— q’əlq’lit-əz ‘lots of jackpines.’

q’alc ‘firbranch, cedarbranch.’ ká<kə>nxal ?ay4 ki q’alc a kátiʔ, k’úl-əm ta.n.úyt-tn a ‘he gathered a bunch of firboughs, and he made a bed.’ || PS *q’alc ‘conifer bough’ (K92).

q’lis ‘Red-flowering Currant,’ Ribes sanguineum.

— q’lis-əz ‘red-flowering currant bush.’

vq’ul (?): n.q’ul-ətk-aʔ (General term for various Spirogyra species and other freshwater green algea (“pond slime”); moss on net or
logs that have been in the water too long.

qʷáliʔ ‘pitch (in wood):’ nas kʷəm kʷu qʷáliʔ ‘go and get some pitch!;
čəq-p ʔayʔ ʔi qʷáliʔ a ɬə n.kʷƛ́-ús a ‘now the pitch is stuck in
my face.’ See also n.ə̱kʷ-ʔal-ús-ən and kəłaʔ (B) for additional
examples. || PCS *qʷáliʔ ‘pitch’ (K150).

s.qʷálaxən F ‘horn, antler.’ || May contain -kən ‘back.’ The M gloss is
č́k-ṭən.

qʷíłqən ‘wolverine.’ || May contain -qən ‘head.’

qʷáłəʔ ‘gills.’

qʷləwaʔ (A) ‘Nodding Onion’ (“Barbecuing Onion”), Allium cernuum; (B)
‘Garden Onion,’ Allium cepa.
— qʷləwaʔ[ʔ]-ʔul (* ‘Nodding Onion’ (synonymous with qʷləwaʔ (A) and
as such often referred to as “wild onion”).
— qʷləq<ŋ>waʔ ‘little onion.’

qʷáqʷ-xal ‘to cut a hide into strips or strings, intr.’

√qʷaʔx : qʷa<qʷ>ƛ́ ‘to have a nightmare, to sleepwalk.’ || Cf. qʷax̲t.

qʷax̲t, qʷaƛ́-mən ‘to hear s.t. (e.g., wood cracking, or a dog scratching at
the door), to catch sight of s.t., intr., tr.:’ ħák kʷuʔ,
ka.ximə, a kʷuʔ, tuʔ?; qʷacáč kʷuʔ? ʔayʔ 4əl.kʷʔuʔ níʔ, na.núk a,
ka.4əƛ̲ʷə a kʷuʔ, ḥuʔ?, qʷaƛ́-mən-it-ʔas kʷuʔ? ‘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. qʷax̲t.

√qʷaʔx̲qʷ : See n.qʷaʔx̲ qʷ-ən.

√qʷix̲ ‘floor:’ qʷiʔx̲-laʔ M ‘floor.’ || The F gloss is ƛ̲l-ələp.

— qʷiʔx̲-c-ʔən ‘porch.’

√qʷaʔx̲ qʷ (*): n.qʷaʔx̲ qʷ-ən ‘big bird’s nest (made of lots of sticks).’

|| Phonetics unclear: other recorded variants are n.qʷáʔx̲ qʷ-ən,
n.qáʔx̲-ən, the last variant probably resulting from a transcription
error (omission of diacritics) rather than a faulty aural recording.

qʷiʔx̲laʔ ‘to slide (in a sleigh).’ || Cf. qʷətəx̲-ʔix̲.

√qʷiw (1): qʷəqʷiʔ-ən ‘to stagger (horses).’

√qʷiw (2): qʷiʔ-ən ‘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.:’ qʷiʔ-ən
ʔá.kʷuʔ s.ʔaləqʔ a ‘stick it outside!;’ qʷiʔ-ən 4lə.kʷuʔ n.kʷən-ús-
tn\_a ‘stick it out of the window!’
— s.q’iw ‘sticking out (e.g., one log from a pile).’
— ka.q’iw\_a ‘it got to stick out.’
— q’áq’w\_wh-ən ‘to stick it out a little bit, tr.’
√q’y (?): q’w\_y-áltəx\_w, s.t.q’w\_y-áltəx\_w ‘dapple grey horse.’ || Cf. √q’az (1).
q’áy-ən ‘to use s.t., tr.’ || Variant of q’áz-ən. PIS *q’i/ay ‘to have plenty’ (K183).
√q’áy\_k: q’æ:q’w\_y-án-əm ‘to get ghosted’ (recorded only in passive forms):
wá\_k-u? q’æ:q’w\_y-án-əm ‘he got ghosted.’
— q’w\_y-án-əm id. as q’æ:q’w\_y-án-əm, but recorded on fewer occasions, and probably less frequently used: wa? q’w\_y-án-c-al-əm ‘I got ghosted.’
s.q’yic ‘rabbit, hare.’ || PIS *s-q’yic ‘hare’ (K184).
— s.q’æ:q’yic ‘rabbit, hare.’ || Rejected by some consultants in favour of s.q’yic. Probably originally a (now unproductive) plural form.
— q’w\_yíc-əm ‘to hunt rabbits, hare, intr.’
— q’yə<\_c ‘little rabbit, hare.’
q’ayałaqat\_k (\_k) ‘tobacco leaves.’
√q’z (?): n.q’z-áps-ən ‘(back of) neck.’
q’áz-ən ‘to use s.t., tr.:’ húy-\_kax’w\_ha q’áz-ən ‘are you going to use it?’
|| Cf. q’áy-ən.
— s.q’az ‘used:’ ian ?ay\_k wa? s.q’az ti\_káh\_a ?áy-n-ən ‘the car I bought is a used one.’
√q’az (1): q’æ:q’w’az ‘blue, skyblue.’ || Cf. √q’y, √q’az (2). PS *q’ay
‘blue, green; bruise’ (K94).
— q’æ:q’w’az-mínst ‘almost blue, light blue.’
— q’æ:q’w’az-á\_lus ‘almost blue, light blue’ (largely synonymous with q’æ:q’w’az-mínst).
— q’á(?ə)\_t to get blue:’ plan wa? q’á(?ə)\_t ?i\_məxáž\_a ‘the huckleberries are getting blue already.’
— q’á(?ə)\_t-əc ‘mouth gets blue from eating blueberries or blackberries.’
— s.q’áz-až ‘Steller’s Jay,’ Cyanocitta stelleri (often erroneously referred to as “blue jay”: see Guiguet 1970a:39). || PIS *q’asq’ay
‘bluejay’ (Kuipers 2002:183, who does not list the Lillooet item as a descendant of this root).
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.

\[\sqrt{q}^w \text{az} \] (2) (?): *kan.q^w az-anwás.a* ‘to have one’s breath cut off after having been punched in the stomach.’ || Perhaps related to \[\sqrt{q}^w \text{az} \] (1) if it is supposed that one’s insides turn blue after having been punched.

\[\sqrt{q}^w \text{u?} \] (1): *q^w u?* ‘water.’ || Cf. ?úq^w a? ‘to drink.’ PS *q^w u?, *?uq^w*, *qu/ai* ‘water, to drink’ (K91).

— *n.q^w u?-c* ‘spittle, salive.’
— *q^w úq^w u?* ‘pool, puddle, little spring.’
— *q^w úq^w u?* ‘swamp.’

\[\sqrt{q}^w \text{u?} \] (2) (?): *q^w úq^w-rəm (*)* ‘tanning stick (used first in tanning process).’

|| PIS *q^w-ə* ‘to tan (soften) hides’ (K182).

\[q^w \text{up} \] ‘Pacific Crab Apple,’ *Malus fusca* (synonym *Pyrus fusca*). || CSLT *q^w-əp* ‘crabapple’ (K228).

— *q^w úq^w až* ‘crab apple tree.’

\[q^w ítəx \] ‘chisel.’

\[q^w \] (?): *q^w-úlməx w* ‘Trailing Wild Blackberry, Pacific Trailing Blackberry,’ *Rubus ursinus*. || Possibly a syncopated form of *q^w-úlməx w*, with \[\sqrt{q}^w \text{a} \] (2).

— *q^w-úlməx w-əž* ‘trailing blackberry bush.’

\[\sqrt{q}^w áplas : n.q^w øq^w áplas-əm, n.q^w øq^w áplas-ən (*) ‘to castrate (an animal), intr., tr.’

\[\sqrt{q}^w əm (\sqrt{q}^w əm, \sqrt{q}^w um) \] ‘to curl up, to shrivel up.’ || Variants reflect different idiolects and dialects, and also different recording sessions. In a number of instances, m instead of w was recorded. Below, all recorded variants are listed. PS *q^w am* ‘to shorten, pull/reel in’ (K96, with tentative listing of *q^w am:q^w məx ‘to have
all gone’ and n.q Cromx-aq-tan ‘last child of mother’ under this root, and suggested possible relation to *qum II ‘top, high, pile, lump’ (see under s.q umc) in some daughter languages.

— qam:qem ‘to get cramped into a small spot.

— qam:qem-xan (qam:qem-xan) ‘to have one’s feet cramped into a small spot; to have one’s legs folded.’

— qm-ix ‘to squat down; to be ready to attack, to curl up.’

— qam:qem-i<mklax (qam:qem-i<mklax) ‘to curl up (when going to sleep).’

— qem:qam-i<mklax ‘to curl up (caterpillar, when going along).’

— n.q m-ap ‘to be curled up (e.g., in bed; also mountain goat lying in lair before breeding season).’

— n.q m-ap-tan ‘lair of mountain goat.’

— qum ‘to shrivel up (e.g., leather, when too close to heat).’

— qum-lax (qum-lax) ‘to duck; to curl up; to shrivel up: ni4.a,xw4.ka

| The M gloss is cak:clk-nilx.

— qem:qum-xan-an’am F ‘to have a cramp in one’s foot:’ qem:qum-xan-an’cal’am ‘I have a cramp in my foot.’

√qam: See qem:qam-i<mklax (√qam).

√qum (1): See √qam.

√qum (2): qum-qan ‘head.’ || PS *qum I ‘(hair on) head; skull’ (K97).

— qekqem-qan ‘small head; small bowl:’ qekqem-qan n.4um-tan ‘small soup bowl.’

s.q umc ‘ball.’ || PS *qum II ‘top, high, pile, lump’ (K97, with suggested possible links to PS *qum I ‘(hair on) head; skull,’ *maq ‘to pile up, lump,’ *k’/qem ‘lump, heap’ (listed as such on p. 45 but as k’/qum on p. 97) and *qemx ‘a lump, ball,”

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cluster’).

\(\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{amλ-s} \) ‘to own it all, to bring it all home, to pay back everything one owes.’ suq^{w-}\text{am-w\text{"i}t-k}^{w-u} ?ay4 \text{l\text{"a}.ti?}, \text{p\text{"a}la?} s.q\text{it put,} \text{ṣ\text{"a}p,} psīł mūtā? ta\text{nūk}^{w}a s.q\text{it; pūt,} \text{ṣ\text{"a}p,} ta\text{nūk}^{w}a s.q\text{it lá.ti?} + q^{w}\text{amλ-s-tw\text{"i}t-as} \text{"i}čič\text{"a} ‘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 *q^{w}\text{āmp} ‘to be all gone, disappear’ (K185). See also under √q^{w}\text{ām} (√q^{w}\text{ām}, √q^{w}\text{um}) for further etymological comments.

— n.q^{w}\text{amλ-aq-tan} ‘last child of mother.’

— q^{w}\text{ām}:q^{w}\text{maλ ‘to have all gone:’} q^{w}\text{ām:q^{w}\text{maλ} ʔi\text{ux}^{w}\text{al\text{"i}x}^{w}a ‘all the people have gone’ (a general statement implying that they are still somewhere); q^{w}\text{ām:q^{w}\text{maλ}}} tu? n\text{a}4.\text{ʔux}^{w}\text{al\text{"i}x}^{w}a ‘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^{w}up.

q^{w}\text{ām\text{"i}lt} (*) ‘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).

q^{w}\text{miws} ‘wild (horse, when not broken).’ || PIS *q^{w}\text{miws} ‘wild, untamed,’ (reduplicated): ‘colt’ (K185).

— q^{w}\text{m-\text{"a}m\text{"e}s ‘colt.’}

√q^{w}\text{t}: See various formations under s.q^{w}\text{ut}.

s.q^{w}\text{ut ‘one side of s.t., place next to s.t. or s.o.:’ }\text{l\text{"a}.ti?} n.s.q^{w}\text{út-a} + s.tā4-læx ‘you stand beside me!;’ lā.ti? s.q^{w}\text{út-s-a} + nās-ax^{w} ‘you go stand beside him!;’ lā.ta? s.q^{w}\text{út-s-a} + cíx\text{"-}an ‘I went over to his side.’ || PS *q^{w}\text{u? ‘(other) side, half, companion’ (K94, with further information on variant forms)

— q^{w}\text{t-áp-q\text{"a}n (qh}^{w}\text{t-áp-q\text{"a}n) ‘singlebladed.’

— n.q^{w}\text{t-ím\text{"a}m ‘other side of the inside of house:’} n.q^{w}\text{t-ím\text{"a}m-s-a ti\text{cíx}^{w}a ‘on the other side of the inside of the house.’

— q^{w}\text{t-us F ‘other side of blade, single blade.’

— q^{w}\text{ut-ána? (A) ‘other ear;’ (B) ‘other side of s.t.’ (in the latter meaning

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also recorded as n.ʔʷt-ánaʔ): n.ʔʷt-ánaʔ-š.a tšxʷwáť-a ‘on the
other side of the road.’

— ʔʷt-áťčaʔ (ʔʷt-áťčaʔ) ‘fifty cent piece.’
— ʔʷt-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).

— ʔʷt-álqʷ (ʔʷt-álqʷ) ‘other side of tree.’
— ʔʷt-áťtkaʔ (ʔʷt-áťtkaʔ?) ‘to have one hand; to do s.t. with one hand
intr.’
— ʔʷt-áťtkaʔ-min ‘to do s.t. with one hand, tr.’
— ʔʷt-at-q-sút (ʔʷt-at-q-sút) ‘to have only one leg, foot or shoe.’
— ʔʷt-q-álc ‘area beside the house;’ ʔʷt-q-álc-s.a ‘beside his house.’
ʔʷətxʷlíkən (Unidentified lizard, lives in roothouses, under wet trees, etc.;
possibly Western Skink.) || Probably contains the suffix -ikʔ
back.’

ʔʷuc : ʔʷu<qʷ>č ‘(to be) fat.’ || PS *ʔʷuc ‘fat, stout’ (K95).

— s.ʔʷu<qʷ>č M ‘fat, tallow, lard.’ || The F gloss is ʔʷtať.

— ʔʷu(ʔ)č ‘to get fat.’

√ʔʷəč (?) : n.ʔʷəč-xən ‘slush.’

√ʔʷič (1): ʔʷič-əm ‘to wash clothes, do the laundry, intr.’ || For the
sequence ič cf. -ičaʔ ‘clothing.’ PS *ʔʷəč ‘to wash, launder’
(K95).

— ʔʷič-al-ičaʔ id. as ʔʷič-əm.

— n.ʔʷič-mən, n.ʔʷič-tan ‘washing machine.’

√ʔʷič (2): ʔʷič-xal, ʔʷič-iń ‘to squeeze s.t. through s.t., to strain it, intr.,
tr.’ || Cf. ʔʷiʔ-əm.

— n.ʔʷič-atkʷaʔ, n.ʔʷič-atkʷaʔ-əm ‘to strain s.t. (through a sieve), intr.’

√ʔʷəs (1): See ʔʷəs-š-an, under √ʔʷus (2).

√ʔʷəs (2): n.ʔʷə<qʷ>s-əq ‘hemorrhoids, piles.’

√ʔʷəs : ʔʷəs-šan ‘wool from sheep or mountain goat.’ || PCS *ʔʷəs-šan
‘mountain goat wool’ (K151)

√ʔʷus (1): ka.ʔʷúš.a ‘to get startled, surprised (e.g., when seeing s.t.
suddenly); to get shocked, frightened.’

— ka.ʔʷúš-xal.a ‘s.t. frightening or startling happens.’
— ka.qʷús-c-a ‘to frighten, shock s.o., tr.’ ka.qʷús-[s]-tur̂n̂x-as-a ũʔ-a ‘it shocked, frightened me (e.g., bad news);’ ka.qʷús-c-as-a ‘he shocked, frightened him.’

— qʷús-un ‘to frighten a person (on purpose, e.g., by hiding and then jumping on him), tr.’

√qʷus (2) ‘tie, strap (for holding things):’ n.qʷús-ṭən ‘strap or handle to carry s.t. (e.g., handle on basket).’ A relation to PS *(s-)?qʷsu? ‘bundle’ (K97) may be possible.

— n.qʷús-alk-əm ‘to bail hay, intr.’ || Cf. n.qʷʔ-ús-əm (√qʷu?).

— n.qʷús-alk-tenant ‘bailer (for hay), strap or handle for carrying s.t.’

— qʷəs-əm-án (qʷəs-m-án) ‘to bundle things, tr.’

√qʷus (3) (?): wəl:wəl+qʷús-əm ‘lightning,’ ʷəl:əl:ʷəl+qʷús-əm id. (The first form seems to be the more common one.) || Possibly related to qʷús-əm ‘to shoot.’

qʷsətnaʔ ‘Mallard,’ Anas platyrhythmus (synonymous with s.χiqʔ-ůl).

qʷůl-un ‘to stuff, tuck s.t. into a sack or box (when it is already full and you tuck it in), tr.’ || PIS *qʷůl ‘to stuff st. in a hole, gap’ (K185).

— qʷůl-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.qʷůl-əm ‘to stuff s.t. into a crack (e.g., to plug a leak in a canoe), tr.’

— ka.n.qʷůl-a ‘to get stuck in s.t.’

— qʷůlʔ(ʔ)<qʷəxʷ ‘tucked in (not neatly stuffed in, just tucked in).’

— qʷůl-əxʷ-əm ‘to chink a house, intr.’

— n.qʷůl-c-əm ‘to stuff food into one’s mouth.’

— n.qʷůl-c-ən ‘to stuff an opening, tr.’

— n.qʷůl-c-ən ‘cork.’

— qʷůl-il-aq (A nickname, meaning ‘(too much pubic hair) plugged in between legs.’)

√qʷəṭ : qʷəṭ-p ‘to get scalded, burned, scorched (by fire, hot water, hot iron).’ || Cf. √qʷuṭ, √qʷuṭ, √qʷəl (1-2), √qʷəl.

— qʷəṭ-p ‘to burn, scald s.t., tr.’
— qʷə̱t-p-ús 'to get really burned in one’s face’ (vs. cm-us ‘to get sun-burnt in one’s face’).
— qʷə̱t-p-álxʷ ca4 ‘to burn one’s tongue.’
— ka.qʷə̱t-a ‘to get burned, scalded (suddenly):’ ka.qʷə̱t-akáʔ,4kan.a ‘I burned my hands.’
— ka.qʷə̱t-c-a ‘to burn, scald s.t. by accident:’ ka.qʷə̱t-c-as.a ‘he burned, scalded it.’
— qʷə̱t-an (*) ‘to burn, scald s.t., tr.’ || According to some consultants, this item “is not used often” (in contrast to ka.qʷə̱t-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. √qʷu⁰ ‘to burn:’ √qʷú-əltaxʷ, s.t.√qʷú-əltaxʷ ‘brown horse.’ || Cf. √qʷu⁴, √qʷə̱t, √qʷə̱l (1-2), √qʷal.
— s.qʷút-uc ‘ashes.’
qʷə̱tít? (*) ‘quiver.’ || PIS *qʷə̱t NIS ‘backpack, quiver’ (K184).
√qʷə̱l (1): qʷə̱l ‘ripe; done (food), cooked:’ qʷə̱l ?i.ə̱qʷə̱l a ‘the berries are ripe; June.’ || Cf. √qʷu⁴, √qʷə̱t, √qʷu⁴, √qʷə̱l (2), √qʷə̱l. PS *qʷə̱l/y ‘to scorched, (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n); berry’ (K95). See also ç.qʷáqʷipaʔ for a further possible etymological connection.
— qʷə̱l-əm, qʷə̱l-xał, qʷə̱l-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 ḳáqsaʔ.)
— s.qʷə̱l-əm ‘s.t. roasted.’
— qʷə̱l-ʃ[i][t]-cút ‘to roast, bake s.t. for oneself:’ qʷə̱l-ʃ[i][t]-cút-kan ki.ə̱qʷáwc.ə ‘I baked some potatoes for myself.’
— n.qʷə̱l-tan ‘barbecuing stick.’
— qʷl- álman ‘starting to get ripe:’ plan waʔ qʷl- álman ʔi.ə̱qʷə̱l a ‘the berries are starting to get ripe.’
— qʷi(ʔ)<qʷ>áʔ ‘overripe, overcooked.’
— qʷi(ʔ)<qʷ>áʔ-ul ‘(really) overripe, overcooked:’ plan waʔ qʷi(ʔ)<qʷ>áʔ-ul ʔi.ə̱qʷáwc.ə s.kʷúkʷ-su ‘your potatoes are overcooked.’
— s.qʷə̱l (A) ‘ripe; done, cooked’ (with stative -); (B) ‘berry’ (with
nominalizer s-). || Both homophonous with s.čʷal ‘copper’ (v čʷal (2)).

— čʷal-ús-cín-əm ‘to eat berries as one is picking them.’
— čʷl-až ‘fruit tree.’
— s.čʷl-ap (General term for ‘Wood Strawberry,’ Fragaria vesca, and
‘Blue-leaved Wild Strawberry,’ Fragaria virginiana: ka.kʷlʔ-us-a
ʔi.čʷl-áp.ʔa ‘the strawberries are ripening (are still
yellow/green); May.’)
— čʷl-áp-əm ‘to pick strawberries.’
— čʷl-áp-až ‘strawberry bush.’
— n.čʷl-ánk ‘sunny side (of mountain):’ n.čʷl-ánk-s.ʔa ti.č.s.čʷm.ʔa ‘on the
sunny side of the mountain.’
— čʷl-á̱k ‘to sun oneself.’
— čʷl-alk ‘net gets warm and moist’ (when not properly dried before
being stored away; might get mouldy).
— čʷl-áw-əm ‘to pick berries:’ nás-kan čʷláw-əm ‘I am going to pick
berries.’
— s.čʷl-əw ‘s.t. picked (fruit, berries).’
— čʷl-əq (A) ‘to sit in the sun and get hot;’ (B) ‘to get a diaper rash.’
— ʔi.čʷl-əq (*) ‘June.’

včʷal (2): s.čʷal ‘copper.’ || Cf. čʷal (1), through a possible reference to
the colour of (dark) copper, which resembles that of something
roasted. CSLT *qʷəy (mostly red.) ‘copper’ (with *qʷəl in
Chilliwack, Lillooet and Thompson), K228.
čʷal ‘dead trees, dead bushes.’ || Cf. včʷal (1). PIS *qʷəl ‘to wilt,
wither’ (K184).
— n.čʷə(ʔə) ‘to burn the skin of a fern root (in order to prepare the
inside of the root).’
— n.čʷə(ʔə)l-əm ‘to smoke bunchgrass (s.ʔəqəm-ʔúl) in order to make it
into decorative strips for on a basket (like Ḵústən).’

včʷil: See čʷi(?)<čʷ-ə (under čʷə (1)).
čʷil (*) (Unidentified small white seagull.) || Cf. Squamish qʷîlq ‘gull,’
Musqueam and Chilliwack (Upriver Halkomelem) qʷîlq ‘gull
(big),’ Cowichan qʷənǐ ‘gull’ (Kuipers 1967:365), to which one should add Bella Coola qʷilq ‘seagull’ (Nater 1990:99) and Samish qʷənǐ (with unglottalized qʷ) ‘seagull’ (Galloway 1990:67).

n.qʷəlqʷən (qʷəlqʷən) ‘to turn s.t. inside out, tr.’ || The segment q may be a suffix, cf. zəłq and xəlq.

— qʷəlqʷəc ‘gramophone (esp., old-fashioned type with horn).’

qʷələlxʷ-îlx : See qələlxʷ-îlx.

√qʷlî7k : See qʷlê<î7ik (under √xʷlî7k).

c.qʷəqʷəpə?, s.t.qʷəqʷəpə? F ‘doe.’ || PS *qʷəy-əpə? (red.) ‘(young or female) deer’ (K98, with suggested possible relations to *qʷəl/y to scorch, (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n); berry’ (K95) or *qʷəy ‘to rock, shake, sway’ (K98)).

qʷəqʷələ ‘Hog Fennel, Desert Parsley’ (‘Wild Carrot’), Lomatium macrocarpum. || May contain initial reduplication.

qʷəqʷuʔ4 ‘bone.’ See lak for an example. || May contain initial reduplication. PS *qawa4 (red.) ‘bone’ (K90, who does not list the Lillooet form, and, considering that the only non-Interior form (Sechelt qaqawa4 ‘bone (stuck in throat)’) possibly results from borrowing, suggests that we may in fact have a NIS form *qʷuʔ4).

— qʷəqʷuʔ4-áxʷəc ‘breastbone.’

— qʷəqʷuʔ4-əqʷ ‘skull.’

√qʷaⱡx : qʷa(?)x ‘to go off, to spoil (esp., anything fat that is not refrigerated properly.).’ || Variant of xʷa(?).x.

s.qʷəx’t ‘foot, leg.’ || PS *qʷəx/əx’ II ‘claw, leg, foot, nail’ (K97).

— s.qʷəx-tən ‘track.’ ḳək kən.c?á ḳi.s.qʷəx’tən-s’a ‘its tracks are around here.’

√qʷix : qʷəxʷqʷix ‘black.’ || PS *qʷəx/əx’ I ‘to smoke (of fire), smoke color’ (K97), PCS *qʷix’ ‘dark color’ (K151, without reference to the PS root).

— qʷix-us ‘black (person).’

— qʷəx:qʷix-us ‘blacks.’

— qʷəx:qʷix-lumx’ ‘black sand.’

— qʷəx:qʷiʔ<qʷ>əx-usaʔ ‘Northern Black Currant,’ Ribes hudsonianum.
'nail (on toe or finger):' qʷəxʷ-qiñ-xən ‘toenail.

- qʷəxʷ-qiñ-akaʔ ‘fingernail.

v̕d̕ʷəx̕ʷ s.qʷəx̕ʷ ‘skinny.’ PS *qʷəx̕ʷ ‘skinny’ (K97).

- n.qʷəx̕ʷ-q ‘to have a skinny, bony bum.’

v̕d̕ʷəx̕ʷ ‘to slide down (clothing):’ qʷəx̕ʷ-p ti-s.əx̕ʷ-q-sə ‘his pants slid down.

- qʷəx̕ʷ-əl̕ʷas ‘pants slide down.

- qʷəx̕ʷ-əl̕ʷax̕: ‘to lower one’s price, to have a sale, intr.:’ qʷəx̕ʷ-əl̕ʷ-4kax̕ ‘lower your price!’ wáʔ-kʷuʔ qʷəx̕ʷ-əl̕ʷ ti-waʔ.ə̱x̕ʷ-iman-á4x̕ ‘the storekeeper is having a sale.’

- qʷəx̕ʷ-əl̕ʷax̕ ‘to bargain with s.o., to get the price down of s.t. that s.o. is selling.’

v̕d̕ʷwis (?): n.qʷwis-qiñ (qʷwis-qiñ) M ‘axe.’ CSLT *qəwis-qiñ ‘axe’ (K227). The F gloss is ḳamín.

n.qʷwus ‘stump of tree.’ Possibly contains -us ‘face.

- n.qʷwəx̕ʷs ‘little stump.

qʷwils, qʷwils-tən: See qʷils-tən.

v̕d̕ʷəyxán: qʷəy:qʷəyxán (*)(Unidentified plant)

v̕d̕ʷz: See s.qʷz-əx̕ʷəs (under súqʷəx̕).

v̕d̕ʷəz ‘to keep time (in music):’ s.qʷəz-xən, qʷəz-xən-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 *qʷəy ‘to rock, shake, sway’ (K98). See also č.qʷáqʷipa?

- qʷəz-ɪl̕x ‘to dance (either white man’s dance or Indian dance):’ qʷəz-ɪl̕x-ka4 s.ənəc mútaʔ ti-n.pətənʔə ‘my partner and I danced.’ See siqʷúta for the exclusive term for ‘to do an Indian dance.’

- qʷəz-ɪl̕x-əx̕ ‘dancehouse, dance hall.

- qʷəz-əkəʔ ‘to conduct (an orchestra).

qʷəz-əl̕ʷax̕, qʷəz-əl̕ʷax̕ ‘dancehouse, dance hall.

- qʷəz-əl̕ʷax̕ ‘to conduct (an orchestra).

- n.qʷəz-uəm ‘to put black on one’s face, to blackface oneself.

- n.qʷəz-əl̕ʷəx̕ən, qʷəz:qʷəz-əl̕ʷəx̕ən ‘black hornet.’

s.qʷəz-əl̕ʷəx̕ən ‘charcoal.’ Cf. qʷəz-əl̕ʷax̕.

qʷəz-əl̕ʷax̕ ‘cross (mark), X.’ Cf. v̕d̕ʷəz-əl̕ʷax̕.

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— qʷzúxʷ-xal ‘to write an X instead of one’s signature; to vote (mark X on ballot), intr.’
— n.qʷzúxʷ-k-án ‘to make an X on s.o.’s back, tr.:’ n.qʷzušʷ-k-án-as-kʷu? taⱽ wa? xiq-min-táli, taⱽ wa? sʷú̕t-min-táli ‘she made an X on the back of the one who came and slept with her.’
qʷiʔ-əm, qʷiʔ-xál, qʷiʔ-ən ‘to squeeze or wring out water (from clothes), to squeeze out fruit, intr., tr.’ || Cf. qʷíč.
√qʷu? ‘trap, snare; string, line:’ s.qʷu? ‘trap, snare.’
— s.qʷú<qʷu>ʔ ‘small trap.’
— qʷʔ-úm, qʷʔ-úʔə>m ‘to trap, intr.’ || The second form seems to be more frequently used than the first.
— qʷʔ-uʔə>m-mán ‘trapper.’
— n.qʷʔ-úm-tan ‘trapline.’
— qʷuʔ-xit ‘to trap, snare s.t., tr.’
— qʷʔ-íʔnak ‘string on bow, trigger on gun.’
— qʷʔ-qs-tan ‘strap (e.g., for gun).’
— qʷʔ-áʔnaʕ (*) ‘intestines of sturgeon.’ || Recorded from Charlie Mack only.
— n.qʷʔ-ús-əm, n.qʷʔ-ús-ən ‘to bail hay, intr., tr.’ || Cf. n.qʷús-álk-əm id. (√qʷus (2)).
— n.qʷʔ-c, n.qʷʔ-c-əm ‘to take food home; to go to a gathering and get food.’
qʷʔap ‘sack.’
qʷʔak ‘bridgelip sucker (fish).’ || PIS *qʷʔaʔk ‘a river fish (sucker, chub, squawfish)’ (K184).

√x̱ap (1): x̱ap-x̱ál, x̱ap-ən ‘to pile up flat things, intr., tr.’ || PIS *x̱ap ‘to pile up flat objects’ (K197).
— n.x̱ap-x̱ál ‘to pile up dishes, intr.’
— s.x̱ap ‘piled up.’
— xp-ánis-əm, xp-ánis-ən ‘to pile up lumber, intr., tr.’
— n.χρ-ύς-αν ‘to double one’s jacket, socks, tr.’

✓αρ (2): χα<χ>ρ ‘book stomach.’

✓αρκ’w : ka.χράκ’w-a ‘s.t. thrown is caught.’

— ka.χράκ’w-s.a ‘to catch s.t. thrown, to catch it in mid-air (e.g., dog catching a piece of bread with its mouth), tr.:’ ka.χράκ’w-sα.s.a ‘he caught it.’

✓αρ (1): χαρ-χάλ, χαρ-αν ‘to put s.t. close to a fire (to dry it out), intr., tr.’ || PIS *χαρ ‘dry’ (K197), cf. PS *κ/χαρ ‘dry’ (K118, who also refers to PS *καρ ‘dry,’ K127). See also ✓αρ (2).

— χαρ-π ‘to dry out, get crispy:’ χαρ-π_τύ?_χα? nατ.ας.λαρ-χάλ.a ‘what I planted dried up.’

— χαρ-π-ύλμασ’w ‘soil is crispy from drought, is dried out; grass is dried out.’

✓αρ (2) ‘dry (?):’ χαρ-αν ‘area in fish just before tail’ (crunchy when you eat it). || Probably related to ✓αρ (1). See there for etymological comments.

— χαρ-q (*) ‘neck joints of fish; big joint in human neck (probably Atlas and Axis).’

χιμ-χαλ ‘to get a handful of s.t., intr.:’ χιμ-χαλ 4λά.τι? ‘get a handful of it!’ || See also χαρκ’ for etymological information.

n.s.χιρ, n.s.χιρ-μιν ‘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.: ωα? χαρ? λα.τι? ta.s.μυ+ας.α, ωα? μυτα? ?α[ς]-ς.χαρα?; cuwa?-ς_χα?_τι? s.qάχα?; χε:χ’ιχ-χ’κ’υυ?; ωα?, nίτ.χα? sας.χαρ-λας ta.s.qάχα?ς-s a ?ιχ’αλμις’w +ις.χις’w n.s.χιρ-μιν-αμ ‘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.’ || -μιν (instead of -μιν) would have been expected in the transitive form.

✓αραν (?): χαραν-ταν (*) ‘dragnet (pulled by two canoes).’ || See also χαρκ’ for etymological information.

χαρκ’ ‘heavy.’ || PS *χαρ I ‘heavy’ (K127, who also links this root to χαραν-ταν ‘dragnet (pulled by two canoes)’ and χιμ-χαλ ‘to get a handful of s.t.’

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— n.\x̂mánk-áp (also recorded n.\x̂mank-áp) ‘slow-moving.’
\x̂ətq-án ‘to make a hole in s.t., pierce s.t., tr.’
— s.\x̂ətq ‘hole (e.g., in wall).’
— s.\x̂ə\x̂q\x̅təq ‘little hole.’
— ka.\x̂təq,a ‘hole falls in s.t.’ (synonymous with ka.\x̂kₚaxʷ,a).
— n.\x̂ətq-əq ‘hole in the bottom of s.t. (canoe, bucket, etc.).’
— \x̂ətq-ána? ‘hole in earlobe.’
— \x̂ətq-áfmax-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.)
— \x̂ətq-a-ľał-x‐až ‘Black Twinberry bush.’
— \x̂ətq-úľnəxʷ ‘hole in ground.’
— n.\x̂ətq-la-qⁱⁿ-tən ‘fontanel, soft spot on baby’s head.’
√\x̂ət? : \x̂ət?-iłx ‘to limp.’ || The glottalization of -iłx ‘body’ is unexpected.
√\x̂əc ‘complete:’ \x̂əc-p-qįʔqįʔ-n-kst M ‘hundred.’ || The F gloss is \x̂əc-p-qįʔqąʔay-n-kst. PS *\x̂əc ‘ready, completed’ (K123), for which see also \x̂wʔúxin.
— s.\x̂əc-p-ásqət (A) ‘week;’ (B) ‘Sunday’ (synonymous with zap-íws).
√\x̂əc (?) : n.\x̂ax<\x̂a>c-xən ‘to trot (horses).’
\x̂əcám ‘box, coffín.’ || CSLT *\x̂cám ‘cedar box’ (K230).
— \x̂ax<\x̂cəm ‘little box.’
√\x̂əc (?) : \x̂əc-ixán F ‘white man’s shoes.’ || Probably a borrowing from Shuswap s-\x̂cy-xeń ‘shoe’ (Kuipers 1974:252). Cf. qəc-ixán.
√\x̂ič (?) : s.\x̂ič-kən ‘back.’
√\x̂čaž (?) : n.\x̂čáž-əm ‘liver.’
√\x̂as : \x̂a(ʔ)s ‘tired, sore (from exercise, hard work).’
— \x̂áʔ:ɔ(ʔ)a ‘to ache, feel tired all over.’
— n\x̂ax(ʔ)s-ək ‘to have a tired, aching back.’
— \x̂á(ʔ)s-xən ‘to have tired, aching legs, feet.’
— \x̂a(ʔ)s-áliʔnət ‘to have a tired, aching neck.’
\x̂aŋ ‘to get hurt, wounded:’ s.?áčx-s-kaxʷ kʷasu.\x̂aŋ ‘be careful that you won’t get hurt;’ xʷ?az-as kʷ.\x̂aŋ-su ‘don’t get hurt!’ (said to someone who is going to a dangerous place).
— ʔxaň-s ‘to hurt, wound s.o., tr.’

√xnuʔ ‘noise (?):’ ʔxuʔ-l-aqs-am ‘to make noise through one’s nose’ (also recorded as ‘to sniff, draw back snot;’ in the latter meaning synonymous with ʔuʔ-l-aqs-am).

√xəŋq (?): ʔxəŋ-qəməx (* ‘box.’ || The common term is ʔáćəm.


√xəl (2): ʔəl-xal, ʔəl-ən ‘to chew on s.t. (mainly grass), intr., tr.’ || PS *iəl ‘to cut, bite, gnaw’ (K126, who also tentatively links this root to Lillooet ʔəl-ən ‘to take a bite’).

— ʔəl-úməxʷ-am ‘to chew on the ground, intr.’

√xəl (3) (?): ʔəl-əl-məməkəl-us ‘to turn up one’s eyeballs.’ Cf. əl (2).

√xəl (1): ‘difficult, loved, worth going through an effort for:’ əl ‘difficult:’ kələʔ? əl ‘it is really difficult.’ || Cf. √xəl (2), also for etymological information.

— s.əl ‘what is needed, what one wants:’ níʔ-tiʔ sənəʔ n.s.əl ‘that’s the one I want;’ nʔənwas kʷu.s.əl-kaʔ kʷuʔuʔ kʷzús-am ‘we need two persons two work;’ nʔənwas ʔuʔ kʷu.s.əl-s ‘he just needs two persons.

— əl-miʔ ‘to want, like s.t., tr.:’ níʔ-tiʔ sənəʔ wáʔ əl-miʔ-an ‘that’s the one I want;’ əl-miʔ-as kʷasəwát-n-as ʔasənt-an ‘he wanted to know who I was;’ əl-miʔ-as kʷasəwát-n-as kʷu.n.s.laʔiʔəm ‘he wanted to know who my parents were;’ wáʔ-4kan ʔit əl-miʔənswaʔaʔaʔ ʔačəl-asəstəʔ, ʔiləmənənwaʔaʔ ‘I also want to be able to see at night, just like you.’

— əl-xit ‘to take s.o.’s part, tr.:’ əl-x[ʔ]təc-as ‘he took my part.’

— əl=əl ‘to get in trouble:’ əl=əl-kən.kəʔ ‘I might get in trouble.’

— əl=əl-xal ‘to cause trouble, intr.’

√xəl (2): əl-am ‘to climb a hill or ladder:’ əl-kʷuʔ káʔaʔəʔ, ʔaxʔ-səʔəʔəʔ, ʔaxʔ-wəʔ ʔəʔtəʔuʔəʔ, aʔə:, suʔkʷəst, ʔúqʷəʔəʔ, ʔək muʔəʔəʔ əl-am ‘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 √xəl (1) to PS *əl ‘to want; difficult’ in K125.

— əl-am-s ‘to bring, take s.t. uphill, tr.’
— tegaña ‘to go uphill in a straight line (not diagonally).’
— sxoxox ‘low hill.’
— ṹa?oxox ‘steep, steep trail.’
— ṹa’k’-án ‘to cut s.t. with scissors, tr.’
— ṹa’k’-m ‘pliers, scissors.’
— ṹa ‘cold (weather).’
— n.ox-alc ‘to be cold in the house:’ s.txox Ṭu? n.ox-alc ti.n.cúw? a citx ‘my house is really cold.’

√x̂i4 (1): ‘to be done in a certain way:’ wa? x̂i4 ṛ.č?á ‘this is the way to do it; this is how it’s done.’ || See x̂i-əm for etymological information.

ka.x̂i4 a ‘to work, to work out:’ huţ ka.x̂i4 a ‘it is going to work out;’ cán ka-nt-ás, x”?y Ṭu? k’as ka.x̂i4 a, plán Ṭu? wa? ka x he tried his darndest to take it off, but it didn’t work, it was already dry.’

— x̂i4-c ‘to do s.t. in a certain way, to treat s.o. in a certain way, tr.:’
x̂i4-c-kan l.ti.s.cun-am-ən-c-ás a ‘I did it the way you taught me;’
kán-əm su.x̂i4[-s]-turnx ṛ.č?á ‘why are you doing this to me?; why are you treating me like this?;’ qañim-ən-s-kan ti.s.x̂i4[-s]-turnih-as a ‘I heard what he did to you.’

ka.x̂i4-c a ‘to manage to do s.t., tr.:’ x”?áz ha k’asu ka.x̂i4-c a ‘aren’t you able to do it?;’ wá?-4kan Ṭu? ka.x̂i4-c a s.ənc ‘I can do it myself.’

√x̂i4 (2): x̂i<x̂i>-4-c ‘to tease s.o., tr.’
— x̂i<x̂i>-á’y-əm ‘to tease s.o. (esp., children), intr.’

√x̂al (?): x̂alaka? ‘bucket, pail.’

√x̂al (1): to build a wall, put in a wall:’ x̂al-ən ‘to put up a wall (also a wall around one’s garden), tr.’ || PS *x̂al ‘to cover with planks, board covering’ (K124).

— x̂al-mín ‘chips left by beaver when gnawing down a tree.’
— n.x̂al-q-ən ‘tailgate; box on back of wagon or car.’
— n.x̂al-aws ‘planks on muddy ground (for walking on).’
— x̂al- láp F ‘floor.’
— x̂al-ən, x̂al-ən ‘wall.’
- n.ḵl-ínwas ‘partition.’
- n.ḵl-ínwas-tn-an ‘to put in a partition, tr.’
- n.ḵl-ímam ‘inside wall, partition.’
- n.ḵl-ím[ən]-mən ‘wallboards.’ || Cf. next item.
- n.ḵl-ímam-tən ‘stuff one puts on wall, like wallboard or lumber.’ || Probably synonymous with preceding item.
- n.ḵl-ím-mən ‘to put on a wall, to put on wallboard, tr.’ || Possibly *n.ḵl-ím[ən]-m[ən]-ən, which would parallel the structure of the next item.
- n.ḵl-ímam-tən-an ‘to put on the whole wallboard, tr.’
- ṧəl (2): ṧəl-an ‘to beg, to collect, hold a collection (e.g., when s.o. dies).’ || The sequence -an is either a formative or the transitivizer -ən; see also the following items, where it occurs in all derivations, except one.
- ṧəl-an-mín ‘to charge s.o. for services, tr.:’ ṧəl-an-mín-c-as ‘he charged me.’
- ṧəl:χá<χ>ı-an ‘always begging.’
- ṧəl-ən-cám ‘to beg for food, intr.’ || See ká<k>zaʔ-min for an example.
- ṧəl-ən-c-mín ‘to beg for food (or tobacco) from s.o., tr.’
- n.ḵá:lx-əc ‘to wait around people until they offer you food.’
- ṧəl : s.ḵəl ‘steep (hill or road):’ s.ḵəl ti_xʷwá:t.a ‘the road is steep.’ || PS *xəl, *xəl ‘to hang spread out; steep’ (K117, who also links Lillooet xáł-an ‘hoist up flag,’ together with s.ḵəl ‘edge, rim (of hill or table)’ and ka.xáł.a ‘get to or hang over an edge,’ to this PS doublet).
- ṧəl:lx-əm ‘steep’ (not as steep as s.ḵəl).
- ṧəl:lx-áws F ‘steep sidehill.’
- s.ḵəl-c ‘steep (river)bank.’
- ṧəl ‘to cut.’ ṧəľ<xml>-ʔ-qʷ-aʔ ‘to cut one’s hair (esp. as a sign of mourning):’ plan wa? ṧəľ<xml>-ʔ-qʷ-aʔ.קʷu? ta.əmʔám-s.a, cut kʷ.ş.plan-s wa? s.ţáʔtən ‘his wife had cut her hair already, because she thought that she had already been widowed.’ || See ṧəľ<xml>-ʔ-qʷ-aʔ below for etymological information.
- ṧəľ<xml>-ʔ-qʷ-aʔ ‘to cut s.o.’s hair, tr.:’ ṧəľ<xml>-ʔ-qʷ-aʔ-c ‘cut my hair!’
Borrowing from Squamish xalqʷn ‘cut sb.’s hair,’ which goes back to PS *si’al ‘to cut (as hair)’ (K134).

xil-əm ‘to do s.t. in a certain way, intr.:’ xil-əm-4kan ni, s.ćun-c-axʷa, ?aż-ən-4kan ‘I did like you told me, I bought it;’ kʷi<₃'w>s.ƛu? ?ay4 lá.ƛi? kʷas.muí-c-əm, lan ?úqʷa?, ?úqʷa?; wáʔƛu? ?á.ƛi? xil-əm ƛu wáqʷƛuʔʔuʔʔuʔ, ni4.ka.tuʔʔƛuʔ s.łuqʷ'-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 vləqʷ, vəl̓ (2), and xáƛ-əm (vəx̱ə (2)) for additional examples. || PS *xil, *ʔašil ‘thus, like, similar’ (K125, who also lays a link to vəxə (1) ‘to be done in a certain way’).

— s.xil-əm ‘what happens to s.o., what s.o. does;’ s.təƛʷƛu? qaʔ ti s.xil-əm-s-a ‘it was really too bad what happened to him.’

— s.xil-ən ‘track, sign of presence of s.o. or s.t.:’ ƛiʔq.kʷuʔ?, my!, ʔi.s.xil-tən-s-a ʔi.s.kʷəm:kʷúkʷ'əmtə.ƛiʔ ʔistknə ‘she got there, and my!, there were tracks and footprints of children all over the underground house.’

— pəł.xil-əm ‘to make s.t. worse, intr.: xʷʔaʔ kʷasu.pəł.xil-əm ‘don’t make it worse!’

— xəxəq-s ‘to look after s.o., give s.o. moral support (e.g., when there is a death in the family).’

xəłəmən (*) ‘sexually aroused, “horny.”’

xələt-xal, xələt-ən ‘to invite people to a meeting, party or feast (potlatch), intr., tr.:’ waʔ ʔi.waʔ.xələt-xal ‘there is going to be a potlatch;’ húy-4kaʔ xələt-xal ‘we are going to invite a whole bunch;’ xʷuy, kʷúl-əm.ən.ən4 kʷu.s.ʔi4ən, kʷu.xʷʔiʔ; húy-4kaʔ xələt-n-əm ʔiʔuxʷəltxʷən ‘come on, make batch of food, lots of it; we are going to invite a bunch of people.’ (For the use of intransitive -4kaʔ in a transitive predication in the last example see Van Eijk 1997:157, to which we should add that, as the above example shows, -4kaʔ may be added to auxiliaries other than waʔ.) See pəł+a4+ctxʷ for an additional example. || PIS *xələt ‘to ask, invite’ (K197).

— s.xələt-xal ‘feast, potlatch.’
ëlú, əxëlú ‘to be in short supply; to run out of s.t., be short of s.t.:’
elú ?i n.š.páfm-s a ‘I did not have enough money;’ élú
?i n.š.páms-s a (élú ?i n.š.láqam a) ‘I am running out of firewood
(hay);’ élúña kan k’uná?á>añwas mit ‘I am short two dimes’
(also recorded with əxëlú).
— s.élú, s.əxëlú ‘what one is short of:’ plan ?ay ˈx?íť-usá?
ti s.əxëlú-s-ka4-s a ‘we are short a lot of money;’ táx′=əx′ ?ay4
?i s.élú-wa4-s a ‘we are getting further in the hole.’
eláxaˈdz ‘Yellowbells, Yellowbell Fritillary,’ *Fritillaria pudica. || PIS
*əxlap ‘tooth’ (K197). The connection to ‘tooth’ results from the
shape of the bulb.
elq-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.’
— kaəxelq-a ‘to fit (e.g., clothing):’ ka əxelq-a tuʔ, a ‘it fits.’ || The
presence of tuʔ (instead of expected āuʔ) may be a
misrecording).
— kaəxelq-s-a ‘to have s.t. fitting, tr.:’ kaəxelq-s-kan4-a ti kapúh a ‘the coat
fits me.’
elq ‘to roll down.’ || Cf. elála. The segment q is possibly a suffix
(with a possible meaning ‘(to turn) around’): cf. q′áλq-an and
zəxq. PS *əxelq/k ‘to turn, whirl, roll’ (K125).
— əxelq-án ‘to roll s.t. down, tr.’
— əxelq-ilx ‘to roll down (oneself).’
— əxelq-sút ‘to roll down by itself.’
— xél=əxq ‘to keep rolling down.’
— xál əxleq ‘various things (e.g., rocks) rolling down.’
— xelq-əxelq-səl ‘to roll down several things, intr.:’ xelq əxleq-səl ki s.páms-
s a ‘to roll down blocks of firewood.’
— kaəxelq-a ‘to roll down (suddenly).’
elála (əxelq?) ‘hoop.’ || Cf. elq.
√xak (1): xák-xál, xák-ən ‘to count s.t., intr., tr.:’ s.ənca ti xák-ən-
tálíh a ‘I am the one who is counting it.’ || Cf. √xak (2).
— xk-úś-an, xk-úś-ən ‘to count money (paper and coins), intr., tr.’
— xk-álc-ən ‘to count money (coins only), intr.’
— n.ḵāk-c ‘worth anything:’ xʷʔaż̓tiʔ s.taʔm l_kʷəsən.ḵāk-c ‘he isn’t worth anything.’
— n.ḵāk-c-án ‘to put a price on s.t., tr.’
— n.ḵāk-c-tən ‘price of s.t.’ See ?ixʷa for an example.
— n.ḵawk-ḵált, n.ḵawk-ən ‘to count people, intr., tr.’
— n.ḵá<ḵ̲ʔ-kən ‘to count animals, tr.’
— n.ḵə<ḵʷ-án (n.ḵəqʷ-án) ‘to count eggs, tr.’

√ḵək (2): ‘to instruct, order:’ ka.ḵāk-a ‘to obey, listen:’ ka.ḵāk-a ma\+
‘listen!;’ xʷʔaz kʷas_ka.ḵāk_a ‘he doesn’t listen.’ || Probably related to √ḵək (1), through a common meaning ‘to control, bring order to s.t.’ K124 indeed relates this root together with √ḵək (1) to PS *ḵək ‘to think, remember, teach.’
— ḵək-ən ‘to correct s.o., tr.’
— ka.ḵək-sə ‘to get s.o. to do s.t., tr.:’ ka.ḵək-s-kanə ‘I got him to do it.’
— ḵək-am-sút ‘to guess, imagine s.t., intr.’
— ḵək-an-cút ‘to do as one pleases, to refuse to listen to advice.’
— ḵək-xət ‘to instruct, tell s.o. s.t., tr.’ || See s.ki˒w for an example.
— ḵək-ḵət, n.s.ḵək-ḵət ‘bossy’ (“what he says, goes”).
— ḵək=ək=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.ḵək-xált, s.ḵək-s ‘to be bossy (to people), to boss people, intr., tr.:’
kəlaʔ, ḥuʔ, waʔ s.ḵək-xált ‘he is really bossy;’ kəlaʔ, ḥuʔ, waʔ s.ḵək-
s-túmxəs ‘he is really bossing me.’
— n.ḵək-mən, n.ḵək-tən ‘law, custom.’
— ?á<ʔəx̑aʔ əx̑k-xált (often syncopated into ?aʔəx̑k-xált) ‘to go to Confession.’
— əx̑k-ʔəm ‘to use sign language; to point out things, intr.’
√ḵək (3): s.ḵək ‘perhaps, maybe:’ s.ḵək ačəx-ən-4kən.k4_tuʔ kʷuʔciʔ?
‘maybe I’ll see a deer;’ s.ḵək nas-wit.kəʔ_tuʔ ‘they might go, you never know;’ waʔʔənə s.kəʔ, ačəx-n-ʔəm.k4_tuʔ kʷuʔciʔ ‘who knows, we might see a deer’
√χík (?): χίκ-χárn ‘to gnaw on s.t. (when you don’t like it very much), intr.’
χκίτ ‘this side of s.t.:’ χκίτ-s-a ti.śq’άrm-a ‘on this side of the mountain;’
χκίτ-s-a ti.n.čítx’a ‘on this side of my house’ (virtually synonymous with l.c?a n.ták-s-a ti.n.čítx’a; some speakers prefer χκίτ-q-álc below). || CSLT *χ-κι-t ‘this/near side’ (K230).
   — χκίτ-q-άlc ‘this side of the house.’
   — χκίτ-álaqá ‘this side of the water (lake, river, swamp).’
   — n.χκίτ-əc ‘this side of the ditch.’
χαkt, s.χαkt ‘Fireweed,’ Epilobium angustifolium. || CSLT *χακít ‘Fireweed’ (K223).
   — χακ[t]-tn-áp ‘Goldenrod,’ Solidago spathulata.
√χαk” : ka.χάk”a ‘to get stuck in s.t. because one is too big.’ || Cf. √χαk”.
   — s.χαk” ‘too small to fit:’ wa? s.χαk” ti.n.kapúh.a ‘my coat is too small (it doesn’t fit me);’ wa? s.χαk” ti.n.q”íʔ-χn.a ‘my shoe is too small.’
   — ka.n.χάk”-c-a ‘to get stuck in an opening (e.g., couch in a doorway).’
   — n.χαk”-c-µíń ‘to hold s.t. in one’s mouth, tr.’
√χαk” ‘stuck together:’ χαk”-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. √χαk”.
   — χαk”-p-ál-us ‘to get stuck in one’s eye (yellow muck, after sleeping too long)’ (also used as a scolding term).
   — χάk”-p-əq ‘to have excrement stuck to the hairs around one’s anus’ (mainly used as a scolding term).
   — χά(?)<χαk” ‘artichoke; Jerusalem Artichoke,’ Helianthus tuberosus.
√χαk” : See χά(?)<χαk” (√χαk”).
√χík” ‘to get grabbed:’ ka.χík”-s.a ‘to grab s.t., tr.;’ ka.χík”-s-as.a ‘he grabbed it.’
χáq-ən ‘to put s.t. in between s.t., tr.:’ χáq-ən ʔátiʔ k”u.ṗáq ‘put a white one in between!’ || PS *χəq ‘to envelop, wedge in’ (K127).
   — ka.χáq.a ‘to get stuck in between.’

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— s.ḵəq ‘stuck in between.’
s.ḵiq ‘duck.’ || Thompson s.ḵiq ‘duck (gen.), various birds of the family Anatidae’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:793).
— s.ḵiqʔ-ʔúl ‘Mallard,’ Anas platyrhynchos (synonymous with qʷšāʔnəq).  
— ʔxiq-am ‘to hunt duck,’ intr.

xaq ‘to pay for job or service,’ intr.:  níʔ-tiʔ  waʔ xaq ‘that’s the paymaster;’ sʔənc.k4  kʷuˌ ʔxaq ‘I am the one who will pay.’ || PIS *xaq ‘to pay a reward’ (K198).
— xaq-xal, xaq-ʔən ‘to pay s.o., intr., tr.:’ xaq-ən-c-as kʷˌ s.Bill ‘Bill paid me.’
— xaq-awí4 ‘to pay for a ride on the bus, train, etc.’
— xaq-xal-s ‘to charge s.o., tr.:’ xaq-xal-s-túmx-as ‘he charged me (for a job he did for me).’

xašiwi4 ‘flaps on a baby basket (basket cradle).’
√xw (?): xw-áxan ‘(upper) arm.’
√xaw : ka.ḵaw_ə F ‘to be surprised.’
— ka.ḵaw-s_a ‘to surprise s.o., tr.:’ ka.ḵaw-s-tūnx-káxʷ_ə ‘you surprised me.’
— s.ḵaw ‘a surprise:’ ?iˌcixʷ-wit-as, s.ḵáw_əʔiʔ̕, ʔuʔ; ʔacx-ʔn-ít-as, s.ʃək ʔuʔ  
ʔiˌcíʔ̕_ə ‘when they got there they got a big surprise; they saw deer plopped down everywhere.’
√xaw (?): n.ḵáw-ʔmən ‘palate.’
√xiw : s.ʃiwi, ʃiwi ‘raw, uncooked.’ || PIS *ʃiwi ‘raw’ (K180).
— ʃiʔ(ʔ)<ʃə>ʷ ‘raw, uncooked (s.t. that really should be cooked):’

cʔəs.kʷʔuʔ, ʃə taˌs.məŋ>]m>4ac_ə, cʔəs.kʷuʔ, ʃə, ʔiʔ qa(ʔə)ʔ-ʃ-mín-as 
taˌs.kalú<kl>ʔ_ə 4əs.kʷul-c-áŋ-əm, 供暖 xiq-xit-əm ʔiˌs.qʷyíc_ə, 
ʔiˌs.taʃəsəzhi_ə, ʔiˌs.mů<km>]m_ə, ʔiˌtakm_ə, ʔuʔ; ʔəʔək kʷas.əwát-n-as 4əs.kas 4əs.qʷəl; ʔəʔək mútaʔ kʷˌ s.ka.ʃáqʷ-s-as_ə
4əs.ʃiʔ(ʔ)<ʃə>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.’
— ʃiʔ(ʔ)<ʃə>ʷ-xál ‘to eat s.t. raw, intr.:’ xʷʔaz kʷas.ka.ʃiʔ(ʔ)<ʃə>ʷ-xál_ə
‘he cannot eat it raw.’

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√xwis ‘shallow;’ n._jwtk>sw>s-am ‘shallow;’ n._jwtk>sw>s-am ʔay4 ti_n.4kw-álus_a ‘my basket is shallow.’ || Cf. √xwis.
— x̌was-illik, x̌was-illik-am ‘to swim just under the surface (fish).’
— šáwān ‘low.’
— x̌aw:šaw:šáwān ‘low area that just stretches on:’ wáʔʔ.ʔuʔ ʔá.tiʔ x̌il-am, ní4.ʔuʔ s.kí(ʔ)kəʔiʔs kʷas,šáverb; ní4.ʔuʔ mútaʔ sʔá.taʔ-s x̌aw:šaw:šáwān, 4ÁÁW-as 4aʔ-s.ʔ,uʔ, a ti,qq'uʔ 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.x̌awān-ʔəc ‘jaw, chin.’
— šáwín-áqs-tən ‘lower leg.’
— šáwín-ilx ‘to humble oneself (e.g., in Indian Court).’
— n.šáwín-ánwas ‘humble, not proud.’
— n.šáwín-ánwas-min ‘to obey s.o. (not being too proud to ignore s.o.’s advice), tr.’
— n.šáwín-ánwas-an ‘to straighten s.o. out, tr.’
— n.šáwín-å4čaʔ, šáwín-álčaʔ ‘humble’ (virtually synonymous with n.šáwín-ánwas).
— s.šáw4 ‘awl.’
— n.šáw4-xan (* ‘shinbone.’ || The more common term seems to be xʔ-áqs-xan.
√xay (?): šxay-c-arín ‘to save food (e.g., for the next day; either for oneself or for s.o. who might come.’
√xay (?): šxay-aqs F ‘(male) coho salmon.’ || The term refers to the large hooked-over nose of the adult male coho. The root may be related to xzum ‘big’ (with z developed out of older y). The M gloss for šxay-aqs is cʔæwin.
šiy:šiy (Unidentified bird, possibly American Widgeon (“baldpate”), Anas americana.) || Probably an onomatopoeia, which fits with the Widgeon’s characteristic whistling call.
√xáz : šxáz-p ‘to spark, throw sparks.’ || Tentatively linked to PIS *šəay I ‘to heat’ in K180.
— šáż-an ‘to make s.t. spark, tr.’
— šáż-man, šáž-tan ‘s.t. to start a fire (e.g., kindling, flintsone).’
✓xaž : ka.xaż'a ‘to get hurt really badly.’
— xaż-akáʔ-əm, xaż-akaʔ-min ‘to beat s.o. up, tr.’

ňum ‘big, large, great, important.’ || PIS ŋay II, NIS ŋum ‘big, large’ (K180).
— ŋum-un ‘to make s.t. big(ger), tr.’
— ŋum-s ‘to respect s.o., tr.’
— xáz<aż>rm ‘a little bit bigger.’
— xáz<aż>rm-s ‘to make it a little bit bigger, tr.’
— ŋum-qʷ ‘big (animal):’ ŋum-qʷ ti,n.č+qáxʔ-a ‘I have a big horse.’
— ŋum-us ‘to have a big head.’
— ŋum-anaʔ, n.ɂ:xum-anaʔ ‘to have big ears.’
— ŋum-l-aqs, n.xum-l-aqs ‘to have a big nose.’
— ŋum-xan (A) ‘to have big feet;’ (B) ‘to be big (snowflakes):’ ŋum-xan ?ay+ ti,máqʔ-a ‘the snowflakes are big.’
— xum-akaʔ (A) ‘to have big hands;’ (B) See s.źum-akaʔ.
— s.źum-akaʔ, xüm-akaʔ ‘thumb; thumb part of glove.’
— xum-anáʔk ‘to have a big belly.’
— xüm-alkʰan ‘big (of body).’ || See also next item.
— n.źum-alwán ‘big (of body).’ || Considered more correct than ŋum-alkʰan.
— xüm-alqʷəm ‘husky.’
— xüm-átməx ‘big sack.’
— xüm-ul-wi4 ‘big (car, truck, wagon, bottle):’ xüm-ul-wi4 ti,n.s.lam-álh,a ‘I got a big bottle.’
— n.xüm-imam ‘to be big inside (house, pot).’
— ɂ:xüm-lrmxʷ (A) ‘wide, big country:’ ɂ:xüm-lrmxʷ lá.ti? ti,tmíxʷ-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’): ɂ:ák,luʔ ɂ:xüm-lrmxʷ ‘the snow is getting more.’


xʔán-ən ‘to stop, prevent s.o. from doing s.t., forbid him to do it, tr.:’
— xʔán-əntümú+as ?i,watčníqʷ-t-cərm ‘he stopped us when we were arguing;’ xʔán-ən-c-as ‘he stopped me, corrected me.’ || PS
*xa? I ‘sacred, taboo, forbidden, impressive, smart, etc.’ (K122, who also links Lillooet ʔá<t>xa? ‘sacred, supernatural (etc.)’ to this root).

ʔʔíʔ ‘other side of water;’ ʔʔíʔ-c-a ti_q’úʔ.a ‘the other side of the water;’

náš-kan ?á.túʔ ʔʔíʔ-a ‘I am going to the other side.’ || Cf. n.ʔʔíq.

n.ʔʔí q ‘other side of the road:’ ʔá.taʔ ʔí waiver xíq ‘those people from across the road;’ n.ʔʔíq-s.a ti_xʷəman-áʔxʷ.a ʔən waʔ ‘I live across from the store (across the road).’ || Cf. ʔʔí for a partial formal-semantic resemblance.

— n.ʔʔíq-min ‘to live across from s.t., tr.:’ n.ʔʔíq-mín-kaʔxʷ ti_xʷəman-áʔxʷ.a ‘you live across from the store.’

s.ʔʔázaq ‘bee, hornet, yellowjacket.’

— n.ʔʔázaq-taʔ ‘bee’s nest.’

— ʔʔázaq-áʔ ‘to drift down with the wind (in a boat).’ || Possibly a contamination between ʔʔázaq and zah-q-áʔ (ʔəʔ (4)). Also recorded ?azaq-áʔ, with aphaeresis of ʔ.

\[ \tilde{X}^w \]

s.ʔʔúptəxʷ, s.ʔʔuptxʷ F (A) ‘stupid’ (similar in meaning to sx-am); (B) ‘not strong.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.) || PIS *ʔʔw-up-t ‘weak, stupid, useless (person)’ (K199). Borrowing from Shuswap s.ʔʔ-up-t-xʷ ‘dumb, stupid, good-for-nothing’ seems also likely.

ʔʔám ‘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): ʔʔám kʷ-s.cúkʷ-kaʔ ‘we got finished fast;’ ʔʔúʔ_qaʔ zəm, nas ʔə.túʔ-na ʔʔíʔ-a ?áʔiʔ lítən.ləʔ-ən a, ʔʔám ʔúʔ láʔiʔ kʷ-s.qamt-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.xʷákʷəkʷ and wiʔ (ʔəʔ (2)) for additional examples.

— ʔʔám:ʔʔám ‘to hurry, to do s.t. quickly.’ || Largely synonymous with
the following three items, which also overlap semantically with each other.

— \(xw\text{am}=am=\text{äm} \) ‘to rush, hurry, work fast.’ || See \(xw\text{ám}:xw\text{äm}.

— \(xw\text{am}=\text{än-cút} \) ‘to rush.’ || See \(xw\text{ám}:xw\text{äm}.

— \(xw\text{m-í<m>lax} \) ‘to hurry;’ \(xw\text{m-í<m>lax}_\text{ma4} \) ‘hurry up!’ || See \(xw\text{ám}:xw\text{äm}.

— \(xw\text{m-äka?}, xw\text{m-äka?-min} \) ‘to work fast, to hurry up with what one is doing, intr., tr.:’ \(wáʔ\text{ma4} xw\text{m-äka?-min ti}_ʔ\text{waʔ}_\text{máy-s-n-áxw} \)

‘hurry up with what you are fixing!’

— \(xw\text{äm-c}, xw\text{äm-c-ámi}, xw\text{äm-c-min} \) ‘to eat or drink (s.t.) too fast, intr., tr.:’ \(xw\text{äm-c-min-4kan ti}_\text{n.tíh-a, ní4}_\text{ku? n.s.ka.n.xáʔ-a} \) ‘I drank my tea too fast, and now I have the hiccups.’

— \(nxw\text{äm-xan, nxw\text{äm-xn-ámi} \) ‘to walk fast.’ || The form \(nxw\text{äm-xn-ámi} \) is rejected by some speakers.’

√\(xw\text{um}\) (1) ‘to fall, land:’ \(ka.n.xw\text{üm-l-ʔqs\_a} \) ‘to fall one’s face (nose)’ (cf. \(ka.n.ʔqáʔ-\text{us\_a} \) ‘to fall on one’s face or whole front’).

√\(xw\text{um}\) (2): \(xw\text{üm-qa?} \) ‘salmon head (esp., the nose, which is considered a delicacy, even more so than the rest of the head).’ || Cf.

√\(xw\text{um}\).

√\(xw\text{um}\) (3): \(xw\text{üm}:xw\text{üm-áqlw} \) ‘tree younger than qw\text{äl-ʔqín}.’ || Cf. √\(xw\text{um}\).

√\(xw\text{um} \): s.\(xw\text{üm}:xw\text{üm} \) (A) ‘cartilage;’ (B) ‘animal’s head:’

\(i_\text{s.}_xw\text{üm}:xw\text{üm-s\_a} i_\text{ʔ}_xw\text{ʔxáž\_a} \) ‘the heads of mountain goats.’

|| Cf. √\(xw\text{um}\) (2, 3).

\(xw\text{üm\_t} \) ‘paddle.’ || PCS *\(xw\text{üm\_t} \) ‘paddle’ (K156).

√\(xw\text{irns\_} : xw\text{í<s>xw>\text{rmas} \) ‘marten.’

\(xw\text{úrnis} \) ‘Squamish.’

s.\(xw\text{mawt\_} s.a\text{xw máw} \) ‘agate’ (occasionally also used to refer to ‘crystal’).

√\(xw\text{ac}\) (1): \(xw\text{ac-xál\_} xw\text{ac-än} \) ‘to split, rip s.t., intr., tr.’
— \(ka.xw\text{ac\_a} \) ‘to get ripped, split (e.g., material that is being sown gets ripped from the point where the needle is inserted into the rim).’

— \(ka.xw\text{ac-akáʔ\_a} \) ‘to rip one’s finger.’

— \(ka.xw\text{ac-c\_a} \) ‘to rip one’s mouth (e.g., fish ripping mouth on hook):’

\(ka.xw\text{ac-c\_á\_tu?} \) ‘it ripped its mouth.’

— \(ka.xw\text{ac-al-ús\_a} \) ‘to rip one’s eye.’
“to be ripped on the eye(s):” xʷʔáx kʷuʔ, ḥuʔ kʷ s.xiŋ-s, cʔás kʷuʔ. ḥ4 tə.s.kalúč<q>a, plan ṣay4 waʔ n.xʷə̱c=xʷc-ál-us ṣəs ka ḥuʔ. kəns.ka4-n-ás ṣiʔ sikilʔ a mútaʔ ṣiʔ qʷə̱líʔ a l.tə.n.kʷús-tənʔ-sə, ṣiʔ takmə̱ ḥuʔ n.ʔukʷ álús-n-as tə.s.kalúč<q>ʔə, ‘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).

xʷə̱c-qʷ-áň ‘to break off a fish’s head, tr.’ (Recorded from Sam Mitchell only.) || Cf. xʷúc-qʷ-áň.

√xʷə̱c (2) (?): xʷə̱c-q ‘foot of hill.’

— xʷáč: xʷc-əq ‘to go along the foot of a hill.’

√xʷic (?): xʷíc-ləx M ‘to take a shortcut.’ || The F gloss is 4xʷ-ál-us-əm.

√xʷuc ‘to cut or break off:’ xʷúc-qʷ-əm, xʷúc-qʷ-áň ‘to cut or break off a fish’s head, intr., tr.’ || Cf. xʷə̱c-qʷ-áň (√xʷə̱c (1)).

√xʷč (?): n.xʷč-ánaʔ ‘corner (of house, room), bend.’

xʷə̱č-xál, xʷáč-ən M ‘to force, coax s.o., intr., tr:’ xʷə̱č-ən-4kán kʷ.s.ʔikʔ>waʔ-mín-c-as ‘I forced him to go with me.’ || The F variant of √xʷə̱c is √čəxʷ (1) (see there for etymological information).

— xʷáč: xʷc-ət ‘pushy:’ s.təxʷ. ḥuʔ xʷáč: xʷc-ət ‘he is really pushy.’

xʷič F ‘to defecate, intr.’ See s.xʷič below for an example. || PS *xʷu/ič ‘defecate’ (K128, who does not list the Lilooet item). The M gloss is wac.

— xʷə̱č: xʷič ‘to have the runs.

— s.xʷič ‘excrement, feces:’ ?á.kʷuʔ, kʷuʔ 4.čixʷ-s-twít-as tiʔ. tə.twí<ḵ>ʔə.tə; my!, níf.kʷuʔ, ḥuʔ s.cun-əm-an-twál-i ṣiʔ təw:təwá<ḵ><wə>tə: “nás-kan ṣa.ʔuʔ xʷič;” “níf. ḥuʔ s.wəʔáw-su,” cún-as.kʷuʔ tə.s.xʷič-sə, “wəʔáw-4kax 4. wəʔáw-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.”
\(\text{xʷəčqʷ}\) ‘(American) Dipper,’ *Cinclus mexicanus.* || PS *\(\text{xʷəčqʷ}\) ‘dipper’ (K128).

\(\text{s.xʷəs}\) ‘fat around stomach (in deer or cows).’ || Cf. \(\text{wəłíkʷ}\) ‘fat inside stomach’ (although in one recording \(\text{s.xʷəs}\) was described as ‘fat inside stomach’). PCS *\(\text{xʷəs}\) ‘to oil, grease’ (K156).

\(\sqrt{\text{xʷəš}}\) : \(\text{n.xʷək<śx>š}\) ‘forked (e.g., frame of slingshot); two year old buck’ (named after the shape of its antlers). || \(\text{n.xʷək<śx>š}\) (with an underlyingly retracted vowel before a uvular) poses the same phonological problem as \(\text{qə<qə>ʃ}\) ‘good for nothing’ (see there for further reference).

\(\sqrt{\text{xʷis}}\) : \(\text{ka.xʷis.a} ‘to smile.’ || Perhaps resulting from *\(\text{xʷəy-s} < \text{xʷəz-s}\) (\(\sqrt{\text{xʷəz}}\) (2) ‘s.t. liked or loved’ and -s causative transitivizer), with detransitivation.

— \(\text{ka.xʷis-miŋ.a} ‘to smile at s.o., tr.:’ \(\text{ka.xʷis-miŋ-c-ás.a} ‘he smiled at me; waʔ,maʔ \text{ka.xʷis-miŋ.a} ‘smile at him!’

— \(\text{ka.xʷis-xlə} a (\text{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.})

— \(\text{n.xʷəs:xʷis-anaʔ} ‘to smile (all the time):’ \(\text{papt kʷəsu.n.xʷəs:xʷis-anaʔ, ni4.k4.ɦuʔ \text{s.xʷʔit-s} kʷəwəwən.əkʷənúkʷəʔ-su ‘always smile, so you will have lots of friends.’}

— \(\text{xʷəs:xʷi<śx>s-ǐəx} ‘to smile, be full of smiles.’

— \(\text{xʷəs:xʷi<śx>s-ǐəx-min} ‘to smile at s.o., tr.’

— \(\text{xʷʔi:xʷ(ʔ)ʃ} ‘to be full of smiles (e.g., when s.t. funny happens).’

— \(\text{n.xʷis-tan} ‘Bridge River’ (literally, ‘smiling place,’ so called because of the abundance of fish made the inhabitants smile all the time).

\(\sqrt{\text{xʷus}}\) : \(\text{xʷus=əs} ‘to foam.’ || PS *\(\text{xʷus}\) ‘to foam’ (K129).

— \(\text{s.xʷus=əs}\) (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.)

— \(\text{xʷas=əs=ús}\) (Name of a fishing spot, where the river is always foaming.)

— \(\text{xʷús=s-am} ‘to foam (e.g., eggs when beaten, or s.t. fermented).’

— \(\text{xʷus=s-álk} ‘foam on top of water.’
— s."úš-um ‘Soapberry, Soopollallie, Russet Buffaloberry,’ Shepherdia canadensis.
— "úš-um-až ‘Soapberry bush.’
— "us-um-átk"a? (A kool-aid like drink, made of soapberry juice and water.)
√"ast ‘to exert (oneself), to try hard:’ "ast-án-cut ‘to make an effort:’
wá?-4kan sána? "ast-án-cut ‘I was really making an effort.’
|| Cf. √"ust.
— "ast-án-cut-min ‘to make an effort for s.t., tr.:’ ní? tí? sána? "ast-án-cut-min ‘that’s the one I really want.’
√"ust : "u<x">st. "ú<x">st-min ‘to need s.t., be in need for s.t., intr., tr.:’ wá?-4kan "u<x">st k"u.s.qláw ‘I need money;’ wa?
"u<x">st k"s.Bill k"u.s.qláw ‘Bill needs money;’ stá"w? ãu? wa?
"ú<x">st-wit k"u.s.qá? ‘they really need food;’ wá?-4kan
"ú<x">st-min k"u.s.qláw (k"u.s.qawc) ‘I need money (potatoes).’
|| Cf. √"ast.
√"alm (?) : "alm-á<m>ap (A type of willow, Salix glauca.)
— "al-x<al>mA-á<m>ap ‘many willows.’
√"alq (?) : "alq-áxan (*) ‘to point “both left” or “both outside” in lahál game’ (different explanations given on different occasions).
s."láz ‘mountain goat.’ || PS *s."lay ‘mountain goat’ (K128).
√"al (1): "al-xál, "ál-äm, "ál-än F ‘to saw s.t., intr., tr.’
— "ál-än ‘saw.’
— s."al-ć ‘harelip.’
— "al-q-ám, "al-q-án ‘to saw down a tree, intr., tr.’ || The presence of I rather than expected Ī may be a misrecording.
— "al-mín ‘sawdust.’
√"al ‘to get loose, fall out:’ ka."al-qáníš a ‘teeth get loose and fall out.’
— "al:"al-qáníš ‘to have several teeth missing.’ || The absence of glottalization in the root is probably a misrecording.
√"al (?) : "al-ánx M ‘sleet, freezing rain.’ || The F variant is čážčéž"-äm.
— ka."al=l,a (*) ‘(snow) is mostly melted, badly gone’ (probably largely

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synonymous with ka.čmíʕʷ=ʕʷ.ə: ka.čwáʔ=ɬ.a ti,маqʔə.ə ‘the snow is badly gone.’

√xʷal̓: ka.xʷáɬ.a ‘to be shy, crestfallen (e.g., when s.o. says s.t. to you that you don’t like).’

— xʷúl-xən F ‘toe.’
— lá.xʷúl-xən M ‘toe.’

√xʷul (2): ‘ridge, hump;’ xʷəɬ:xʷúɬ ‘hump (on ground).’ || Cf. √xʷul (1), through a possible reference to digits as ridges on the hand or foot, xʷəɬ.

— xʷəɬ:xʷúɬ-lur̓nxʷ id. as xʷəɬ:xʷúɬ.
— xʷəɬ:xʷúɬ-á̓lк ‘rows of hilled potatoes (in garden); ridges on ground.’
— xʷúɬ-á̓lк-tən ‘mound on grave.’
— xʷəɬ:xʷúɬ-anis ‘square lumber.’
— xʷəɬ:xʷúɬ-əlqʷ ‘four-by-four (lumber).’
— xʷúɬ-k-əm, xʷúɬ-k-ən F ‘to hill one’s potatoes, intr., tr.’ || The M gloss is ləʔ-qa̕m.

— ka.xʷúɬ=ɬ.a ‘to get hives (on skin), to swell up (flesh) when bumped:’ ka.xʷúɬ=ɬ.a lá. tiʔ ‘that’s where it swelled up.’

xʷəɬp ‘to go over s.t., intr.’ || The segment p̓ is probably a petrified suffix, meaning ‘over’ or ‘moving in a curve,’ cf. zən̓p. For the sequence xʷəɬ cf. √xʷul (2).

— xʷəɬp-ílx ‘to go over a fence or log.’
— xʷəɬp-á̓lк ‘to go over a hill, hump, mountain’ (in M also ‘to go to Lillooet,’ referring to the mountains separating Mount Currie from Lillooet).

n.xʷəltín ‘satchel.’

s.xʷlákən (also recorded s.xʷlákən) ‘buck;’ qʷəcəc tiʔ₇.ta₇.s.qáyxʷ.ə, ƛ̓ák.kʷúʔ, ƛ̓úʔ, ciƛ̓ wʔə₇.ta₇.s.ƛək-xít-mə.ə, ʔə₇.ta₇.míʔə.ə, qʷús-xít-as ta.ƛ̓xúm.ə s.xʷlákən ‘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-xʷil-axkn ‘buck deer’ (K199).

xʷliʔk : xʷləʔ>ʔik ‘little slough, draining into larger body of water (creek,
other slough, etc.).’ || PS *xʷəl ‘to dig out, make a hollow, divert water’ (K120). Cf. qʷík.

— xʷəl:xʷlítk (A geographical name, referring to a place where there are many sloughs.)

s.xʷík ‘Varied Thrush’ (“bush robin”), *Ixoreus naevius. || Said to make a xʷíkʷ-likelike sound (xʷíkʷ ‘to make a certain sound in the throat’): this fits with the hauntingly atonal qualities of the Varied Thrush’s song.

xʷíkʷ ‘to make a certain noise in the throat’: pápt.ƛu? wa? xʷíkʷ-wit ‘they are always making that sound.’ || Cf. s.xʷík.

√xʷəqw : xʷəqw-p ‘to clear up (sky):’ xʷʔáy.ƛu? kʷas.huʔəxʷəqw-p ‘it doesn’t want to clear up.’ || Cf. xʷuqw.

— xʷəqwɔ:xʷqʷ-am ‘clear (sky).’

xʷiqʷ-xəl, xʷiqʷ-ił ‘to scrub s.t. on a scrubbing board, intr., tr.’

— n.xʷiqʷ-mən ‘washing board.’

— xʷiqʷ-aká?-əm ‘to scrub s.t. between one’s hands.’

— xʷiqʷ-xən-əm ‘to scrub s.t. (e.g., snow) off one’s feet, intr.’

√xʷuqw : xʷu(ʔ)qʷ ‘to get clear (sky):’ s.təxʷ.ƛu? ayə xʷu(ʔ)qʷ ‘all the clouds are gone.’ || Cf. √xʷəqw, with which √xʷuqw is either synonymous or may have a subtle (and as yet not recorded) semantic difference.

— xʷəqwɔ:xʷúqw ‘not quite clear (sky), just about clear.’

xʷəqw ‘to get thinned out, to be made less:’ ?áma ?izá kʷa.xʷəqw ‘there is too much of those in one spot (box, sack, etc.); they need to be made less, thinned out.’

— xʷəqwɔ-xəl, xʷəqw-ən ‘to take some out (potatoes from a sack, water from a bucket); to lower the price, intr., tr.:’ xʷəqwɔ-xəl ?i núkʷ, a wa? təw-əm ‘some people who are selling are lowering the price.’

— xʷəqwɔ =əqw ‘some get away.’

— xʷqʷ-əw4 ‘to lighten the load (on a wagon or truck).’

xʷiqʷ-ił ‘to put s.t. into s.t. hollow, tr.’

— n.xʷiqʷ-c-əm ‘to stick s.t. into one’s mouth, to stick s.t. into s.t. hollow, intr.’
— n.ʔwíʔ’c-añ ‘to stick s.t. into s.o. else’s mouth, tr.’

\(\sqrt{\text{x}^\text{w}^\text{u}q^\text{w}}\) (1): s.ʔwíʔ’ ‘bay, inlet.’

\(\sqrt{\text{x}^\text{w}^\text{u}q^\text{w}}\) (2): ʔwíʔ’-tən ‘canoe pole.’ || CSLT *ʔwíʔ’ ‘to pole up (in canoe)’ (K230).

\(\sqrt{\text{x}^\text{w}^\text{u}q^\text{w}}\) (3): ʔwíʔ’-təqs ‘to snore.’ || PS *ʔwíʔ’/ʔqíʔ’ ‘to grind, rasp; snore’ (K128).

\(\sqrt{\text{x}^\text{w}^\text{a}q^\text{w}}\) (?): ʔwíʔ’-ʔáp (*) ‘Northern Field Wormwood,’ Artemisia Campestris.

s.ʔwíʔ’wú 4ə4 M ‘kerchief.’ || CSLT *s-ʔwíʔ’wú-4na4 ‘kerchief’ (K230). The F gloss is ʔač:ʔáps.

\(\sqrt{\text{x}^\text{w}^\text{ā}q^\text{w}}\) : ʔwíʔ’a(?)x ‘mouldy, smelly (e.g., when s.t. fat has gone sour).’ || Variant of ʔwíʔ’a(?)x.

— ʔwíʔ’a(?)x-əq ‘to have a smelly diaper (not having been changed in a while):’ ʔwíʔ’a(?)x-əq lá.tiʔ ti.s.kुʔkʷ>ʔmít.ə ‘that child has a smelly diaper.’

\(\sqrt{\text{x}^\text{w}^\text{a}lwx^\text{w}}, s.ʔxʷʔw-lwx^\text{w} ‘fox.’ || For the segment xʷ cf. xʷ in təmíxʷ ‘earth, land, soil’ and -uləməxʷ/-ləmíxʷ id. || PIS *(-s)xʷəf(-al-mxʷ) ‘fox’ (K199).

\(\sqrt{\text{x}^\text{w}^\text{is}}\) ‘top:’ ʔwíʔ’is-k-álc ‘top rim of roof.’ || Cf. ʔwíʔ’is ‘shallow,’ to which ʔwíʔ’is may be related through a common meaning ‘upper stratum,’ in which case either x or ʔx in these roots may be a misrecording.

— ʔwíʔ’is-ək-án ‘to put s.t. on top of s.o.’s basket, pack, pack horse, tr.’

\(\sqrt{\text{x}^\text{w}^\text{yaqs}}\) : ʔxʷəy:ʔxʷyáqs ‘maggots on a deer’s head (supposed to come out of their eyes and nose in spring time)’ || PS *xʷ/ʔx⁹ay-a? ‘fly, maggot, worm, ant’ (K122, who also lists Lillooet naxʷtí ‘snake,’ naxʷέkxʷ>ʔx ‘worm’ and s.xʷú<ʔxʷəʔ ‘ant’ under this root).

\(\sqrt{\text{x}^\text{w}^\text{ayt}}\) ‘more than two persons die, many people die (e.g., during an epidemic):’ plánjƛ̓ux? ?ay4 waʔ tákəm waʔ ʔxʷayt lá.tiʔ ?i_waʔ_ʔəs.ʔístkan ‘everybody in the underground house had already died.’ || PS *ʔxʷay ‘to perish pl., disappear’ (K129).

— ʔwíʔ’a<ʔxʷ>ʔət ‘many people die’ (semantically probably an augmentative form of ʔxʷayt, although formally a diminutive): ʔwíʔ’a<ʔxʷ>ʔət ?iʔuxʷalmíxʷə ‘the people are dying.’
xʷʔayc : n.xʷʔáʔ(ʔ)yəc ‘sudden coolness sets in in late afternoon or evening, when sun goes down.’

√xʷʔaz (1): xʷʔáz:xʷʔaz ‘sharp (blade):’ xʷʔáz: xʷʔaz tiʔ kʷuˌxʷʔik-tan ‘that is a sharp knife;’ xʷʔáz:xʷʔaz ha tiˌxʷʔik-tan-swə ‘is your knife sharp?’

PIS *xʷʔəy ‘sharp’ (K199).

n.xʷʔz-úṣ-am, n.xʷʔz-úṣ-an ‘to sharpen a blade, intr., tr.’

√xʷʔaz (2): s.xʷʔaz ‘s.t. one likes or loves, s.t. one takes good care of.’

xʷʔay-s ‘to care of s.t. (s.t. one likes, loves):’ kănʔuʔ waʔ xʷʔay-s tiˌn.káʔ.ə ‘I am taking (good) care of my car;’ waʔ xʷʔay-s-ásʔiˌs.tənːták̓əʔam-sə ‘he is taking care of his belongings;’ wάʔ-4kən xʷʔay-s tiˌcìʔɬə n.kəpúʔ ‘I am taking care of my new coat;’ s.tāxʷʔuʔ waʔ xʷʔay-s-túmx-əs tiˌn.kʷtámčə ‘my husband really cares for me.’ See √xʷʔis for further comments.

n.xʷʔz-íʔt-əm ‘to love one’s offspring.’


√xʷʔit-ən ‘to drive a wedge into s.t., tr.:’ xʷʔit-ən-as tiˌləpəłásə ‘he drove a wedge into the board.’

√xʷʔit (2): n.xʷʔit (* ‘beach of a lake.’

xʷʔúcin ‘four.’ See q̓əl̓x-ánʔ-an (v̓q̓ay) for an example (which also illustrates the function of ‘four’ as a magic number in Lillooet culture). PS *x̌əc ‘ready, completed’ (see also Lillooet √x̌əc), *x̌əuc ‘complete count: four’ (K123), CSLT *x̌əúcin ‘four’ (K230).

n.xʷʔaːxʷʔúcin ‘four people;’ n.xʷʔaːxʷʔúcin ʔiˌnáʔsə ‘four are going.’ See also s.q̓ayəq̓əxʷ for an additional example.

xʷʔúʔ<ʔ>ciʔn ‘four animals.’

xʷʔucin-ʔiʔn ‘four year old buck.’

xʷʔucin-áʔ<ʔ>qaʔ id. as xʷʔucin-ʔiʔn.

s.xʷʔaťs F ‘sockeye salmon.’ The M gloss is láwaʔ.

xʷʔiʔs ‘ligaments.’

s.xʷʔiʔsən ‘deer’ Port Douglas dialect, and borrowed from Squamish šxʷʔiʔsn (Kuipers 1967:298), see also Hess 1979, who derives the Squamish term from s- nominalizer, √xʷʔiʔ ‘split’ and -ʔən ‘foot,’ the whole complex forming a hunter’s taboo. K218, by contrast,
gives CeS *s-\x̂\textsuperscript{w}iš(\textsuperscript{š})n ‘deer,’ without analysis beyond the
nominalizer.
\textsuperscript{w}uʔ\textsuperscript{š} ‘sturgeon.’
\textsuperscript{w}iʔ\textsuperscript{š}m ‘rope.’ || Ascribed to the Port Douglas dialect. CeS *\x̂\textsuperscript{w}ím ‘rope,
string, twine, thread’ (K218).
— \textsuperscript{w}a<\textsuperscript{w}>iʔ\textsuperscript{š}m ‘small rope.’
s.\textsuperscript{w}uʔ\textsuperscript{q} ‘sawbill duck’. Probably Common Merganser, \textit{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, \textit{Lophodytes cuculatus}, which occurs less
commonly but regularly in Southern Lillooet territory (e.g., on the
Birkenhead River). || CSLT *\textsuperscript{w}uʔ\textsuperscript{q} ‘sawbill duck’ (K230).

\textit{\textsuperscript{š}áp ‘(late) evening sets in (part of the night before sitst).’
— \textsuperscript{š}áp-as ‘tonight.’
— \textsuperscript{š}áp-as ‘last night.’
— s.\textsuperscript{š}ap ‘evening;’ \textsuperscript{ž}áma s.\textsuperscript{š}ap ‘good evening!’ (an introduced, post-contact
greeting, modeled after English ‘good evening!’).
— \textsuperscript{š}áp-alman ‘(early) evening.’ See \textsuperscript{š}í\textsuperscript{š}mn for an example.
— \textsuperscript{š}áp-n\textsuperscript{u}x\textsuperscript{w} ‘to get somewhere when it is dark already;’ s.\textsuperscript{š}áp-n\textsuperscript{u}x\textsuperscript{w}-\textit{kax\textsuperscript{w}}
you did not make it before dark.’
— s.\textsuperscript{š}áp-\textit{tən, s}áp-\textit{tən F ‘West.’ || The combination of s- with -\textit{tən is
somewhat unusual, since both affixes are nominalizers.
— s.\textsuperscript{š}áp-\textit{tn-áka? F ‘west wind.’
\textit{\textsuperscript{š}am (1): ka.n.\textsuperscript{š}ám.a ‘to go too far (e.g., when talking more than one
should), not knowing when to stop;’ ka.n.\textsuperscript{š}ám-\textit{q̞a\textsuperscript{ń}uʔ? ay\textsuperscript{þ} ‘I
went too far; I took too much food (and stuffed myself);’
ka.n.\textsuperscript{š}ám.a ?ay\textsuperscript{þ} ‘he got really full (overate himself).’ || Cf. \textit{\textsuperscript{š}am
(2,3)
\textit{\textsuperscript{š}am (2): \textsuperscript{š}ám- \textit{p ‘water builds up (and splits) against an obstruction (e.g.,
the bow of a boat, or a deadhead);’ \textsuperscript{š}ám- \textit{p ?ay\textsuperscript{þ} tiʔ\textsuperscript{q̞}uʔ\textsuperscript{́}a ‘the
water splits.’ || Cf. √sÍm (1,3).

— sÍm-p-átkʷa? ‘water builds up (e.g., against deadhead, or when being stirred).’

√sÍm (3): sÍm-p ‘to make a big noise (e.g., stampeding herd, big airplane, rolling rocks, big waves; also noise in ear when having a headache):’ sÍm-p tiʔtmíxʷ-a ‘the earth is making a loud noise (e.g., when a herd is stampeding).’ || Cf. √sÍm (1,2).

√sÍm ‘to make s.t. small by folding or rippling it.’ sÍm-ləx ‘to make oneself small (like a snake)’ (similar in meaning to sís-ləx, according to one of my consultants).

— sÍm-a:sÍm-a-s ‘to make s.t. small by rippling it (e.g., when pushing a tablecloth from one side), tr.’

√sát : sát?:sát (♀) (Large, unidentified mountain bird). || PIS *sát (red.) ‘unidentified bird of prey’ (K201).


— sít-ásqat (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.)

sác-xál, sác-an ‘to tie s.t., intr., tr.’ || PIS *sác ‘to tie, know’ (K201).

— sác:sác-ap ‘tangled up, knotted up.’

— sác-p, sác|c-əp ‘to get caught in a trap.’ || The second variant is used more often.

— sác|c-əp-xál, sác|c-əp-s ‘to trap (an animal), intr., tr.’

— sác-p-áyen ‘to get caught in a net or trap; to get trapped in love.’

— síʔ(?)<təx ‘tied any old way; tied with many knots.’

— síʔ(?)<tə>c-s ‘to tie s.t. any old way;’ síʔ(?)<tə>c-s-ás ‘he tied it.’

n.sác-átkʷa? ‘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.’

— ka.sác-c,a ‘(to get) lockjaw.’ || Cf. sácxʷ-əc (√sácxʷ).

— n.sác-əc-tən ‘bridle.’

— sác-ánʔ-am ‘to tie up a boat, intr.’

— sác-ánaʔ-tən ‘rope to tie up a boat, rope with a rock tied to it, used as an anchor.’

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— ʔəs-úlməxʷ, n.ʔəs-úlməxʷ-am ‘to tether a horse, intr.’
— ʔəs-íknən-x-am ‘to tie one’s shoelaces.’ || Also recorded ʔəs-íkləx-ən (tr.), which was rejected by some consultants. (The n vs. l variants may reflect M vs. F forms.)
— ʔəs-íknən-x-tən, n.ʔəs-íknən-x-tən ‘shoelace.’ || Also recorded n.ʔəs-íkəlx-tən, which was rejected by some consultants. (The n vs. l variants may reflect M vs. F forms.)
— ʔəs-xən, ʔəs-xən-əm ‘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.ʔəs-áqs-xən ‘joint on hip (probably where thighbone fits into socket on hip).’
— ʔəs-qin-úpʔ-am ‘to lead horses by tying them to the tail of the horse in front, intr.’
— ʔəs+qāxaʔ ‘to tie down a horse.’
√sic (1): See ʔɨ(ʔ)ʃəc (under ʔəs-xál).
√sic (2): ʃic-xal ‘to gnaw, intr.’
— ʃic-mən ‘tooth, fang.’
— ʃitɕ ‘bitten.’
— ʃitɕcəʔs ‘small rainbow trout’ (said to mean “bitten on the nose.”)
— ʃitɕcəm ‘to gnaw a hole (mouse, beaver, muskrat), intr.’
√səc : ʔəs:ʃác-ɬəx ‘to tingle (from cold):’ ʔəs:ʃác-ɬəx ʔəyəʔ ʔi.n.s.kʷákstə a ‘my hands are tingling.’
√síc : ʃíc-ɬəx ‘to make noise (singing, swearing, talking, etc.).’ (Usually refers to noise that is annoying or disturbing.).
√sáčxʷ (?): ʃáčxʷ-əc ‘lockjaw.’ || Cf. ka.ʃác-əə.
sis ‘to shrink:’ wəʔətiʔ sis, xʷʔəʔ ɬəwəsəʔ ɬəm-ənʔ ʔə ɬəwən.qəmp ʔuʔ ‘it shrinks, so don’t put it in warm water.’ || Also recorded ʔɨ(ʔ)s, which was rejected by some consultants. PS *sis ‘to shrink’ (K134)
— sis-ɬəx ‘to shrink (like a worm).’
— sis-ən ‘to shrink s.t., tr.’
— ka.sis-casə ‘to shrink s.t. by accident, tr.’
√əəŋ ‘angry, tough, “to mean business”:’ ka.əəŋ.a ‘to get mad all of a sudden, to get really tough (with s.o.).’ || PS *ɬəy, *ɬi-ən ‘hot, angry, growl’ (K134, which also links Lillooet √əəŋ to zələn ‘to growl at s.o.’).

— ka.əəŋ-əłkəs.a ‘to get really tough with s.o., tr.:’ ka.əəŋ-əłkə-əłs a kə, s.Alec ‘Alec got really tough with me.’

— Ḡəənəəŋəən ‘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):’ Ḡəənəəŋəən ?ayə ?i, wa? s.kəsən ‘the ones who are on duty are banging their things, because they are mad;’ Ḡəənəəŋəən-wit ?ayə ‘they are banging around things (out of protest).’

— Ḡəənəənəən-əł ‘to roughen s.o. up, to give s.o. a rough time, to get mad at s.o., tr.:’ Ḡəənəənəən-əł-as ti.s.kʷəkʷəmza? s.a ‘she is getting mad at her child.’

— Ḡəənəənəən-əl ‘to get mad easily; easy to get mad.’

√əən ‘to dig (?):’ nərəłə-ək ‘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).’

зиəl-xal, зиəl-ən ‘to take a bite (of s.t.), intr., tr.:’ зиəl-ən-əkan ti.apples.a ‘I took a bite from the apple.’ || PIS *зиəl ‘to take a bite’ (K201) and tentatively linked to PS *зиəl ‘to cut, bite, gnaw’ (cf. Lillooet √əən (2)) in K126.

— зиəl-xal-s ‘to give s.o. a bite, to let s.o. have a bite, tr.’

зиət F ‘to be in demand, to be too few of.’

— əziət ‘s.t. of which one needs more;’ əziət wa? əs.əziət ‘those are the things I need more of.’

√əə (1): ka.əə.a ‘to drop, to fall suddenly (e.g., a deer when shot).’

√əə (2): əziəkəzə ‘rippled (like a washboard; also a poorly maintained road).’ || Cf. √əə (3).

√əə (3) ‘frozen (?):’ əə-kələkə ‘frozen ground.’ || Probably refers to frost heaves, and in that case is derived from √əə (2).

√əəl: Ḡəələl ‘strong, healthy, vigorous;’ Ḡəələl kʷu.s.qáyəxʷ, ?áʔʔəxə?
kwa.piƛ̓əm ‘a strong man, good at hunting;’ ʔalsəl ti.n.s.ʔals-mə ‘I am really sick.’ || PIS ʔəl ‘strong, vigorous’ (K208). Cf. ʔəlxw (1).

— ʔəlqəxmlə ‘a little bit strong.’
— ʔələl ciتخ ‘jail;’ ʔəl ciتخ-ʔuxʔə ʔələlə ciتخ ‘I went to jail.’
— ʔələləm ‘strong.’ || The difference in meaning with ʔələl  is not clear, but ʔələləm seems to be less well known.
— ʔələləmənst ‘kind of strong.’
— ʔələləl-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 ʔələlə-s-cut below.)
— ʔələlə-s ‘to make s.t., s.o. strong, to give s.t., s.o. strength, tr.’
— ʔələlə-s-cút ‘to act tough, to pretend to be strong.’ || Cf. ʔələlə-sút and ʔələlə-án-cut.
— ʔələlə-s-cút-mən ‘to act tough on s.o., tr.’
— ʔələlə-án-cut ‘to act tough, to pretend to be strong’ (virtually synonymous with ʔələlə-s-cút).
— ʔələlə-átəkʷə ‘swift water.’
— ʔələlə-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. ʔəl-p-ús below.
— ʔələlə-ánwas ‘brave.’
— ʔələlə-álxən ‘husky, strong-looking (e.g., a basketball player, or a horse).’ (Virtually synonymous with the next two items.)
— ʔələlə-áqʷəm : See ʔələlə-álxən (preceding item).
— ʔələlə-iwán : See ʔələlə-álxən.
— ʔələlə-ákaʔ-mən (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.ʔələlə-tən ‘strongest’ (always combined with possessive markers which indicate of which s.o. is the strongest): níʕ tiʕ s.ʔələlə-tən-4kəf ‘he is the strongest of us.’ || Cf. ʔəl-tən below.
— ʔəl-tən ‘strength (also of whisky or vanilla extract poured into a drink to spike it):’ níʕ tiʔ ʔəl-tən-s ‘that’s its strength, that’s what makes it stronger.’ || Cf. s.ʔələlə-tən above.
— ʔəl-p ‘to get stronger, to get one’s health back.’
— ʔəł-p-ús ‘to get over one’s fear.’ || Cf. ʔəł-ʔəł-ús above.
— ʔəł-ílx ‘to try hard, to exert oneself;’ ʔəł-ílx-kan kʷa nəm-ƛ̓ał ‘I paddle as hard as I can.’
— ʔəł-ílx-min ‘to try hard for s.t., tr.’
√ʔəłx’ (1): ʔəłx’ ‘stiff (hide after soaking it).’ || PIS *ʔəłx’ ‘stiff, frozen’ (K201, who does not list the Lillooet form). Cf. √ʔəł.
√ʔəłx’ (2): ʔək=łəx’ ‘to make sounds (mainly clanging or rattling sounds, like on homemade wagon; also people fighting outside):’ ʔək=łəx’ ɬə,nƛ̓aq-mənə ‘the bridge is making noise (when a car or wagon crosses it):’ ʔək=łəx’ ʔi waʔ? ʔəsƛ̓ałʔəz ‘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.ʔəłəx’ə below.
— ʔək=łəx’-ƛ̓ał ‘to make noise., intr.’
— n.ʔək=łəx’-c-ʔən ‘to make a noise at s.o.’s door, tr.:’ n.ʔəl=łəx’-c-ʔən-c-ə ‘he made noise at my door.’
— ka.ʔəłəx’ə ‘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.
√ʔək : ka.ʔəkə ‘to squeak (e.g., when drawing one’s nail over a blackboard).’
— ʔək=ək=łək ‘to keep squeaking (e.g., new shoes).’
√ʔəx : ʔəx’-p ‘to rustle (creek).’
ʔəx-ƛ̓ał, ʔəx-ən ‘to lace up a hide for tanning, to put it on a frame, intr., tr.’ || PIS *ʔəx ‘to lace up’ (K201).
— ʔəx-mən, ʔəx-tən, n.ʔəx-tən ‘frame for tanning hides.’
— n.ʔək’əx-tən ‘little tanning frame.’
√ʔəw’ : See ʔəw’-p (ʔəw’-ən).
ʔəw’-ən ‘to gather people, things, tr.:’ huʔə ʔəw’-ən-túməw-təs ti kʷúk’pəʔə ‘the chief is going to call us together;’ huʔy-əkən ʔəw’-ən ʔi n.s cm-áltə ‘I am going to gather my children.’ || PIS *ʔəw’-ʔən ‘to pile up by throwing, dump’ (K201, who also suggests a link with a
root *say, attested in Lillooet Ꙑez-an (see there), and Shuswap Ñeym ‘pile up’.

— Ꙑaw-îlx ‘to get together, to gather:’ ha, Ꙑaw-ilx-wít-kʷu? ?i_s.cicáʔə,a, Ꙑačx-n-ít-as ?i_s.čaqʷ:čák<čqʷaž_a waʔ s.law 1 Ki_múlx_a ‘Oh my, the crows gathered, they saw the fish that were hung out on the sticks.’ See also next item.

— Ꙑaw-p ‘to get together to have a meeting:’ cíxʷ-kʷwí Ꙑaw-p ?i_sítst-as ‘we went to the meeting last night;’ Ꙑaw-p ʔi_uxʷalmíxʷ_a ‘the people got together.’ || The form Ꙑaw-îlx generally refers to getting together on the spur of the moment, while Ꙑaw-p refers to a more planned meeting.


Ḡáž-xal, ḡáž-an ‘to pile things up in order to make a protective barrier (e.g., rocks around a fire), intr., tr.’ || See ḡáž-an for etymological information.

— s.ḡáž-xal ‘s.t. that one has piled up:’ s.ḡáž-xal-s.?iž ‘those are the ones that he piled up;’ ḡáž-xal-sú_ha.?iž ‘did you pile up those?;’ níʔ cʔa n.ḡáž-xal ‘these are the ones that I piled up’ (with rather common dropping of the nominalizer s in the latter two examples).

√ṅáž : s.ṅáč<čñož F ‘to quarrel (like a couple):’ s.ṅáč<ča>ʔy-4kan ‘I quarreled.’
√ṅáʔíl : ḡáʔik<čʔəl ‘to lose (in a game).’ || PS * ngàn ‘to lose (ability, object, contest’ (K134).

— ḡáʔik<čʔəl-mín ‘to lose s.t. in a game (when betting), tr.:’ ḡáʔik<čʔəl-mín-4kan_tu? nəč,aŋ_s.qláwʔə ‘I lost my money, I played it away.’


— Šííʔí-ičʔa? ‘coat made of magpie skins:’ cún-as taʔi<čʔe>mac-s_a: “ḵás-kaxʷ_maʔ qʷúqʷ>s-əm kʷu.náλkʷ, múta? kʷu.s.xíxíʔ, s.ʔíʔíʔ;” cíxʷ_kʷuʔ? ayə taʔtwá<čʔə>kʷa kátiʔ qʷúqʷ>s-əm, Xíq-s-as_kʷuʔ, níʔ,λuʔ s.kʷul-əm-s taʔkʷá<čʔə>ʔ-s_a taʔsiíʔ-ičʔə,a, cun-
it-ás, həm *kʷún-s, a zarən “ńiʔiʔ-íčəʔ?” *kʷúl-əm, ti? ?ay4
ta*kʷá<kʷa>ʔ-s, a lá, ti? ta_waʔ huʔy, s₄əxʷ-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, “ńiʔiʔ-íčəʔ?” his grandmother made that so he could wear it.’

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\[\text{Dé} \]

\(\text{Dé}^{w}\) (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 a-grade of \(\text{Dé}^w\) ‘to make a nuisance of oneself,’ and -c ‘mouth, to speak,’ plus aphaeresis of initial c and reduction of unstressed ay to i. When it comes to teasing, one consultant observed that there is a difference between \(\text{Dé}^{w}\) ic-år̥n and \(\text{Dé}^w\) k<č>4-c in that the latter predominantly refers to teasing of children, either by adults or by older children. || PS *\(\text{Dé}^w\) ay ‘to play, joke, make fun, laugh’ (K135).
— \(\text{Dé}^{w}\) ic-år̥n-úť ‘to make jokes all the time, to say dirty words all the time.’
— \(\text{Dé}^{w}\) ic-år̥n ‘to make teasing remarks about s.o., tr.’
\(\sqrt{\text{Dé}}\) uc : ka.\(\sqrt{\text{Dé}}\) uc.a ‘to get hurt;’ ka.\(\sqrt{\text{Dé}}\) uc-xən-4kán,a ‘my foot (or leg) got hurt;’ ka.\(\sqrt{\text{Dé}}\) uc-akáʔ-4kən, a ‘my hand (or arm) got hurt.’
— \(\sqrt{\text{Dé}}\) uc=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.
\(\sqrt{\text{Dé}}\) áč-xal, \(\sqrt{\text{Dé}}\) áč-ań (A) ‘to dampen s.t. (e.g., clothes), intr., tr;’ (B) ‘to irrigate s.t., intr., tr.:’ nás-kan \(\sqrt{\text{Dé}}\) áč-xal ‘I am going to irrigate;’
— n.\(\sqrt{\text{Dé}}\) áč-aňt-əm ‘to wet one’s throat.’
— s.\(\sqrt{\text{Dé}}\) áč ‘irrigated:’ plan waʔ s.\(\sqrt{\text{Dé}}\) áč ‘it is already irrigated.’
— \(\sqrt{\text{Dé}}\) áč-\(\sqrt{\text{Dé}}\) áč-a (A geographical name, referring to a spot that largely
overlaps with the location of the Lillooet hospital. Literal meaning: ‘being regularly irrigated.’

\( \sqrt{\text{as}} \) : \( \text{kə.} \text{šәs} \text{.a} \) ‘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).’

- \( \sqrt{\text{as} \text{-ılx} } \) ‘to come to the surface (e.g., a submarine, fish, or diver).’

\( \sqrt{\text{us} } \) : \( \text{n.} \text{šu(?)s} \) ‘to sink’ (synonymous with \( \text{n.} \text{ma(?)s} \)). || Possibly related to PS *?us, *?isu? ‘to dive’ (K20, who does not list Lillooet \( \text{n.} \text{šu(?)s} \) but does list Thompson \( \text{šu} \) ‘sink,’ and suggests a possible link to PIS *?iswa4 ‘loon’).

- \( \text{n.} \text{šu(?)s} \text{-án} \) ‘to sink s.t. (e.g., a canoe), tr.:’ \( \text{n.} \text{šu(?)s} \text{-án ta} \text{ñláz} \text{.a} \) ‘to sink the canoe.’ || This form is not known to a number of consultants, and may be a dialectal variant of \( \text{n.} \text{šús} \text{-uñ} \) below.

- \( \text{n.} \text{šús} \text{-uñ} \) ‘to sink s.t., to dunk s.t. or s.o. (eg., a swimmer), to pull s.t. or s.o. under water, tr.’

- \( \text{n.} \text{šús} \text{-læqs} \text{-añ} \) ‘to stick s.o.’s head (literally ‘nose’) in the water, tr.’

- \( \text{šú} \text{-lx} \) ‘to go under the water surface.’ || Probably a more or less free variant of expected \( *\text{n.} \text{šú} \text{-lx} \).

\( \text{šéñís} \), \( \text{šé} \text{ñiñis} \) ‘floater (a small-sized fish, mainly collected in January and February by just scooping them up).’

\( \sqrt{\text{u4} } \) : \( \sqrt{\text{u}<\text{u}>4} \) ‘sucker (fish).’ || Cf. \( \text{qáx} \text{-añ} \) (\( \sqrt{\text{qáx}} \)).

\( \text{šé} \text{-xál} \), \( \text{šé} \text{-æn} \) ‘to burn s.t., set s.t. on fire, intr., tr.:’ \( \text{wa} \) ? \( \text{šé} \text{-xál-wít} \)

\( \text{šé} \text{-cúk} \) \( \text{q} \text{-w} \text{a} \text{-q} \text{-ált} \) ‘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 \( *\text{wál} \), \( *\text{šé} \text{al} \) ‘to burn, shiny, bright’ (K114, who also lists Lillooet \( \sqrt{\text{wéy}:\text{šé} \text{yáp} \) ‘northern lights,’ \( \text{wál:wál+q} \text{-ús-æm} \) ‘lightning’ (\( \sqrt{\text{wál} \) (1) ‘fire’) (and \( \text{šé} \text{-æl+q} \text{-ús-æm} \) ‘lightning,’ see also below), \( \text{wál:wál-æm} \) ‘shiny,’ and \( \text{s.walálam} \) ‘iron’ under the PS doublet, with suggested links to PIS \( *\text{s-wal} \) (red.) ‘fish’ (Lillooet \( \text{s.wákw} \text{lám} \) ‘fish (esp. trout) occurring at high elevation’) in K192, and to PIS \( *\text{s-walg} \text{-íŋk} \) ‘gun’ in K193).

- \( *\text{šé} \text{-æl-s} \) ‘to keep s.t. lit, keep it burning, tr.:’ \( *\text{šé} \text{-æl-s-káx} \text{-xu} \)

\( \text{tj} \text{-s} \text{.cák} \) \( *\text{a} \) ‘keep the light burning!’

- \( \text{ka.} \text{šé} \text{-æl-s-æs} \) ‘to get s.t. lit (by accident); ‘to manage to get s.t. lit
(after some effort), tr.: ‘I managed to get the fire lit.’
— ka.ʔw ál-sút.a ‘to get on fire by itself.’ || Probably refers to a more sudden process than ʔw ál-p-sút below.
— ʔw ál-p ‘to burn.’ ʔw ál-p tu? ni.ˈcîtwa-s.a ‘his house burned down.’
— ʔw ál-p-sút ‘fire starts by itself.’ ʔw ál-p-sút ka.ʔu? ‘the fire must have started by itself.’ || Cf. ka.ʔw ál-sút.a above.
— ʔw ál-p-álc ‘house is burning.’
— ʔw ál-áp ‘Hell.’ || A contraction of k’w áp.a ʔw ál-p, which also occurs as such.
— ʔw ál:ąw ál-ap ‘to burn all over (e.g., a forest fire).’
— s.ʔw ál:ąw ál-ap ‘forest fire:’ plán tu? 4ap t ni.s.ʔw ál:ąw p.a ‘the forest fire is out.’
— ʔw ál-ús=as ‘to burn really well; fire is really going.’
— ʔw ál-ús=s-ən ‘to make a fire bigger, to get it going again.’
— n.ʔw ál-ánk-tən ‘kindling.’
— ʔw ál-átcəʔ ‘to burn inside.’
— ʔw ál-úməxʷ ‘to burn land, intr.’
— ʔw ál-álcə, ʔw ál-álcə-əm, ʔw ál-álcə-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.ʔw ál-qʷ-ám ‘to light a pipe or cigarette, intr.’
— ʔw ál:əx ál ‘to burn brush.’ ńás-kan ʔw ál:əx ál ‘I am going to burn brush.’
— s.ʔw ál:ən ‘burned forest.’
— ʔw ál:əl-xíxtəm F ‘area on mountain is burning.’
— ʔw ál:əw ál-ən ‘to walk all over an area, tr.’ (a semantic extension of ‘to burn s.t., to set it on fire’): ʔw ál:əw ál-ən-4kán ti.tmíxə a kʷən.s.xíl-əm kʷu.n.s.ʔəma ‘I walk all over the land looking for something good for me.’
— ʔw ál=ál=ál ‘sparkling (e.g., a shortcircuit, or sparks coming off the
wheels of a train when it breaks).’

√�̃ālí : ka.į̄w̃ālí̄̄ a ‘bubble comes up (e.g., when a rock is thrown into the water).’

— 膂̃āl̃-ám ‘a bubble.’ || Probably a shortened form of *s.į̄w̃āl-ám, since the formative -ám and the intransitivizer -ám are nowhere else used to nominalize forms.

— ka.nį̄w̃āl-ānaʔ̄ a ‘to have bubbles in one’s ear; to get one’s ears plugged when diving down in the water.’

— 膂̃āl̃-ílx (A) ‘to bubble up;’ (B) ‘fish comes to the surface and goes down again.’

— 膂̃āl̃=āl̃ ‘to bubble.’

— 膂̃āl̃=āl̃=āl̃ ‘bubbles come up when s.o. dives in.’ || Aspectually, ka.į̄w̃ālí̄̄ refers to a single “outburst” of bubbles, while 膂̃āl̃=āl̃ refers to a continuing process, and 膂̃āl̃=āl̃=āl̃ to a more intensive or protracted continuing process.

nį̄walt (*’) ‘pool on the shore of a creek.’

į̄w̃ālín ‘stomach, belly.’ || PIS w̃əl-ən(k) ‘stomach, belly’ (K193).

— į̄w̃əl̃į̄w̃əl̃ēk̄ən (a type of) morel mushroom’ (Morchella species).

į̄w̃əl̃íx-ám, į̄w̃əl̃į̄w̃əl̃íx-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.té̄x̄w̃ ƛ̄u? į̄w̃əl̃į̄w̃əl̃íx-əm ‘it is really a waste;’ (C) ‘to go to waste, intr.:’ į̄w̃əl̃į̄w̃əl̃íx-əm_tuʔ̄ ?aỹ4 ‘he went to waste.’ || Also recorded with ƛ̄ unglottalized as l.

√į̄w̃əỹáp : į̄w̃əỹəiỹəỹáp F ‘northern lights.’ || See √į̄w̃al for full etymological information.

į̄w̃uỹt ‘to sleep, fall asleep:’ waʔ kən.s.paq-c-án-ıt-as ti.ș.kix-aʔ-íh.ə, pąpt-sə.ƛ̄uʔ̄ waʔ į̄w̃uỹt ‘they wanted to make their mother feel sorry, because she always slept.;’ į̄w̃uỹt ?aỹ4 ti.ʔiʔ<̄mač-sə, níł̃ ƛ̄uʔ̄ s.s.į̄w̃uỹt-s ƛ̄it s.ni4 ‘her grandchild fell asleep, so she fell asleep as well.’ || PS *į̄w̃al ‘to become weak, tired, faint, sleep’ (K135).

— ka.į̄w̃uỹt̄-a ‘to fall asleep:’ l.cʔa.ka nǔk’uń Ɂ.ka.į̄w̃uỹt-án.ə ‘I must have fallen asleep here;’ x”ʔąz qaʔ sánə ko’ənswa.į̄w̃uỹt, maš.kən.ƛ̄uʔ̄ ka.į̄w̃uỹt̄-ąƛ̄uʔ̄ ‘I wasn’t going to sleep, but I fell asleep after all.’
— ꞌu yat-míx ‘to sleep in.’
— n. ꞌu yat-əq’, ꞌu yat-əq ‘to be a sleepy-head (dull, dumb).’
— ꞌa y ꞌu yat-ú ‘to sleep all the time.’
— ꞌu yat-álmən ‘sleepy.’
— ꞌu yat-álmən-s ‘to make s.o. sleepy, tr.’
— ꞌu yat-tən ‘bed.’
— ꞌu yat-íča? ‘pyjamas, nightie.’
— ꞌu yat-áx ‘hotel; place where on sleeps or where bear hibernates.’

√ ∞ u: ꞌu(ʔə)ž ‘to exert oneself, to try really hard, to go through a lot of trouble:’ x ꞌay ꞌu ꞌe ꞌə ꞌə ꞌb ‘I don’t overwork myself.’ || √ ꞌu is possibly a metathesized form of PIS ꞌy ꞌə ꞌw ‘strong, intensive, violent’ (K200).
— ꞌu(ʔə)ž-xál ‘to be a troublemaker, cause people a lot of trouble, intr.:’ s.tə ꞌx ꞌká ꞌu ꞌwa ꞌu ꞌu(ʔə)ž-xál ‘you really give people a lot of trouble.’
— ꞌu(ʔə)ž-mín ‘to go through a lot of trouble for s.t., tr.:’ ꞌu(ʔə)ž-mín ꞌkan ꞌə ꞌc ꞌk ꞌs- ꞌkan ꞌay ꞌI put in an effort on it before I managed to finish it.’
— ꞌu(ʔə)ž-s ‘to give s.o. a lot of trouble, to bother s.o., tr.:’ ꞌu(ʔə)ž-s ꞌká ‘I gave him a lot of trouble.’
— ꞌu(ʔə)ž-s ‘to waste one’s time.’
— ꞌu(ʔə)ž-s ꞌt ‘to bother s.o. for nothing, tr.:’ ꞌíq ꞌká ꞌu ꞌmúta? ꞌu(ʔə)ž-s ꞌt ꞌmut ‘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 ꞌaw-iłx.)
√ ha (2): (Question marker): tayt-kálap ha ‘are you folks hungry?’
ka ꞌq ꞌús a ha ‘did he get frightened?’ s.qayx ꞌhá ti? ‘is that a man?’
wá? 4 kax ꞌha ꞌz ús-əm ‘are you working?’ Inserting ꞌha after each
predicate in a series expresses ‘or:’ s.čúqʷaž·ha, číʔ·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 hiʔ:hiʔ.) || See also kalú<kl>ʷ-ac-ár'n.

حارن (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): ḥáčx-an-4kan ta.s.qáyxʷ·a s.kʷúzaʔ-s, xʷʔáx<har>n, Jáʔu? kʷ·s.ʔáčx-n-an ta.s.mú4ac·a s.kʷúzaʔ-s ‘I saw his son, but I did not see his daughter;’ ḥúy, Jáʔu? ʔiq na.s.kalú<kl>ʔ·a, ḥúž·har·n, Jáʔu? ʔiq-mín-as cʔa ta.s.má<mr>ʷ4ac·a ‘the Owl will come, he will come for this girl after all;’ huž·ka·hár·n, Jáʔu? ʔiq ‘he will come, for sure;’ xʷʔáx<har>n, tíʔ kʷ·as.wanáxʷ, s.ptákʷ4·tíʔ ‘after all, that is not true, it is a legend;’ n.káʔ·har·ní·tu! ni.s.qáxaʔ-sw·a ‘where did that dog of yours go? (he is probably up to s.t.);’ n.káʔ·har·ní·tu? núkʷun ni.s.kʷúk<kl>ʷ·paʔ-4ká4·a ‘where’s our chief? (probably up to s.t. ridiculous again);’ huý-4kan·hár·n, Jáʔu? ka-máys-c·a ‘I will be able to fix it, after all;’ s.taʔxʷ·har·n, Jáʔuʔ·tíʔ s.qʷáqʷʔól ‘that is a true story, you know;’ wáʔ·har·n, Jáʔu? ‘there you are again! oh you!; see what happened now?!;’ wáʔ·har·n, Jáʔuʔ, wáʔ·har·n, Jáʔuʔ ‘go ahead, do your thing!’ (said to s.o. who is doing s.t. stupid); wáʔ·har·n, Jáʔuʔ? s.núwa ‘whatever you did!’ (said to s.o. who does s.t. ridiculous); huý-4kan·hár·n, Jáʔuʔ núkʷʔ-an-ci-n ‘I will help you anyway.’ See also púʔýaxʷ and ḥaríc (1) for additional examples.

حامة ‘hammer.’ || Borrowing from English. See s.taq-s for an example.

حماسا? ‘to roast kinnikinnick berry leaves (which will be mixed with tobacco), intr.’

šhamíwaž (as recorded by Van Eijk), hámiwaž (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 herímíshrm ‘Mourning Dove’ (Pete 2010:401).
s.ḥačáʔməs ‘big wide shawl, used as a robe (old-fashioned type of shawl).’ || Also recorded sačáʔməs. CSLT *sʔačáʔməs ‘woman’s shoulder blanket’ (K223, who does not list the Lillooet form).

his ‘a kind of hiʔ (supernatural being).’

hániʔ F ‘humpback salmon.’ || PS *hanəy/w ‘humpback salmon’ (K35).

The M gloss is háləz.

√hála : s.ḥála ‘to be visible.’

— ka.ḥálh_a ‘to appear, to be born, to rise (sun):’ ka.ḥálh_a tiʔáʔʔ?xʔ.a s.kʷuíʔkʷrmít ‘the Christ Child is born;’ ka.ḥálh_a tiʔs.náʔqwʔm.ə ‘the sun rose.’

— hála-xal, hálh-an ‘to show s.t., intr., tr.’ ?i_waʔ.ḥála-xal ‘bazaar’ (literally, ‘those who are showing things’); hálh-an-4kan ‘I showed it.’

— hála-xit ‘to show s.t. to s.o., tr.:’ hála-xit-i_ma4 ta_sáwʔtə ta_s.kíʔw-s.ə, hála-xit-i ‘show that poor fellow his beloved, you folks, show her to him!’; hála-xiʔ[t]-twál-4ka4 ?i.piʔkəh_a ‘we showed each other (the) pictures;’ hála-xiʔ[t]-twál-4ka4 wiʔs.Joe ?i.piʔka-c-káʔə.a ‘Joe and I showed each other our pictures;’ hála-xiʔ[t]-c-as kʷwʔs.Joe ?i.piʔka-s.ə ‘Joe showed me his pictures.’

— hálh-ulməxʷ ‘bottom of creek or lake shows.’

— n.ḥálh-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.

huʔqs ‘to sneeze.’ || Probably a shortened form of zəxʷ:zaxʷ-úʔ-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).

háləz M ‘humpback salmon.’ || The F gloss is hániʔ.

háʔkwəʔ ‘Common Cow-parsnip’ (‘Wild Parsnip,’ ‘Wild Rhubarb,’ ‘Indian Rhubarb’), ‘rhubarb (in general),’ Heracleum lanatum: plan waʔ n.4ʔx-p ʔiʔháʔkwəʔ.ə ‘the wild rhubarb has grown into sticks.’

— háʔkwəʔ-am ‘to collect rhubarb.’
haqʷ ‘to have a blister.’
— háqʷ-akaʔ ‘to have a blister on one’s hand.’
— háqʷ-xən ‘to have a blister on one’s foot.’

√huqʷ ‘frosted, frozen;’ hu(ʔ)qʷ ‘to get frosted.’
— hu(ʔ)qʷ-úlənxʷ ‘ground gets frosted, frozen.’
— s.húqʷ-úlənxʷ ‘frozen ground:’ pəq ti s.húqʷ-úlənxʷ a ‘the ground is all frozen and white.’

√həw (ʔ): n.háw-ləqs ‘nostril.’ || Also recorded n.háw-ləqs, which is probably the correct form, see under √haw (1); cf. √hiw.

√haw (1) ‘warm, warmed up;’ həwːháw ‘warm (weather or atmosphere, when warm wind comes).’ || Cf. √həw, √hiw. CSLT *haw ‘warm’ (K224).
— həwːháw-lánxʷ ‘warm wind.’
— n.háw-ləqs ‘nostril.’ || Cf. n.háw-ləqs, under √həw.
— ka.háw a ‘to get warm (atmosphere, from a change in the weather, or from a fire):’ ka háw a ti s.káxm a ‘there is a warm wind’ (virtually synonymous with həwːháw-lánxʷ).
— ka.n.háw-alc a ‘to get warm in the house:’ xʷʔáy ƛʔuʔ kʷas ka n.háw-alc a ‘the house is not warm.’
— háw-an ‘to expose s.t. to heat.’
— həw=əw ‘to get warm (e.g., wind getting warm, stove radiating heat):’ həw=əw ?ayː ti s.káxm a ‘the wind is warm;’ həw=əw ti n.əms-tnə ‘heat is coming from the stove.’
— há(ʔə)w ‘to feel hot, (e.g., when having many clothes on in a hot place); to get steamed up (e.g., windows):’ hə(ʔə)w ʔákən ‘I am hot (I have too many clothes on);’ hə(ʔə)w ʔayː tə n.kʷən-úts-tə ‘the windows are steamed up.’
— hə(ʔə)w-úts ‘to sweat from one’s face.’
— hə(ʔə)w-áliws ‘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-řiŋ ‘to yawn all the time.’
n.s.haw-s ‘to make s.o. yawn, tr.’

√hiw ‘warm (?)’: hiw-aka? ‘glove.’ || Cf. √həw, √haw (2).

háwint F ‘rat (packrat, bushtail rat).’ || PS *həwit ‘rat’ (K35, which lists the Lillooet form as a tentative etymon). The M gloss is xʷəʔz.

huż (usually huɣ before coronal fricatives and affricates) ‘to be about to do s.t.’ || See ʔəm (second sentence) for examples. Cf. huzá?.

s.huɣ-s ‘to do s.t. in the future’ (recorded only in 3S). || See ʔəň for an example.

huzá? ‘to get ready.’ || Variant of xʷuzá?. Cf. huž, hu? (1). CSLT *huy-a?
‘to get ready’ (K224)

√hiʔ (1): hiʔ ‘supernatural being, powerful spirit.’

— hiʔ-min-əm ‘to get ghosted or bothered by hiʔ’ (e.g., having to throw up after diving into water that is inhabited by hiʔ):’ hiʔ-min-tumúl-əm ‘we were ghosted by hiʔ.’ || Cf. hiʔ.

— hiʔ-átqʷaʔ ‘water inhabited by hiʔ.’

— hiʔ-úlməxʷ ‘ground inhabited by hiʔ.’

√hiʔ (2): hiʔ hiʔ (Call used by hunter when finding prey that he has shot.)

hu? (1) (in combination with maʔ): huʔ maʔ (also húʔ maʔ huʔ) ‘good-bye (to one);’ húʔ-wi maʔ ‘goodbye (to more).’ || Cf. huž, huzá?, hu? (2).

hu? (2) ‘a little bit more’ (usually in the reduplicated form húʔ huʔ?): číla cʔa mútaʔ huʔ ‘this much and a little bit more!’ (also číla cʔa mútaʔ húʔ huʔ); húʔ huʔʔ ƛ̓uʔ mútaʔ ‘a little bit more!’

húʔ huʔʔ ƛ̓uʔ mútaʔ sánaʔ ʷəlʔ cʔaʔawaʔna, záxt tiiʔ cʔa kʷuʔ s.ptəkʷ4, cúköʔ ƛ̓uʔ tiʔwaʔəzəx̣ tət-n-an ‘it goes on from here, this is a long legend, but this is all I know of it.’ See ʷəlʔ tiiʔ for an additional example. || Cf. huʔ (1).

hiʔqʷin ‘candle.’ || Recognized by most consultants, but acknowledged to be an “old word.” CSLT *hiʔqʷin ‘lamp, light, torch’ (K224), PS *yəqʷ, *həyqʷ ‘(fire)wood’ (K132). See also √qʷ for further etymological comments.
√wi (1): wiₜ (Article, used with plural proper nouns, and with plural generic pet names, i.e., s.kï〈ka〉ʔ, s.ʔápaʔ, s.ca〈ca〉w-qîŋ-kst, when these take the position of a subject or object complement in a predication; also used with s.nî⁴ ‘he, she, it,’ in order to express ‘they,’ and optionally with s.nî̤mu⁴ ‘we,’ and s.nu-láp ‘you folks’): wa? k”zús-əm-wit wiₜ s.John mûtaʔ s.Pete ‘John and Pete are working;’ x”ʔit wiₜ s.kï〈ka〉ʔ ‘lots of girls;’ x”ʔit wiₜ s.ʔápaʔ ‘lots of boys;’ wáʔ-ʔkan l.c?ə ?alk”w-ən-tánih-an wiₜ s.ca〈ca〉w-qîŋ-kst ‘I am babysitting the cubs here;’ wiₜ s.nî⁴tuʔ nə⁴ Łák_a ‘they are the ones who went by;’ s.wat əal_y wiₜ s.nu-láp k”u tálik-mú ‘who of you guys is the one who did it?’ See also pəl+a⁴+cîtx”w and s.nî̤mu⁴ for examples.

√wi (2): wi ‘and’ (used exclusively with numerals): qəṁp wiₜ pâlaʔ ‘eleven’ (“ten and one”); s.xəc-p-ásqət wi sâq”wû⁴ ‘a week and a half.’

√wap ‘hair:’ s.wap-c ‘beard, moustache, whiskers.’ || PIS *wap ‘hair, fur, cover of grass, weeds’ (K193). Cf. √wap.
— n.wap-kílûmaʔ ‘eyebrows.’
— wáp-əl-ʔqañ (Name of a dog, meaning “hair-on-head”).
— wə³w>p-1-kîʔçəʔ ‘caterpillar.’
— n.wap-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.wə³w>p-ús ‘Black Swamp Gooseberry,’ Ribes lacustre. (Meaning also given as ‘Salalberry,’ which probably reflects confusion with next item.)
— s.wap:wap-ú<k>p>saʔ F ‘Salalberry,’ Gaultheria shallon. || The M gloss is təqäʔ.
— wap-áx”w ac ‘hair on chest’ (synonymous with q”wác-ax”w ac).
— n.wap-áxan ‘hair on arms.’
— n.wə³w>p-əq F ‘pubic hair.’ || The more common term is pəx”w t.
\(\sqrt{\text{wap}}: \text{wa}(?)\text{p} F \) ‘to grow (weeds, trees).’ || Cf. \(\sqrt{\text{wap}}, \sqrt{\text{ yap}} (s.\text{ yap}, \text{ yip-}\text{xal}).

— \(\text{wa}(?)\text{p-áiq}^w\) ‘any tree younger than \(\ddot{\text{cq-áq}^{4}\text{a}}\).

— \(\text{s.wa}(?)\text{p-úlm}^{\text{ax}}\) F ‘weeds.’ || Cf. next item.

— \(\text{s.wa}(?)\text{p-kál}^{\text{c}} \text{M} \) ‘weeds:’ \(x^w?\text{i.} \text{s.wa}(?)\text{p-kál}^{\text{c}-}\text{s. a} \text{?i.} \text{s.s.l}^{\text{p-xál}^{\text{a}}} \) ‘what I planted is full of weeds.’

\(\sqrt{\text{wat}} (1): \text{s.wat} \) ‘who?:’ \(\text{s.wát-kax}^w \) ‘who are you?;’ \(\text{s.wát-ti} ? \) ‘who is that?;’ \(\text{s.wát-as} \) \(\ddot{k}^{\text{a}} \) ‘I don’t know who he is; I wonder who he is;’ \(\text{s.wat} \) \(k^{w_u. k} \) ‘what is your name?’ (literally, “who is your name?”). || PS *\(s\text{-wat} \) ‘who?, someone’ (K116). Cf. \(\sqrt{\text{wat}} (2), \text{s.wáta} ?

\(\sqrt{\text{wat}} (2) \) (Meaning unclear, used only in the expression \(\text{s.wát-s} \text{ka} \) ‘it is to be hoped that...’): \(\text{s.wát-s} \text{ka} \) \(k^w_s. \text{áiq-s} \text{ ?k}^{w_u. \text{ún-s. a}} \text{ k}^{w_s.} \text{Bill} \) ‘it is to be hoped that Bill will come today;’ \(\text{s.wát-s} \text{ka} \) \(k^w_s. \text{áax}^w\text{-su nax}^w \) ‘I hope you will be better tomorrow;’ \(\text{s.wát-s} \text{ka} \) \(k^w_s. \text{ka.may-s-c-án} \text{ a} \text{ ?k}^{w_u. \text{ún-s. a}} \) ‘I hope I can fix it today;’ \(\text{s.wát-s} \text{ka} \) \(k^w_s. \text{ka.} \text{ačx-s-áň} \text{ a} \) ‘I hope I will get to see it;’ \(\text{s.wát-s} \text{ka} \) \(k^w_\text{s.pú<pa>ř-n k}^w_\text{u.máš}^{\text{am}} \) ‘I hope I will find some bog blueberries.’ || Cf. \(\sqrt{\text{wat}} (1).

\(\sqrt{\text{wat}} (3): \text{wat-a} \text{wa-kâ\text{x}t-a} \) ‘to take turns (e.g., when rowing a boat, or in a relay race):’ \(\text{wat-a} \text{wa-kâ\text{x}t-a} \) ?ay\# ?i. \text{wa?} .\text{nám-xá}l ‘they are taking turns rowing.’ || Cf. \(\sqrt{\text{wátam}}.

\(\sqrt{\text{wat}} (4): \) Possible root of \(\text{s.wátam}.

\(\sqrt{\text{wat}} (?) : \text{wá\text{kâ\text{x}t-a}ž} ^(*) \) ‘Oceanspray’ (“Ironwood”), \text{Holodiscus discolor}. || The more common term is \(\text{páč-až} \) (“digging stick tree”).

\(\sqrt{\text{wátam}} : \text{s.wátam} \) ‘to be wrong, out of place, not in the right place:

— \(\text{s.ta} \text{x}^w \text{ ěu?} \text{ s.wátam} \) ‘it is really wrong (disapprovable);’ \(\text{s.wátam ti.s.q}^w\text{alút-sw.a} \) ‘what you said is wrong; you should not have said that;’ \(\text{s.wátam ti.s.pltúnus-ičm-s.a} \) ‘his thinking is wrong.’ || Possibly *\(\text{s.wát-am} \) (with the formative -am, or the intransitivizer -am). Cf. also \(\sqrt{\text{wat}} (3), \) through a possible shared meaning ‘out of place.’

— \(\text{s.wátam-xal} \) ‘to be in the way:’ ěu? \(\text{ wa? ká.k}^w\text{u?} \text{ s.wátam-xal} \) ‘he is really in the way’ (with ěu? probably a shortened form of
s.táxʷ ḥu?; s.táxʷ tíʔ ḥu? wa? s.wátəm-xal ká. tíʔ tiʔ waʔʔiʔwa? ‘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.wátəm-mín-as tiʔs.kʷá<kʷ>zəʔ-sʔa ‘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.wátəm-s-túməx-as ‘he does not get along with me;’ s.wátəm-s-twálwít ‘they do not get along together.’

— s.wátm-aq ‘to limp’ (refers to an affliction not as severe as s.zaكس-q).

— s.wət:wátəm ‘deformed.’ || Also recorded as ‘pregnant,’ but this meaning is rejected by most consultants.

wətatáṃ ‘late.’ || Recorded in F only.

— wəttəm-núxʷ ‘to be really late: nás.məʔ, wəttəm-núxʷ.k̕ʷ ‘go, or you might get there too late.’ || Recorded in M only. The differences in form and meaning between this root and wətatáṃ may be accidents of recording, or reflect dialectal differences.

wətx ‘to itch.’

— wát:wətəx ‘to itch all over.’

s.wáta? ‘so-and-so:’ ka.ʕ. wáʔ-əs kənʔ.á kʷ. s.wátaʔ, plán. kə.tíʔ waʔ máy-s-n-əs ‘if so-and-so had been here, he would have fixed it already;’ ?u, kʷ. s.wátaʔ, niʔ. a.xʷiʔ. a ʔiʔ. s.caʔ-əlt-káʔ. a s.qʷəl-xl[ʔ]-túmu方言-as ‘Oh, that so-and-so, it turns out that it is our children that she has cooked for us.’ (The pronoun s.wátaʔ 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)), wánaʔ.

√wac (1): wac M ‘to defecate, intr.’ || CSLT *wac ‘to defecate’ (K229).

The F gloss is xʷič. However, the derivations of wac (as given below) are also used in F.

— s.wac ‘excrement.’
— s.wac-áŋak ‘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 -əc ‘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-aíáqs (*) ‘pocketwatch.’

√wač (?): n.wa<kʷx-ən?ːm 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 Ḳɑ): Ḫɑn.kɑʔ-ːməx-ːɑs Ḳɑ, wən ‘I wonder where he is from;’ s.kan-ːɑs Ḳɑ, maʔ, wən k”s,əxǐq-s ‘I wonder if he came.’ || wən (possibly related to wénaʔ, wan) was recorded only in M. It is not perceptibly different from wíʔ, which was recorded in F only. We probably have dialectal variants of the same enclitic here.

wan (Function unclear, recorded only in one expression: wáʔ-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 wən s.záy-tan-s ‘whatever she was doing (I don’t know);’ húʔ, maʔ wən ‘good-bye.’) || Probably related to Ḳən.

wənc ‘isn’t it?:’ nkyáp tiʔ, wənc ‘that’s a coyote, isn’t it?:’ s.niʔ, wənc
‘that’s him, isn’t it?’ || Possibly a syncopated form of wənalaxʷ_‘ha cʔa ‘is this true?’

s.wánu4 ‘whose?:’ s.wánu4 tiʔ citxʷ ‘whose house is that?:’ s.wánu4 cʔa s.kʷú ‘who made this?’

n.wániʔ ‘fisher (animal).’ || Possibly contains the suffix -ik ‘back.’

√wənalaxʷ (1): wənalaxʷ ‘true:’ wənalaxʷ ‘is it true?’ (Also used as a greeting, possibly expressing is it really you?’ Expected answer: wənalaxʷ ‘it is true.’) || PS √wənalaxʷ ‘real, true’ (K115). Cf. wənc.

— wənalaxʷ-nuʔ ‘to believe s.o., tr.’

√wənalaxʷ (2) (?): wənalaxʷ-c ‘loud, to speak loudly:’ xʷʔaʔ
kʷalap_‘əlaxʷ-c ‘don’t you folks be loud!’

— wənaaxʷ-c-ʔúl ‘to be too loud:’ s.taʔ-xʷ-‘káxʷ’ ŋuʔ wənaaxʷ-c-ʔúl ‘you’re really too loud.’

— wənalaxʷ-c-ʔəm ‘to make too much noise.’

wínaaxʷ, wənːwínaaxʷ ‘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.nímu4 for an example.

— wínaaxʷ-us (synonymous with čilh-us), wənːwínaaxʷ-us ‘looking alike.’

— wínaaxʷ-áłqʷəm, wənːwínaaxʷ-áłqʷəm ‘looking alike (in over-all appearance).’

— wənːwínaaxʷ-ʔeqʷ ‘looking alike (animals).’

wánaʔ (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, wánaʔ, ka.máxʷ_‘a ta.máʔʔ_‘a ‘the snow had already, uhm, come down quite a bit;’ kʷán,kʷuʔ? ayʔ ká.ʔiʔ? iʔ, wánaʔ, zúc-ʔən-‘a ‘she took, uhm, her paint’ (with a unique, and probably incorrect, use of transitive kʷan without the transitive subject suffix -as); n.ʔukʷ-ʔa-ʔən-áς,kʷuʔ? ayʔ ki.síkilʔ_‘a, kiʔ, wánaʔ, qʷáliʔ_‘a ‘so she poured into into his eyes treebark and, uhm, pitch;’ ti.wánaʔ-ʔsw_‘a ‘your you-know-what’ (referring to the addressee’s private parts); plán,ʔuʔ? ayʔ wáʔ liʔq kʷas_‘a.wáʔ ‘it was already easy to...uhm...’ (the word wanted was ka.čás_‘a ‘to get stretched’).
— ka.wáñ?-a ‘to get offended’ (a semantic narrowing of ka.wáñ?-kán.a as given under the preceding entry): ka.wáñ?-áx"-a ?ayþ ‘I got offended;’ ka.wáñ?-áx"-a ‘excuse me;’ ka.wáñ?-áx"-a ?á.ta? ‘excuse me, may I pass?’ (said when one has to pass a person at a close distance (mæqíl-án), an action that is tabooed unless permission is given to do so); x"-áz-as k"-s.ka.wáñ?-sw.a, húy-4kan s.q"-a<s?q">í-ən-cín ti.s.k"uíza?-sw.a ‘I hope you don’t mind, but I am going to tell you what your child did.’

— s.wána?-xál, s.wána?-s ‘to bother, nag s.o., to be a little bit against s.o., intr., tr.:’ wá? həm, ťu? s.wána?-xál ‘he is nagging, bothering (me);’ wa? s.wána?-s-tümx-as ‘he is a little bit against me.’

— wən?-án (A) ‘to do what-is-it-again to s.t., tr.:’ ?alas-kåx"-ú? qíq<q>č-<wind, níť. ťu? s.táma-n, níť. ťu? s.čamq-án-ax"; níť. ťu? s.ən?-án-ax" l_tí.kÍâ-ús-tən-sw.a ti.núk"-a, číla ti.núk"-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 čąq-p-án ‘to stick s.t. to s.t.’); (B) ‘to keep s.t., to look after s.t. or s.o., tr.:’ wá? mať, ti? wən?-án ‘look after that one (that baby); keep it!’ || Meaning (B) possibly results from confusion with wən-án ‘to have s.t. ready.’

wałk ‘to throw up, vomit.’ || PS *wałk/*waɫk/*waɫk ‘to pry, lever up; vomit’ (K116, who lists the Lillooet form as wałk, for which also see below). Cf. also wałkál-ən ‘to pry s.t. open or loose, tr.,’ and the comment in K116 (where wałkálən 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 wałk, a form supported by the Bella Coola etymon ?utək but not by Thompson wełk and Shuswap wetkx (all listed in K116). This matter requires further investigation.

— s.wałk ‘vomit.’

wałkál-ən ‘to pry s.t. open or loose, tr.’ || See wałk for etymological comments.

— wəałkál-tən ‘oar.’
\(\sqrt{w\alpha}t\) (?, \(w\alpha+t+s\alpha\) ‘fifty cents piece’ (with \(s\alpha q\) ‘to crack,’ the whole complex probably referring to a dollar cracked in two). || \(\sqrt{w\alpha}t\) could also be a prefix, since it is limited to this formation.

\(\sqrt{w\alpha+k^{w}}\alpha?\) (?, \(s.w\alpha+k^{w}\alpha-t\alpha\) ‘\(\text{Red}\) Saskatoon berry.’ || Variant of of \(4\alpha+k^{w}\alpha-t\alpha\) sa?, itself a variety of \(s.c\alpha\alpha^{w}\) ‘Saskatoon Berry,’ see there for further comments.

\(\sqrt{w\alpha}\) (1) ‘fire.’ \(s.w\alpha-m\alpha\) ‘gun, rifle’ (which might also be derived from \(s.w\alpha\lambda\alpha\lambda\)). The M gloss is \(t\alpha\lambda^{w}\alpha\alpha\). || PIS *s\(w\alpha\alpha\alpha-m\alpha\) ‘gun’ (K193, who also suggests a link to PS *\(\bar{w}\alpha\alpha\), *\(w\alpha\alpha\) (im) ‘to burn, shiny, bright’ (K114), for which also see \(w\alpha:w\alpha\alpha+q^{w}\) ‘lightning.’ || See also \(w\alpha+q^{w}\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\). Related to \(\sqrt{w\alpha}\), through PS *\(\bar{w}\), *\(w\alpha\alpha\) ‘to burn, shiny, bright’ (K134).

\(\sqrt{w\alpha}\) (2): \(\bar{w}\alpha\alpha\) ‘to open a blanket, fold it open, tr.’

— \(\bar{w}\alpha\alpha-{\bar{w}}\alpha\) ‘to open blinds, curtains. tr.’

— \(n.w\alpha\alpha-{\bar{w}}\alpha\) ‘to remove a cover (dirt, hay, canvas, blanket), tr.’

— \(w\alpha\alpha-{\bar{w}}\alpha\) ‘to remove a cover (dirt, hay, canvas, blanket), tr.’

(synonymous with \(n.w\alpha\alpha-{\bar{w}}\alpha\); also commented on to be synonymous with \(l\alpha\alpha-{\bar{w}}\alpha\), although the latter term only refers to removing a blanket or similar object).

— \(w\alpha^{-q}\) ‘opened (can).’

— \(w\alpha^{-q}{\bar{w}}\alpha\) ‘to remove a cover, take off a lid or cap (from can or bottle), tr.’

— \(w\alpha^{-q}{\bar{w}}\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\) ‘bottle opener’ (probably also ‘can opener’).

— \(n.w\alpha\alpha-{\bar{w}}\alpha\) F ‘blanket or sheet used as door.’ || See also next item.

— \(n.w\alpha\alpha-{\bar{w}}\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\) F (A) ‘blanket, etc., used as door;’ (B) ‘s.t. used for opening things.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.)

— \(n.w\alpha\alpha-{\bar{w}}\alpha\) F ‘to push aside a blanket or sheet that covers a door opening, tr.’

\(\sqrt{w\alpha}\) : \(w\alpha:w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\) F ‘shiny (like a window reflecting the sun).’ || The M gloss is \(w\alpha:\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\)-\(w\alpha\alpha\). See \(\sqrt{w\alpha}\) for full etymological information (including references to other Lillooet items).

— \(ka.w\alpha\alpha\alpha\) ‘it shines, reflects light (suddenly).’ || Possibly a
misrecording for *ka.wáɬa.

wal-án ‘to tilt s.t., tr.’ || PS *wal ‘to tilt’ (K115).
— s.wal ‘tilted.’
— s.wáɬ-llınx ‘tilted land.’
— n.wal-č ‘on its side (car, wagon, boat, train).’
— n.wál-c-ań ‘to tip s.t. over sideways (e.g., a boat, to let the water out), tr.’
— ka.n.wál-c-a ‘to get tipped over.’
— wák<wa>l-añ ‘to tip (a canoe), intr.:’ wák<wa>l-añ kʷu.ɬláź ‘to tip a canoe.’
— wák<wa>l- reconcile ‘lopsided:’ wák<wa>l- reconcile ti.xʷwáɬ-a ‘the road is lopsided.’
— wáɬ-a:wák<wa>l-a ‘to rock a boat (by people inside the boat, when it is in the water).’

s.wałáps ‘male mountain sheep.

√wálam: s.wák<wa>lam ‘fish (esp., trout) occurring at high elevation.’
|| Also recorded as wák<wa>lam čá<č>qʷaž. According to Joe Joseph, wák<wa>lam does not occur in the Lillooet-Mount Currie area, but in Shuswap country, around Loon Lake. PIS *s-wał (red.) ‘fish’ (K192, who also suggests a connection to PS *wəl, *wəɬ ‘to burn, shiny, bright’).

s.wałálam F ‘iron.’ || See √wəɬ for full etymological information. The M gloss for ‘iron’ is xʷi:k-tn- álqʷ.

√wəlk: wál<la>ɬ ‘sparks going up.’ || Cf. √wəl (1).
— ka.wałáɬ-a ‘sparks come off suddenly.’
wəlɪk ‘ribbit’ (sound made by frogs). || PIS *wəlɪk NIS, *wəlɪk SIS ‘frog, toad’ (K192).
— wəlɪk=əɬ ‘to croak (frogs):’ waɬ wəlɪk=əɬ ?i.pəɬ:plíʔ4hə ‘the frogs are croaking.’
wəlɪkʷ4 ‘fat inside deer or cow (esp., fat inside the stomach).’ || Cf.
s.wəɬ ‘fat around stomach of deer or cow.’

√wilqəm: wí<wa>l?qəɬ ‘to split or quarter wood (for oven), intr.’ || The sequence -əɬ is possibly the intransitivizer -əɬ, here glottalized.
wá<wa>ɬə ‘wagon.’ || Borrowing from English.

√wik ‘chapped (skin):’ wík-xən ‘(to have) chapped feet.’
— wík-akaʔ ‘(to have) chapped hands.’
— wík-c ‘(to have) chapped lips.’
— wíkw̕k-usaʔ ‘Netted Gem, Russet Burbank (a type of potato).’ (No Latin name available.)
— n.wík-q, ka.n.wík-q, a ‘braggart’
wákw̕-ʔań ‘to put s.t. under one’s clothes, tr.’ || PIS *wákʷ ‘to stick away, hide’ (K192).
— s.wákw̕-xal, s.wákʷ-s ‘to carry s.t. under one’s clothes; to be pregnant (with s.o.), intr., tr.:’
štáń-as, ka kʷaš.wákw̕-s-as ‘he must be carrying s.t. under his coat.’
wíx-iń ‘to comb s.t., tr.’ || PIS *wəx ‘to comb’ (K193).
— wíx-qʷ-ʔań ‘to comb one’s hair:’ wáʔ- mañana wíx-qʷ-ʔań ‘comb your hair!’
— wíx-qʷ-ʔań ‘to comb s.o. else’s hair, tr.’
— wíx-qʷ-tán ‘comb.’

√wəq : See wəq-p (wáq-ʔań).
wáq-ʔań ‘to open a boil or infection (in order to get a sliver out), tr.’
— wəq-p ‘opened (sore).’
√wáqaž : wákʷw̕qəqáz ‘three- or two-pronged fishspear.’
√wəq : wáq:wəq-ʔam M ‘shiny (like sunlight reflected in window).’ || The F gloss is wál:wał-ʔam.
— ka.wáq, a M ‘it shines, reflects light (suddenly).’ || The F gloss is ka.wál=ʔ, a (possibly ka.wáл, a).
— ka.n.wəq-al-úś, a ‘s.t. shines in one’s eye (suddenly).’
— wəq-p- ál-us ‘s.t. shines in one’s eye.’
n.wáq ‘hole (with bottom, not through and through), hollowed out spot:’
lá.taʔ n.wáq, a ‘there at the hole (in the ground).’ || PS *wiq ‘to undo, remove, take apart, open’ (K115, who also links this root to Lillooet wiqʷ-us, see there)
— n.wáq-xal, n.wáq-ʔań ‘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 waʔ
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.wáq-ača? ‘(log, potato with a hole).’
— n.wáq-k’a? F ‘well (for water).’
— n.wáq-alq’-əm ‘to hollow out a log, intr.’
— n.wáq-q’ (A type of mushroom with a concave top (hence the name n.wáq-q’), probably covering both *Lactarius resimus* and *Lactarius torminosus*.)

√wəq’ : wáq’:wəq’-ap ‘(to have) open sores all over (worse than s.čək’:čək’).’
√wəq’ : n.wa(?)q’ ‘flash flood, water coming up suddenly as a result of a cloudburst.’

wəq’ ‘to fall into the water (river or lake); to get carried away by the water:’ k’ìkw*s Ɂu? ayə látəti? k’mas ɬúl’-əm, lan ṭūq’a?, ṭúq’a?, wáʔ Ɂu? átəti? xíl-əm Áu wáq’*_tu, Áu?, nít_ka ɬúʔ_Ɂu? s.zuq’-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. wúq’Il.
— wáq’-ən ‘to put s.t. into the water, tr.:’ wəq’-n-əm ‘it is drifting along.’
— n.wəq’ ‘ice floats down the river.’
— wəq’-átk’ a?, n.wəq’-átk’ a? ‘to get carried away in the water, to drift down:’ n.wəq’-átk’ aʔ _tuʔ ni_n.ɬáʔ.a ‘my canoe got loose and drifted down.’
— wəq’-Ilx ‘to jump into the water (esp., in order to commit suicide).’ || Cf. next item.
— wəq’-an-ćut ‘to commit suicide by drowning oneself.’ || Generally considered to be a more correct derivation than wəq’-Ilx.
— wəq’+a+k’(?)q’ ‘rain in spring that washes dead fish from the banks of the river.’
— wəq’- álq’-əm ‘to float logs down the river, intr.’
√wiq’us : ka.wiq’-us a ‘to come loose (buttons), to get unbuttoned.’ || PS *wiq’ ‘to undo, remove, take apart, open’ (K115, who also links this root to Lillooet n.waq, see there).
— n.wiq’us, wəq’:wiq’us ‘to have an open fly.’
wúqʷ-root ‘to go downstream in a canoe.’ || Cf. wəqʷ. K154 links Lillooet wúqʷ-root, but not wəqʷ, to PCS *wuqʷ ‘to drift with stream.’
— n.wúqʷ-í-tam ‘to head down the valley downstream (on land or in a canoe).’
— wúqʷ-il-c-ən, n.wúqʷ-il-c, wúqʷ-il-c ‘fish weir.’
— wúqʷ-il-áxan ‘fence connecting weir with riverbank (will trap fish behind fence and lead them into the weir).’
√waḵw : wəxʷ-p ‘to run, drip (as a result of sickness).’
— n.wəxʷ-p-áll-us ‘eyes run, drip (when sore, from a cold, etc.).’
— n.wəxʷ-p-ána? ‘ears run, drip (when sore, from a cold, etc.).’
s.wáxʷ-əm (*) ‘young s.kʷən:kʷín (wild potato).’
wək-əxál, wək-ən ‘to sort out things, to pick out the best, intrn., tr.’
— ka.wáʔ-a ‘to get left behind;’ ka.wáʔ-4kan-a ‘I got left behind.’
— wək-úŚ-am ‘to sort out apples, potatoes, intrn.’
√wuh : s.wúkʷa-ʔ ‘cougar;’ s.wúkʷa-ka kʷu qańím-ən-s-axʷ ‘it must have been a cougar you heard;’ qańím-ən-s-kʷa n.s.wúkʷa-ʔa
‘I heard a cougar.’ || PS *s-waʔ (mostly red.) ‘cougar’ (K113). Cf. s.múwa?.
— wuškʷa-ən-əm ‘to be eaten by a cougar.’
√waw : See wáw-əlkzaʔ (under wəʔáw).
wayt ‘to have s.t. happening to oneself, s.t. is the matter with s.o.;’
?anáh, ?anáh, wáy-t-kan lá.kʷʔa ‘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-əs-as ‘he barked at me.’
√waḵx : wáx=k=ža>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).’
— wáx=k=ža>x-áka? ‘to have an itchy feeling on one’s hand.’
— n.wáx=k=ža>x-ána? ‘to have an itchy ear.’
— n.wáž<žə>x-q ‘to wiggle, to be unable to sit still.’

wa? ‘to be busy with s.t., to be involved in s.t.:’ wáʔ-4kan k”zús-əm ‘I am working’ (vs. k”zús-əm-4kan ‘I work (in general), I have a job’); wáʔ-4kan ʔalṣ-əm ‘I am sick (right now, today)’ (vs. ʔalṣ-əm-4kan ‘I am sick (without implied time limit),’ wáʔ maʔ ḥu? ‘do your thing!’ See wan for an additional example.|| The function of wa? resembles that of the English progressive tense or of the Russian imperfective aspect. CSLT *wa? ‘to continue’ (K229). Cf. wa?.

— s.wáʔ-tan (A) ‘place where people live;’ (B) ‘track, sign of s.o.’s presence.’

— waʔ-án ‘to hold, keep s.t., to have s.t. with oneself, tr.:’ waʔ-án-
4kax” ḥu? ‘keep it!;’ x”ʔaz k”ənswa waʔ-án ‘I don’t have it with me;’ wáʔ-4kan l.c’a waʔ-án ti.n.qmút_a ‘I got my hat here;’ wa? waʔ-án-as ti.x”ik tn.a ‘he has a knife on him.’

— wa<waʔ>-sút M ‘orphan.’ || The F gloss is s.ná<ŋ>ka?.

wa? (Expression of disbelief, used by men.) || Possibly a retracted form of wa?.

√wi? (1): ʔwi? (Adverbial enclitic, not perceptibly different in function from ʔən (see there); occurs mostly in combination with _ka): kán-əm wi? sq”acác-su ‘why did you leave?;’ s.tám-as _ka múta?
k”4 waʔ . sʔi(an-s )ʔ . s.cm-ált-s a; s.qaʔ xaʔ López ʔwiʔ ?liz ‘I wonder what the food of her children was; they were pups, after all;’ pína.niʔ ká wi? 4 . xán-as ‘he must have gotten hurt about that time;’ tayt ká wi? ‘he must be hungry;’ wáʔ ká wi?
ʔə[ʃ].s.k”aż:k”á<k”>zaʔ ‘apparently she had kids.’

√wi? (2): wi? ‘and so, and then (I guess):’ x”ʔaż ká wi? put k”s.ka:káw-s k”u tmíx”-s, wi? s.ʔəm-s k”s.cix”-s ?úx”al ‘it seems that her land was not far away at all, so it did not take her long to get home.’ || wi? is probably a full word variant of ʔwi?. It is possible that wi? (full word) is a collapsed form of *nít wiʔ ḥu?.

√wiʔqaʔ ‘milt (?:)’ n.wiʔ-qʔ-ám ‘male fish (having milt).’

wáʔ-aw ‘to shout, holler.’ wáʔ-aw-4kax” 4 . wáʔ-aw-as ‘you shout when he shouts (you answer his shout).’ || See next item for an additional
example. PS *ʔanʔw, *ʔaw ‘to call, howl’ (K23), and PS *wa(?) ‘to cry, holler’ (K113), neither of which lists the Lillooet item).

— wəʔáw-ən ‘to shout, holler at s.o., tr.:’ waʔ? á.kʷuʔ? ká.tiʔ, kaʔáčx-ásə lʔu xʔúʔ, aʔiʔ.waʔ, záw-əm, wáʔ-wit máńx-əm; níʔ,ƛuʔ s.waʔáw-ʔá.təʔ [...], s.waʔáw-n-əs ?iʔ.n.ksáytkən-əsə, cún-as: “n.4ap-ʔʷ-áñ-i, húy-4kan nas súƛ-ƛəł” ‘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’alckzaʔ ‘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.

yətəʔyiʔtaʔ ‘mud-trampling game.’ || Probably a misrecording for what would be *yət-ə:yíʔyət-ə from an unrecorded root √yiʔ that would be related to √yət).

yən ‘yarn.’ || Borrowing from English.

yúňaxal (Expletive, translated as ‘kiss my ass!’) || Possibly contains the intransitivizer -xl.

yúnhana ‘Carrier Indian.’

s.yálməc ‘ring.’ || Probably a combination of an otherwise unattested root √yal (as variant of √zal ‘around’), the suffix -əm, and -c ‘edge, rim, opening,’ but also note CSLT *s.yə/əl-ə:n-čis ‘fingerring’ (K231). See also √zal (2) for further comments.

√yiʔ ‘to fall down (tree):’ yaʔ:yik-əlmixʷ ‘to fall to the ground (tree):’

yaʔ:yik-əlmixʷ ?iʔ.s.yəp:yápə ‘(may) the trees fall to the ground’ (curse uttered by Owl in ‘The Girl and the Owl,’ as told by
Martina LaRochelle). || Cf. \( \sqrt[3]{z} \)k ‘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 \( y \).

\( \text{yak\={a}ltam} \) F, \( \text{yak\={a}ltan} \) M ‘to gamble, to play cards.’ || Borrowing from French \textit{la carte}. Cf. also \( \text{\textbar{a}k\={a}lt\={e}m} \).

\( \text{y\={a}x\={a}n} \) ‘to carry on one’s back.’ || Nursery term for \( s.z\={a}x\={a}n \). See also comment on \( \sqrt[3]{y} \)k.

\( \sqrt[3]{y} \text{yax} \) ‘long:’ (\( * \)) \( y\={a}x.y\={a}\text{x}\text{\textbar{y}}\text{\textbar{x}}\text{-aq} \) ‘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. \( \sqrt[3]{z} \text{xax} \) ‘long’ and see comment on \( \sqrt[3]{y} \)k for the alternation \( z \sim y \).

\( \text{y\={a}x}\text{\textbar{w}}\text{l\={a}} \) ‘(Common) Raven,’ \textit{Corvus corax}. || Variant of \( x|\={a}\text{\textbar{?}} \), \( x\text{\textbar{w}}|\={a}\text{\textbar{?}} \). See there for further comments. Cf. CeS \( *y\={a}\text{x}\text{\textbar{w}}\text{\textbar{\textbar{a}}l}\text{\textbar{a}}? \) ‘eagle’ (K128).

\( \text{s.y\={a}qqa} \) M (A) ‘woman,’ (B) ‘man’s sister, niece or female cousin:’
\( \text{n.s.y\={a}qqa} \) ‘my sister, niece, female cousin (man speaking).’ || CSLT \( *s-yaq^{-c} \) ‘wife, woman’ (K231). The F gloss of \( s.y\={a}qqa \) is \( s.m\={u}t\={a}c \).
- \( s.yaq:y\={a}qqa \) ‘women.’
- \( s.y\={a}\text{x}\text{\textbar{y}}\text{\textbar{qqa}} \) ‘girl.’
- \( s.yaq:y\={a}\text{x}\text{\textbar{y}}\text{\textbar{qqa}} \) ‘girls.’
- \( yaq\text{\textbar{c}}\text{-\acute{a}}\text{\textbar{w}}s \) ‘man’s female relatives.’
- \( yaq\text{\textbar{c}}\text{-\acute{a}}\text{\textbar{qs}} \) ‘unmarried woman.’
- \( yaq\text{\textbar{c}}\text{-\acute{a}}\text{\textbar{qs}} \) ‘be a skirt-chaser.’
- \( n.y\={a}qqa-x\={a}n \) M ‘leafstalk of \( h\={a}k\text{\textbar{w}}a? \) ‘Cow-parsnip’ (“Indian rhubarb”).’ || Literally ‘woman-foot,’ with the locative prefix \( n- \) and the suffix \( x\={a}n \) ‘foot.’ This form is paralleled by \( n.q\={a}yx\text{\textbar{w}}-x\={a}n \) ‘budstalk of \( h\={a}k\text{\textbar{w}}a? \)’ (derived from \( s.q\={a}yx\text{\textbar{w}} \) ‘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 \( n.y\={a}qqa-x\={a}n \) is \( n.m\={u}t\={a}c-x\={a}n \).
— yaqc?-án-cut ‘to do s.t. like a woman (i.e., a woman doing a man’s job, but not being good at it).’

\(\sqrt{yaq}\) w : ya(?)q w ‘fish dead after spawning.’ || Cf. zuq w ‘to die.’

— waq”+a+yá(?)q w ‘rain in autumn that washes the dead fish from the banks of the river.’

yáq”ta? M ‘cricket (animal):’ k”án=æn-s-kan ti.yáq”t? a ‘I caught a cricket.’ || The F gloss is štút.

yaŋ F ‘to get dressed, to get ready for s.t.’ || Cf. x”uzá?, huzá?, which are used in both M and F.

— yaŋ-s ‘to get s.o. dressed, ready, tr.’

— s.yáx-tən ‘dress-up’ ?áma ta_s.yaŋ-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.

yáx”əm (*) ‘Waterlily’ (tentative identification).

yəx”lá? ‘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.)

yəxálxən ‘female mountain sheep.’ || Possibly contains -əlxən ‘outward appearance, hulk, shape.’

yáwəp ‘sail.’

yiwañáxəm F ‘to round up wild horses.’ || The formal make-up is probably *yiwañáx-əm or *yiwañá<ə>əm.

\(\sqrt{yu}\) : yú<yə>? ‘boy’s penis.’ || The word yu? is also used as such, but apparently far less often than yú<yə>?.

Z

\(\sqrt{zap}\) (?): zap-íws, s.zap-íws ‘week; Sunday.’ pála? s.zap-íws ‘one week.’ || See also \(\sqrt{zaŋp}\).

\(\sqrt{zup}\) : zúp-ləx ‘to glide in the air (in circles, like an eagle).’ || Cf. ḡ-ɪlx ‘to glide in one direction.’

záp-əm ‘to put on a belt.’ || Probably a contracted form of zápun-əm.
s.zápun ‘belt.’ || Cf. záp-am.
— zápun-am ‘to put on a belt.’
zaṁ-xál, zám-an ‘to roast dried salmon, intr., tr.:’ wáʔ. ma4 zám-xál
 k’wa_u.s.cwán ‘roast some dried salmon!’
— zám-c-am ‘to roast dried salmon, intr.’
— zám-em ‘to roast dried salmon, intr.’ || -em is possibly a misrecording
for -am. Final reduplication *zám=em is less likely.
√zaṁ (1): zaṁ ‘after all, as things are now, as things turned out to be’
(usually accompanies commands or information that are given as
an afterthought): xʷúy.qaʔ zaṁ ‘o.k., go ahead then!’; nás_ma4
zaṁ ‘go then!’; ?ikəna zaṁ ʔizá-wna ‘My-oh-my!’; níʔ tiʔ kála?
sáʔ_u4 Lillooet a k’u_s.mú4c, Harry Carey ta_samʔám-s_a;
ʔap-em-ʔkán ma4_hám_tuʔ zaṁ na_s,k’ácič-s_a ‘that was the first
halfbreed woman here in Lillooet, Harry Carey’s wife; but I have
forgotten her name.’ See also sáxʷ üst (last sentence), s.nímú4,
xʷaʔ-wílx and ?amh-ám for additional examples.
√zaṁ (2): zaṁ=em ‘to take a rest’ (virtually synonymous with máʔ-ləx):
wáʔ. ma4 zaṁ=em ‘take a rest!’ || This form is interpreted as a
case of final reduplication, although it may also contain the
intransitivizer -em, here glottalized.
— zaṁ=em-s ‘to make s.o. take a rest, tr.’
— s.zaṁ ‘to take a rest:’ wáʔ. áw? waʔ lá.tiʔ s.zaṁ ‘he is taking a rest;’
 káx’wa_hápiʔ waʔ lá.tiʔ s.zaṁ ‘are you taking a rest?’ (answer:
kan zaṁ=em ‘I am.’)
— zaṁ:zaṁ ‘to rest:’ xʷʔáy. áw? k’as zaṁ:zaṁ ‘he just doesn’t rest;
xʷʔáy. áw? k’as_u zaṁ:zaṁ ‘you don’t ever take a rest.’
— zaṁ-án ‘to give s.o. a rest, tr.’
zámas (only in combination with áw?): zámas áw? ‘but’ (introduces
information contrary to information on something else, like
Russian a): ʔáma_tiʔ k”u_s.qáyxw”, zámas áwʔ quml tís.kúzaʔ-s_a
‘he is a good man, but his son is bad;’ xá4:x̱aʔ tís.kíx-zaʔ-s_a,
zámas áwʔ kíʔ(k)kí-ú4 ‘her mother is active, but she is really
lazy.’ || zámas is probably a fuller form of mas.
zaṁán ‘big bird’s nest (esp., eagle’s nest), aerie.’ || PS *yman ‘bird’s

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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.kʷáḵəm.

n.zəmíʔqʷ ‘extra rim sewn on bottom of basket (where the sides are built up), to give it extra strength.’ || Possibly a misrecording of zəmíʔqʷ.

√zət : zət-p ‘to get thick, jelly-like (liquid; for example, blood clotting).’ || Cf. yət-p.

záč-aʔ ‘to crumple s.t. up, to soften paper by rubbing it between one’s hands, tr.’ || PS *yac ‘to rub, soften by rubbing’ (K130).

— zaʔ(ʔ)c, záʔ:əz(ʔ)a:c ‘all crumpled up (e.g., a shirt), all trampled down (grass):’ záʔ:əz(ʔ)a:c ?iʔ.s:láqm.a ‘the grass is all trampled down.’

— zaʔ:əz(ʔ)a:c-a4-ím ‘to wash by hand, intr.’

— záʔ(ʔ)<č>ʔ ‘to rub s.t. between one’s hands, intr.’

záč-ən (*) ‘to make s.t. smooth, to polish s.t., tr.’

— záč-əmʔáʔa? (*) ‘instrument for smoothening things.’

√zuč ‘paint (?):’ zúč-ˌmən ‘Indian paint, dye (made from kʷúna? or other traditional materials).’ || See xʷiʔ-áʔ for an example.

záčkʷ-ən (*) ‘to bother s.o., tr.’

zúx-əl, zúx-ən ‘to tie s.t. or s.o.; to punish s.o., to send s.o. to jail, intr., tr.’: cixʷʔ.ʔ.tʔú n.kʷú<kʷ>ʔm.a 4ʔ.kəʔ4-n-ás ta.s.4əxʷ-q-s.ʔa múaʔ 4ʔ.s:táʔm-as kʷa.s.4əxʷ-s-ás [...]; nítʕuʔ,čiʔ.s.zúx-ən-as l.ʔa qʷúm-qən-s.ʔa ‘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;’ zúx-ən-c-áš.k4 ti.kʷú<kʷ>pʏʔ.ʔa ‘the chief will punish me;’ zúx-ən-c-áł-əm ‘I went to jail;’ zúx-ən-á̱m.kʷuʔ ‘he went to jail’ (synonymous with ?úťxʷ-s-túm.kʷuʔ); tiʔ.waʔ.zúx-əl ‘policeman.’

— zúx-əł-áťxʷ ‘jail.’

— s.zus ‘tied; grounded, forbidden to do s.t., put in jail:’ plan waʔ s.zus, xʷʔaz kʷas-kə:šak-ən-cút.ʔa ‘he is grounded, he won’t be able to
do as he pleases;’ wáʔ-4kan 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-4kan
s.zus-c kʷəs.nas-c ?á.ta? ‘I am forbidding her to go there.’
— ka.zús.a ‘to get tied; to be forbidden, not allowed.’ plan waʔ ka.zús.a
kʷəpiʔam ‘it is closed season for hunting.’
— zus-c, ka.zús-c.a ‘tied at the opening.’ ka.zús-c.a ?ay4 ti,śaplín-tən-s.a
‘his floursack is tied at the opening.’
— zús-áik-əm ‘to bale hay, intr.’
— zús-áik-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-qʷ-tən id. as zus-kiń-ús-tən.
— zus-a庠ən-tən ‘armband.’
√zasaw (?) : zásaw-aʔ ‘Green Alder, Sitka Alder,’ Alnus crispa (possibly
also Mountain Alder, Alnus tenuifolia).
zənʔ ‘s.t. put around s.t. (e.g., a rope).’ || For ṃ see xʷəlp. Cf. also
n.zán-əm, zənk.
— zənʔ-áʔ ‘to wind s.t. around s.t., tr.’
— zán<na>ɬ ‘tangled around s.t. (e.g., a long rope around a horse).’
— zənʔ-iłx, zən:zənʔ-ılx ‘to get all tangled up.’
— zənʔ-áɬqʷ-ən ‘to tie s.t. or s.o. (e.g., a horse) to a tree, tr.’
— zənʔ-kiń-ús-tən ‘bandanna, headband; ribbon tied around one’s hair’
(synonymous with zus-kiń-ús-tən, n.zús-qʷ-tən).
— zənʔ-qʷ-áʔ ‘to wind s.o.’s hair around his/her head, tr.’
— n.zánʔ-əqʷ-tən id. as zənʔ-kiń-ús-tən.
n.zánəm (also recorded zánəm, zánəm) ‘to go around.’ n.zán-əm-wit
‘they went around, they went in circles;’ wáʔ-kʷuʔ,əʔu? ?ay4 lá-tip
xíl-əm: n.zánəm ká.tí?; zəwát-n-as, plán-tuʔ waʔ 4wál-n-əm
ʔə.k'i,təw:twáʔw<ə>ʔətə ‘that is what he did: he kept running in
circles; he knew that the boys had already left him behind.’ || Cf.
zənʔ, zənk for a common element zVN and a shared meaning
‘around.’
- n.żánm-an (zánm-an, zánm-h-an) ‘to go around s.t., tr.’
- żanm-ús-an ‘to go around the top (e.g., of a mountain), tr.’
- żanm-aláqa ‘to go around a lake.’
- żánm-q-añ ‘to go around the bottom of a tree or mountain, tr.’
- żanm-q-ác ‘to go around a house.’ || Also recorded żanm-q-álc, which may be a misrecording, together with żanm-q-álc, for expected *żanm-q-álc (with glottalizations on n and m due to -q).
- żanm-áqs-xañ, żanm-áqs-x-tañ ‘garter.’
- żanm-iʔq” id. as n.żemʔʔq”.
zánuc ‘driftwood.’ || PS *yan(u)c ‘driftwood’ (K131).
zánk ‘round, circle-shaped:’ żánk ti.ŋ.4k’-álus,a ‘my basket is round.’
- s.żánk ‘circle.’
- żánk-áľčʔ-ám ‘to have a circle (sun or moon):’ żánk-álčʔʔ-ám ti.ľanámtn,a ‘the moon has a circle.’
- żánk-íłx ‘to form a circle:’ húy-4ka4 żánk-ílx ‘we’ll form a circle.’
√zánux” “year:’ żánux”-ám ‘next year.’ || Cf. n.żänəm ‘to go around,’-aszánux” “year.’
- ʔi.żánux”m-as ‘last year.’
zák-an ‘to rub s.t. on a washboard, tr.’ || Cf. záč-ən, zák-ən. PIS *yáz ‘to rub’ (K200).
- zák-ınən ‘washboard, scrubbing board.’ || Probably more frequently used in F than in M, where x”iq”-mən (nx”i’app”-mən) is preferred.
- n.zák-íməntañ ‘dishcloth.’
√zúł : ka.zúł,a ‘to squeak:’ ka.zúł,a ti.ŋ.5’yúttn,a ‘the bed squeaked.’
ząłq ‘to topple, come down (e.g., pile of rocks or wood):’ żałq ʔi.s.þám-s.a ‘the firewood came down (the pile collapsed);’ cút_k”ʔu,̀ k4 “yak:yík-almix” ʔi.s.ʔoʔs:ʔistkn,a;” ní4.k”ʔu,̀ luʔ? ay4 s.ząłq-s ?i.s.ʔoʔs:ʔistkn,a ‘so he said “may the underground houses cave in;” so the underground houses caved in.’ || PS *yáz ‘to descend, go home from stay in mountains’ (K131). For the q in żałq cf.
n.ʔalq-ʔan and ʔalq.

— zəʔq-ʔán ‘to knock s.t. down (on purpose), tr.’
— zəʔq-ʔs ‘to knock s.t. down by accident, tr.’
— zəʔq-ʔánaʔ ‘rocks, wood, etc., fall on top of s.o.’
— záx;ʔaləq ‘many rocks etc. falling down.’

√zal (1): s.zal ‘all together, all in a bunch (e.g., cattle, people):’ wáʔ-wit lá:tí? s.zal ‘they are all together;’ s.zal-4káláp ‘you folks stay in a bunch.’
— s.zal-ʔ ‘grove; cluster of bushes.’
— s.zal-áld ‘grove; cluster of trees.’

√zal (2): ‘to turn:’ záil-kʷʔaʔ ‘whirlpool.’ || PS *yəl, *yul, *həyl ‘to roll, turn over; round’ (K130, who also lists zál-an ‘to twist,’ záil-kʷʔ-ən ‘to wrap up’ (√zal (1), and s.yálməc ‘ring’ (borrowing) under this PS root set).
— záil-kʷʔ-an ‘to wrap s.t. up, tr.’
— záil-kʷʔ-ákt-əm ‘to put a blanket over one’s shoulders.’
— záil-kʷʔ-ákt-ən ‘to put a blanket over s.o. else’s shoulders, tr.:’ záil-kʷʔ-ákt-ən-c-as ‘he put a blanket over my shoulders.’
— záil-kʷʔ-xn-ərən ‘to wrap s.t. around one’s legs or feet.’
— záil-kʷʔ-átqʷʔ-əm ‘big whirlpool.’

√zal (2): zál=al ‘to quiver:’ zál=al ti.s.ʔáp.ə ‘the tree is quivering.’ || Cf. √zal (1).

zúl-xal ‘to rock gold (run water through a rocker in order to find gold nuggets), intr.’
— zúl-Μ, n.zúl-Μ ‘rocker (for washing gold).’

zált ‘to drip, trickle (liquid coming in a string); to drip through a roof; not much water coming through a creek (just a trickle):’ zált ?ay4 ‘it is dripping, trickling.’ || Probably contains the aspectual suffix -t.
zëlkʷ  ‘to collapse (house, shed, barn).’
  — zëlkʷ-ána?  ‘to collapse on top of s.o.; structure collapses on top of s.o. who is inside.’

zëlkʷú?  ‘Choke Cherry,’ *Prunus virginiana*.

— zëlkʷú?-až  ‘Choke Cherry bush.’

zúlkʷ-ən  ‘to rub s.t.; to knead bread, tr.’

zák-ən  ‘to mix in things into s.t., tr.’ (more or less synonymous with máṥ-aŋ).

— zák-ən  ‘to mix in with people, to go among people:’ cíxʷ-kan zák-ən

lˀ,ki,waʔ ṣéw-p  ‘I joined the people who were gathering.’

— zák=ək  ‘to get lost in a crowd, to get mixed in with s.t.:’

zák=ək, káʔtuʔ?  ‘I guess it got mixed in, got lost in the rest;’

plán, káʔtuʔ? waʔ zák=ək  ‘I guess it got mixed in already.’

√zik : zik-t ‘to fall (tree, upright structure):’ zik-t ti,ʃʔaʔʃʷál-tən,ə ‘the ladder fell.’ || Cf. √yik. PS *yik ‘fall (as tree)’ (K130).

— zák:zik-t ‘to fall (more than one tree or upright structure):’ xʷuʔ,

cút,kʷuʔ,ʃʌ ta,ʃ,s.kalúʔ,təʔ,a […] ‘yək:yik-əlmixʷʔi,ʃs.yəp,γáʔ,ə;’

niʃ,kʷuʔ,ʃuʔ,tuʔ s.zák:zik-t-sʔi,ʃs,γáʔ,ə ‘oh, the Owl said “may the trees fall down;” and then the trees fell down;’

cút,kʷuʔ,ʃʌ mútaʔ? ‘yək:yik-əlmixʷʔi,ʃpáʔ,ʃpáʔ,ʃuʔ,ʃə;’ niʃ,kʷuʔ,ʃuʔ s.zák:zik-t-sʔi,ʃpáʔ,ʃuʔ,ʃə ká,tíʔ ‘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.zák:zík ‘logs.’

— s.zák-ən ‘log fallen by itself (nobody felled it).’

— s.zík-əlc ‘loghouse.’

— zík-əm ‘to log, intr.’

— n.zík-ənaʔ ‘to be hit by a log.’

— zík=k-áws ‘trail is covered with windfalls:’ zík=k-áws ti,ʃxʷwáʔ,ə ‘there are lots of windfalls on the road.’

zák-ən  ‘to scrub s.t., to polish s.t., tr.’ || Cf. záč-ən, zál-ən.

— n.zák-ən  F ‘washboard.’

— zák-ʃʷ-tən  F ‘Purple Penstemon, Shrubby Penstemon, Beardtongue,’

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Penstemon fruticosus. || Contains the suffixes -qʷ ‘head,’ and -tan ‘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 saʔ:saʔ<sa>ʔt?, with both zák-qʷ-tan and saʔ:sá<sa>ʔt often referred to as “Blue-Bell,” although this may include any variety of plant with blue, bell-shaped flowers.

√zəkʷ : zəkʷ-p ‘to clot, cluster (blood).’
zákʷ-ən ‘to move a heavy object back and forth, tr.’ — zákʷ-azá<ž>kʷ-a ‘to move a heavy object back and forth repeatedly, intr.’ — zákʷ:zá<ž>kʷ-ləx ‘to wiggle one’s way through a crowd, thick brush, etc.’ (largely synonymous with kəl̓x-ïlx).

√zax : zax-t ‘long:’ n.kyáʔ,tiʔ mūtaʔ cʔá-wna kʷu,s.ptákʷ4; záx-t,tíʔ sánaʔ, ḥuʔ 4ʔiqát,ʔuʔ ta_waʔ, zəwát-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, záx-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. záx-t-an the choice of -s vs. -an seems to be arbitrary, and both forms seem to be functionally identical.

— zə<ž>x-t-án ‘to make s.t. a little bit longer, tr.’
— zax-t-áwš ‘long row (of corn, etc.)’
— záx-alckzaʔ ‘long leaf.’
— záx-alqʷ ‘tall tree.’
— záx-álqʷəm ‘tall (person).’
— zax-qš ‘long nosed.’
— zəx:záʔ-anaʔ ‘to have long ears;’ zəx:záx-anaʔ s.ƛ̓úlaʔ ‘mule deer.’
— n.zəx:záx-q ‘long-legged.’
³záxən : s.záxən, s.záxən-s (záxən-s) ‘to carry s.t. or s.o. on one’s back, intr., tr.:’ s.záxən-s-kan tiₚ.n.čláʔ-a ‘I carried the berry basket on my back.’ || Cf. yáxən. CSLT *yaxən ‘carry on the back’ (K231).
— záxən-čal-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.:’ záxən-čál-s-kan ‘I put it on his back.’
— záxən-tàn ‘packsack.’
— záxən+s.qáxaʔ, záxən+əs.qáxaʔ ‘to pack things on a horse, to packhorse.’
— záxən+s.qáxaʔ-tàn ‘packhorse.’
— s.záxn-áytf, záxn-áytf ‘to pack a baby on one’s back, intr.:’ nūwa kʷu_záxn-áytf ‘you carry the baby on your back!;’ záxn-áytf-kan ‘I packed the baby on my back.’
— záxn-áytf-c ‘to pack a baby on s.o. else’s back, tr.:’ záxn-áytf-c-kan ‘I packed the baby on her back.’
— záxn-átʃaʔ ‘to pack meat from a game animal on one’s back, pack a game animal on one’s back.’
√zəxʷ : ka.n.záxʷ-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.číxʷ=əxʷ);’ (B) (*) ‘half length’ (traditional measure, between one’s kʷət:kʷáət and the tip of one’s outstretched arm). || PS *yəxʷ, *ləxʷ ‘to descend, drop’ (K133).
— ka.n.záxʷ-kə-a ‘horse or cow falls and cannot get up.’
— ka.n.záxʷ-xnə-a ‘to step into a deep spot (e.g., a gopher hole) suddenly:’ ka.n.záxʷ-xnə-tkánə-a ‘I stepped into a deep spot.’
— zaxʷ:zəxʷ:záxʷ ‘to stumble along, not knowing where one is going (e.g., across a field in the dark).’
√zaxʷ (?): zaxʷ-úľ-qs ‘to start a bad cold.’ || Recorded in M only.
— zaxʷ:zaxʷ-úľ-qs M ‘sneezy, to have the sneezes.’
— n.zəxʷ:zaxʷ-úľ-qs F ‘to have a running nose.’
√zuxʷ (1): zúxʷ-xal, zúxʷ-un ‘to move s.t., intr., tr.:’ zúxʷ-unₚ tiₚ.qíl-qiₚ-swₚ-a ‘move your chair!;’ zúxʷ-unₚ maₚ ʔiₚ.s.támₚ-swₚ-a ‘move your stuff!’ || Cf. √zəx (2).
— zúxʷ-ləx ‘to move over.’ zúxʷ-ləx maθ ?á.ta? ‘move over! (e.g., in bed).’
— zúxʷ-xit ‘to move s.t. for s.o., tr.:’ zuxʷ-xt-túmu₄-as ti.latámə ‘he moved the table for us.’
— zə<ž>xʷ ‘to move over a little bit;’ zə<ž>xʷ ?á.ta? ‘move over a little bit!’

√zuxʷ (2): zu(?)xʷ, zu(?)xʷ-mín ‘to get used to s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS *yuxʷ ‘to be acquainted with, used to’ (K133)
— zu(?xʷ-ús ‘to get used to s.t. (e.g., to get used to going to a gathering and holding a speech).’
— zu(?xʷ-úlməxʷ ‘to get used to a certain place (having moved there).’
√zaq ‘to crawl (?):’ zəq-il ‘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.

√zaq (1): zəq·ən ‘to sharpen s.t., tr.’ || PS *yəq, *ʔiʔq ‘to file, whet’ (K132, which also refers to PS *ʔiʔ/aqʷ ‘to scrape, shave, sweep, rub, pass net through water,’ K19, which in its turn refers to Lillooet ʔiʔʷ ‘to get bruised slightly (not drawing blood)).
— zəq·mən ‘sharpener.’
— n.za<ž>q ‘spearhead (about 5 inches long).’
— n.zaq·ús·ən, zəq·ús·ən (A) ‘to sharpen s.t., tr.;’ (B) ‘to smear butter on bread, tr.’
— n.zaq·ús·tan ‘file, whetstone.’
√zaq (2): See n.zaq·p·əq (√ziq).
zəq·əm ‘to make bread, bake bread; to make Saskatoon berry cake (by pressing the berries together and drying them), intr.’
— s.zaq ‘bread.’
— s.zaq·ʔúl ‘Saskatoon berry cake.’
— zə(?)<za>q ‘tea biscuit; baking powder bread.’
√ziq ‘excrement:’ ziq·xən ‘to step into excrement.’
— n.zaq·p·əq (Expletive, “shitty ass,” mainly used as a scolding term;
zàqil ‘to peep, peek’; qañím₃kʷu? ʰәl.kʷʔú? ʔi.s.ƛí<ƛ>qʷt-əmx-a; waʔ? mútaʔ lā.kʷu? ʔi₃núkʷə waʔ? ʔas.ʔístkan, qañím-wit_kʷu?; “xʷáyt_kʷu? lˀkʷʔa k"ʷ+waʔə xáw¾nə;” níʷ kʷuʔə Jáuʔ? ˢ.ƛíq-s zàqil ta.pá<paʔl>a ʔátiʔ ta.ʔístkn_a; plán.kʷuʔ Jáuʔ? waʔ? n.paque ʔi waivers qʷənqʷ(110,399)(nxʷ); níʷ kʷuʔ Jáuʔ? s.páqʷuʔ-s tiʔ.ʔístq_a zàqil ʔátiʔ ʔístkn_a ‘the people from ƛí<ƛ>qʷat 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 *yaq ‘to peep, peer’ (K200).
— zàqil-min ‘to take a peek at s.t., tr.: zàqil-min+kan ‘I took a peek at it.’
— zaq:zaʔ<z>qil ‘peeking around.’
zuqʷ ‘dead, to die, to get killed:’ qʷnu̥xʷ.kʷuʔ? tiʔ.ta.pá<paʔl>a, xʷʔáy Jáuʔ? lātíʔ kʷ₃kʷ’in-asqṭ-s; xʷʔaz kʷ’as.zawat-n’it-as ʰ₄.s.tām’-as kʷ’a.kālẉat; xʷʔáy Jáuʔ? kʷ’as.zawat-n’it-as ʰ₄as.tíʔ.kān-əm, qʷnu̥xʷ Jáuʔ?; níʷ Jáuʔ?túʔ.tíʔ s.zuqʷ-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;’ waʔ? ʔayf mútaʔ kʷ’in-asqṭ, qʷnu̥xʷ ʔayf mútaʔ ta.núkʷə; xíləm Jáuʔ? mútaʔ, zuqʷ’tuʔ ‘a few days went by, and then another one got sick; the same thing happened, he died.’ See also mat-q (ʔvmat (2)) for an additional example. || Cf. yaʔ(ʔ)qʷ, zu(ʔ)qʷ, and possibly ʔzaʔxʷ, za(ʔ)xʷ.
— zuqʷ-s (A) ‘to kill an animal (e.g., a game animal, by shooting it), tr;’
  (B) ‘to beat s.o. up, tr.:’ zuqʷ-s-twál-wit ‘they are fighting.’
— zuqʷ-an-cút ‘to kill oneself.’
— zúqʷ-alman ‘to be dying, almost dead.’
— zuqʷ-sút ‘to die:’ zuqʷ-sút ti.číkan-sə ‘his chicken died.’
— zúqʷ-nu̥xʷ ‘to kill game, intr.:’ pápto Jáuʔ? waʔ? ʔíʔ>waʔ? ʰəs.ʔíʔəmʷ
he would always come along when his friends went hunting, but he would never see anything, and he never killed any game; "u, q?әn:q?әn-t ta sqáyx? a," cún-әm k"u? әә ki nük? a ?úx?almix? , "zúq"-nux? ka nük?un? a, k?<k"> k ta s?i?q-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"-nux? -kâx? ha ‘did you kill anything?;’ (answer: zúq"-nux? -kan ‘I did’). See also s.zúq"-nux? (first sentence) for an additional example.

s.zúq"-nux? ‘killed game, a kill:’ zuq"-nux? -k"u? әi s.nәk"-nük"a? -s? a, kәә:kәә-әәw-n-әt-as әi s.zuq"-nux? -ih? a, n.mi?kәә-xә-n-әt-as, x"?әz k"as? әәm-n-әm ‘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"u kәәla? s.zúq"-nux? -su, x"?әz-as k"w?s?әm-n-әx? k"u s.wәt, кук"әү? әi әәytkәәn-sw? a, ta sәm?әm-sw? a мәt? әi s.cm-әbrities-sw? a ‘the first thing you kill, don’t give it to anybody else but your kinsmen, your wife and your children;’ әi?q-s-әt-as ta s.zuq"-nux? -ih? a ‘they brought home their kill.’

zuq"-xә-n-әn-cut ‘to starve for nothing (e.g., when too lazy to work):’ zuq"-xә-n-әn-cut әi ?u?x?almix? a tsa ki(?)<әә>әt-wәt ‘the people are starving because they are unwilling to work.’

zú(?)<әә>q"-әә ‘dead for sure.’

zú(?)<әә>q"-әә-s (A) ‘not having enough food;’ (B) ‘not wanting to eat.’

n.zúq"-әәn, zúq"-xәn ‘to starve.’ See mat-q (√mat (2)) for an example.

zuq"-xә-n-әn-cut ‘to starve for nothing (e.g., when too lazy to work):’ zuq"-xә-n-әn-cut әi ?u?x?almix? a tsa ki(?)<әә>әt-wәt ‘the people are starving because they are unwilling to work.’

zú(?)<әә>q"-әә ‘dead for sure.’

zuq"=әq"=uq" ‘to get exhausted by travelling through strange country, through heavy snow, etc.’

zәq"-uq"=sә, zәq" :zuq"-uq"=sә ‘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*).

— zaq*:zúq*-atk*a? ‘dead drunk.’

zəq*wát, zuq*wát (*) ‘lighter (oldfashioned type, made out of tightly wrapped sage brush, which is lit and smouldering inside).’ || PS *yaq*, *həq* ‘fire(wood)’ (K132, who also refers to Lillooet hi?q* ‘candle’ and ḥiq* ‘pop, spark’).

√zuq* : zu(?)*q* ‘to decay (mainly wood or bone)” (not used for putrid and stinking matter, for which na(?)*q is used). || Cf. zuq* and references there. PS *yaq* ‘rotten (wood)’ (K132).

— zu(?)*q*-áž ‘punk wood (turned brown and soft, used for smoking skins).’

— zu(?)*q*-álq* ‘outside of tree is rotten.’

— zu(?)*q*-áča? ‘inside of tree is rotten.’

√zaž (1) (?): s.zəx*-tan ‘joint (knee, ankle, fingers, etc.).’ || Cf. √zaž (2).

√zaž (2): zəx*-ən ‘to move, start s.t., tr.’ (probably largely synonymous with zúx*-uň): ḥák*tu? zəx*-n-ás ti.káh*-a ‘he went to move his car;’ zəx*-ən ?ə.tʔū ti.jatám* a ‘move the table that way!’

— zəx*-a:zá<ž>x-a (A) ‘to move a little bit at a time (e.g., when tired);’

(B) ‘to play checkers:’ zəx*-a:zá<ž>x-a-4káť ?i.sitx-as ‘we played checkers last night.’

√zaž* ‘withered, dead (?):’ s.zəx*-q* ‘lame (having one leg that is shorter than the other).’ || Cf. zuq* and references there.

záx*-xal, záx*-aň ‘to melt s.t., intr., tr.:’ záx*-aň-as ?i.q*wťať-a ‘he melted the fat.’ || Cf. zuq* and references there. PS *li/ať* (CS *yať*) ‘to melt, thaw, open up (of ice)’ (K56, with CS *yať* repeated as PCS *yať* on p. 157).

— za(?)*x* ‘to melt, thaw.’

— za(?)*x*-úlməx* ‘ground is thawing out.’

— zəx*-záx* ‘soft (like butter).’

zəxn* ‘to growl at s.o.; to fight with s.o., tr.:’ zəxn*-c-ás ‘he growled at me;’ zəxn*-twál ‘to fight with each other (humans or dogs).’
See √ʔə̀n for etymological information

— zéʔ-ən-s ‘to growl at s.o., tr.’ (synonymous with zéʔ-ən): zə̀h-ə̀n-s- tûm-x-ə̀s ‘he growled at me.’

√ziʃ : zi(ʔ)<zəxʔ, n.zi(ʔ)<zəxʔ ‘each one, every one:’ zi(ʔ)<zəxʔ ʔi.s.tîx-xal.a ‘everyone got one piece (plate, cup, etc.);’ zí(ʔ)<zəxʔ ʔi.ə̂x-c-a ‘did everyone get a plate?;’ n.zí(ʔ)<zəxʔ ʔi.ə̂x-saʔ ‘everybody is playing;’ n.zí(ʔ)<zəxʔ-ə̂wit ha ʔi.hûž.a sá:y-saʔ ‘will everybody be playing?;’ n.zí(ʔ)<zəxʔ ʔi.s.tîx-xal-sw.a ‘did you get a plate for everyone?;’ zí(ʔ)<zəxʔ s.ə̂p ‘every evening.’ || PIS *yə̀f ‘to gather (esp. of people); many, all’ (K200, who also includes a tentative link to zə̂p-İ̂w).)

— n.zí(ʔ)<zəxʔ-s ‘to go to everybody, deal with everybody, everything, tr.:’ n.zí(ʔ)<zəxʔ-s-tán-i-4kan ‘I dealt with (went to, gave to, spoke to) everybody;’ cíx-w-kan ʔa.k”uʔ ʔxúm.a cîtx”, n.zí(ʔ)<zəxʔ-s-tán-i-4kán ʔuʔ ʔi.yux”-almîx”-a k”ə̀n.s.xál-ə̀n k”u.s.qláw ‘I went to the hall and asked everybody for money.’

— n.zí(ʔ)<zəxʔ-ə̂lcs ‘to go to every house: n.zí(ʔ)<zəxʔ-ə̂lcs-kán, ʔuʔ ‘I went to every house.’

√zə̀p (ʔ): zə̀p-İ̂w ‘Sunday.’ || Also zap-İ̂w, and see √ziʃ for a possible etymology.

√zaɪm (ʔ): zaɪm-ə̂m>ə̂æk ‘sidehill.’ || Also recorded n.zaɪm-ə̂m>ə̂æk ‘to go along a sidehill.’

√zaɪm : See √zaɪm.

√zaɪ”wən (ʔ): zaɪ”wən-alaqs (*) ‘apron.’

√zaʔ (1) (Meaning unclear; found only in combination with -əws ‘middle:’

s.zaʔ-əws ‘to be in the middle, in between’): niṭ waʔ s.zaʔ-əws ‘that’s the one in the middle.’ || Cf. √zaʔ (2-4) through a possible shared meaning ‘proper, straight.’

— zaʔ-əws-İ̂x ‘to get between things.’

— s.zaʔ-əws-ə̂kaʔ ‘middle finger.’

— n.zaʔ-əws-ɪl-q-min ‘to straddle s.t., tr.’

√zaʔ (2) ‘right (side):’ n.zaʔ-ə̂lîw ‘right side of body.’ || Cf. √zaʔ (1) and references there.

— n.zaʔ-ə̂nîwt ‘right side of body’ (synonymous with n.zaʔ-ə̂lîw).
— 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?-xīt ‘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-áxan, zəh-áxan ‘right arm.’ || Cf. zəh-áxan (√zəh (3)).
— n.zəh-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-áxan ‘to be good with one’s arms, good at throwing and hitting.’
   || Cf. n.zəh-áxan (√zəh (2)) and ?azʔəz-áxan.
√zəh (4) ‘going straight:’ zəh-ús ‘to go against the wind.’ || Cf. √zəh (1)
   and references there.
— zəh-q-árm ‘to go down with the wind (in a boat).’ || Regular allomorph
   of zəh before a suffix starting in (or consisting of) a consonant.
√zəh (1): See n.zəh-q (√zəh (2)).
√zəh (2): See zəh-q-árm (√zəh (4)).
√zuh (1): zuh ‘warned, careful, alert’ (largely synonymous with s.túx’-um):
   zuh-4káx’ ‘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-4kán ?i.ƛák-as ‘I told him to be careful when he left;’
   zuh-ən-c-ás ũu? sána? ‘he warned me (but I did not obey him).’
— s.zuh-miň-s ‘to look after s.o., s.t., to take care of s.o., s.t., tr.:’
   s.zuh-miň-s-kax’ ti.s,k”á<k”>zaʔ-sw.a (ti.s.qláw-sw.a, ti.x”īk-tən-sw.a)
   ‘look after your baby (money, knife);’ s.zuh-miň-s-túmx-kax’
   ‘look after me, protect me!’ s.zuh-miň-s-twál-4kalap ‘look after
   each other;’ s.táx” ũu? wa? s.zuh-miň-s-túmx-as ti.n.s.k”úzʔ.a
   ‘my child is really looking after me, takes good care of me.’
   || The combination of transitivizers -miň and -s is unusual.
— s.zuh-miň-xīt ‘to take care of s.t. for s.o., tr.:’
   s.zuh-miň-x[ti]-c-kax’
   cʔa ‘you keep this for me!, look after it for me!’
√zuuh (2) ‘farewell’ (combined with -um in all recorded derivations): zuh-um-xal, zuh-um-s ‘to say farewell to s.o., pay one’s last respects to s.o., intr., tr.:’ zuh-um-s-túmx-as ‘he said farewell to me;’ nás-kan zuh-um-s ʔiʔ.náṣ.a qʷac-p ‘I am going to say farewell to the ones who are going away.’ || Cf. √zuuh (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.’


√zaw (2) ‘to know:’ zaw+a4-tmíxʷ ‘to know the land, country:’ xʷʔaq kʷən.zaw+a4+tmíxʷ ‘I don’t know the country.’ || Cf. √zawát (2).

— zaw-átməx ‘skilled, smart, knowledgeable:’ kalaʔ.tiʔ.łuʔ zaw-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.caq-c, although according to some M consultants, záw-əm and n.caq-c are not semantically different, but záw-əm is used more in F, n.caq-c in M):’ waʔʔákʷuʔ ká.tiʔ, kaʔač̕x-s-ás.a lʔʔu ʔ̕iʔfx.ʔiʔ.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 4ú<qʷ-əm.

— záw-man, záw-tan ‘dipnet, scoopnet.’

— záʔ<z>ʷ (A) ‘to dipnet, intr.;’ (B) ‘a dipnet.’

— zaʔ<z>ʷ-áyən (A) ‘small dipnet;’ (B) ‘dipnet when detached from frame.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.)

√zaw (2) ‘around (?):’ záw-lax ‘to go around.’

— záw-lax-min ‘to go around s.t., tr.’

√zāw : See zaw-p (√zaw (1)).

√zaw (1): n.záw-əm, n.záw-xal, n.záw-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.záw-əm-witₜuʔ ‘they went to pack water;’ nás.маₜ n.záw-əm ‘go and get water!’ || Cf. √zaw (1).
— zaw-áks[t]-tan, n.zaw-áks[t]-tən 'cup.'
— zaw-alk-añ ‘to scoop s.t. off (e.g., cream off milk), tr.’
— zaw-alk-tən ‘what is scooped off.’
— zaw-p ‘grease or fat floating on top of s.t. while not yet hardened (not yet kən-p).’
— zaw-p-álk id. as zaw-p.
√zaw (2) zá(?ə)w ‘to be fed up, tired (with s.t.); cranky (e.g., a baby); to get lazy or bored;’ láñ-4kan wə? zá(?ə)w ‘I am fed up, tired.’
|| Cf. √zaw (3), √zuw. PS *yaw, *yəw ‘to be fed up’ (K133).
— zá(?ə)w-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(?ə)w-mín ‘to be fed up with s.o. or s.t., tr.’ (synonymous with zaw-t-min below): kán,lu? wa? za(?ə)w-mín ti_wa? səw:sá<sə>w-w-4ən = kán,lu? wa? zaw-t-min ti_wa? səw:sá<sə>w-w-4ən ‘I am fed up with all his questions.’
— zaw-t ‘to be fed up, annoyed (e.g., with s.o. who bothers you while you are working, intr.)’
— zaw-t-min ‘to be fed up with s.o. or s.t., tr.’ (synonymous with za(?ə)w-mín above): zaw-t-min-c-as ‘he got fed up with me;’ x””tə<ka k””sək-s; niître<lu? s.c<as-c zaw-t-min-as ta_səm? a təəa_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].’
— zāw:əzw-ət ‘to be a nuisance, a bother;’ káx””lu? zāw:əzw-ət ‘you are really a nuisance;’ s.tάx””tiʔlu? zāw:əzw-ət k””uʔux””əlmix” “that guy is really a nuisance.’
√zaw (3): See zəw:zāw (√zuw).
√ziw : ka.ziwa’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.tάx””lu? zúw=əw ‘he is really slow.’ || Cf. √zaw (2). PS *yaw, *yəw ‘to be fed up’ (K133, who does not list Lillooet √zuw).
— zúw-ən ‘to make s.o. go slower, tr.’
— zəwːzáw ‘dopey, sleepy.’ || Cf. √zaw (2).
— zəwːzaw-íkwəłəx ‘to act slowly.’

√zəwát (1): zəwát, s.zəwát ‘den (e.g., bear den), lair of animal.’
√zəwát (2): zəwát-an ‘to know s.t. or s.o., tr.:’ wáʔ-4kaxʷ Áłʔu? zəwát-an ḥʔi, qʷálifə, kálaʔ qíx ‘you know what pitch is, it is really hard.’ See also mákil-úšyaʔ (under s.míkil), zuqʷ, and the next item (zəwát=ət-s) for additional examples. || Cf. √zaw (2).
— zəwát=ət-s ‘to know s.t., to have learned s.t., tr.’ (synonymous with ḥʔi, qʷálifə): zəwát=ət-s-ás  ḥʔi, qʷálifə, wáʔ Áłʔu? zəwát-ən [4,]ən.káʔ-as 4əs.wáʔ ḥʔi, qíʔə ‘that one has learned how to hunt, he knows where the deer are;’ zəwát=ət-s-kan  ḥʔi, máqə-xál ‘I have learned how to write.’
— n.zəwát-áws ‘to be a good rider, a good boatsman.’
√zəwáň : ka.zəwá(wə)ńə ‘soon, after a while.’ || Cf. √zəwáň.
√zəwáň (?): n.zəwáň-c-aʔm, zəwáň-c-aʔm (A) ‘to ask for credit;’ (B) ‘what one owes, credit’ (with the nominalizer s· dropped): náʔ-s-kan  ḥʔy-ən ḥʔi, n.zəwáň-c-aʔmə ‘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. √zəwáň 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 *yaw ‘spirit power (to cure, predict, etc.)’ (K157, who also lists Lilooet s.zúwaʔ there).
√zəwíť ‘to make a canoe.’ || Cf. -wit ‘conveyance.’ The segment z might be a collapsed form of ḥʔucaz, as in záỳťčaʔ (see there).
√zúwaʔ : s.zúwaʔ ‘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.:’ xʷ4ʔəs 4kʷəxáƛ̓-miń-əs 4kʷu.s.záy-tən 4á.tiʔ 4kʷəxáƛ̓-əm ‘he doesn’t like it when something like that happens;’ níťət qʷáʔm:qʷət s.záy-tən-s s.Mama ‘that is a funny thing that
happened to Mama; ní́_t̠iʔ qʷá̱mn̓qʷm̓-at s.zá̱-t̠aʔ-t̠á̱n-4ká̱t̠á̱n rú̱t̠a? s.T̠o̱m, níʔ.s̠n̓ú̱kʷʔ._a ‘that is a funny thing that happened to me and Tom, my cousin;’ húḥ-y-4kan l.cʔa s.qʷa<qʷa>ḻ-mín tiʔ-pálʔ._a s.zá̱-t̠aʔ-t̠á̱n l.cʔa ‘I am going to tell a story now about a thing that happened here.’ See s.t̠aʔm̓, t̠aʔ, and ?áʔhá̱n for additional examples.

— s.zá̱-t̠aʔ-t̠á̱n-mín ‘to do s.t. according to s.t., tr.:’ 4._iʔwaʔ-mín-c-axʷ,
   4._s.zá̱-t̠aʔ-t̠á̱n-mín-axʷ s.tá̱m_̣-as kʷ_̣s.cú̱n-cín, húḥ-y-4kan cún-ám-án-cín kʷa.pi̊̂x̠am̓ ‘if you stay with me, and if you do what I tell you to do, I will teach you how to hunt.’

zá̱y̱-č̣aʔ (⁎) ‘to cut meat.’ || Either *zaʔ-4čaʔ or consonant reduplication of *z-a:č̣aʔ (and regular change of repeated and glottalized ž to ý), with the suffix -4čaʔ (-a:čaʔ) ‘meat.’ In the latter case, the root *z might be a collapsed form of ?ú̱c̣aʔ, and related to the possible root of z̠awí̱:.

s.zú̱ʔən (⁎) ‘yearling doe.’ || Probably consonant reduplication of
   *s.zú̱ʔən, and regular change of repeated and glottalized ž to ý.

√zaʔ : See √zaq.

√z̠aʔ ‘rejection, dislike;’ z̠aʔ-ílx ‘to pout, to dislike what one has to do.’
— z̠aʔ-ílx-mín ‘to be disgusted with s.o. or s.t.. tr.:’ z̠aʔ-ílx-mín-c-as ‘he got disgusted with me.’
— z̠aʔ-áf̣-čaʔ ‘to disagree with s.o., to leave because of a disagreement’ (like saying “the heck with it, I am going away”).
— z̠aʔ-áf̣qʷ-alt-am ‘to refuse food (either a child or a grown-up, when angry).’

s.záʔt̠á̱n ‘widow, widower.’ See √x̠á̱l for an example. || Possibly contains the suffix -t̠á̱n ‘instrument, implement,’ but note CSLT *s-yaʔt̠á̱n ‘widow(er)’ (K231).

√z̠aʔúkʷ : z̠aʔúʔ<q>kʷ ‘wart.’ || PIS *yukʷʔa? ‘wart’ (K199).
— s.zaʔúʔ<q>kʷa (Variant of z̠aʔúʔ<q>kʷ.)
\(\text{?i (1): ?i ‘yes.’} \ || \text{Cf. ?i?áy.}
\)
\(\text{?i (2): ?i (Article, ‘present, known, plural;’ plural form of ti /ta_/): kálañ-
min-\text{+káx”}w, \_u? \ ?i_uxw”almíx”w, a ‘you listen to the people!’} \ || \text{After
proclitic conjunctions (?e, , +al, _ , kan, ), ?i_ has the variant ki:_
\_áq, k”w? \ áti?, \_acx-\text{-n-ám, k”w}u? \ ?e_?uxw”almíx”w, a ‘well, he got
across, over that way, and he was seen by the people.’}
\(\text{?i (3): ?i_ ‘when:’ ?i_sístt-as ‘last night’ (literally, ‘when it was night’);
\_nátx”w-as ‘yesterday;’ \_xín-as ‘a long time ago;’ \_á.\_íq-as ‘that is when he came;’ \_íñ\-ma4\_ti? \ s.q”w”q”>í-\text{-en-c-ás na_n.s.kíx-
az?\_a \_wan, wá? \ s.k”w”<k”w>mit ‘that is what my mother told me
when I was a child.’} \ || \text{In contrast to \_i, the conjunction ?i_ refers
exclusively to past events.}
\(\text{?ápa (Expression of praise, difficult to translate): ?ácex-\text{-en-cu} ?ápa ‘here is
looking at you, kid!’ (approximate translation); kála? \ ?ápa ‘way to go,
buddy!’ (said to s.o. who is in the lead in a race).} \ || \text{Cf. ?ápa?, although
?ápa is used for both men and women, unlike ?ápa?. According to
Bill Edwards, the only consultant from whom this word was recorded,
it can also be used to praise cats or dogs.}
\(\text{?ápsa? F ‘to sneeze.’}
\(\text{?ápsa? (also recorded \text{~ápsa, ?ápsa, ?ápsa}) (* ‘water lizard’
(probably ‘salamander’).} \ || \text{CSLT *?apən/\text{-xn ‘lizard, salamander’
(K223).}
\(\text{?i<\text{pik”w: ?i<\text{pik”w ‘duckling, any young waterfowl.’} || Sechelt ?ipík”w
‘sawbill duck’ (possibly ‘any small duck’), Timmers 1977:11.}
\(\text{– ?i<\text{pik”w–áž (Plant name, given as ‘young bulrush’ in English, but
probably referring to the same group of plants as mú(?)x”wān).}
\(\text{?ápa? (Respectful and affectionate form of address to a man, comparable
to ‘guy, fellow, mate, buddy,’ but often untranslatable; masculine
counterpart of kí<ka>)}: \text{s.kan:kín-sturm”x, ŋu?, ?ápa? ‘take it easy

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— s.?ápa? ‘boy, young man’ (term of endearment, used as argument in sentences, rather than as form of address): xʷ?it wi.s.?ápa? ‘lots of boys’ (line from a dancing song, referring to boys taking part in a communal dance).

?áp-án ‘to wipe s.t., tr.’ || PS *?áp ‘to wipe’ (K18).

— n.?áp-lãqs-ãm ‘to wipe one’s nose.’

— n.?áp-lãqs-án ‘to wipe s.o. else’s nose, tr.’

— n.?áp-q-ãm ‘to wipe one’s behind.’

— n.?áp-q-án ‘to wipe s.o. else’s behind, tr.’

— n.?áp-im-tan ‘dishtowel.’ || Either a haplological form, or a misrecording, of expected *n.?áp-iməm-tan.

— ?áp-lap-tan ‘floor mop.’

— ?áp-us-tan ‘face-cloth; towel for one’s face.’

√?am ‘to feed;’ ?ám-lax ‘to get food from a roothouse or garden.’

nás.kʷu? ?ám-lax ?á.kʷu? cípun-s_a ‘she went to her roothouse to get some food.’ || PS *?u/am, m- ‘to feed, food; to provide, deliver’ (K16, for which see also ?ům-ən).

— ?ám-c-án ‘to feed s.o., tr.:’ ?ám-c-án-4kan ti.n.ć+s.qáx?_a ‘I fed my horse.’

— ?ám-c+s.qáxa? ‘to feed an animal.’

?áma ‘good, nice, fine, beautiful:’ ?áma, ?áma tsalapa_wá? ká.kʷu? ʕal-ílx ‘it is really good that you guys are working so hard;’ ʔáčx-ən

4kʷúns_a, ?áma ta.ns.kʷx-úś_a, may-s-an-cút-kan ‘look now, and see how beautiful my face is, I have made myself up;’ zəwat=ət-s-ás tiʔ kʷə.píxəm, wáʔ ḥuʔ zəwát-n-as [4ʔ.ən.káʔ-as 4əs_wáʔ ʔiʔ ciʔ_a; 4ʔámh-as kʷs.qʷx-ált-s-álap, s.xák ʔum-ən-tumu4-ás kʷt ‘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 ?ay+ kʷu_s.kʷúl-su ‘you make it better this time!;’ cʔás-wit_kʷu? ?ay+ lá.tiʔ ʔiʔ u.ʔuxʷalmíxʷʔ_a: u, ʔiʔ.s.čá<č>qʷəaż_a

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so the people went
over there; oh, the
fish that were
hung out!; the old one and
the boy sure had it
good there;' do you
feel better now?; are you
satisfied now?' See also
(✓) for additional examples.

— ?áma-xal 'to be
good for s.t., to
do s.t. well, intr.:' x"áy, ū? s.tarñ
l_k"asu_?áma-xal 'you are
good for nothing.'

— ?ámh-an (*) 'to make
s.t. better, tr.:' ?amh-án-i ?i_s.ptinus-əm-láp_a 'lift
up your spirits, you people!'

— ?áma-s (A) 'to help s.o.
out, to be good for s.o., tr.:' ní4_tí? wa?
?ama-s-túmx-as 'that is the one who
is helping me out;' húž,k"u?
?ama-s-túmu4-as ti_x"wá4,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"əz ká.tí?
k"answa_?ama-s-túmin 'I don’t like
you (to come along);' húy-
+kax"_ha ?áma-s 'are you
going to like it?'

— ?áma-min 'to like s.o.,
to be friendly to s.o., tr.'

— ?áma-xit 'to like
what s.o. does, what
happens or belongs to s.o., tr.:'
s.täx"-kán, ū? ?ama-xî[t]-cin ti_húž,a s.zäy-tän-su 'I really
like what you are
good for.'

— ?amh-ám 'good, better, improved:' ka_?i_?amh-ám-as, ū? zarñ,
[+s]s.?ix"-ás, ka 4lái.tí?, wá?+kan, ka lú<λ>m, x"az zarñ 'if it
would have been someone better, or someone else than that one, I
would have been jealous, but now I am not.'

— ?amh-á<ha>m 'to grow up, to
grow bigger:' plan wa? ?amh-á<ha>m 'he
has grown bigger;' wa? xín, ka wi? ?a.tú? ?ə˨, āiq ?ay4 ?i_s.cm-ált-
s.a [...] wá? ?ay4 ka.?amh-á<h>rn_a ʔiž, ka.la:id<İ>tań,wit,a
'some time passed by before her children arrived (were born) [...]';
well, they grew up, and they got a bit older.'

— ?ama-wílx 'to get better, to recover (e.g., from a sickness):' ?ama-wílx
ti_[n].ləp-xál-tń,a 'my garden is getting better.'

— ä<ʔ>ma 'good, cute, funny.'

— ?amh-átməx 'to do everything well, to be a perfectionist.'
— ṭámih-us ‘handsome (in face).’

— ṭámih-áq’emn ‘handsome (in over-all appearance).’

— ṭámih-áča? (A) ‘goodnatured;’ (B) ‘good meat.’

— ṭámih-áliws ‘to feel good:’ xʷʔaz kʷʔanswaʔ. ṭámih-áliws ‘I don’t feel good.’

— ṭámih-áč-mín ‘to say s.t. well (better than s.o. else):’ ṭámih-áč-mín-as 4al_s.ʔánc ti sámʔ.a ‘the white man is saying it better than I.’

— ṭámih-ákʔ, ṭámih-ákʔmin ‘to know how to do s.t., to do a good job on s.t., to make s.t. better, intr., tr.:’ ṭámih-ákʔ-ýnín-4kaxʷ ‘make it better!’

— ṭámih-ált-ám, ṭámih-ált-ám-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.:’ ṭámih-ált-ám-4káxʷ. ha ‘do you like him (or her) as a partner for your child?;’ ṭámih-ált-ám-xit-an ti n.s.kʷúzʔ.a ‘I like that person my child is going to marry, I will throw myself into the fire;’ niʔ tiʔ waʔ s.ʔámih-ált-ám-xit-an ti n.s.kʷúzʔ.a ‘I like that person as a match for my child;’ niʔ s. Mary ‘I gave Joe some money;’ niʔ s. John ‘it is Mary whom I like as a match for John.’

— ṭámih-ínak ‘good gun, good rifle:’ niʔ cʔa n. ṭámih-ínak ‘this is my good gun.’

— ṭámih-ál-ícʔa? ‘good clothes:’ niʔ ʔizá n. ṭámih-ál-ícʔa? ‘these are my good clothes.’

— ṭámih-áwʔ ‘good car, boat, canoe, wagon:’ niʔ cʔa n. ṭámih-áwʔ ‘this is my good car (boat, canoe, wagon).’

— ṭámih-án ‘to rake s.t. with one’s hands, intr.’

— ṭámih-án ‘to give s.t. to s.o. (as a gift, not just handing it over), tr.:’ ṭúm-án-4kán kʷʔ s. Joe ?iʔ s. qlówʔa ‘I gave Joe some money;’ ṭúm-án-twáʔ-4káʔ kiʔ s. qlówʔa ‘we gave each other money;’ xʷʔaz kʷʔ asuʔ ptínus-min kʷʔ uʔ s. ʔítʔen, wáʔ-4kán kʷʔ ʔúm-án-cín kʷʔ uʔ s. ʔítʔen ‘don’t you worry about food, I will be giving you food.’ || See also s.xʷʔakʷ xʔ (second sentence) and ṭámih (third sentence) for additional examples. The use of the transitivizer -án 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).

— ʔúmn-xal ‘to give things, intr.:’ níṭ̌ tiʔ waʔ ʔúmn-xal ‘that is the one who gives things.’
— ʔúʔ>্m-ən ‘to give s.t. small to s.o., tr.’
— ʔúmn-n-áỳ4 ‘to share one’s kill, to give out gifts, to donate to a feast, intr.:’ ti waʔʔ úmn-n-áỳ4 ‘Indian Agent.’ || The occurrence of a lexical suffix (-áỳ4) after a transitivizer (-n) is unusual.

ʔimac ‘grandchild.’ || Used less frequently than the reduplicated form ʔiʔ>mac listed below. PS *ʔimac ‘grandchild’ (K17).

— ʔiʔ>mac ‘(little) grandchild:’ waʔ l.cʔá-wna ti k”á<kl”>ʔ. a, papt waʔ ʔálk”-i4 [...], pápt Ḣuʔ waʔ ʕ”uʔt, níʔ Ḣuʔ ʔay4 s.zálk”-n-as ti ʔiʔ>mac-s. a, n.₄arm-án-as l ti ʃap-alín a, níʔ s.láw-án-as l ti[s.]láw-alk a; ʕ”uʔt ʔay4 ti ʔiʔ>mac-s. a, níʔ Ḣuʔ s.ʕ”uʔt-s Ḳit s.ʔíʔ-ičaʔ for an additional example.

ʔárNSTAXʷ (A) ‘to be left in s.o.’s care:’ s.wat k”u hužʔárNSTAXʷ ‘who is going to stay (and be left to be cared for)?’; ʔárNSTAXʷ ʔi waʔʔ 4wál ‘those who are orphaned are left in other people’s care;’ (B) ‘to look after children, intr.:’ s.wat k”u hužʔárNSTAXʷ ‘who will look after the children?’ (Cf. the identical example sentence under (A).)

— ʔárNSTAXʷ-áỳ4 ‘to leave one’s children with others:’ níṭ̌ tiʔ waʔ ʔárNSTAXʷ-áỳ4 ‘that’s the one who leaves her children with others;’ papt tiʔ Ḣuʔ waʔ ʔárNSTAXʷ-áỳ4 ‘she is always leaving her children with others.’

√ʔimn : ʔəm:ʔimn-əm ‘to make animal noise (chirp, moo, neigh, etc.):’ plán k”uʔ ʔay4 waʔ ṣáp-alman, waʔ ʔəm:ʔimn-əm ti s.kalú<kl”>ʔ. a ‘it was already getting dark, the owl was hooting.’

ʔúmk ‘to go upstream (by boat or canoe).’ || CSLT *ʔumik ‘(to go)’
— ʔú<>/ʔumik ‘fish go upstream.’
— ʔúmik-s ‘to bring s.t. or s.o. upstream in a boat or canoe, tr.’
— ʔúmik-ʔam, n.ʔúmik-ʔam ‘to go upstream by land or water:’ n.ʔúmik-ʔam, tuʔ ‘he went upstream;’ waʔ? á.kʷuʔ kátiʔ, kaʔáčx-s-ás, a l.t?u ʔiʔiʔ, a ʔiʔwaʔ, záw-ʔam, wáʔ-wit máńx-ʔam; níʔ, Áʔuʔ [...] s.wəʔáw-n-ʔaʔ ʔiʔn.ksáytkaʔ-s, a, cún-as: “n.4ap-qʷ-án-i, húy-4kan nas súƛ-xal;” níʔ s.qʷáč-s n.ʔúmik-ʔam látíʔ t.tí.n.sał-áʔtqʷʔ. a ‘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 ʔúmik-ʔam is unusual, see Van Eijk 1997:16.
— ʔúmik-ʔam-s ‘to take s.o. or s.t. upstream by land or water.’
√ʔitúʔ : ʔíʔ>tuʔ (*') ‘there (none of your business where):’ ʔa,kʷʔú ʔíʔ>tuʔ,a ‘it’s over that way (but I’m not going to tell you where exactly);’ lá.kʷuʔ 4.čítxʷ-m-at ʔíʔ>tuʔ,a ‘we camped over there somewhere (none of your business where exactly).’ || Most speakers reject this form in favour of ʔíʔ>luqʷ.
√ʔac (combined with the prefix n- in most derivations) ‘(convex or concave) surface:’ n.ʔac-q ‘bottom:’ n.ʔáq-sa tiʔ,šácm, a ‘(on) the bottom of a box.’ || CSLT *ʔac ‘surface’ (K221). Cf. also √ʔal (1).
— s.ʔá<>/c-əq ‘bottom of a tree:’ s.ʔá<>/c-əq-s, a ti.s.yáp, a ‘(at) the bottom of a tree.’
— s.ʔac-áp-ɬa-xəʔ ‘heel.’
— n.ʔac-ánk-ʔásk ‘palm of hand.’
— n.ʔac-ánk-xəʔ ‘sole of foot.’ || Cf. next item.
— n.ʔáq-ánk-xəʔ ‘instep.’ || Cf. preceding item. The alternation in stress between these items is unusual, and one may be a misrecording.
— n.ʔáq-la-qiʔ ‘crown of head.’
— n.ʔáq-kiʔ-us ‘forehead.’ || Rejected by some speakers.
— ?ac-áp-qan ‘back of head.’
— n.?ác-aţan ‘armpit.’

\(\sqrt{uc}\) (1) ‘excluded, out of consideration, discarded, discardable:’ ?uc ‘to be not the case, to be not so-and-so:’ ?úc-ti? ḳ NVIC-as na.่น.ḳiṇw.α ‘that is not my beloved;’ plán.ух? ?uc ḳw.asu,ʔuxʷalmixʷ ‘you are really homely’ (literally: ‘you are not human anymore’);

?uc-a.xʷi4-ti? ḳʷas.ʔúwaʔ-s ‘that is not his;’ ?uc-a.xʷi4-ti? ḳʷas.ʔi4 ni.ʔúcúwʔ-a ‘that is not mine.’ || Cf. \(\sqrt{us}\) (1).

— s.?úc-mən ‘anything thrown away.’
— ?úc-mən-am, ?úc-əmən-am ‘to waste things, intr.:’ xʷáz ḳʷasu,ʔúc-mən-am ‘don’t you waste anything!;’ s.ʔάxʷ.ʔух? wa? ?úc-əmən-am tiʔ.ʔu.s.ʔáqcaʔ ‘that is a really wasteful woman.’
— ?uc-á4-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.xʷi4 wa? ?uc-á4-p ?i.ʔs.ʔúqwaʔ-a ‘the fish are no longer fit to eat;’ lán-ʔkaxʷ.ʔух? ?ay4 ?uc-á4-p ‘you don’t look like yourself anymore (you really hit the bottom of the barrel).’
— ?úc〈?〉c-a4 ‘good for nothing, not able to do anything.’

\(\sqrt{uc}\) (2) (?): ?úc-us ‘bow of boat.’

?ácaqʷ ‘anything baked as a whole (apples, potatoes, etc.).’ || PS

*?acaʔʷ ‘to roast, bake’ (K15)
— ?acaqʷ-áwš-xən ‘bread baked on an open fire (not in a pan).’ || For the use of -áwš-xən ‘knee’ in a term for bread, see məkil-áwš-xən.

\(\sqrt{ucz}\) : s.?úcəz ‘good, straight.’
— s.?úcəz-s ‘to fix s.t. straight, tr.:’ s.?úcəz-s-ʔkaxʷ ‘fix it straight!’
— ?úcz-an ‘to straighten s.t., tr.:’ ʔnás-ʔkaxʷ ?úcz-an ‘you go and straighten it!’
— ?ucz-ʔmaʔ ‘Transformer (culture hero).’
— ?úcaʔ-k-əm ‘to fix one’s roots for a basket, intr.’
— ?úcaʔ-q-əm ‘to steer a canoe, intr.’
— n.?úcz-ʔaq-ʔən ‘rudder.’
— ?ucz-ʔ̕y̕lup, cz-ʔ̕y̕lup ‘to fix a bed, intr.’
— ?ucz-ʔ̕y̕lup-ʔən, cz-ʔ̕y̕lup-ʔən ‘to fix a bed for s.o., intr.:’ cz-ʔ̕y̕lup-ʔən-c-as

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‘he fixed a bed for me;’ húý-4kan cz-áylup-ən-cin ‘I’ll fix a bed for you.’

— ?úcz-us, ?úcz-us-ən ‘to poke a fire, intr., tr.’
— n.úcz-út-ə?alt-əm ‘to clear one’s throat.’
√?ać ‘not good (?)’: ?ać-ู่<؟؟>Í ‘good for nothing.’

?úč-xal, ṭúč-ən ‘to dye s.t., intr., tr.’
— ṭúč-əć ‘to get really dyed.’
— ṭúč-ən ‘dye.’
— ṭúč-əx ‘to run (colours).’
— ṭúč-qw-əm ‘to dye one’s hair.’

ʔúćqa? ‘to go outside:’ ʔúćqaʔ-4kaʔ, cixʷ-kaʔ ?á.kʷuʔ ?ářćqʔ.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. ʔáľćqa?.

— ʔúćqaʔ-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.’

— ʔúćqaʔ-s ‘to put, let or throw s.t. or s.o. out, tr.:’ ʔúćqaʔ-s ti.s.qáxʔaʔ-sw.a ‘let your dog out!’; húý-4kaʔ.ƛuʔ mútaʔ qaʔ, lan.ƛa mútaʔ ka.ʔq-əńkʔa kʷ.ʔs.Thomas; ka.ʔq-əńk-kánʔa mútaʔ, níʔ.ƛuʔ s.lá.ʔiʔ- s.ƛuʔ mútaʔ, níʔ s.ʔúćqaʔ-s-túmul-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.ʔúćqaʔ? 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.ʔúćqaʔ-núxʷ ‘to make it through the winter, to make it through to spring:’ n.ʔúćqaʔ-núxʷ ʔiʔuxʷ álmiʔxʷ a ‘the people made it through to spring.’

— ʔúćqʔ-áliws ‘to sweat.’
— ʔuʔ<ʔ>ćqaʔ ‘to urinate (women)’ (literally, “to go outside for a little while”). || The term for men or animals urinating is kǔšaʔ.

— ʔuʔ<ʔ>ćqʔ-əʕxʷ ‘women’s washroom.’
— ʔuʔ<ʔ>ćqʔ-əlnup ‘to wet one’s bed (women).’
?ačx ‘to be seen.’ || PIS *?ačx, *čačx ‘to look at’ (K158).

— ?ačx-əm ‘to see, to be able to see, have vision, intr.:’ wáʔ-4-kan xit šáx-min kʷanswa_ka.?ačx-m.a 4as_sítst, xil-əm s.núwa ‘I also want to be able to see at night, just like you’ (Coyote talking to Owl); wáʔ.kʷu? l.c?a ti.n.kyáp.a; waʔ šáx-min-əs kʷas_ka.?ačx-m.a 4as_sítst ‘there was this coyote; he wanted to be able to see at night.’ See also the next item for an additional example.

— s.?ačx-əm ‘to watch, to look out for s.t., intr.:’ xíq-wit ?ayʔ ?i.waʔ, q”l-áw-əm; plan xʔ?az ti_s.kʷákʷ>zaʔ-s.a, níʔ.ʔuʔ s.xʷəm-ən-cút- s ?účqaʔ, ?ačx-əm ?á.taʔ l_ti.núkʷ_a sáʔs>qʷəʔ-s waʔ. sʔačx-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 one of her younger sisters who had been looking out for her;’ waʔ. sʔačx-əm ‘he was watching when things were happening [and now he is called up as a witness].’

— ?ačx-an ‘to s.t., s.o., tr.:’ xák.kʷuʔ kátiʔ, níʔ sʔačx-n-as ta_qʷəx:qʷíx-qʷ_a míxəʔ waʔ. s.mícaʔq kátiʔ n.kl-ús-c_a ‘he was going along, and then he saw a black bear sitting in front of him;’ txʷ-ús-əm kátiʔ ta_s.qáyxʷ.a; xʔ?az kʷ_sʔačx-n-as kátiʔ kʷu_s.tárn, kʷu_s.ʔi4ən ‘the man looked around; he did not see any food at all.’ See also ?áma (second sentence) and the next item for additional examples.

— ?ačx-xit ‘to see s.t. for s.o., to see see s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:’ xák.kʷuʔ kátiʔ ta_n.kyáp.a, ?ačx-n-əs kʷuʔ ta_ćúqʷumʔ_a waʔ kátiʔ; “wáʔ-4kaxʷ kán-əm?,” cún-əs_kʷuʔ ta_ćúqʷumʔ_a; “u, wáʔ-4-κan pišəm;” ?ačx-xit-əs kʷuʔ ta_táxʷ?ac-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.’

— kaʔačx-s_a ‘to catch sight of s.t. or s.o., tr.’ || See ?umík-əm for an example.

— sʔačx-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.:’ sʔačx-s-kaxʷ kʷasuʔxán ‘be careful that you don’t get hurt;’ waʔ ʔílal
the child was crying, so she took it [the child] and she watched over the child.'

—the child was crying, so she took it [the child] and she watched over the child.'

'to look after oneself:'

to look after oneself!

to wait for s.t., to look forward to or to expect s.t., intr.'

to keep an eye on s.o. who is doing s.t., intr.'

‘appearance.’

‘to see a fire somewhere, intr.’

‘to inspect a net or trap, to see if one has caught anything, intr.’

to stare at s.o., to look s.o. in the face, intr., tr.'

to look at oneself.'

‘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.’

(Exclamation, used when being teased, somewhat comparable to English “Go on!,” or “Buzz off!”) Cf. ʔístaʔ.

(1): ʔus (Semantically empty expression sung by Coyote, usually in sequences of three: ʔus ʔus ʔus.)

(2): ʔus ‘to be thrown out.’ || Cf. ʔústak below for etymological information.

’s.t. thrown out, thrown away.’ wáʔ?iž s.ʔus ‘those are thrown away.’

‘to throw s.t. or s.o. out or away, intr., tr.:’ ʔús-c-kan ‘I threw it away,’ ʔús-c-ma4-ʔi7 ‘throw that away!;’ ti waʔ?ús[-c]-tun ‘the one that got left behind;’ ni4-ʔi7 waʔ?ús-xal ‘that’s the one who broke up his (her) family, left wife (husband) or child,’ ʔús[-c]-twáí-wi7 ‘they parted ways;’ xʷʔaz kʷs.zəwət-n-ʔi7-ʔísəs.kʷwát-as ʔiž kʷuʔús[-c]-tali, ka₂₄.sámʔíʔ-as, ka₂₄.s.wát-as ‘they did not know who had thrown these things out, whether it was a white person or whoever.’

ʔús-tak ‘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 ʔwuʔs ‘to sink’ and ʔiswa4 ‘loon.’
— ʔúʔ<s-tak ‘to catch fish with a rod, intr.’
— s.ʔúʔ<s-tak ‘catch, fish caught with a rod:’ kʷʔokʷən kʷu.s.ʔúʔ<s-tak-su ‘how many did you catch?’
— ?us-an-cút ‘to throw oneself out, to let oneself go to waste, to give up on everything.’
— n.ʔús-il’təm (* ‘sundog, ring around the sun.’)
√ʔúsp : ?as:ʔúsp, ?as:ʔúsap-ən (*) ‘to repair s.t., intr., tr.:’ ?as:ʔúsap-ən-4kan ti_kāh.a ‘I repaired the car.’
sʔástim ‘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.kálpaʔ, nqw’íctən.
sʔístkən ‘underground home (winter dwelling), kwickwillee house or kekule house:’ waʔ lá:tiʔ, níʔ_ʔuʔ s.kʷúl-əm-s ta.sʔístkən a, ta_kʷikʷə>s_ə_ʔuʔ sʔístkən 1_kʷəs_ʔuʔ,wáʔ s.níʔ ‘she stayed there and she made an underground house, a little underground house where she was going to be by herself.’ See also súxʷast and záqil for additional examples. For a description of a Salish underground house see Teit 1900[1975]:192-195. || PIS *sʔístk(ʷ) ‘winter, cold wind’ (K159), itself related to PS *sutik ‘winter, cold wind’ (K100)
— sʔas:ʔístkən ‘underground houses.’ || Recorded from Martina LaRochelle only, in ‘The Girl and the Owl,’ see zəƛɁq̓ for an example.
ʔístəʔ (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.
ʔasxʷ ‘seal (animal).’ || PCS *ʔasxʷ ‘seal’ (K136).
ʔísaw-xal, ʔísaw-ən ‘to chew s.t. (food), intr., tr.’ || Cf. qí<q>č-əm.
ʔiswa4 ‘(Common) Loon,’ Gavia immer. A common breeder on lakes throughout the territory. || PIS *ʔiswa4 ‘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.ʔʷu(?)/ʔ ‘to sink’ (K20), is quite possible.


— ?úsʔ-aʔ F ‘huckleberry bush.’
— ʔas:ʔú<ʔ>ʔ-aʔ (Cover term for both ‘Birch-leaved Spiraea,’ ‘Flat-topped Spiraea,’ Spiraea betulifolia, and ‘Pyramid Spiraea,’ Spiraea pyramidata.)
— ʔú<ʔ>saʔ ‘egg.’
— ʔa:ʔú<ʔ>ʔaʔ ‘eggs, egg’ (the unproductive reduplicative augment losing its pluralizing function in the latter meaning).
— n.ʔú<ʔ>ʔaʔ-ʔan ‘nest.’

ʔanamúʔ (See n.ʔumq’).

s-ʔanc, ʔanc, s.ʔánc_a (the latter with the reinforcing particle _a) ‘I, me:’
s.ʔánc_a_ʔaʔ ‘well, it was me (who did it);’ l.t_u.k4 s.ʔáq’út_a,
lá.taʔ_k4 ḣəx’áʔúʔt, l.cʔa.k4 s.ʔánc_a ‘over on that side, that is where you will sleep, and I (will sleep) here;’ s.kəŋkíʔ-s-tūn̓xƛ̓uʔ,
ʔápaʔ, s.ʔanc ‘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.ʔanc-ás kʷuʔ,íʔas ‘let me be the one to go;’ cúk’ƛ̓uʔ s.ʔánc tiʔčíxʔa ḣá.k’uʔ ‘I am the only one who went there;’ s.ʔánc_a tiʔq’us-x̣l̓t-təl̓íʔa ‘I am the one who shot him.’

ʔananáh (Exclamation to express pain or discomfort; “Ouch!”) See wayt for an example.

s.ʔanq ‘Indian Consumption Plant, Barestem Lomatium’ (“Wild Celery,” “Indian Celery”), Lomatium nudicaule.

ʔunq’ : ʔún<ʔaʔq’ ‘to be in labour (when giving birth).’

ʔínw-at ‘to say what? (intr.):’ kax’ ʔínw-at ‘what are you saying?:’ plán-

— ?ínw-an ‘to say what to s.o.? (tr.):’ ?ínw-an-ít-as ti.k'úk’pý’a ‘what did they say to the chief?’

?ánwas ‘two (objects):’ xwʔas k'as.pálaʔ, ?ánwas k’w.s.łak-s, k’ín-as.ka,
xwʔít.ka k’w.s.łak-s ‘it wasn’t just once or twice that she went by, but a number of times, a lot of times.’ || Cf. -ánwas ‘heart, inside, mind,’ with a shared meaning (split) in two.’ PS *was ‘both of a pair, mutual; two’ (K115), CSLT *nwas ‘two’ (K220).

— n.?ánwas ‘two people.’

— ?áʔə>ńwas ‘two animals:’ waʔ kám-əm ?i.míxə₄-a, ti.s.qac-azʔ-ih.a mútaʔ ti.s.kix-azʔ-ih.a, níʕ sas’húz; ñwal-n-ít-as ?i.s.cm-ált-ih.a l.ti.?áʔc-qən-s-a ti.s.yáp-a; wáʔ.k’uʔ ká.tíʔ ti.s.ƛa4álam-a, pún-as ?i.s.k’əm:k’úk’>rít-a […] , níʕ.ƛuʔ s.lan-s k’an-as, n.ʔám-án-as.k’uʔ ?ə.ti.n.cq-ús-tn-a ?i.?áʔə>ńwasə s.k’əm:k’úk’>rít, k’úk’-uň-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 Ḧak (1) for an example. || Some speakers also use ?áʔə>ńwas, rather than ?ánwas, in combination with mit, see there.

— ?ánwas-árm ‘two rows.’

— n.?ánwas-us (A) ‘double:’ waʔ n.?ánwas-us ?i.n.cás-píčʔ₄-a ‘I got two sweaters on;’ (B) ‘Confirmation (Catholic rite).’

— n.?ánwas-us-c ‘to double s.t., tr.:’ n.?ánwas-ús-c-kan ?i.n.cás-píčʔ₄-a ‘I doubled my sweaters (put two sweaters on).’

— n.?ánwas-ús-taʔ ‘double lining, insulation:’ p4uí狐 ti.n.?ánwas-ús-taʔ-sʔa ti.n.kapúʔ-a ‘my coat has a thick lining.’

— ?ánwas-úl-wiʔ ‘two containers, conveyances (bottles, canoes, etc.).’ || See s.xw’ák’w’ak’ for an example.

— ?ánwas-qíň id. as ?ánwas-ák’ʔaʔ (next item).

— ?ánwas-á<s>qáʔ ‘two year old buck, two point buck.’
— ?ánw-ás-ásqat ‘Tuesday.’
— ?ánw-[as]-asánux‘two years old:’ plán, Ĺu? ?ay4 wa? tákəm wa?
    tiʔ.s.kʔčúkʷ>ńiʔ.a, ká-?aŋw-[as]-asánux-ás_qi? ‘all the people in
    the underground had died already; there was only a child left, it must
    have been two years old.’
— ?iʔiʔ-ánwas ‘(to do s.t.) two at a time.’
— ?iʔiʔ-ánwas-c ‘to take two at a time, tr.’
?iƛ-əm ‘to sing.’ || Cf. √ʔuƛ, √ʔuʔ (3).
— s.ʔiƛ-əm ‘song.’
— ?iƛ-xit, ʔiƛ-əm-xit ‘to sing a song for s.o., tr.’
— ʔiƛ-x-c-aʔʔ ‘to scream (in fright).’
— s.ʔiʔʔiʔ, ʔiʔʔiƛ ‘to sing little songs, lullabies.’
— ?iʔʔiʔ-ʔaʔčaʔ ‘to hum.’
√ʔuƛ ‘to sing:’ ?uʔʔuƛ-áʔ4 ‘to sing a lullaby.’ || Also recorded s.ʔúʔʔuƛ,
    but this form is rejected by most consultants. Cf. ʔiƛ-əm, √ʔuʔ
    (3).
ʔiƛqəp ‘to gather firewood (big pieces of wood):’ nás-kaxʷ ʔiƛqəp ‘go and
    get firewood!’ || See also psáx-əm and comments there. PCS
    *ʔiʔtq/kəp ‘to gather firewood’ (K137, who also lays a link to PS
    *qəʔ ‘firewood,’ K89).
ʔəʔ ‘before:’ xín, Ĺuʔ? ?əʔʔƛíq ‘it took a long time before he came;’
    ᵃʔp.k4 ᵃʔʔƛíq-kan ‘it will be evening before I come;’ cúkʷ-al-c-
    káxʷ _ha ᵃʔʔƛík-kaxʷ ‘did you eat before you went?’
√ʔiʔmən : See ʔiʔm-əm-ən-cúʔ (under ʔiʔən).
ʔiʔən F ‘to eat, intr.:’ lá:tiʔ pút, Ĺuʔ? huž ʔiʔən ?i:waʔ, kʷzús-əm, tiʔx-əx-wit
    plan l_titiple_a kʷ_s.húʔ-i ʔiʔən ‘the workers were just about to
    eat, they were already sitting down at the table to eat;’ xʷʔak-əʔ-
    cíʔkən.k4 4.číʔxʷ-as kʷ_s.húʔ-ʔkəʔ ʔiʔən ‘I will wake you up
    when it is time for us to eat.’ || PS *ʔiʔ(t)n ‘to eat’ (K16). See
    also qaʔ? (√ʔqaʔ? (1)).
— s.ʔiʔən F ‘food:’ xʷʔuy, kʷʔú-əm_maʔ kʷ_uʔ_s.ʔiʔən, kʷ_uʷʔiʔ ‘come on,
    make some food, lots of it!;’ cúkʷ_μaʔ [kʷ].sʔiləl-lap; 4.ƛíq-as
    ta.s.qac-zaʔ-láp.a, xʷʔit.k4 kʷ_uʔ_s.ʔiʔən-lap ‘stop crying, all of
you!; when your father comes, you will have lots of food;' s.tar-n-as mâ4.k4 k"w u.s.ti4-an-4ka4 ‘I wonder what we will have for food.’ See also ?úrm-an and ?áčx-an for examples.

— n.7i<k>4an-tan ‘crop (of birds).’
— ?i4n-amn-an-cút ‘to provide one’s own food (when working).’ || Also ?i4n-man-an-cút, a syncopated form.

?u4xʷ ‘to enter, go in:’ nəqʷ-álc.kʷu?, xʷʔaz ká.ti? kʷa.s.ká<k>xəm nukʷ4 lá.ti? kʷas.?ú4xʷ ‘it was warm inside, there was not even a breeze coming in;' ?úcqa?-4ka4, cíxʷ-ka4 ?á,kʷu? ?álcq?, a, ní4.áu? s.wá?-4ka4 s.tá4-ləx, xʷʔáy.áu? ká.ti? kʷ.s.ka.[n.]qs-an-ká4.-a, ní4.áu? s.?u4xʷ-ka4 ‘we went all the way outside; so we were just standing there, we couldn’t laugh, so we went inside.’ || PS *?u4(-(t)xʷ ‘to enter’ (K16).

— ?u4xʷ-s ‘to let s.o. go inside, to make s.o. go inside; to send s.o. to jail, tr.:’ ?ú4xʷ-s-kan ‘I let him in;’ ?u4xʷ-s-túmx-al-əm ‘I was admitted, I was sent to jail.’

— ?ú4xʷ-min ‘to enter s.t., tr.:’ lán.kʷu? ?ay4 ?u4xʷ- mín-əm ?ə.ki s.xʷú<k>xʷ>ž.a ‘the ants had already entered her.’

— s.?u4xʷ ‘area inside.’
— s.?u4xʷ-kálc ‘area inside a fence:’ s.?u4xʷ-kálc-s.a ti.s.xʷəí:xʷláťp.a ‘inside the graveyard;’ s.?u4xʷ-kálc-s.a ti.qláxan.a ‘inside the fence.’

— n.?u4xʷ ‘animal (esp., bear) is in its den.’

— n.?ú<k>4əxʷ ‘time to go into the s.?ístkən, i.e., late fall.’ || Cf. next item.
— n.?ú4xʷ-tən ‘November.’ || Cf. preceding item.

— ?u4xʷ-il-əm ‘to bring in firewood, intr.:’ ?u4xʷ-il-əm-4ka4xʷ ‘bring in the firewood!’


— n.?ú<k>4xʷ-aq-xal ‘to enter s.o.’s anus (what wəc-xí:n does), intr.’ √ʔal (1) (taking the locative prexix n- in most derivations) ‘(convex or concave) surface:’ n.?al-áka? ‘shoulder.’ || Cf. √ʔac, s.?álaq.
— n.?al-ímmət ‘inside of cave or house, area inside walls.’
— n.?al-álimət ‘(back of) neck.’ || Also recorded n.?al-álimət.
— n.?al-úlməxʷ F ‘bottom (probably bottom of water).’
— n.?ál-ki’i̱n-us ‘forehead.’
— n.?ál-ki’i̱n-ús-t’an ‘veranda.’ ti_n.?ál-ki’i̱n-ústən-sə ti cítxʷə ‘the veranda of the house.’
— s.?ál-xən ‘fish tail.’ || Also recorded s.?ál-a?xən.
— n.?ál-áqs-xən ‘shin.’

√ʔal  (2) (?): ?al-kst F ‘to work.’ || PS *ʔal ‘to be alive, move the body,’
(with suffix ‘hand:’) ‘to work’ (K15). The M gloss of ?al-kst (also used in F) is kʷzús-əm.
— s.?al-kst F ‘work.’

√ʔal  (1): Variant of √ʔal  (1) in derivations with -ki’i̱n-us and -álmət (which normally do not require glottalization of the root).

√ʔal  (2): Possible root of s.?álqs.

√ʔal : ?al-t ‘to freeze over (e.g., a road).’ || PIS *ʔa/ul ‘to freeze’ (K158, who does not list the Lillooet item).
— s.?ál ‘layer of ice (on ground, road).’
— s.?ál-úlməxʷ ‘frozen ground.’


s.hála ‘it is barely visible.’

s.?alúm (*) ‘adopted child.’ || Cf. s.?alánaʔ, s.?álqs.

ʔalmát-min ‘to leave s.t. or s.o. with s.t. or s.o., tr.’

√ʔálmixʷ : ?álʔálmixʷ ‘Dwarf Blueberry,’ Vaccinium caespitosum. || For the sequence mixʷ cf. tmixʷ ‘earth, land, soil.’

ʔálcqaʔ ‘(to be) outside.’ See ?úcqaʔ and ?u4xʷ for examples. || Tentatively linked (with ?úcqaʔ?) to PS *ʔacq ‘to be outside’ in K15.
— ?alcqʔ-əlć ‘area outside the house.’

ʔálas ‘really, very much:’ ?u, ʔálas ?áma Máli ‘Oh, very good Mary’ (line from a hymn); Máli, lam-xí[t]-túmu4-kaxʷ, 4-pzáń-m-as kʷuʔ,ʔálas xaŁ ‘Mary, pray for us, if we meet real (really big) trouble’ (line from a hymn); ʔalas-wít,ƛu? ʕal-ílx ‘they tried really hard;’ ʔalas-káxʷ,ƛu? ʔíłʔč-min, níłʔƛu? s.ʔáma-s, níłʔƛu? s.čəmʔ-án-axʷ

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'you chew it really well, until it is good (and soft), then you break it up.'

— ?ák=îås ‘to get worse:’ Áák, Áu? ?ák=îås ‘he is getting worse.’

√?úlus : ?úk=îus ‘to get together, to have a meeting:’ Ńás-ka† ?úk=îus ‘we are going to have a meeting.’ || PS *?ul, *?uy I ‘to gather’ (K16).

— ?úk=îus-an ‘to bring things or people together, to mix them, tr.:’ ?úk=îus-an ?á.ti? k”u.tak.tá<k>t̂k̂m̂, k”u.s.qáwc, k”u.q”láwa?
‘mix in all kinds of things, potatoes, onions (when making soup)’

— ?úk=îus-min ‘to join s.o., go or stay with s.o., tr.:’ húy-4kax w
?úk=îus-min-c tá̄kam sútik ‘you will stay with me all winter;’
l.c?á ãn̂.wá? ãu qapc, wá?-4kan xá̄-mín-cin k”s.?úk=îus-min-c-ax w ‘this is where I stay till spring, I want you to stay with me.’

— ?úk=îus-ílx ‘to join, to mix in, to get together.’

— s.?úk=îus ‘confluence.’

k”w.mmwa, ?áš-ám ‘I am really sick.’ || The F gloss is q”nwux w.

— ?á<?a>áš-ám ‘a little bit sick.’

— ?áš-m-áž-am ‘to pretend to be sick.’

— ?áš-m-áx w ‘hospital.’

— ?áš-m-átq w ‘hung over; to have a hangover.’

— s.?áš-ám ‘disease, sickness:’ Ńák?t̂al tā.n̂.s.?áš-m̂a ‘I am really sick.’

?alán ‘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.

?úl̂anc ‘orange (colour, fruit):’ Áax ?í, ?úl̂anc-a ‘the oranges are sweet.’

|| Borrowing from English.

— ?úl̂anc-álus ‘orange-coloured.’

s.?alána? ‘youngest in family (either child or grown-up).’ || Cf. s.?alúm, s.?al̂qs.

— s.?alá<?a>na? ‘youngest in family (child).’

— s.?alá<?a>na[?] ?úl ‘very youngest in family.’

?í̄lal ‘to cry:’ húy-4kan ptákw, pták w-4-min l.c?á tā.s.má<k>n̂>4aĉ a, wa?
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; there is someone crying. See also s.štún for an example.

— šílal-šínt to cry for s.o. or s.t., tr.: ‘she would not hush, whatever the little girl was crying for.’

— šílal-s ‘to make s.o. cry, tr.’

— šílal-sút ‘to cry for nothing.’

— šílal-úš ‘to cry all the time.’

šálk’-en ‘to watch over s.o., tr.:’ wáʔ-4kan lcʔa šálk’-en-táníh-an
wi.s.ca<ca>W-kín-kst ‘I am babysitting the “spot-claws” (bear cubs) here.’ || PIS *šálk’ ‘to store away, keep’ (K158).

— s.šálk’-s ‘to keep watch over s.o., tr.’

— šálk’-i4 ‘to babysit:’ wáʔ.k’uʔ ká.tíʔ ta.s.šáa4 álám.a, pún-as
ší.s.k’em:k’ú<k’>mit.a; níť.ʃuʔ s.ʃa4-an-cút-s k’as.húž šálk’-i4
‘Grizzly was around there, and she found the children; so she took it upon herself to babysit;’ s.šač.a.k4 k’uʔ šálk’-i4 ‘I will babysit;’ šálk’-i4-kan ʃu psíl ‘I babysat all night (till daylight).’
See also papt for an example.

— šálk’-i4-áťš’x ‘day-care centre; any house used for babysitting.’

— šálk’-q-ăn F ‘to have one’s turn after s.o., tr.:’ cʔás-kan šálk’-q-áň-cín
‘I will have my turn after you.’

— áč<k’a>šálk’-eūm, áč<k’a>šálk’-eit ‘to look out for s.o. or s.t., (e.g., for game, at a deer-lick, or for girls):’ waʔ núb’úň áč<k’a>šálk’-eūm ʔí.sítst-as
‘he was looking for a girl again last night;’ áč<k’a>šálk’-eit
ti.waʔ áč<k’a>šálk’-eūm ‘look out for the one who is looking out for girls.’

šilax’, šilax’-eń ‘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.:’ šilax’-eń-4kan ay4
ší.n.s.tam:tá<t>rm.a ‘I soaked my clothes.’ || Cf. k”úl-xal, k”uí-ún
which overlap semantically with \textit{álakw}, \textit{álakw-ǝn}, except that \textit{kʷúl-xal} and \textit{kʷúl-ún} are rarely (and in that case probably irregularly) used for soaking salted salmon.

\textit{s.álaq}, \textit{álaq} ‘stern of canoe; person who steers the canoe;’ \textit{nuwh-ǝs}

\textit{kʷu}, \textit{álaq} ‘you get back there (in the canoe).’ || Cf. \textit{ʔal} (1) and \textit{ʔq} ‘behind, buttocks.’

\textit{ʔi<ʔluq} ‘there (none of your business where):’ \textit{lákʷu?}

\textit{ʔi<ʔluq}, \textit{a} ‘over there, at ?i<ʔluq’ (none of your business where).’ || Cf. \textit{ʔi<ʔtu4}.

\textit{ʔak} ‘(to be) towards s.t.:’ \textit{áma 4,cakʷ-ǝn-túmu4-ǝs} \textit{ʔak ti,ámh a}

\textit{s.x} ‘ákʷǝkʷ-ǝ́su ‘it is good if You pull us towards Your good heart’

(line from a hymn).

— \textit{ʔák-mi̥n} ‘to pay attention to s.o., tr.’ (largely synonymous with \textit{ní4-mi̥n})

\textit{wá?ma4} \textit{ʔák-mi̥n} ‘you’d better pay attention to him;’ \textit{xʷʔáz kʷas} \textit{ʔák-mi̥n-c-ǝs} ‘he isn’t paying attention to him.’

\textit{ʔákǝna} : See \textit{ʔikǝna}.

\textit{ʔıkǝna} (Exclamation of amazement, comparable to English “Gee Whiz!,” or “My Goodness!” sometimes reinforced with the variant

\textit{ʔákǝna):} \textit{ʔıkǝna ʔákǝna ‘My-oh-my!’;” \textit{ʔıkǝna za̱m ʔizá-wna ‘My Goodness, what next?!’} || Cf. \textit{ʔihǝna}.

\textit{ʔʔak} (?): \textit{ʔákʷ-álmixʷ ‘Cedar roots (used for basketry).’} || Cf. \textit{ʔákʷǝn}.

— \textit{ʔakʷ-álmixʷ-ǝ́m} ‘to get cedar roots.’

\textit{s.ʔuk} ‘draw in mountain, passway in mountain.’

— \textit{n.ʔukʷ-imǝm} ‘kind of draw or gully in mountain, but long.’

\textit{ʔákʷǝn}: \textit{n.ʔak<ʔkʷ-ǝ́n} ‘to make a fancy kind of braid, with knots and several strands.’ || Probably contains the root \textit{ʔʔak}, see above.

The glottalization of \textit{ǝ́n} may be due to the consonant reduplication in this word.

\textit{ʔákʷ-ǝ́n} M ‘to rake s.t. with a rake, tr.’ || The F gloss is \textit{ʔím-ǝ́n}.

— \textit{ʔákʷ-ǝ́n} ‘rake.’

— \textit{ʔákʷ-lunxʷ-ǝ́m} ‘to rake weeds, intr.’

— \textit{ʔákʷ-ki̥n} \textit{id. as ʔákʷ-lunxʷ-ǝ́m}.

— \textit{ʔákʷ-ktǝ̱n} ‘rake.’

\textit{s.ʔukʷα} ‘feathers.’
ʔaw ‘to slide (rocks, ground):’ wa? ʔaw ‘there is a slide happening.’

| PS *ʔaw (land-, rock-, snow)slide’ (K21).

— s.ʔaw ‘a slide.’

— n.ʔaxw-ana? ‘to get covered up in a slide:’ n.ʔaxw-aná?-4kan ‘I got covered in a slide.’

— n.ʔaxw-kw a F ‘ice, coming down the river.’ || Cf. n.ʔixw qa?

ʔixw (also recorded ?ixw) ‘to be without:’ ?ixw-4kan ?as.cítxw ‘I don’t have a house;’ wá?-4kan ?ixw a ?as.cítxw ‘I don’t have a house’ (semantically identical to previous sentence); ?ixw a n.łakw ‘to be empty of liquids;’ ti.wa? ʔixw a n.łakw s.lam-ála ‘an empty bottle;’ ?ixw-a.há mh.łu? n.łék-c-tan ‘there is no price on it;’ wá?-4kan ?ixw-a ?as[s].s.cun-ám ‘I am not trained, not educated;’ ?ašam-4káxw-k4 4axw_nás úćqa? ?ixw-a ?as.cas-p-iča? ‘you will get sick if you go outside without a sweater.’ See also ʔuxw-n-áka? for an additional example. || Cf. xʷʔaz and n.xʷʔi? (ʔxʷʔi? (2)).

ʔúxw-an ‘frozen, frostbitten;’ úxw-an ?i.s.qáwc_a ‘the potatoes are frozen;’ ñúxw-an ?i.n.lá.xw-ul-xn_a ‘my toes are frozen.’ || PS *ʔuxw ‘to freeze’ (K21).

— ʔuxw-n-áka? ‘to have frostbitten hands:’ ʔuxw-n-áka? kʷ.ºJoe, ní4 tsa ?ixw-a ?as.híw-aka? ?i.was.pút wa? xə4 ‘Joe’s hands are frostbitten, because he did not wear gloves when it was really cold.’

— ʔuxw-n-ána? ‘to have frostbitten ears.’

s.ʔixw4 ‘different:’ s.ʔixw4 ti.wa? a.n.s.kʷzús-əm 4al.s.John ‘my job is different from John’s.’ || PS *ʔi/axwʷal ‘some, different’ (K21).

— ʔixw4-əm-nun ‘not recognize a child as one’s own (if one’s wife has a child by another man), tr.:’ ʔixw4-əm-nún-as ti.s.kʷúza?-s.a ‘he does not think his child is his own.’

— ʔixw4-əm-nún-xal ‘not recognize a child as one’s own, intr.:’ wa? ʔixw4-əm-nún-xal ‘he does not recognize it as his own.’ || The formation with the intransitivizer -xal following the transitivizer -nun is unusual.

— ʔixw4-əmx ‘person from a different place.’

— s.ʔixw4-úlməxʷ, ʔixw4-úlməxʷ ‘stranger.’ || See pəl+a4+cítxʷ for an
example.

— s.ʔíxʷ-á̱lus, ʔíxʷ-á̱lus ‘of different colour.’
— s.ʔíxʷ-á̱lqʷəm ‘different in appearance.’
— s.ʔíxʷ-əq, s.ʔíxʷ-əq-mín-twai ‘to have one’s shoes on the wrong way (left on right and vice versa).’
— s.ʔíxʷ-əqʷ different (animal): s.ʔíxʷ-əqʷ ti.zúmaka aə̥l ti.s.xʷáʔsə.
the spring salmon is different from the sockeye.’
s.ʔíxʷ-ə ḳ̓ ‘baby’ (usually reduplicated, see below). || PS *s.ʔíxʷ ál ‘baby, child’ (K21). See also ʔúxʷ“almixʷ” for a possible etymological connection.
— s.ʔí<-xʷ a ḳ̓ ‘little baby.’

ʔúxʷ“almixʷ” ‘person, human being; Indian:’ níʔ. tiʔ s.qʷ áqp. Pl. ʔúxʷ“almixʷ” kʷu s.qʷ áqp. Pl. that is a story, an Indian story; níʔ. tiʔ waʔ n.caqʷ-əm-4áʔ kʷuʔ, níʔ. tiʔ ʔúxʷ“almixʷ” kʷu s.kʷáci-s ‘that was n.caqʷ-əm-4aʔ, that’s his Indian name;’ kalaʔ-či-4káxʷ “čuʔ níʔ. ʔúxʷ“almixʷ” a ‘you listen to the people!’ See also s.nímuʔ, ʔi (1), ʔuc (ʔuc (1)) for additional examples. || Probably contains the suffix -almixʷ ‘earth’ in which case the segment ʔúxʷ could be related to s.ʔíxʷ-ə through a common meaning ‘child, offspring,’ but also note CeS *ʔəxʷ“al-mixʷ” ‘settlement, village’ (K215), CSLT *ʔúxʷ-al-mixʷ ‘Indian, tribe, village’ (K223).
— ʔúxʷ“almixʷ”-ʔúl ‘real Indian’ (also used to separate the meaning ‘Indian’ from the more general meaning ‘person, human being’).
— ʔúxʷ“almixʷ”-á̱z-am ‘to pretend to be an Indian’ (also used as a joking reference to East Indians).
— ʔúxʷ“almixʷ”-am ‘to do s.t. the Indian way, intr.’
— ʔəxʷ:ʔúxʷ“almixʷ” ‘to do s.t. the Indian way, to act like an Indian.’
— ʔú<-xʷ“almixʷ” ‘small person’ (also used as a derogatory term).
— ʔúxʷ“almixʷ”-c ‘to speak Indian:’ xʷuy-s-twí maθ ʔúxʷ“almixʷ”-c ‘let’s speak Indian!’
— ʔúxʷ“almixʷ”-c-mín ‘to say s.t. in Indian, tell about s.t. in Indian, tr.:’ kaxʷ ʔínw-at 4əxʷ ʔúxʷ“almixʷ”-c-mín ‘how do you say it in Indian?’; húʔ-ken ʔúxʷ“almixʷ”-c-mín l.ʔá-wna ti n.č̓yáʔa ‘I am going to speak about this Coyote in Indian.’
naḵʷ?úxʷ almixʷ ‘fellow-Indian.’

√ʔiixʷəʔz : nʔiixʷ=xʷəʔz ‘to make a mistake.’

√ʔiʔq (1): ʔiʔ-ʔəm, ʔiʔ-xlal, ʔiʔ-iʔn ‘to scrape a hide (scrape the hair off),
intr., tr.’ || I also recorded ‘to scrape a hide’ for ʔiʔ-xlal, and ‘to
tan a hide (whole process)’ for ʔiʔ-ʔəm, but this difference is not
made consistently. PS *ʔəq, *ʔiʔ ‘to file, whet’ (K132, who also
refers to Lillooet zéq-ʔən ‘to sharpen’).

— ʔiʔ-ʔən ‘to scrape the hair off a little bit, intr.’

√ʔiʔq (2) ‘tight, jammmed:’ √ʔiʔ-awít ‘to have s.t. stuck in one’s throat
(e.g., a bone or food):’ ʔiʔ-awít-kan ‘I had s.t. stuck in my
throat.’
— kaʔiʔ-ʔus a ‘to get strangulated:’ kaʔiʔ-ʔus-kán a ‘I got strangulated.’
— ʔiʔ-ʔus-ʔəm ‘to tie a string or rope to a post, intr.:’ ʔiʔ-ʔus-ʔəm ʔá.ta? ‘tie
that on!’
— ʔiʔ-ʔus ‘button.’

ʔúqʷaʔ ‘to drink, intr.:’ kʷí<kʷ>s₃uʔ? ʔay4 lá.ʔtíʔ kʷáʔmúʔ-c-ʔən, lan
ʔúqʷaʔ, ʔúqʷaʔ ‘he dipped in his mouth just a little bit, and he
was already drinking, drinking.’ || Cf. qʷʔuʔ.
— ʔúqʷʔ-ʔən-s ‘to drink s.t. up, tr.:’ ʔúqʷʔ-ʔən-s-kan ‘I drank it.’
— ʔúqʷaʔ-ʔmín ‘to lose s.t. by drinking, to drink s.t. away, tr.:’ ʔúqʷaʔ-
mín-it-as ʔi₃ʔ,s,qláʔw-ih₃ a ‘they drink away their money.’
— sʔúqʷaʔ ‘drink, beverage, liquor:’ tíx₃-ləx-wít, xʷukʷ-c ta₃palʔ-ul-wít₃ a
₄əl₃ki₃sʔúqʷʔ₃a, ₄əl₃ki₃rum₃a ‘they sat down to eat, and they
opened one of the bottles of booze, of rum.’ See also s₃.xʷákʷəkʷ
for an example.

— ʔúʔʔqʷaʔ ‘to have a little drink, intr.’
— ʔəqʷʔ-ʔálmən, qʷʔ-ʔálmən ‘thirsty.’
— ʔuqʷaʔ-ʔmán ‘boozers, alcoholic.’
— ʔəqʷʔʔqʷʔ-ʔúʔʔqʷ id. as ʔuqʷaʔ-ʔmán.
— nʔuqʷaʔ-ʔtan ‘any container for a beverage (bowl, canteen, etc.);
watering hole (for animals).’
— ʔəqʷʔ-ʔáqʷxʷ ‘beer parlour.’

ʔúqʷqən ‘conky (wood).’

√ʔiʔq ‘to scrape’ (?): kaʔiʔʷ a ‘to get bruised slightly (not drawing
blood).’ || PS ?iʔʷ ‘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 √ʔiʔq (1), √ʔVxʷ and zéʔ-ən).

— ?iʔʷ-c-am, ?iʔʷ-c-an ‘to shave oneself (-am), to shave s.o. else (-an.).’
— ?iʔʷ-c-tan ‘razor, any instrument for shaving.’

n.s.?ə equivalents ‘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!’)
ʔəxic ‘to lay down:’ ?əxic-maʔ ‘lay down!’ || PCS *ʔəxic ‘to lie down’ (K137).

— ?əxic-ʔəc ‘to lay down for a little while.’
— ?əxic-tən ‘bed.’

ʔiʔic (A) ‘woodworms;’ (B) ‘bugs in salmon (when still on drying poles).’
— ?iʔic-ʔəm ‘to be infested with ?iʔic:’ ?iʔic-ʔəm ʔiʔəm-əʔəm ‘the dried salmon are infested with ?iʔic.’

√ʔəxíc ‘(disk in) backbone:’ n.ʔəxic-ək ‘backbone.’ || CSLT *ʔəxic ‘backbone’ (K221).

— n.ʔəxic-qin-úpaʔ (* ) ‘tailbone; part of fish just before tail.’
ʔáʔən, ʔáʔən-s ‘to cough s.t. out (s.t. that is stuck in the throat), intr., tr.’
ʔáʔáʔ (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. ?áʔ?ʔáʔ.

√ʔáʔáʔ: ?áʔ?ʔáʔ ‘sacred, supernatural, talented, endowed with spiritual power:’ ʔáʔəm-kʷuʔs.ʔáʔáʔ, ʔáʔ?ʔáʔ kʷʔəm-ʔəm ‘a strong man, talented at hunting (having supernatural hunting powers);’
ʔáʔ?ʔáʔ ʔəm ‘well done!’ (recorded in a reference to a well-made birthday cake). || Cf. ?áʔáʔ, ʔáʔáʔ. PS *ʔáʔ ‘sacred, taboo, forbidden, impressive, smart, violent, etc.’ (K122, who on p. 123 also links Lillooet ʔxʔán-ən ‘to stop, prevent s.o. from doing s.t.’ to the PS root).
— s.ʔáʔ>ʔxaʔ ‘spiritual power.’
— ?aʔ>ʔxʔ-án-cut ‘to overdo s.t.’ (virtually synonymous with sáx-wílx).
— n.ʔaʔ>ʔxʔ-iłt ‘child of an Indian doctor.’
— n.ʔaʔ>ʔxʔ-ilx ‘to try to be ?aʔ>ʔxaʔ.’ (This term is “very hard to explain,” according to my consultants.)
— ?áʔ>ʔxaʔ xək-xál (often syncopated into ?aʔxək-xál) ‘to go to Confession.’
— ?aʔ>ʔxʔ-úlməxʷ ‘spirit ground, ground inhabited by a supernatural being.’

√ʔVxʷ (Common structure of a number of roots (√ʔaxʷ (1,2), √ʔixʷ (1,2), √ʔuəxʷ) that express related notions referring to removal of matter (digging, sweeping, scraping, shaving), with some possible idiolectal overlaps and/or confusion (see notes on ?áxʷ-añ (1,2) and ?iixʷ-in, n.ʔíxʷ-in). || PS *ʔi/ʔaxʷ I ‘to throw (away)’ (K21, who lists Lillooet s.ʔáxʷ-il and ?íxʷ-ilx here, for which see √ʔaxʷ (2) and respectively √ʔiixʷ (1) below) and PS *ʔi/ʔaxʷ II ‘to sweep’ (K21). Cf. also √ʔiíq (1), √ʔiíqʷ.

— n.ʔáxʷ-xal ‘to dig anything (esp., to dig a grave), intr.:’ náš-wit
n.ʔáxʷ-xal ‘they are going to dig (a grave).’ || The transitive form n.ʔáxʷ-añ was also recorded, but is not accepted by all consultants.
— n.ʔáxʷ-xal ‘pit’ (with the nominalizer s- absorbed by the locative prefix n-). || See n.ʔp-áñ (ʔƛap (2)) for an example.
— n.ʔaxʷ ‘dug-out.’
— n.ʔaxʷ-kʷa F ‘well (for water).’

√ʔaxʷ (2): ?áxʷ-añ ‘to sweep s.t., tr.:’ ?áxʷ-añ, iʔíz ‘sweep these up! (dust, anything that accumulates on floor, paper or cloth from cutting, etc.).’ || Note the homophonous form ?áxʷ-añ ‘to dig s.t., tr.’ (√ʔaxʷ (1)). See √ʔVxʷ.
— ?áxʷ-lap ‘to sweep the floor, to sweep out a barn, intr.:’ wáʔ, maʕ
?áxʷ-lap ‘you sweep the floor!’
— ?áxʷ-lap-tən ‘broom.’
— s.ʔáxʷ-il ‘chips, leavings (when making s.t., eg., baskets or snowshoes):’
‘pile up the leavings!’

— ?áxʷ-il-am ‘to leave scraps, shavings, etc. (e.g., when making baskets or snowshoes), intr.’

— n.?áxʷ-il-tən ‘dust bin.’

√ʔiixʷ (1): ka.?iixʷ-a ‘to get scraped (off); to drag along and scrape after getting ripped off:’ wa? lá.kʷ-u? ka.?iixʷ-a ‘it is scraping (e.g., a muffler that came off).’ || See ʔVxʷ.

— ka.?iixʷ-xn-a ‘to scrape one’s foot:’ ka.?iixʷ-xən-4kán-a ‘I scraped my foot.’

— ka.?iixʷ-akáʔ-a ‘to scrape one’s hand:’ ka.?iixʷ-akáʔ-4kan-a ‘I scraped my hand.’

— ka.n.?iixʷ-q-a ‘to scrape one’s buttocks.’

— ?iixʷ-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 ʔaəxʷ-ilx in K21, perhaps based on an older and incorrect transcription provided by me.

— ?iixʷ-in, n.?iixʷ-in (* ‘to hollow out, carve s.t., tr.’ || Rejected by most consultants.

√ʔiixʷ (2): ?iixʷ-əm, ?iixʷ-ən F ‘to make a sign on the road, intr., tr.’

|| See √ʔVxʷ.

— s.?iixʷ F sign on the road.’

— ?iixʷ-ən F id. as s.?iixʷ.

?úxʷ-xal ‘to smoothen s.t. (wood) by shaving it, intr.’ || See √ʔVxʷ.

— ?úxʷ-mi næ ‘shavings.’

— ?úxʷ-alqʷ, ?úxʷ-alqʷ-əm, ?úxʷ-alqʷ-ən ‘to smoothen a stick by shaving it, intr., tr.’

— ?úʔ<ʔ>xʷ-usaʔ, ?uʔ<ʔ>xʷ-usáʔ-ən ‘to peel fruit, intr., tr.’

— ?əxʷ:ʔúʔ<ʔ>xʷ-xal ‘to whittle, intr.’

?úxʷ-al ‘(to go) home:’ nás-kan ?úxʷ-al ‘I’m going home;’ kʷ in lá.ti?

kʷ-s.súxʷ-xal-s ?ə₄-níʔ,₄uʔ mútaʔ s.²paːnt-s; níʔ,₄uʔ mútaʔ n.qáy-ləx-s ?úxʷ-al ?á.taʔ cítxʷ-s-a ‘he had a few puffs (of the pipe) there before he went back; so he swam home again to his house.’

See also wiʔ (ʔwiʔ (2)) for an example.

— ?úxʷ-al-s ‘to bring s.o. or s.t. home, tr.:’ húy-4kan,ʔiž nas ?úxʷ-al-s
‘I am going to bring these home to the underground house.’

— ?uxʷʔal-álmən ‘to want to go home.’

n.ʔixʷqaʔ ‘ice coming down the river.’ || Recorded from Joe Joseph only, who preferred this to n.ʔixʷ-kʷa.

ʔáxʷʔun ‘to cough.’ || PS *ʔəxʷuʔ ‘to cough’ (K22).

— ʔəxʷʔun-ám ‘to have a cold:’ kán,ƛuʔ? ʔəxʷʔun-ám ‘I have a cold.’

— ʔəxʷʔun-ám-s ‘to give s.o. a cold, tr.:’ ʔəxʷʔun-ám-s-kan ‘I gave him a cold.’

— s.ʔəxʷʔun-ám ‘a cold:’ sál-kal ti, n.s.ʔəxʷʔun-ám,ą ‘I have a really bad cold.’

s.ʔáʔaʔxən F (Pavilion subdialect) ‘(American) Crow,’ Corvus brachyrhynchos. (The other subdialects in F have s.cícáʔ.) || Possibly contains the suffix -xən ‘foot.’ Shuswap s.ʔéʔəʔxən ‘crow’ (Kuipers 1974:279, who also suggests a possible connection to Coeur d’Alene aʔ.xáʔxax ‘crow’). The M gloss for ‘crow’ is s.ʔáʔaʔ.

√ʔáhan (√ʔáʔən): Possible root of ʔáʔən.

ʔíhəna (Expression used in songs, comparable to “la-la-la”): qʷacáč-kan
kʷu, ʔíhəna; qʷən=qʷən-t-kan, ʔíhəna; kan xʷú<qʷxʷ>ƛ-ən, ʔíhəna;
S.tám_qaʔ_maaʔ kʷsʔun-n-án,k4 kʷu,pzán-an,k4, 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, máqʔ-ą ‘there is a light snow;’ ʔahíl ti, s.kʷis-ą ‘the rain is light.’

ʔáw-xal, ʔáw-an ‘to choose s.t., intr., tr.’

— n.ʔáw-c ‘to be fussy, picky, with food or drink:’ xʷʔáy,ƛuʔ?
kʷas,ən,ʔáw-c ‘he is not fussy, he will eat or drink anything;’
káxʷƛuʔ? n.ʔáw-c ‘you’re fussy;’ kálaʔ,ƛuʔ waʔ n.ʔáw-c ‘he is really fussy with what he’s got to eat.’

√ʔáw : ʔáw-t ‘to get behind, to come behind in a race, to come late(r):’

ʔáw-t-kan ‘I got behind, I came late;’ ʔáw-t-kán,k4 ‘I’ll go later (you go ahead).’ || PS *ʔaw I ‘to follow’ (K20).
— ?á kê wêt ‘(to go) a little bit later, to get a little bit behind.’
— ?áw=wêt ‘to get (left) behind, to be too late for s.t., to miss the bus, taxi, train, etc.’: s.nûwa ?ây tì=?áw=wêt a ‘you’re late;’ ?áw=wêt-kân kû ‘I’ll be late.’
— ?áw-t-ên ‘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.:’ ?áw-t-án-4kan ‘I delayed him.’
— ?áw-t-s ‘to leave s.o. or s.t. behind, tr.’ (largely synonymous with ?áw-t-ên, but probably with a difference in control).
— n.?áw-t-ac, n.?áw-t-c-ân ‘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 (xîx-il), when that person cannot speak out loudly), intr., tr.’
— s.?áw-t-s ‘afterwards:’ s.?áw-t-s 4lā.ti?, ãš.ti? kâ.ti? ḡak, x"?áz k"u? múta? s.kân:kân k"as,cút, k"as,huž,nah-n-âs ti? ta,lîk,drîn,a, ta qa4mîn,a s.mû4ac ‘Butcherknife’ ‘after that, whenever she went by, he never called the old woman “Butcherknife” anymore.’

√?əwêt (?) : n.?əwêt-âp-last (*) ‘lower leg, lower arm.’
— ?ik>?wəs-mân ‘s.o. who fishes a lot.’
— ?îk>?wəs-tən ‘fishing rod.’
√?îws (2): s.?ik>?wəs ‘Big Dipper.’ || Possibly derived from √?îws (1) if the shape of the Big Dipper is interpreted as that of a fisherman.
— s.?îwx ‘Wild Cherry bark, prepared for use as decoration on a basket.’
— ?îwx-âz ‘Wild Cherry tree’ (alternate term for pûs-âz).
√?uy : ?uy?:uy?:ûy (Sound made by little child when it cannot stop crying, or by person who jumps into, or is splashed with, cold water): ?uy?:uy?:ûy ti?wa? ?îlal ‘the one who is crying is sobbing.’
?áytk-əm ‘to start again (after having quit for a while); to go back to bed.’
?âycu+ (often repeated: ?âycu+ ?âycu+ ‘My-oh-my!’ (exclamation of
amazement): ʔáycu⁴, ʔík-ʔam ha nút'=u'n ?á,ti? ‘my, is that what happened?; ʔáycu⁴ ʔáycu⁴, xʷʔit wi,s.kí<ka>ʔ ‘my-oh-my, lots of girls’ (line from a dancing song).

s.ʔáycqʷ ‘Red Raspberry, Wild Raspberry,’ Rubus idaeus.

— ʔáycqʷ-až ‘Raspberry bush.’

ʔay⁴ (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): nás,ma⁴ ʔay⁴ ‘go right now!’ (cf. nás,ma⁴ ‘go!’); nák-ləx ʔay⁴ ti,tríníxʷ,a ‘the weather is changing;’ maʔ-an-cím,kʷu? ʔay⁴ ‘you got blamed;’ qaʔním-c-kan ʔay⁴ ‘I understand (now);’ ḥak, kʷám,kʷu? ?i,qʷalí⁴.a, qíq>č-əñ,kʷu? ʔay⁴ ‘he went, he got some pitch, and he chewed it;’ see also págw for additional examples; (B) ‘to have just done s.t.’ (morphologically an intransitive verb used as an auxiliary): ʔay⁴-ká⁴, ḥu? ḥiq 4lá,kʷu? s.kalú<bf>7. a ‘we just came from Owl Mountain;’ ʔay⁴-wít, ḥu? kʷán-twáɬ ‘they had just taken (up with) each other;’ ʔay⁴-kán, ḥu? 4lát.a? k₄-ák?-am ‘I just took my hand off it.’

√ʔaz : ‘good, proficient’ (?): ʔazʔaz-xáʔan ‘good with one’s arm.’ || Cf. zah-xáʔan (√zah), and √ʔaz. PCS ∗ʔay ‘good’ (K137).

√ʔaz ‘good, beautiful.’ ʔaz-ú<bf>₇s (from ∗ʔaz-ú<bf>₇s) ‘beautiful (persons, objects).’ || Probably related to √ʔaz through a common meaning ‘good.’

— ʔaz-ingʷ ‘good weather.’

ʔaž ‘to buy s.t., intr.:’ ʔaž kʷ₄-Charlie ti,káh.a ‘Charlie brought a car;’

xʷʔátu? kʷas,ʔí<bf>ʔa>ʔ ḥ?i,n.s.qláw₄.a kʷˇən,s.kaʔaž,a kʷu,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).

— kaʔaž-s,a ‘to be able to buy s.t., tr.:’ xʷʔátu? kʷas,ʔí<bf>ʔa>ʔ ḥ?i,n.s.qláw₄.a kʷˇən,swa,kaʔaž-s,a ti,kapúh,a ‘I don’t have enough money to buy the coat.’ || Cf. preceding and following item.

— kaʔaž-tan-s,a ‘to be able to buy s.t., tr.:’ xʷʔátu? kʷas,ʔí<bf>ʔa>ʔ ḥ?i,n.s.qláw₄.a kʷ₄,swa,kaʔaž-tan-s,án,a ti,kapúh,a ‘I don’t have
enough money to buy the coat.’ || Cf. preceding two items.

— ?áž-xít ‘to buy s.t. for s.o., tr.:’ ?áž-xí[t]-cí+kan ti.cítxʷ.a ‘I bought a house for you;

— ?áž-xí[t]-c-as ti.n.s.qác-azʔ.a ti.káh.a ‘my father bought a car for me.’

— ?áž-q ‘to buy shoes.’

— s.?áž ‘s.t. bought;’ s.taʔm kʷu.s.?áž-su ‘what did you buy?’

— ?áž-ən, ?áỹ-ən ‘to pay s.o. for s.t. that one buys off that person, tr.:’

— /g584/g,7/g4883-q ‘to buy shoes.’

— s./g584/g,7/g4883 ‘s.t. bought:’

— /g584/g,7/g4883-/g410/g80-/g,9/g174-/g54,/g77/g,7/g80 ‘to pay s.o. for s.t. that one buys off that person, tr.:’

— /g584/g,7/g4883-/g410/g80 ‘to answer, give an answer, intr.:’

— n.?aʔ>ʔ-z-əm, n.s.?áʔ<ʔ>ʔ-z-əm ‘to trade, intr.:’ wáʔ-4kan káns.ən.?áʔ<ʔ>ʔ-z-əm ti.n.s.máńx.a kʷu.s.wíńaxʷ-s.ʔu ‘I am willing to trade my tobacco for anything;’ ʔáʔqís ti? cʔa ta.s.xwáʔp-ťax.a waʔ tát-wəm, táw-əm ki.s.máńx.a [...] tátw-ź-əm kʷu.s.táʔm-s.ʔuʔ, kʷu.s.cáqʷ-əm, s.ćwan ‘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.?aʔ>ʔ-z-əm-xál ‘to trade, intr.’ (essentially synonymous with previous entry; also for trading large bills for smaller ones).

— n.?aʔ>ʔ-z-əm-xít ‘to trade s.t. with s.o., tr.:’ n.?aʔ>ʔ-z-əm-xít-kan kʷ.s.Bill ?i.n.s.qáwč.a kʷu.apples ‘I traded my potatoes for apples with Bill.’

— n.?aʔ>ʔ-z-míčaʔ ‘to trade clothes.’

— n.?aʔ>ʔ-z-míńak ‘to trade a gun.’

— n.?aʔ>ʔ-z-əm-ált ‘to change money.’

— n.?aʔ>ʔ-z-máw4 ‘to trade a canoe, boat, wagon.’

— n.?aʔ>ʔ-z-əm+s.qáxʔaʔ ‘to trade a horse.’

— ?áʔ-c ‘to answer, give an answer, intr.’ || For the replacement of ʔ with ʔ before a coronal consonant see comments under ?áž-ən,

— ?áʔ-c-ən ‘to answer s.o., tr.:’ ?áʔ-c-áʔ-c-as ‘he answered me.’

√ʔiʔ (1): ʔiʔ ‘those (visible, semi-distal):’ s.taʔm ʔiʔ ‘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.tárn.?iž.) || Cf. ?izá, ?izú.


— ?iž-al·iča? (*) ‘clothes fit.’ || The only recording of this root without consonant reduplication.

— ?iʔ<ʔa>ž-s ‘to have s.t. (clothes) fitting, tr.:’ ?iʔ<ʔa>ž-s-kán tiʔ.n.kapúh.a ‘my coat fits me.’

— n.?iʔ<ʔa>ž-ak ‘to be in the middle (e.g., of three persons in a bed).’

— n.?iʔ<ʔa>ž-k-ālwas ‘middle part (e.g., of stick).’

— n.?iʔ<ʔa>ž-k-awík ‘to be in the middle of a canoe.’

?izá ‘these (visible):’ staʔm ?ižá ‘what are these?’ || Cf. ?iž (√?iž (1)).

?izú ‘those (visible, distal):’ staʔm ?ižú ‘what are those?’ || Cf. ?iž (√?iž (1)).

√?uz (1): ?uz-ún ‘to make s.t. small, tr.’ (opposite of q’iw-in): ?uz-ún tiʔ.s.čák’w.a ‘turn the (wick in the) lamp down,’ ?uz-ún tiʔ.s.ƛp-íwn’a ‘make the shirt smaller!’

√?uz (2): ?úz-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(?x-ús).

— ?úz-um-xal, ?úz-um-s ‘to make s.o. ashamed (by doing s.t. bad), intr., tr.’ (more or less synonymous with, but probably stronger than, ča(?x-ús-xal, ča(?x-ús-c): s.t̕əƛ’w-kák’w.ƛu? wa? ?úz-um-xal ‘you really make us ashamed,’ ?úz-um-s-túm xml-as ‘he made me ashamed (e.g., my husband), by doing something bad.’

— ?úz-um-úk ‘shying away.’

?ázuṭ ‘especially’ (only in the combination ?azut_a mâʔ.ʔa): kʷúk’w-s-tunx-as tiʔ.n.s.kíx-əzʔ.ʔa ?azut_a mâʔ.ʔa tiʔ.n.sqác-əzʔ.ʔa ‘I thank my mother and especially my father.’

ʔazaq-ám : See xʔazaq-ám.

ʔázuqʷ ‘to get even:’ húʔ-4kan ?ázuqʷ ‘I am going to get even.’

— ?ázuqʷ-án to get even with s.o., tr.:’ húʔ-4kan ?ázuqʷ-án-táníh-án ‘I am going to get even with them.’
?ażīwaⁿ ‘to have no fear of heights, to go through any high spot without getting scared.’

s.?a?ú ‘(American) Coot’ ("mudhen"), *Fulica americana.*


?áʔhan ‘see?!’ (when demonstrating s.t., esp., when pointing out a mistake that s.o. has made): ?áʔhan, cuwaʔ-súʔ, ?áz-y-tan [...]; ʔ, xʷʔáz-as, kʷ-s, xʷʔúyt-su, láŋ, kə, tuʔ? waʔ; ʔxum ?i, n.kʷʔ-úś-taʔ-šw-ə; ?áʔhan, čila-wíx ?ʔaʔ mütəʔ ?ʔi, n.kʷʔ-úś-taʔ-šw-ə, wáʔ, ʔuʔ qʷʔiʔ’ ʔaʔ, 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;’

?áʔhan maʔ, niʔ nswa, cún-cin ‘see?! I told you!’ ?áʔhan maʔ, xʷʔáz, ha kʷ, s, cún-cin-ah ‘see?! didn’t he tell you?’ tay, ?áʔhan, wáʔ, ha xiʔ ʔá, tiʔ ‘oh, is that the way it’s done?’ (note that in this last sentence ?áʔhan is used by the person to whom the demonstration is given). || Possibly consonant reduplication of a root *ʔáʔhan or *ʔáʔhən, which in itself may be a nursery term for ?áʔcə-ən.

— ?áʔhan-cu id. as ?áʔhan: ?áʔhan-cu, qaʔnən-ən-s-wít-kaxʷ, ha: n.kyá-pəkan, paʔp>laʔ-, xakʷ, s.núwa ‘see?! did you hear them?: I am a coyote, but you are just “another one” (literally, “one animal”).’

ʔiʔwaʔ (1) ‘to accompany, to come along.’ See píxərm for an example.

— Probably consonant reduplication of a root *ʔíwaʔ.

— ʔiʔwəʔ-álmən ‘to want to come along:’ wáʔ-4kan ʔiʔwəʔ-álmən ‘I want to come along.’

— ʔiʔwaʔ-s ‘to take s.o. along, tr.:’ xʷʔáz kʷ-s, ʔiʔwaʔ-s-tum ‘we did not take him along.’

— ʔiʔwaʔ-min ‘to stay with s.o., to accompany s.o., tr.’ See s.áz-y-tan-min for an example.

ʔiʔwaʔ (2) ‘even:’ ʔiʔwaʔ s.əncti, kúkʷ, a ‘even I quit;’ ʔiʔwaʔ s. Peter ti, waʔ, kʷúskəm ‘even Peter is working;’ ʔiʔwaʔ ti, n.s.kʷúzʔ, a ʔák, tuʔ? ʔá,taʔ Pemberton ‘even my son went to Pemberton.’

|| Probably consonant reduplication of a root *ʔíwaʔ.
?!i?áy (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 “?!i?áy.”) || Cf. !!i ‘yes’ (✓?! (1)).

Reinforcing Enclitic

\( a \) (Reinforcing enclitic, used in combination with (1) the resultative prefix ka\(^{-}\), as in ka\( ^{\text{\textasciitilde}} \)\text{\textasciitilde}\text{\textasciitilde}\text{\textasciitilde}\text{\textasciitilde}\text{\textasciitilde}a \) ‘she managed to light it; she lit it by accident;’ (2) the articles ti\( ^{-}\), ni\( ^{-}\), ni\( ^{-}\), na\( ^{-}\), na\( ^{-}\), ki\( ^{-}\), and the articles k\( ^{\text{\textasciitilde}} \)u\( ^{-}\) and k\( ^{\text{\textasciitilde}} \) when these last two refer to a present entity, as in ti\( ^{-}\)m\( ^{\text{\textasciitilde}} \)a ‘the cat (present and known),’ ni\( ^{-}\)m\( ^{\text{\textasciitilde}} \)a ‘the cat (absent but known, e.g., if my cat has died),’ k\( ^{\text{\textasciitilde}} \)u\( ^{-}\)m\( ^{\text{\textasciitilde}} \)a the cat (present but unknown, e.g., some cat meowing in my neighbour’s garden)’ (vs. k\( ^{\text{\textasciitilde}} \)u\( ^{-}\)m\( ^{\text{\textasciitilde}} \)a ‘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

pät- (Meaning unclear, recorded only in pät.xil-əm ‘to make s.t. worse.’)
piná- ‘round about (that time):’ recorded only in piná.ni? ‘round about that time.’
píʔ4- ‘without:’ recorded only in píʔ4-qmut ‘without a hat (qmut)’ (name of a mountain in the Fountain-Pavilion area). || Cf. Shuswap p4- ‘to have.’
t- ‘area (?):’ t.xʷú<xʷə>ʔ-kʷ-əm (also xʷú<xʷə>ʔ-kʷəm) ‘to roll a cigarette;’
s.t.páʔ-əltxʷ ‘grey horse;’ s.t.púm-əltxʷ ‘buckskin-clooured horse’ (maybe ‘chestnut horse’); s.t.qʷúf-əltxʷ ‘brown horse;’
s.t.qʷ’aʔʷipaʔ (also č.qʷ’aʔʷipaʔ) F ‘doe.’
c- (Meaning unclear, recorded only in cə.kʷ’li? (with epenthetic ə) ‘sorrel horse,’ also recorded č.kʷ’i?.)
č- (Meaning unclear: č.qʷ’aʔʷipaʔ (also s.t.qʷ’aʔʷipaʔ) F ‘doe;’ č.kʷ’liʔ (also cə.kʷ’l-iʔ) ‘sorrel horse;’ s.č.qʷ’úf-aʔaʔ ‘thumb;’ s.č.qʷ’úf-axən ‘big toe.’)
s- (1) (Nominalizer: sʔiʔən F ‘food;’ sʔaʔ M ‘food;’ sʔúqʷaʔ ‘drink, beverage;’ s.ʔixʷ-ə ‘s.t. brought;’ s.qayxʷ ‘man.’)
s- (2) (Stative aspect marker: s.puʔ ‘boiled;’ s.kic ‘lying (down);’ s.məc ‘written;’ s.taqʷ-əx ‘standing;’ sʔáčx-əm ‘watching over people, things, intr.;’ sʔačx-s ‘watching over people, things, tr.’) || In slow speech, s- is often pronounced ?as-, and becomes homophonous with ?as- ‘to have’ (see below). Historically, s- possibly derives from *ʔas-, which may have been the same prefix as ?as- ‘to have,’ or a homophonous but semantically different prefix.
sə- (Meaning unclear, probably a variant of s- (1), recorded only in sə.káw-əməx ‘giant from way back.’ || See also sa-.
sə- (Meaning unclear, probably a variant of s- (1), recorded only in sə.káw-əmə, sə.káw-əmx, sə.káw-əməx (different variants recorded from different consultants) ‘Cree Indian, Prairie Indian.’ || See also
\(s\alpha\).  

\(n\)- (1) ‘my’ (first person singular possessive): \(n\.cix^w\) ‘my house;’  
\(n\.s.k^w\alpha\)z\(\alpha\) ‘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): \(n\.\check{c}\check{\imath}p\) ‘cold (liquid)’ (cf. ‘cold (object)’); \(n\.w\check{e}\check{q}^w\) ‘to float on top of the water (e.g., ice floes);’ \(n\.k\check{a}w-l\check{a}x\) ‘to move away on water’ (cf. \(k\check{a}w-l\check{a}x\) ‘to move away on land’), \(n\.q\check{a}y-l\check{a}x\) ‘to swim’ (cf. \(q\check{a}y-l\check{a}x\) ‘to jump, run away’); \(n\.l\check{e}\check{\imath}/l\check{x}\) ‘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 \(n\.k\check{e}:k\check{a}t\alpha\)s ‘three persons;’ \(n\.c\check{i}l:\check{c}\check{l}-\alpha k\)st ‘five persons;’ \(n\.\check{x}k:\check{x}k-\alpha n\) ‘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., \(n\.s.\check{x}k:\check{x}k-\alpha t\) (also \(\check{x}k:\check{x}k-\alpha t\)) ‘bossy;’ \(n\.l\check{i}<\check{q}\) ‘generous;’ \(n\.p\check{x}l\) (also \(n\.p\check{x}l\)) ‘stingy;’ \(n\.k\alpha\)z\(\alpha\) ‘proud, stuck-up, conceited.’ || Probably related to \(n\)- (2).  

\(n\)- (5) (Used in combination with the aspectual suffix \(-t\) in, for example, \(n\.x^w\check{u}y-t\)\(\alpha m\) ‘to go ahead;’ \(n\.\check{y}l(\check{p})-t\)\(\alpha m\) ‘to grow up;’ \(n\.w\check{u}q^w\)\(\check{i}\)-\(t\)\(\alpha m\) ‘to head down the valley, going downstream (on land or water).’) || Probably related to \(n\)- (2).  

\(n\alpha\) - (Meaning unclear, but probably a residual form of \(n\)- (2); recorded in \(n\.p\check{a}w-\alpha l\check{c}\alpha\)z\(\alpha\) ‘Rattlesnake-plantain’ (“Snakeweed’), \(Goo\)odyera oblongif\(o\)lia; \(n\.k\check{a}w\) ‘area in forest without underbrush’ (possible an irregular amalgam of \(n\)l\(\alpha\)w and \(s.k\)\(\alpha\)w).  

\(n\check{k}^w\)- ‘co-, fellow.’ \(n\check{k}^w.\check{u}x^w\)\(\alpha m\)ix\(^w\) ‘fellow-Indian;’ \(n\check{k}^w.\alpha\)\(\check{a}\)\(m\)a\) ‘fellow-white man;’ \(n\check{k}^w.\k^w\)\(\alpha m\) ‘(to be a) co-worker,’ \(n\check{k}^w.\check{c}l\)a ‘to be of the same age as s.o.’ || Possibly a reduced form of \(\\sqrt{n\check{k}^w}a\) ‘to help, (be a) friend.’ If so, then forms with \(n\check{k}^w\)- are to be considered compounds, rather than prefix-stem combinations.  

\(\check{g}\alpha\)-, \(\check{g}\dalpha\) ‘from’ (used only in combination with deictic roots): \(\check{g}\alpha.l.c\check{\alpha}\)
‘from here;’ ḫá.kʷu? ‘from there.’
l-, lá- ‘in, at, on’ (used only in combination with deictic roots): l.cʔa
‘here;’ lá.kʷu? ‘there.’)

**ka-**

(1) (Resultative, “out-of-control” prefix, always in combination with the reinforcing enclitic _a_; 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.rʷúyt.a ‘to fall asleep;’
ka.n.ʔs-áŋk.a ‘to burst out laughing;’ ka.ʔáčx-s.a ‘to catch sight of s.o. or s.t. (suddenly).’ The combination ka-...a 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.ʔáčx-m.a ‘to be able to see’ (see _sitst_ in the root plus suffixes section for an example). Stems CaCC and CaCC metathesize to CCaC and CCaC when embedded in ka-...a:

*4əmk* ‘broken, not usable any more’ > ka.4mák.a ‘to break (like an old rope when pulled).’ For the background of this metathesis see Van Eijk 2002.)

(2) (Variant of kná- below.)

**kən-, kná-** ‘around, via’ (used only in combination with deictic roots):

kən.cʔá ‘around here, via here;’ kná.kʷu? ‘around there, via there.’

|| The prefix kná- has a frequently used variant ká- in combinations with ti? and kʷu? (less frequently in combinations with ta?, while kʷʔa was recorded with ka- in only one instance, and never with kná-). The formation ká.ti? is used to the exclusion of kná.ti? in the expression xʷʔaz ká.ti? ‘not at all.’

**kəns-** ‘to try to, to want to:’ kəns.kʷzús-am ‘to try (want) to work;’

kəns.qʷús-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.kʷu? ‘that way, thither, along there.’

**ʔi-** (meaning unclear, found only in ʔi.ʔaqʷal:qʷal (*) ‘June;’ n.ʔi.ʔalk-əqʷ ‘lying head to tail, e.g., fish in a barrel.’)

**ʔəs-** ‘to have, to own:’ ʔəs.cítxʷ ‘to have a house;’ ʔə[s].ʔqáxəʔ ‘to have a dog.’ || See also comments on s- (2).
Interfixes

+a+ (Interfix, linking the two components in three compounds. See +a4+ below for further comments.)

+a4+ (Interfix, linking the two components in a compound):

lāp+a4+kʷúnaʔ ‘cured salmon eggs (having been stored in the ground for a period of time),’ qəl+a4+tmíxʷ ‘storm, bad weather,’

ståc+a4+láqəm ‘first snow of winter (knocks down the grass),’

wəqʷ+a4+yáʔʔqʷ ‘rain in autumn that washes the dead fish from the banks of the river,’ 4əq+a4+səmʔám ‘one who elopes with s.o. else’s wife’ (also pronounced 4əq+a+səmʔám, with 4 dropped before phonetically similar s). The sequence a4 in čaqa4túmx ‘Common Burdock’ probably also goes back to this interfix. || The +a+ in xaʔ+a+kʷúʔkʷəʔ ‘The Lord; God,’ xaʔ+a+tmíxʷ ‘Heaven,’ and ƛəq+a+kʷʔəl-ƛ ‘Hell,’ results from the reinforcing clitic ƛə and has as such a different morphological history than +a4+.
Suffixes

-p (Inchoative marker): pāl-p ‘to get lost;’ naqʷ-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 sʷəl-p ‘to burn.’
-ap (1) Formative in words referring to berries: s.qʷl-ap ‘strawberry;’ čqʷ-áp-an
   ‘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-l-ast ‘limb:’ nʔawt-áp-l-ast (*) ‘lower leg, lower arm.’
   — -ap-l-a-xan ‘heel:’ sʔac-áp-l-a-xan ‘heel;’ sūp-áp-l-a-xan-am ‘to scratch one’s
   heel.’
   — -ap-qan ‘back of head:’ ?ac-áp-qan ‘back of head;’ sūp-áp-qn-am ‘to
   scratch the back of one’s head.’
-aps ‘backpart’ (used only in the combination -aps-tən, with -tən a glottalized
   variant of -tən): n.qʷʔz-áps-tən ‘(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, -upaʔ. PS *-up-s, *-up-aʔ
   ‘tail’ (K208).
-upst (Formative in pālʔ-upst M ‘eight’ (pálaʔ ‘one; for the derivation of ‘eight
   from ‘one’ cf. Shuswap nkwʔ ‘one’ > kʷʔ?uʔps ‘eight’).) || Cf. -ups.
-apəl ‘cheek:’ kʷʔz-ápəl ‘cheek;’ qarəmt-ápəl ‘to get hit on the cheek.’ || See
   -aplaʔ (below) for etymological comments.
   — -aplaʔ F ‘cheek:’ sup-aplaʔ-əm ‘to scratch one’s cheek;’ sk-ápəlʔ-ʔan ‘to
   hit s.o. on the cheek with a stick or whip, tr.’ || PIS *-aplaʔ
   ‘handle, attachment, rule’ (K213).
-upzaʔ ‘young plant, root:’ yi(?)-p-úpzaʔ ‘potatoes start growing;’ čáq-úpzaʔ,
   čáčq-úpzaʔ ‘to harvest root-vegetables (e.g., potatoes) by pulling
   them out when the tops start to grow.’
-apaʔ ‘(part of) net:’ ckʷ-ápaʔ ‘ring on the line of a dipnet (keeps the net open
   as long as it is not let go);’ ḥəkwʔ-ápaʔ ‘cross-piece on bow of dipnet.’
-upaʔ ‘tail, backpart:’ 4q-úpaʔ ‘wide-tailed;’ ʔqʷ-úpaʔ-tən ‘beaver tail.’
   || Cf. -ups, -upst. Note also súčəʔpaʔ ‘tail.’
   — -al-upaʔ ‘backpart:’ čəm-əl-úkəʔpaʔ ‘point of land; foot of mountain (where
   it comes down in a point).’
n.(.-)áp ‘attitude, behaviour:’ n.x”ə<xn”]- ámb-áp ‘lively, going really fast;’
n.xmank-áp “slow-moving.” || The sequence -áp was also recorded (possibly incorrectly) -ap.

-əm (1) Passive marker, replaces subject endings; also expresses 1P transitive subject: nuk”?-əm-əm (1) ‘he was helped;’ (2) ‘we helped him.’

-əm (2) Formative: s.náq”-əm sun; cát:ct-əm ‘bright (light).’ || Probably also present in a number of unanalyzable roots, e.g., s.pálməm ‘prairie, flat land.’

-əm, -əm (3) Intransitivizer: See -Vm.

-ám, -ám (1) ‘almost, but not quite; a little bit .er:’ nu(?)<x”-ám ‘it gets a little warmer (after having been really cold);’ tikttx?-ám ‘(a little) narrower than the other;’ ka.ćaw-ám.a ‘it almost got clean (but there is still a stain in it);’ n.ćc-ám.a ‘it did not fall right in, it went sideways).’ With a less clear meaning we have, for instance, ?əmh-ám ‘good at something;’ n.ıp-əm ‘deep pit, deep bottom.’

-ám (2) ‘row’ (recorded only with numerals and with numerical substitutes): ?añwas-ám ‘two rows;’ k”in-ám ‘how many roots?’

-əm, -əm (3) Intransitivizer: See -Vm.

-ım (1) Formative: n.kál-ım ‘to wish to go (along with people on a trip), to feel left out.’

-ım, -ım (2) ‘accidentally (?), having lack of control or having to make do (?):’

pun-ım ‘to find a whole bunch (e.g., berries, roots, mushrooms);’ nak-us-ım ‘to change one’s mind, to decide first on one thing, but then do another thing;’ x<”u(?)<x”-k”-a4-ım ‘to drag s.t. on the ground;’

хи(?)<х<”-k”-a4-ım ‘to sew by hand.’ || Note that the glottalized variant (-ım) occurs only after reduplicated stems. In Van Eijk (1997), -ım (1) is identified with -ım in pun-ım and nak-us-ım (p. 99), while -ırm is considered to be a separate suffix (p. 69).

-ım (3) (Intransitivizer: See -Vm.

-um (1) Formative: s.lax”-úm ‘hidden.’

-um (2) Intransitivizer: see -Vm.

-Vm (-əm, -əm; -əm, -əm, -ım, -um) Intransitivizer: ?áčx-əm ‘to see;’ k”zús-əm ‘to work;’ n.sí<s>x-əm ‘to put s.t. from one pot into different pots;’
máw-əm ‘to gossip;’ xíq-əm ‘to hunt duck;’ n.súp-k-əm ‘to scratch one’s back;’ sitst-ım ‘to do s.t. at night;’ ıx”-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.(..)-imam ‘enclosed area;’ n.?úk”-imam ‘draw, pass in mountain;’ n.χp-imam ‘gulch.’

-mut (Meaning unclear, recorded only in s.q?q]-mút ‘deformed,’ and possibly a combination of the formatives -am and -ut.)

-mán ‘instrument, implement:’ sák-mán ‘whip, switch; stick used for hitting;’
   táx”-mán ‘patch, material used for patching.’ || Cf. -mín (I).
   — -amín ‘instrument, implement:’ sap-amín (*) ‘windpipe.’
   — n.(..)-mán ‘setting, implement in which s.t. is done’ (vs. -mán which refers to an implement with which s.t. is done): n.χîx-mán ‘frying pan;’
   n.qám-mán ‘(tea) kettle.’


-mín, -mín (2) Transitivizer; indicates an “oblique” relationship between subject and object and usually translates as ‘for,’ ‘of,’ or ‘about’:
   pták”-mín ‘to tell a legend about s.o.;’ pâq”u?-mín ‘to be afraid of s.o. or s.t.;’ χíq-mín ‘to arrive (here) for s.o. or s.t.’ || The distribution between -mín and -mín 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.

   — -mín-xit, -mín-xit (Transitivizer; indicates that the subject acts with regard to the object’s possessions): χíq-mín-xit ‘to arrive (here) in order to collect s.o.’s possessions.’

-mánst ‘unmarried:’ qayx”-mánst ‘unmarried man, bachelor;’ yaqca?-mánst M ‘unmarried woman.’ || Possibly contains -st, a reduced form of the reflexive suffix -sút.

-mínst ‘almost:’ pâq-mínst ‘almost white;’ q”azq”az-mínst ‘almost blue;’ xël-xël-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.

   ‘Transformer.’

-mex (with regular allomorphs -amx, -amx) ‘person’ (often combined with a geographical name to indicate where a person is from): sâx-mex
‘person from saɬ;’ lîlwat-əmx ‘person from lîlwat;’ pankʷúph-əmx ‘person from Vancouver;’ sxʷáp-məx ‘Shuswap;’ əɬ.cʔáh-məx ‘person from here.’

— -əmx ‘person’ (irregular allomorph of -məx, appearing in surroundings other than the ones which normally require -əmx): sa.káw-əmx (also recorded sa.káw-məx, sa.káw-əməx) ‘Prairie Indian; Cree; Indian from way up north,’ čwán-əmx ‘Okanagan Indian.’

-ḿix ‘all the time; getting carried away doing s.t.:’ sʷúy-t-ńmix ‘to sleep in;’ mat-q-ńmix ‘to keep walking and walking, without getting a ride,’ n.qs-ańk-ńmix ‘to get carried away laughing.’

-ńmixʷáʔ (Unique variant of -ńmixʷáʔ.)

-t (Aspectual suffix, generally referring to a continued state; occurs mainly in forms with total reduplication): qʷən:qʷán-t ‘poor, destitute;’ kʷiw:kʷw-at ‘slippery;’ qʷám:qʷm-at ‘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);’ čniqʷ-t F ‘to fight. || Cf. -at (l), -it (l), -ut, n.(..)-tam.

-at (l) Formative: zəw-át-ən ‘to know s.t. or s.o., tr.;’ ?ínw-at ‘to say what?’ || Cf. -t, -it (l), -ut.

-at (2) IP intransitive subjunctive subject: plán-at,ən wa? əl-p ‘it looks like we are lost already.’

-it (l) Formative: kʷl-it ‘brass.’ || Cf. -t, -at (l), -ut.

-it (2) Plural indicator in -it-as 3P transitive subject: nukʷʔ-an-it-as ‘they helped him.’ || Cf. -twit, -wit.

-ut (Formative): qʷəl-út ‘to speak, deliver a speech.’ || Cf. -t, -at (l), -it (1).

-atəm (Formative): sx-əm-átəm ‘stupid (like a young, inexperienced person who cannot do anything right).’ || Cf. -at (l), -utəm.


n.(..)-tam (Aspectual suffix, generally expressing an ongoing or increasing development): n.xʷúy-tam ‘to go ahead;’ n.γi(?)-p-tam ‘to grow up.’ || Cf. -əm (2), -t.

-tam (Patient indicator for 2P in two suffix combinations): (A) -tam-ələp 2P object: nukʷʔ-an-tam-ələp-as ‘he helped you folks;’ (B) -tam-4k-ələp 2P passive: nukʷʔ-an-tam-4k-ələp ‘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): qámt-s-tum (A) ‘he was hit;’ (B) ‘we hit him.’
-tumi (2S object after transitivizers -s and -ən-s (-tumi after stems CAC-s)):
  qaníst-s-túmi-4kan ‘I hit you;’  ẗiŋq-s-tuní-4kan ‘I brought you (here).’
  || See also -tumin and -ci.
-tumin (A) Free variant of -tumi in the indicative paradigm before -4k-an (IS 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.
-tumu4 (IP object (-tumu4 after stems CAC-s)): nukʷʔ-an-túmu4-as ‘he helped us;’ ʾtiŋq-s-tūmu4-as ‘he brought us.’ || We have the allomorph -tumul before -i-t-as (3P transitive subject) and -əm (passive marker):
  nukʷʔ-an-tumul-i-t-as ‘they helped us;’  nukʷʔ-an-túmul-am ‘we were helped.’
-tumul (See under -tumu4).
-ətməx ‘ability, knowledge:’ ʔəmh-átməx ‘to do things right, to be a perfectionist;’ ʔəlh-átməx ‘not able to s.t. right;’ ʔəzəm-átməx ‘skilled; knowing how to do s.t.’
-tumx (IS object after the transitivizers -s and -ən-s (-tumx after stems CAC-s)): qaníst-s-tumx-as ‘he hit me.’ || See also -c (1).
-tan (A) ‘instrument, implement:’ xʷiḵ-tan ‘knife;’  kāl-tn ‘louse comb;’
  pum-ákaʔ-tan ‘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’):  tít>xaʔ-tan-s ‘narrowest;’  s.niʔ ṭiʔalšal-tn-4ká4-a ‘he is the strongest of us;’  (C) ‘able to..’ (recorded only in negative sentences, and in combination with the transitivizer -s):  xʷʔaz kʷə-acute-s.táʔm kʷə-acute-s.ník-tn-s-an ‘there isn’t anything I can cut with; I don’t have anything to cut with.’ || The semantic function of -tan (A) largely overlaps with that of -man: However, -tan occurs in more derivations than -man, and seems to be slightly more productive. Also, -tan combines more often with stems containing lexical suffixes than -man does: see pum-ákaʔ-tan above, and note also kʷáx-tn- m.ákaʔ-tn- ‘stick for beating snare-drum.’
— -atän ‘instrument, implement’ (residual form of -tan (A)): xʷʔú<kw>l-ətän ‘musical instrument, record player.’
— n.(..)-tn ‘setting, location, container; implement in which s.t. is done’ (no perceptible semantic difference with n.(..)-man): n.ṭáʔ-tan M ‘trough,
manger; n.ʔúqʷ-aʔ-tən (A) ‘container for drink;’ (B) ‘watering hole;’ n.ʔáləz-aʔ-tən ‘sweat-lodge.’
-tən (Patient indicator for 3P in two suffix combinations): (A) -tən-i 3P object: nuʔʷ?-ən-tən-i-tkən ‘I helped them;’ (B) -tən-əm-wit 3P passive: nuʔʷ?-ən-tən-əm-wit ‘they were helped’ (also expressing ‘we helped them’). The combination -tən-i is -tən-i after stems CAC-s.
-təli (-təlɨ after stems CAC-s) ‘the one who X-es him;’ nuʔʷ?-ən-təli ‘the one who helped him.’
n.(..)-təlqʷ ‘upside down, head first;’ n.kʷ-əs-təlqʷ ‘to fall down head first.’ || Cf. -iʔ-aqʷ (under -qʷ).
-tək (Meaning unclear): ʔúś-tək ‘to catch a fish with a net (esp., a dipnet);’ ʔúʔʔ-s-tək ‘to catch a fish with a rod.’
-atkʷ-aʔ (See -atqʷ-aʔ.)
-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)): ʔiʔ-ʔs-twit-as ‘they brought him (here).’ || Cf. -it (2), -wit.
-twəl (Reciprocal suffix): núʔʷ?-ən-twəl ‘to help each other.’ || Cf. -atwəxʷ.
-atwəxʷ (Reciprocal suffix (unproductive; the productive reciprocal suffix is -twəl)): təp-atwəxʷ ‘to box, have a fistfight;’ təʔ-atwəxʷ (also recorded təʔ-twawxʷ) ‘to wrestle.’ || Note the connotation ‘to fight’ conveyed by -atwəxʷ.
-c (1) IS object after transitivizers other than -s or -ən-s; see also -tumx): núʔʷ?-ən-c-as ‘he helped me.’
-c (2) (A) ‘mouth, edge, opening;’ súp-c-am ‘to scratch one’s mouth (lips);’ qám-it-ac ‘to get hit on the mouth;’ s.kam-c F ‘door;’ (B) ‘food;’ náqʷ-c-am ‘to steal food;’ cəkʷ-c ‘tablecloth;’ (C) ‘language, to speak’ (verbalizes nominal stems): ʔiʔ-ʔc ‘sound reaches over here;’ ʔuxʷ-əlmixʷ-c ‘to speak Indian;’ sám?-ac ‘to speak a white man’s language (esp., English).’ || Cf. -cin (2).
— -əl-c ‘food;’ cúkʷ-əl-c ‘to finish eating;’ kʷɨt-əl-c ‘to leave food, to leave leftovers.’ || See also -als.
— n.(.)-ac ‘language’ (residual form of -c (2)): n.ñañ-ac ‘to listen without saying a word, to learn new words that way.’

-ç (3): See -s (1, 2).

-ç (4) Unclear meaning, found only in n.ñoxw-c-ix ‘to be in the way’ (ñoxw (2)).

-ci (2S object (after transitivizers other than -s or -an-s; see also -turni)): nuk’?-an-ci-tk-an ‘I helped you.’ || See also -cin (1,2).


-cu (2): Unique constituent in ?á?han-cu ‘see?’ || Possibly the same suffix as -cu (1).

-cut (Reflexive suffix): nuk’?-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’-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’uk’mit-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 -tk-an (IS 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, -cin (2) ‘mouth, opening, speech:’ əqam-cin “Lytton” (situated at the spot where the Thompson river enters the Fraser); qalqal-ci-rin ‘to pray, to beg for a favour (e.g., when praying to the Creator at a First Salmon ceremony).’ || Cf. cúcín ‘mouth,’ and -c (2). PS *-cin (-ucín, -uc, -c) ‘mouth’ (K203).

— -cín ‘to eat:’ pal?-acín ‘to eat by oneself;’ pañ-acín ‘to be just in time for a meal.’

— -cin-əm ‘to eat/drink (referent of root):’ či?-cín-əm ‘to eat meat;’ piya-cín-əm ‘to drink beer,’ q”ñl-us-cín-əm ‘to eat berries as one is picking them.’

— -cin-xən ‘ankle:’ q’m-cín-xən ‘(lump on) ankle.’

-ac (Formative in a number of animal names): s-ənc-ac ‘groundhog (of the type that occurs around Lillooet and Kamloops).’ Without simplex in txac ‘elk,’ lahác ‘otter,’ kúp’ac ‘flea.’

-uc (Formative in s.q’ú-uc ‘ashes.’)

(literally, “splashed on skin”). || PS *-iĉaʔ ‘hide, blanket, clothes’ (K203).

— -al-iĉaʔ ‘clothing, covering, skin.’ s.ⱥp-ⱥl-iĉaʔ ‘undershirt;’ qⱥ-ⱥl-iĉaʔ ‘dirty clothes;’ qʷᵣ-ⱥl-iĉaʔ ‘to wash clothes;’ pⱥ-ⱥl-iĉaʔ ‘thick bark.’

— -al-iĉaʔ (Residual variant of -al-iĉaʔ, recorded only in wə<ıldığı>p介入l-ićiːcaʔ ‘caterpillar.’)

-s (1) Transitivizer; has three different functions, depending (to a large extent) on the semantics of the root: (A) causativizer: qarı̌t-s ‘to hit s.o. or s.t.;’ (B) forming transitive verbs which express ‘to address s.o.:’ qʷⱥl-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.:’ ḳⱥx-s ‘to like it (food).’ See also comments under –Vn and in Van Eijk (1997:110-113) for further details. || After stems ending in ɬ or s, this transitivizer has the shape -c: ḱi-c ‘to do s.t.;’ nas-c ‘to take along.’ The transitivizer is dropped between ɬ or s and a following suffix starting in -t: nás-[s]-turmix-as ‘he is bringing me.’

-s (2) (3S possessive): tmixʷ-s ‘his (her, its) land.’ || After stems ending in ɬ or s, this suffix has the shape -c: ḱaqʷu-c ‘his (her, its) cache;’ s.kʷⱥ-us-c ‘his (her, its) face.’

-s (3) Doubtful common element in a number of formations, e.g., n.xⱥ-s-ɬm ‘to steam (for example, like rubber boots being aired out);’ n.kʷɬ-s-tan (A) ‘Creator;’ (B) ‘sweatlodge’ (different meanings recorded from different consultants); tát-s-ɬm ‘to pound sunflower root (in order to remove skin).’

-s (4): See -s and -ⱥ-s (both under -us (1)).

-s (5): See under -us (2).

-as (1) 3S transitive subject (subjunctive and indicative); 3S intransitive subjunctive indicative; identical to the subjunctive form, which would translate as ‘may he help me’; xʷʔaz-as-ɬm-ɬuʔ kʷ-ɬn-as-c ‘he may as well not go’ (intransitive subjunctive).

-as (2) ‘flesh of fish:’ pq-as ‘having white flesh (about spawning salmon);’ cqʷ-as ‘having pink flesh.’ || Cf. -asʉt.

-us (1) ‘face, front, head, appearance:’ čaw-ús-ɬm ‘to wash one’s face;’ ḱm-ɬus ‘handsome;’ s.kʷɬ-us ‘face;’ ŝzún-us ‘to have a big head.’ || PS *-us I ‘face’ (K209).

— -s ‘face, appearance’ (residual form of -us (1)): máy-s-ɬn ‘to fix, repair s.t., tr.’
— n.(...) -us ‘fold’: n.páí?-us ‘single;’ n.?ánwas-us ‘double;’ n.kání-us ‘how many layers?’ || n.(...) -us does not combine with numerals higher than ‘two.’
— -us-am ‘kind, sort:’ pál?-us-am ‘group of the same kind of people;’
  kání-us-am ‘different kinds.’
— -al-us ‘eye:’ sup-al-úś-am ‘to scratch one’s eye(s);’ káx-w-p-áí-us ‘to have a bruised eye;’ n.zäh-áí-us ‘right eye.’
— -al-úś ‘eye’ (in forms referring to sharp vision): cíx-w-áí-us ‘to be able to see’
  (also in: ti.wa?, cíx-áí-us ‘visionary, prophet’); zäh-áí-us
  ‘good-sighted’ (cf. n.zäh-áí-us above); n.čí-áí-us-am ‘to take aim.’
— -áž-us ‘eye:’ n.číp-áž-úś-am ‘to close one’s eyes.’
-us (2) ‘fire:’ ?úcz-us ‘to fix a fire;’ tíw-ál-úś=as ‘fire going really well.’
  || PS *-us ‘fire’ (K209).
— -s ‘fire’ (residual form of -us (2)): pám-s-am ‘to make a fire.’
-ús (3) ‘hill:’ suxwast-ús ‘to come down a hill;’ kaxam-úś ‘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 -usa?.
-su (2S possessive): tmíxw-su ‘your land.’ || After stems ending in 4 or s, this
  suffix has the shape -cu: páqw4-cu ‘your cache;’ s.kw-á-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.kw-á-ús-cw.a
  ‘your face.’
-súp ‘breath:’ qa(?a)žsúp ‘to pant;’ čak-súp ‘to be out of breath.’ || Cf.
  súp-um ‘to breathe.’ Cases with -súp 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):’ čiil-sút ‘to run around,
  looking for help;’ qamt-sút ‘to get hit by accident;’ mat-q-sút ‘to
  wander around, having no home;’ sak-xal-sút (A) ‘to slag 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);’ wâz-ám-sút ‘to bark for
  nothing;’ ptinus-am-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
— -st (Reflective marker (residual form of -sút in its original reflexive function)): čiixʷ-st ‘to spawn’ (literally, “to wear oneself out”).

-ásu/-su ‘fish’ qałq-ásu ‘spring salmon running in June’ maqʔ-áqʔ-su (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); samʔ-ásu ‘dolly varden’;

-súʔ-súʔ ‘silver trout’ (K214).

-ásu/-su ‘fishwood’ katxʷ-úsłap ‘firewood’; tuʔxʷ-úsłap ‘to bring in firewood’; kʷáml-slaʔ ‘to get firewood from the woodpile’; n.káml-slaʔ ‘to gather firewood (by picking it up here and there).’

-áslaq ‘quantity of fruit’ q̓x-áslaq ‘many berries’ x̓ʔít-aslaq ‘many berries, potatoes, fruit’ x̓ʔá-aslaq ‘few berries’

n.(-)-áskaʔ ‘song: n.xʷánʔm-áskaʔ ‘power song’; n.laʔ-xl-áskaʔ ‘hymn.’

-ásqat ‘day’ (also found in a number of man’s names): s.x̑c̓p-ásqat F ‘week’; palʔ-ásqat ‘one day’; aʔnwas-ásqat ‘Tuesday’; ḥít-ásqat (a man’s name; cf. ḥít: ḥit ‘(Wilson’s) Snipe’). Cf. s.ʔcit ‘day.’

-asqit ‘day, sky’ (K214).

-aszánuxʷ ‘year’ kʷinz-aszánuxʷ ‘how old?’; palʔ-aszánuxʷ ‘one year old’; s.xʷát-p-aszánuxʷ ‘year’

-usaʔ ‘round object, fruit, money; shape (in general):’ ci<čʷ-úsʔaʔ ‘fresh fruit’; ñu<śʔqʷ-úsʔ-am ‘to peel fruit, potatoes’; pálʔ-úsʔaʔ ‘one piece of fruit, potato, dollar’; x̓ʔít-usaʔ ‘expensive’; may-s-úsʔaʔ ‘to give shape.’

-as-án (Connective; residual form of -1): pəl̓kʷ-n-áws-qn-am ‘to somersault’ (also recorded n.pəl̓kʷz-áws-qn-am).

-án (I) Element in -án-s (with -s (1)). The combination -án-s forms direct (non-causative) transitive verbs: náqʷ-án-s ‘to steal (náqʷ) s.t.;’ qəním-án-s ‘to hear (qəním) s.t.;’ ñúqʷ-án-s ‘to drink (ñúqʷ) s.t. up.’ It is not clear whether -án is the transitivizer -án (see -Vn below), or whether it is a unique element, peculiar to the combination -án-s.
-ən, -ən (2) Formative: xʷít-ən ‘to whistle;’ qáx-ən ‘curled up;’ kʷáľ-ən ‘gall, gall bladder.’

-ən, -ən (3) Transitivizer: See -Vn.

-ən (1) IS subject: used as such in subjunctive intransitive and transitive constructions, e.g., ʔi-tsít-ən ‘when I said;’ ʔi-cún-ən ‘when I told him;’ used with -k (1) or its variant -k in indicative intransitive and transitive constructions: cún-ən ‘I said;’ cún-4k-ən ‘I told him.’

-ən, -ən (2) Transitivizer: See -Vn.

n.(..)-ən (3) Formative: n.muzmit-ən ‘friendly, generous.’

n.(..)-ən (4) Meaning unclear: n.kʷat-ən ‘stirrups.’

-iə, -iə (Transitivizer: See -Vn.) || See also under -4ən, -4əń.

-un, -uń (Transitivizer: See -Vn.)

-Vn (-ən, -ən, -ən, -ən, -in, -iə, -un, -uń) Transitivizer; has various functions, partly depending on the semantics of the root. (A) causativizer: ʔaćx-ən ‘to see s.t., s.o.’ (ʔaćx ‘to be seen’); sášo-ən ‘to slice s.t. into thin pieces;’ šałq-áń ‘to roll s.t. down’ (šałq ‘to roll down’); káx-əń ‘to dry s.t.’ (kax ‘dry’); pįl-ıń ‘to widen s.t. (esp., a horse-shoe);’ nik-ıń ‘to cut s.t.;’ xźúm-un ‘to make s.t. big(ger)’ (xźum ‘big’); půń-un ‘to boil s.t.;’ (B) forming transitive verbs which express ‘to address s.o.’ (only -ən and its allomorph -ən were recorded in this function): ptákw-ən ‘to tell a legend to s.o.;’ wəʔaw-ən ‘to call, shout at s.o.;’ n.qʷał-ut-əń-ən ‘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 -ən): puʔyaxʷ-əń-əm ‘it is infested with mice;’ makin-əń-əm ‘it is infested with lice;’ (D) forming three-place verbs (in a few irregular occurrences of -ən; normally, -x 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 (I). 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).

-ńumút (Meaning unclear): kʷukʷ-ńumút ‘to make it through a difficult situation (e.g., through a severe winter).’

-ənis (A) ‘board.’ źp-ənis-əm ‘to pile up lumber;’ kʷz-ənis-əm ‘to varnish boards;’ sak-ənis-ən ‘ripsaw;’ (B) ‘edge, rim;’ s.ƛákʷ-ənis “just about
showing (e.g., an underskirt);’ *km-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.’): wennáxʷ-nun ‘to believe s.o.;’ kə<ka>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 kʷis-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 -ałlup.)

-äänk, -ään, -änk ‘belly, inside, hillside’ (distribution between forms is unclear): sup-äänk-əm ‘to scratch one’s belly;’ qʷł-á<na>kan-əm ‘to sunbathe;’ s.wac-äänk ‘manure;’ čm-ańk ‘intestines;’ s.qʷm-á<na>kan ‘pregnant;’ n.číxʷ-änk ‘skin on belly is sore (e.g., about a horse on which the saddle-strap is too tight);’ n.xʔ-ánk ‘deep bank;’ n.ča(ʔ)k-ánk ‘sidehill cools off when the sun goes down.’ || PS *-änak ‘belly, stomack, anus, buttocks, tail; excrement’ (K207).

— -naʔk, -anaʔk ‘belly, intestines’ (residual forms of -äänk, etc.): s. póm-ñaʔk ‘smoked bear-gut;’ ńxum-änáʔk ‘to have a big belly.’

— n.(..)-änk-ákst ‘palm of hand;’ n.sup-änk-ákst-əm ‘to scratch the palm of one’s hand;’ nʔac-änk-ákst ‘palm of hand;’ n.xʷas-änk-ákst ‘to give or receive the Last Sacrament.’

— n.(..)-äänk-xan ‘sole of foot;’ n. sóp-äänk-xn-əm ‘to scratch the sole of one’s foot;’ nʔac-äänk-xan ‘sole of foot;’ n.áqʷ-äänk-xan ‘horse-shoe.’

-ińk ‘gun’ (also used in a number of woman’s names): kʷušn-ińk ‘to borrow a gun;’ tanh-ińk ‘good gun;’ nʔa<ŋ>zmb-ińk ‘to trade a gun;’ || PIS *-ińk ‘weapon for shooting’ (K213).

— ińk ‘gun’ (residual form of -ińk): s.wal-m-ńńk F ‘gun.’

-anxʷ, -inxʷ ‘weather, wind’ (distribution between forms is unpredictable on the basis of the roots): haw-haw-l-ánxʷ ‘warm wind;’ xʷal-ánxʷ M ‘sleet, freezing rain;’ ?az-inxʷ ‘warm weather, clear weather.’ || PS *-anaxʷ ‘season, salmon, year, weather’ (K207).

-nuxʷ (I) ‘to get somewhere at a certain time’ (the time is referred to by the stem): sáp-nuxʷ ‘to get somewhere when it is dark already;’ psįl-nuxʷ
‘to get somewhere when it is already daylight;’ wattam-núxʷ ‘to be too late;’ n.ʔúc QAʔ-núxʷ ‘to make it through the winter.’ || The function of -núxʷ (1) is possibly aspectual. Cf. also -núxʷ (2).

-núxʷ (2) Meaning unclear (possibly an aspectual suffix): zúqʷ-núxʷ ‘to kill game (animals);’ q̓əɬ:q̓əɬ-núxʷ-mín ‘to be unfriendly to s.o., tr.’

— -nəxʷ (Residual form (and possibly misrecording) of -núxʷ (2)): kw̓tʰ- nəxʷ F ‘to be ready’ (rejected by M consultants, who prefer kw̓tʰ- k̓ətʰ ‘all ready to go’).

-níxʷáʔ (Meaning unclear): q̓əɬ-níxʷáʔ ‘crabby’ (recorded q̓əɬ-míxʷáʔ from one consultant).

n.(..)-anwás ‘heart, inside, mind;’ n.ciq-anwás-ən ‘to stab s.o. in the heart, tr.;’ n.q̓əɬ-á̱nwas-min ‘to dislike s.o., tr.;’ pə(ʔ)q-á̱nwas ‘heartburn;’ n.cut-á̱nwas (also cut-á̱nwas) ‘to think.’ || Cf. n.(..)-íńwas, ál̓was, al̓was, and ʔá̱nwas ‘two’ (the latter having a semantic connection with n.(..)-anwás 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 ál̓iws ‘body’), (2) *-was, *-aws, *-i/-al̓was, *-í̱nwas ‘chest’ (the ancestor of Lillooet n.(..)-anwás, but also note ptíñus-ən ‘to think,’ which Kuipers breaks up into pt-íñus-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 ʔá̱nwas ‘two’), which is the ancestor of Lillooet n.(..)-íńwas ‘middle,’ ál̓was ‘in half, in/down the middle,’ -aws (1) ‘middle,’ and -aws (2) ‘collective’ (this last form grouped with -aws (1) by Kuipers).

n.(..)-íńwas ‘middle;’ n.k̕̕x-íńwas ‘island;’ n.ʔap-íńwas-ən ‘centerpole in semi-subterranean house (s.ʔístkən).’ || Cf. n.(..)-anwás.

-ənwáʔ (Meaning unclear): muzmít-ənwáʔ ‘to help others when they are having a hard time;’ pzan-wáʔ-ən (from *pzán-ənwáʔ-ən) ‘to meet s.o., run into s.o., tr.’ || Note also n-wáʔ, n-wáʔ-ən ‘to go and meet s.o., intr., tr.,’ with aphaeresis of pza.

n.(..)-anaʔ (1) ‘ear;’ n.sup-anaʔ-ən ‘to scratch one’s ear;’ n.ʔəx:zúm-anaʔ ‘to have big ears;’ n.tákʷ-ťákʷ-ánaʔ ‘deaf;’ n.ʔah-ánaʔ ‘right ear.’ || PS *-áníʔəʔ ‘ear, side’ (K206), who implies a relation to -anaʔ (2).

— n.(..)-lánaʔ ‘ear;’ n.čəm-lánaʔ (A) ‘pectoral fin;’ (B) ‘bone around gills.’

— al-ánaʔ ‘ear;’ təxʷ-p-al-ánaʔ ‘to find s.t. out;’ təxʷ-ʔal-ánaʔ-ən ‘to find out the truth.’

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n.(..)-ana? (2) ‘surface:’ n.?áxʷ-ana? ‘to get covered up by a slide;’
n.kʷ-án-an ‘to pour s.t. out over s.t., tr.;’ n.Áp-ána? ‘to get covered up.’ || Cf. -ana? (1,3).
n.(..)-ana? (3) ‘all the time:’ n.xʷas:xʷí-is-ana? ‘to smile all the time.’
   || Possibly a semantic subset of (2), with a shared connotation ‘all over (spacewise or timewise).’
-na?k, -ana?k (See -áñak, -áñk, -ánk.)
-a⁴ ‘gone to the very end’ (aspectual suffix; combines only with roots that have been subjected to consonant reduplication and interior glottalization): ká(?)<k>x-a⁴ ‘dried out;’ qʷi(?)<qʷí-a⁴ ‘overripe, overcooked. || In two cases we have -a⁴ after a root where the root vowel is preceded by ? and where we also have ? after the root vowel. I do not know whether the second ? 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: xʷʔ̀á<(?)>z-a⁴ ‘good for nothing, not able to do anything;’ ?ú<(?)>c-a⁴ id. as xʷʔ̀á<(?)>z-a⁴. See also the cases under -im, -iṁ (2), where the meaning of -a⁴ seems to have been weakened. Cf. -ú⁴ (1).
— -aʔ⁴ (Free variant of -a⁴, recorded in virtually all derivations that also have -a⁴.)
-i⁴ (See -aý⁴.)
-ú⁴ (1) ‘always’ (abstract suffix, mostly recorded after stems that show some form of reduplication): ki(?)<k>i-ú⁴ ‘lazy;’ lu<luñ-ú⁴ ‘always suspicious, always suspecting one’s love-mate of infidelity;’ ?ilal-ú⁴ ‘always crying;’ xə⁴::xə⁴-ú⁴ ‘diligent;’ s.qʷ:qʷ:qʷi-ú⁴ ‘tattle-tale.’ || Cf. -a⁴. PIS *-ul ‘habitual’ (K213).
-ú⁴ (2) ‘step-relative:’ s.qac-azʔ-ú⁴ ‘stepfather;’ s.kix-azʔ-ú⁴ ‘stepmother;’ s.k⁵uzʔ-ú⁴ ‘stepchild.’
-á⁴p/-á⁴p ‘tree, bush, plant:’ s.pačn-á⁴p ‘Indian Hemp (plant);’ qaxʷ-ñ-á⁴p ‘White-flowered Rhododendron;’ pún-á⁴p ‘Rocky Mountain Juniper;’ mælín-á⁴p “Balsam Tree” (covering various Fir species). || The suffix -á⁴p/-á⁴p resembles -áž (2) in function, but -á⁴p/-á⁴p is far less productive. PS *-á⁴p ‘tree, bush, plant’ (K205).
-á⁴max ‘belly, sack:’ súp-á⁴max-am M ‘to scratch oneself on the belly;’ cíq-á⁴max-an ‘to stab s.o. in the belly, tr.;’ qć-á⁴max ‘gunny sack.’
-á⁴cáʔ, -á⁴cáʔ ‘meat, inside of body; mind, thoughts’ (variants show irregular distribution): zaxn-á⁴cáʔ ‘to pack meat (from a game-animal) on one’s

-4ə̣n, -4ị́n (Meaning unclear): sáw-4ə̣n ‘to ask a question, intr.;’ saw-4ị́n ‘to ask a lot of questions.’ || For the distribution between -4ə̣n and -4ị́n cf. also sáw-ə̣n ‘to ask s.o. s.t., tr.,’ and saw-ị́n-ə̣n ‘to question s.o., to interrogate s.o., tr.’ (both with the transitivizer -ə̣n, and with a peculiar occurrence of the transitivizer -ị́n in the last form).

-aťnať ‘fish’s intestines;’ q”ʔ-aťnať (*) ‘sturgeon’s intestines;’ tťá-aťnať (*) ‘fish’s intestines.’ (Both words were recorded only from Charlie Mack of Mount Currie.)

-aťniw̑t, -4niw̑t ‘side of body’ (variants show irregular distribution):

sup-aťniw̑t-əm ‘to scratch the side of one’s body;’ n.čák”ʔ-aťniw̑t ‘left side of body;’ n.zah-aťniw̑t ‘right side of body’ (also recorded n.zah-4niw̑t); n.pas-pas-4niw̑t (*) ‘soft spot on side of body, between lowest rib and hip.’ || Cf. n.4niw̑t ‘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 *-4niw̑t ‘side of body’ (K213).

-4k (See -k (1.).)
-4kan (See -kan.)
-4kať (See -kať.)
-4kalap (See -kalap.)
-4kax”w (See -kax”w.)

-aťx”w/-4ax”w ‘house; place where s.t. happens, where s.t. is:’ ʔalk”w-iť-áťx”w ‘day-care centre;’ x”ʔik-ťm-áťx”w ‘shed for butchering fish;’ lam-xal-áťx”w ‘church;’ say:sz-áťx”w ‘gymnasium;’ q”ʔúł-ťx”w-əm ‘to chink a house.’ || PS *(t)x”w ‘lodging; (skin or bark covering of lodging > sheet, plumage, etc.; frame of lodging > rib)’ (K209, who also lists Lillooet -altəx”w (spelled -a1-tx”w by Kuipers), -alx”w, and -awtx”w (spelled -aw-tx”w by Kuipers) here).

-aťq”awt ‘group of people (??):’ pal?-aťq”awt ‘group of people who belong together (e.g., people walking together, or relatives).’

-aťq”alt ‘throat:’ súp-aťq”alt-əm ‘to scratch one’s throat;’ n.cíq-aťq”alt-ən ‘to stab s.o. in the throat, tr.;’ záʔ-áťq”alt-əm ‘to refuse food (about a child, or a grown-up when he is angry);’ káx-aťq”alt ‘to have a dry throat.’ || PIS *(t)q”alt ‘throat’ (K213).

— uťq”alt ‘throat’ (residual form of *(t)q”alt): n.ʔucz-útq”alt-əm, ‘to
clear one’s throat; ‘qaʔz-úfqʷəlt (*) ‘Adam’s Apple.’

-iʔaʔ ‘tree, bush, plant’ (used mainly with numerals): pálʔ-iʔaʔ ‘one tree, bush, plant;’ ʔaʔnas-iʔaʔ ‘two trees, bushes, plants;’ ḫun-iʔaʔ ‘Wormwood.’ || Cf. -aʔ (2).

-ʔaʔ (Meaning unclear): n.čaqʷ-ʔəm-ʔaʔ (a man’s name); cúʔʷ-ʔaʔ ‘steelhead (trout).’ || We also have a few animal names ending in ʔaʔ: ḫákʔəaʔ (type of bug found in dried salmon); n.čúʔčəʔməaʔ ‘deer fawn.’ Note also ḫəʔ; ḫɪʔəaʔ ‘frog,’ with ʔa, rather than ʔaʔ.

- Connective (see also -al- (1)): attested in, for example -iʔaʔ, -akaʔ, -aʔqs. || Cf. -n-.

-al- (1) Connective (also in variants -aʔ-, -ʔa-): attested in, for example, -aʔiʔaʔ, -aʔus, -aʔus, -aʔc, -ap-ʔa-xən. || Variants with different vowels or consonants (or with zero consonants) are -n-, -l-, -il-, -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: nukʷʔ-an-c-áʔ-it-as ‘they helped me;’ xʷitən-s-tumx-áʔ-it-as ‘they whistled at me;’ nukʷʔ-an-c-áʔ-əm ‘I was helped;’ xʷitən-s-tumx-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.

-al (3) Formative: s.tup-áʔ ‘barbecued salmon pounded and dried until it is sawdust-like.’ || Cf. -il, -iʔ (2).

-al-a ‘container;’ puxʷ-tn-ála ‘mast, sail-pole;’ s.lam-ála M ‘bottle.’

-il- (1) Connective (see also -al- (1)): attested in -iʔ-q, -iʔ-aq, -iʔ-aqʷ.

-il, -iʔ (2) ‘substance(?)’? sʔaxʷ-il ‘chips, leavings;’ xaʔ-íʔəm ‘to unload a car, boat, wagon;’ ?uʔxʷ-il-əm ‘to bring in firewood;’ sək-il-ən ‘to whip a child, tr.;’ s.líx-il ‘fish slime.’ || Maybe also in wúʔʷ-il ‘to go downstream in a canoe;’ síkil ‘tree bark;’ s.míkil ‘oil, fish oil;’ qíʔil ‘to run;’ záqil ‘to peek;’ xíqil ‘to kneel down;’ maqílən ‘to pass s.o. at a respectful distance.’ Cf. -áʔ (3).

-ul-, -uł- (Connective; see also -al- (1); attested in -ul-wiʔ, -ul-qs, -ul-qaʔn.)

-la- (Connective; see also -al- (1).)

-lap (1) 2P possessive: tmíxʷ-lap ‘land of you folks.’

-lap (2): See under -alap/-lap and under -iʔap/-lap.

-álap/-lap ‘form, shape.’ 4q̕-álap ‘wide (object);’ n.cw-álap-ən ‘to copy s.t., tr.;’ n.síx-álap-ən ‘to copy s.t., tr.’
-âlap (2P subject or object. We have the object (or better, patient) function after -tam (see there). When not preceded by -tam, the suffix -âlap indicates 2P subject and it is used as such (without morphological accretions) in subjunctive intransitive and transitive constructions, e.g., ?i_cút-âlap ‘when you folks said;’ ?i_cú-n-âlap ‘when you folks told him;’ used with -k (1) or its variant -4k in indicative intransitive and transitive constructions: cút-k-âlap ‘you folks said;’ cú-n-4k-âlap ‘you folks told him.’)

-îlap/-îap ‘floor:’ ãh-îlap F ‘floor;’ q”îx”-îap M ‘floor;’ ‘to wash on the floor.’ We have one case of stressed -îlap: zâx-îlap ‘to crawl on the floor.’

-îlap ‘pants:’ cênâmân-îlap ‘denim pants;’ s.Åp-îlap ‘undershorts;’ p4ú4-îlap pants made out of thick material.’

-âlimât ‘(back of) neck:’ n.sup-âlimât-əm ‘to scratch one’s neck;’ n.ral-âlimât ‘(back of) neck;’ n.x”as-âlimât-əm ‘to rub one’s neck with liniment.’

-alman ‘about to…’ psîl-alman ‘about to get light, dawn;’ qâmpl-âlman ‘nine;’ čk-âlman ‘almost gone; last quarter of moon.’ || Cf. -âlman.

— -âlmin ‘about to…’ (residual form of -alman): liś”-âlmin ‘almost falling apart, about to fall apart.’

-âlman ‘to want to…’ q-âlman M ‘hungry;’ 7uq”-âlman ‘thirsty;’ ñwuyt-âlman ‘sleepy;’ k“us-âlman ‘to have to urinate’ (said about men). || Cf. -âlman.

-âlmix” ‘earth, land, soil; breast, udder:’ zax-âlmix”-až ‘White Pine;’ yâk:yik-âlmix” ‘trees fall down to the earth;’  pó-âlmix” ‘to milk;’ xâ:xzûm-âlmix” ‘to have big breasts.’ || Cf. also 7ux”âlmix” ‘Indian, person, human being;’ tmix” ‘land, earth, soil.’ See also -úlmix”/-lunîx”. PS *-mix”, *-mix ‘life force, “mana,” person(s), animals, world, land, river; woman’s breast, milk’ (K205).

-úlmix”/-lunîx” ‘earth, land, soil:’ q”ac-p-úlmix” ‘earthquake;’ huões-úlmix” ‘land is freezing up;’ hi-úlmix” ‘ground inhabited by hi? (a supernatural being or spirit);’ pûs-lunîx” ‘wet land;’ n.çam-lunîx”-tan ‘deer-lick.’ || Cf. -âlmix”, -ûlax”.

-âlt ‘child, offspring; human being:’ qamaž-âlt ‘young teenage girl;’ s.kzuz-âlt ‘twins;’ 7amh-âlt-əm ‘to like s.o, as a spouse for one’s child;’ tam-âlt ‘dœ with antlers (hermaphrodite deer);’ qâ-âlt ‘funeral.’ We have one case with -âlt: s.cm-âlt ‘children.’ || Cf. n.(..)-ilt. PS *-i/âl(t) ‘child’ (K205).

— -âlt ‘child, offspring’ (residual form of -âlt): k”is-âlt ‘to give birth.’
All instances of -ált are stressed, while the one case with -lat is unstressed. We probably have the same distribution here as in, for example, -áþp/-áþ. However, since we only have one case with -lat, there is not enough evidence to posit a regular alternation between -ált and -lat.

-ilt, n.(..)-ilt ‘child, offspring’; s.tamalt-xʷ-tanos-xʷalt F ‘calf;’ n.xʷz-ilt-əm ‘to love one’s children;’ n.ʔús-ilt-əm ‘sun-dog, ring around the sun;’ n.ʔaʔx?-x7-ilt ‘child of an Indian doctor.’ || Cf. -alt.

-áltexʷ, -áltexʷ, -áltexʷ (A) ‘outside surface; skin’ (irregular distribution of variants; in some idiolects, ..təxʷ is ..txʷ): súxʷ-áltexʷ ‘outer red cedar bark;’ kʷt-áltexʷ ‘Common Cat-tail;’ Ḥn-áltexʷ F ‘Tule, Roundstem Bulrush, Great Bulrush;’ məlkʷ-áltexʷ M ‘Tule, Roundstem Bulrush, Great Bulrush;’ s.t.pəʔ-áltexʷ ‘grey horse;’ s.t.ʔúm-áltexʷ ‘buckskin coloured horse’ (maybe ‘chestnut horse’); s.t.qʷúł-áltexʷ ‘brown horse;’ (B) ‘rib:’ qaxʷ=xʷ-áltexʷ ‘to break one’s rib;’ čk-áltexʷ (A) ‘any rib’ (M); (B) ‘lowest rib’ (F). || See -aťxʷ for etymological comments.

-alc ‘house:’ l̕ʷm-əl̕c ‘to tear down a house;’ s.zik-alc ‘log house;’ səl-əl̕c M ‘tent;’ nəqʷ-əl̕c ‘warm inside the house;’ palaʔ-alc-əm ‘to visit, intr.’

-əl̕c ‘rock; hard matter; money (coins):’ pq-əl̕c ‘white rock;’ k̕im-əl̕c ‘to freeze;’ qʷəm-əl̕c ‘bullet, arrow;’ n.tam-əl̕c ‘loaded (gun);’ šk-əl̕c-əm ‘to count money (coins only)’ (cf. šk-úsʔ-əm ‘to count money (paper or coins)’); n.ʔaʔxʔ-əl̕c ‘to change money.’


-əl̕c ‘penis:’ xzúm-əl̕c ‘to have a big penis;’ fəl̕cʷ-láč ‘conduit on basket cradle (to let out baby’s urine);’ pəʔxʷ-láč ‘to get tired of sexual intercourse.’ || See also -yač.

-alus, n.(..)-alus (Meaning unclear): ka.tik-alus_a ‘to snow all day till night;’ ka.n.tik-alus_a ‘to go to a darker place;’ ka.n.ʔəp-alus_a id. as ka.n.tik-alus_a.

-əls ‘food:’ qʷc-əls-əm ‘to stir food;’ pʰ-əls-əm ‘to winnow berries, beans, etc.’ || Cf. -əl̕c (under -c (2)).

-łus ‘(Saskatoon) berry:’ s.łax-łús ‘Sweet Saskatoon berry;’ s.təx-łús ‘Bitter Saskatoon berry.’ (Both varieties of Saskatoon berries, mainly recognized in the Lillooet-Fountain area.) || Cf. -us (4).
-ālus (1) ‘colour:’ ?ixʷ-ālus ‘to be of a different colour;’ naḵ-ālús-am ‘to change the colour on s.t., intr.’ Combined with colour terms, -ālus refers to a lighter variant of that colour, or expresses ‘almost:’ pq-ālus ‘almost white;’ caqʷ:caqʷ-ālus ‘sort of reddish, pinkish.’

-ālus (2) ‘matter (in a wide sense):’ s.Áúp-ālus ‘tree is twisted;’ qíx-ālus ‘(wood is) hard to split), timberbound;’ s.Áp-ālus ‘bottom line on gill net;’ 4kʷ-ālus ‘(to make a) basket.’ || Cf. -ālst.

-álst/-lást/-alst ‘rock’ (refers to rocks as material, cf. German Gestein, not to individual rocks, like -ālc): s.kʷ-álst ‘jade;’ čkʷ-ålst-ālc ‘granite;’ s.líw-ålst ‘sharp, little rocks.’ || Cf. -ālus (2). PS *-i/ålst ‘stone, rock, round object’ (K205).

-lást (1): See -ålst/-lást/-alst.

-lást (2) (Meaning unclear. See -ap-åóst (under -ap (2).)


-ālin ‘container (?)’: ca(?)-k-ālín ‘metal cools off;’ kāx₇m-ālín (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 -ulya?. Cf. -ālin.

-ānąp (See -āyłułp.)

n.(..)-ānq ‘from the back:’ n.pkw-ānqaq ‘to spill berries (from basket worn on back).’

-āl ‘surface:’ q₇-āl-ān ‘to cover s.t. (with tarpaulin, canvas, dirt, or hay), tr.;’ pt-āl-ān ‘to cover s.t. (with a cloth or canvas), tr.;’ záw-āl-ān ‘to scoop s.t. off (e.g., cream off milk), tr.;’ qʷ-śt-āl ‘other side of border.’

-łilik ‘back,’ or ‘surface of water’ (exact meaning not clear): caš-łilik-əm ‘fish swimming just under the surface (so you can see his back);’ xʷəš-łilik-əm (also xʷəš-łilik) id. as caš-łilik-əm.

-ālíkst ‘sheet:’ paqʷ-ālíkst ‘to read;’ pal?-ālíkst ‘one sheet (of paper);’ pτ₄-ālíkst ‘thick sheet of paper or cardboard.’

-āl ‘string, rope:’ láw-āl-ān ‘to hang up a baby basket on a vertical string, tr.;’ n.sk-āl-əm ‘to make a phone call;’ n.pixo-āl-ən ‘to unravel a rope, tr.;’ qʷ-l-āl ‘net gets warm and moist (when not properly dried before being stored away);’ paqʷ-āl ‘net gets mouldy (if warm and moist, not dried properly before being stored away).’ || PIS *-āl ‘string, rope’ (K213, who there claims, incorrectly, that in Lillooet this suffix also means ‘surface,’ for which Lillooet actually has -ālḵ).
-ílx/-ləx ‘body; oneself’ (refers to ‘body’ in a more abstract sense than -aLwïs):
4q’-ílx ‘to get on a horse;’ xʷ-p-ílx ‘to stand up from lying position;’
lə𝛽’-ílx ‘to hide oneself;’ táḥ-ləx ‘to stand up from sitting position;’
4úq’-ləx ‘to take a blanket off oneself.’

-álxən ‘tube, cylindrical object::’ p̕-álxən ‘to squeeze out a tube, to squeeze s.t. out of a tube, tr.;’ sl-álxən F ‘tumpline, headstrap for basket.’ || See also -aY̓xən.

-álxən ‘outward appearance, hulk, shape::’ x̱əl:əl-álxən ‘strong-looking;’
̓x̱źum-álxən ‘husky;’ n.ք’-z-álxən ‘black hornet;’ yə̓-álxən ‘female mountain sheep.’ Semantically, -álxən overlaps with both -áLq’əm and -aLwáN. || See also -aY̓xən. PIS *-álxən ‘quality of, relation to’ (K213).

-álxʷ ‘family::’ xʷ?ít-álxʷ ‘to have a big family.’ || See -a4xʷ for etymological comments.

-úlaxʷ ‘land, earth, soil’ (residual variant of -úlma̱xʷ): X̱-úlaxʷ ‘to plough;’
̓x̱IX-úlaxʷ (name of a site close to Mount Currie); naXʷ-úXʷ>laxʷ ‘coyote.’

-álxʷca̱t ‘tongue::’ qʷ-a4-p-álxʷca̱t ‘to burn one’s tongue.’ || Cf. tαxʷca̱t ‘tongue.’ || PS *-xʷc- ‘tongue’ (K211, who notes that Lilooet -álxʷca̱t is a borrowing from Squamish).

-álaq̓, -álaqs ‘clothing’ (variants with irregular distribution): xʷx̱min-álaq̓
’buckskin coat;’ X̱-álaq̓ ‘underskirt;’ wac-álaqs (*) ‘pocket watch.’ || PS *-i/álaqs ‘clothes’ (K204).

n.(..)-álaq̓a4 ‘surface of water::’ n.kəxakaw-álaq̓a4 ‘wide body of water;’
n.₃aq-álaq̓a4 id. as n.kəxakaw-álaq̓a4; X̱kit-álaq̓a4 ‘this side of the water;’ ta4?-álaq̓a4 ‘other side of the water (river, lake, swamp).’

-alq̓w (1) ‘cylindrical object (tree, log, stick, etc.::):’ p̕áʔ-á-lq̓w ‘one tree, stick, log;’ s.armacy-áLq̓w ‘fungus on tree;’ pák-áLq̓w’əm ‘to scrape a stick or log, to take the rough surface off.’ || PIS *-alq̓w ‘elongated cylindrical object (tree, log, stick)’ (K213).

-alq̓w (2) ‘hulk, mass::’ kən=ň-áLq̓w ‘to bump against s.t. (like a car bumping into another car or tree, stump, or horse);’ qam̓t-áLq̓w ‘to get hit on whole body by a big object (e.g., a car);’ səm̓-p-áLq̓w ‘all skin and bones (as result of a sickness).’

-alq̓w’əm ‘outward appearance::’ ?aʔm-áLq̓w’əm ‘goodlooking;’ qł-áLq̓w’əm ‘ugly;’
̓xəl:əl-áLq̓w’əm ‘strong-looking’ (virtually synonymous with ̓xəl:əl-álxən); Záx-áLq̓w’əm ‘tall.’

-alú’w ‘gall (?)::’ kʷa4-alú’w (*) ‘gall spills.’
-úlwat ‘stuff, things:’ qáms-úlwat ‘to tidy up one’s stuff, put it away;’ kâ-úlwat ‘to castrate.’

-âlwas ‘in half, in the middle, down the middle:’ cúq’-âlwas ‘to add a piece in the middle;’ s.taq-âlwas ‘to have one’s hands on one’s hips;’ sák’-âlwas ‘Cayoosh Creek’ (a creek close to Lillooet; the name refers to a rock there which is split in half); ti(?)/tâ-âlwas ‘midnight.’

-âlwas varies rather freely with -lwas. For suffixes which resemble -âlwas in form and function cf. -anwas, n.(..)-înas, -alwas. See also ʔá-âlwas for further etymological information. From s.â.uk’-âlwas ‘to be held around the waist’ I recorded the derivation s.âuk’-âlw-âx’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”u<x”>â-âlwas ‘having no pants on;’ s.âp-âlwas ‘long undershorts.’ Cf. -anwas, -alwas, and see -anwas for etymological comments.

-âliws ‘body:’ n.zeh-âliws ‘right side of body;’ ča(?)p-âliws ‘to have body odour;’ cax’-p-âliws ‘to sweat;’ sup-âliws-əm ‘to scratch one’s body.’ The suffix -âliws has a more concrete meaning than -îx/-lax: cf. sup-âliws-əm with súp-lax ‘to scratch oneself (like a dog).’ See -anwas for etymological comments.

-alìwán ‘size, hulk:’ ñzüm-aliwán ‘husky’ (considered to be more correct than ʔzúm-alxkən); q”ə<q”>s-aliwán ‘smallish.’ We have the variant -iwán in ʔal:\̰al-iwán ‘husky-looking,’ with haplology of ..al-al... For semantic and distributive overlappings see -alxkən, -alq’əm.

-úlya? ‘matter (?)’ maâl-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). See the unusual occurrence of a retracted suffix after a non-retracted root cf. -âlin and -âya (the latter under -âya). Since maâl-úlya? is the only recorded example of this suffix, it is also possible that the underlying shape of this suffix is -úlya?, with 1 inserted as a result of reduplication. In that case, a connection with -úza? is quite possible.

-k (1) Indicative marker, preceding -ân (1), -ax” (2), -âlap in indicative subject endings: ʔiq-k-an ‘I arrived, I am here’ (also expressing ‘hello’ by arriver); ʔiq-k-ax” ‘you arrived; there you are’ (also expressing ‘hello’ to arriver). This suffix has the variant -4k after vowels and resonants: cú4-uñ-4k-an ‘I pointed at him;’ lçá-4k-an ‘I am here;’ n.ká?-4k-ax” ‘where are you?’ In some idiolects we also have -4k after
obstruents in a few individual formations, e.g., źiq-k-an, źiq-k-axw instead of źiq-k-an, źiq-k-axw). In the root section of this dictionary, -k and -4k are written as part of the following suffix (hence -kan, -4kan etc., instead of -k-an, -4k-an). Cf. also -ka4 (-4ka4).

n.(..)-k (2) ‘back (of body):’ n.súp-k-am ‘to scratch one’s back;’ n.čáw-k-am ‘to wash one’s back;’ n.čam-k ‘dorsal fin;’ n.čix-k ‘to have a sore back, skin on back is damaged (like a horse, when the saddle has been scraping its skin).’ Cf. -ikan, -ka7.

n.(..)-k (3) ‘middle:’ n.zík-ż-ak ‘to be in the middle (e.g., of three persons in a bed);’ n.táx-ż-ak ‘to be in the middle.’

-ak ‘jaw’ (with -c (2)): s.Šáwén-k-ć ‘jaw, chin;’ dzú-ż-č-k-ć ‘jaw, chin’ (less often used than s.Šáwén-k-ć).

-k (4) ‘weeds, roots:’ čaq-k-am ‘to weed, pull out weeds, intr.;’ ?ák-‘k-am ‘to rake weeds;’ máy-s-k-am ‘to fix roots before weaving them into a basket.’

-k (5) Meaning unclear: s.tám-k-āmx ‘to be from what region or nationality?’

-ákst/-kst (A) ‘hand, arm, branch:’ kxm-akst ‘tree branch;’ k”ał-m-ákst ‘Yellow Tree Moss, Evernia vulpina;’ ƛáq-am-kst (ƛáq-m-ákst) ‘six;’ cil-kst ‘five;’ (B) ‘wind:’ psšíxnam-ákst ‘north-west wind;’ x”ap-max-ákst ‘east wind.’ || Cf. s.k”akst ‘hand, arm’ (with either -akst or -kst; the root is possibly related to k”am/k”an ‘to take, intr./tr.’). Cf. also -aka?.

-ikan, -kañ ‘back’ (far less productive than n.(..)-k (2)): s.k”-ikan ‘fat from an animal’s back (deer, cow, etc.);’ sáx-’-kañ ‘dorsal fin, ridge on back;’ s.ćič-kañ ‘back.’ || A number of words ending in -ikan or -kañ might also contain this suffix, e.g., n.waníkañ ‘fisher (animal).’ PS *-ik(n) ‘back’ (K204).

-kan (See -k-an, under -k (1).)

-kiń ‘head.’ Limited to the combination n.(..)-kiń-us ‘forehead’ (with -us (1)): n.sup-kiń-úś-am ‘to scratch one’s forehead;’ n.?ál-kiń-us ‘forehead;’ n.taq-kiń-úś-am ‘to cross oneself, to make the sign of the Cross;’ zus-kiń-úś-tan ‘bandanna; hair ribbon.’ || Cf. -quin, -qiń.

-iknał ‘shoelace:’ ʕac-ikanx-tan ‘shoelace;’ ʕac-ikanx-am ‘to tie one’s shoelaces, intr.’ || The variant -iklañ was also recorded in the above examples, but was rejected by most consultants.

-ka4 (A) 1P possessive: tmíx”-ka4 ‘our land;’ (B) 1P intransitive indicative subject: źiq-ka4 ‘we arrived; here we are’ (also expressing ‘hello’ by arrivers). || This suffix has the variant -4ka4
after vowels and resonants (and in some idiolects also after obstruents in a few individual formations): xʷíkʷ-ʔan-t-4kʷaṭ ‘our knife;’ kʷzús-əm-4kʷaṭ ‘we work.’ Historically, this suffix probably contains the indicative marker -k (1).

-ḵál p (See -k-álp, under -k (1).)

n.(..)-kúlúma? ‘eyebrow;’ n.ʷap-kúlúma? ‘eyebrow.’


-ḵál (2) ‘ground:’ s.ʷa(ʔ)-p-ḵál ‘weeds;’ yí(ʔ)-p-ḵál ‘weeds;’ sʔuʔxʷ-ḵál ‘area inside fence.’ || Maybe a combination of -k (4) and -aṭc.

-ḵləx (See under -ɪkəx.)

-ḵaxʷ (See -k-axʷ, under -k (1).)

n.(..)-káws ‘structure (?):’ n.əxʔ-ḵáws ‘ceiling.’ See also zik-ḵáws. || Maybe a combination of n.(..)-k (2) and -awš (1).

-aka? (A) ‘hand, arm, finger:’ sup-akáʔ-əm ‘to scratch one’s hand;’

nʔəl-ɪkáʔ? ‘shoulder;’ ʰas-p-ák? ‘to have a rash on one’s hand;’


-kʷa, -kʷaʔ ‘water:’ n.kʷáw-κʷa F ‘ice coming down the river;’ nʔáxʷ-κʷa F id. as n.kʷáw-κʷaʔ; zál-kwaʔ? ‘whirlpool.’ || Cf. -atkʷaʔ/-atqʷaʔ (which is much more productive than -κʷa and -kʷaʔ).

-ikʷp/-kʷəp ‘fire:’ čx-ikʷp ‘to see a fire somewhere;’ xʷúl-kʷəp ‘to drill fire.’ || PS *-kʷup ‘fire(wood)’ (K204).

-kʷ ‘around:’ zál-kʷən ‘to wrap s.t. up, tr.;’ xʷúl-kʷən ‘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 cút-xít ‘to point s.t. out to s.o., náqʷ-χít ‘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.əxʔaʔ-4káʔ, kʷʔuʔ, tuʔ, niʔ, ḥuʔ s.ʔam-x[iʔ]-túmuʔ-4-as
na s.kix-zaʔ-4káʔ-a nəʔ. qəxʔ?-iʔ-káʔ-a, níʔ. šuʔ s.nák-ləx-kaʔ ?úxʷ almixʷ ‘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, -xít does not refer to the recipient/beneficiary, but to the direct object, as in qʷú̱s-xít ‘to shoot s.o., tr.’ (tay, n.s.núkʷ aʔ, ?áma ti n.s.sʷ ákʷ kʷ a t.s.sʷ ?áy-s a kʷ asu qʷú̱s-xít[t]-c ‘say, my friend, I am glad that you did not shoot me’). See also -vn (function D). See also -min-xít, miʔ-xít.

-xən (A) ‘foot, leg:’ súp-xn-aní ‘to scratch one’s foot, leg;’ xʷú̱<xʷ>ƛ̓-xən ‘barefooted;’ čá(ʔ)p-xən ‘to have smelly feet;’ ká(ʔ)p-xən ‘to have sore feet (from walking too much, or from tight shoes);’ n.qáyxʷ-xən ‘bud stem of Cow-parsnip’ (literally, “man-foot”); n.múł-ac-xən F ‘leaf stem of Cow-parsnip’ (literally, “woman-foot”); n.yáqcaʔ-xən M id. as n.múłac-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: zúqʷ-xən (also n.zúqʷ-xən) ‘to starve;’ qəl:qəl-xn-án-cut ‘to suffer from lack of help.’ || For the semantic connection between (A) and (B) see also n.(..)-q. See also -xín, -xín. PS *-xən ‘foot, leg’ (K211).

— axən, aʔxən (residual forms of -xən (A)): s.č.qʷú̱-axən ‘big toe;’ s.qʷ=ú̱-aʔxən ‘hoof.’

— xán ‘foot, leg’ (residual form of -xən (A)): s.kʷəl:kʷəl-xán F ‘swan.’

-xín ‘shoe:’ na:natxʷ-xín ‘slipper;’ kʷусaʔ-xín ‘slipper;’ q̕i̕hil-xín ‘runner, running shoe.’ || Cf. -xən, -xín. We probably have residual forms of -xín in šəčxín ‘white man’s shoe’ and qʷ4ʔxən id.

-xín ‘foot, leg:’ wac-xín (a type of lizard, said to enter people through the anus, and then kill them); kʷas-xín ‘poker.’ || Cf. -xən, -xín.

-xal (Intransitivizer): pút-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_məxážə ‘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.

-xíxtəm ‘area (?)’: ḣ̓ał:ʕ̓ał-xíxtəm F ‘area on mountain is burning.’

-xʷ (Meaning unclear): s.təmált-xʷ-í<χʷ>əlt F ‘calf’ (s.təmált F ‘cow,’ a borrowing from Shuswap). || The suffix -ilt is probably a misrecording for -ilt (see n.[..]-ilt).
-axw (1) 2S subject: used as such in subjunctive intransitive and transitive constructions, e.g., ʔí-cú-t-axw ‘when you said;’ ʔí-cún-axw ‘when you told him;’ used with -k (1) or its variant -4k in indicative intransitive and transitive constructions: cú-t-k-axw ‘you said;’ cú-n-4k-axw ‘you told him.’

-axw (2) Meaning unclear: kʷʔíkʷ-í-axw ‘to dream.’

n.(..)-q (A) ‘buttocks, behind, bottom; leg, foot; shoe:’ n.súp-q-am ‘to scratch one’s buttocks;’ n-pus-q ‘to have a wet bum (e.g., a baby);’ kəl-q ‘to back up;’ xʷəp-q-ám ‘to dig cedar roots;’ n.čikʷ-ʔ-aq ‘left leg, left foot;’ tátxʷ-ʔ-aq ‘to buy shoes;’ (B) Element in one word referring to deprivation: n.qjí-q ‘to have bad luck, to be out of luck (e.g., when hunting).’ || For the semantic connection between (A) and (B) see also -xan. 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/*-aŋ ‘crotch, sexual organs’ (K212, who also refers specifically to n.(..)-il-q (next item)).

— n.(..)-il-q, -il-aq ‘crotch:’ n.zah-aws-il-q-min ‘to straddle s.t., tr.;’ qʷúł-íl-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-əl-álc ‘back part of house;’ ƛəqʷ-əl-álc-ən ‘peg of tent;’
cəq-əl-álc ‘to drip from a leak on the outside of the house’ (cf. čq-álc ‘to drip from a leak on the inside of the house’).

-q-álcw ‘penis’ (with -alqʷ ‘cylindrical object,’ glottalized by -q):

s.klap-əl-álcw ‘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 -əqs, -y-əqs under -aq (3).

-qs (2) ‘nose, point, protruding part, direction:’ s.pəs-qs ‘nose;’ nís-qs-am ‘to blow one’s nose;’ kʷám-p-qs ‘blunt (point);’ xát-qs-ən ‘to lift up one end of a log, tr.;’ ḥiq-qs ‘to reach over here (tip or end of s.t.).’

|| PS *-qs(n) ‘nose (point, end)” (K208).

— -əqs (Residual form of -qs): cuť-áqs-ən ‘to point a finger at s.o. (especially when angry), tr.;’ 4xʷ-əqs ‘halter for horse;’

— n.(..)-əqs ‘nose, point, protruding part’ (more productive than -qs (2)):

n.súp-ɪ-əqs-am ‘to scratch one’s nose;’ ka.n.póxʷ-ɬ-əqs,ə ‘to get a nose-bleed all of a sudden;’ n.čźum-ɪ-əqs ‘to have a big nose;’
n.əłəxʷ-l-əqs (also n.əłəxʷ:əłəxʷ-l-əqs) ‘snotnose, person who is still “wet behind the ears.”’

— l-əqs (Residual form of l-əqs): ʔəm-l-əqs ‘Bridge River’ (a reserve close to Lillooet, and situated on a point of land between two rivers).

— n.(..)-ul-qs (Residual form of n.(..)-l-əqs): n.əłəxʷ-ul-qs ‘to have a bleeding nose (nose keeps bleeding)’ (cf. kən.əłəxʷ-l-əqs a above);

n.əałxʷ:əałxʷ-ul-qs ‘to have the sneezes.’

— y-əqs, z-əqs (Residual forms of l-əqs): čəkʷ-y-əqs (also čəkʷ-z-əqs) ‘downy woodpecker;’ tūw-y-əqs ‘cucumber;’ kənnxʷ-y-əqs ‘truck, car.’

-əqs (1): See under -qs (2).

-əqs (2) Element (with unclear meaning) in -əqs-xən, -əqs-xín ‘part of leg;’

n.əłəc-əqs-xən (*) ‘hip-joint;’ n.əłəc-əqs-xən ‘shin;’ əən-m-əqs-xən ‘garter;’ əił-əqs-xín ‘to have one’s legs crossed.’

-áqs (3) ‘attitude, given to s.t.:’ nukʷ-əqs ‘friendly;’ yaqc?-əqs M ‘chasing after women;’ n.əłəc-əqs F id. as yaqc?-əqs; n.əqəxʷ-əqs ‘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)); Mâh-əqs (a woman’s name, cf. English “Ma”); Pâh-əqs (a man’s name, cf. English “Pa”). Note also s.əałqs ‘beloved person.’

-əqst (Meaning unclear, limited to əił-əqst-xín (variant of əił-əqs-xín) ‘to have one’s legs crossed.’)

-əq ‘head’ (less productive than -q): qwúm-əq ‘head;’ s.níit-əq (*)

‘sunflower root (when still in ground);’ s.níit-əq (*) ‘sunflower root (when dug up and cooked).’ || Cf. -qín, -qín.

— al-əq ‘head:’ wáp-al-əq (a dog’s name, meaning ‘hairy (wáp-) head’).

— ul-əq ‘head:’ n.km-úl-qn-am ‘to dive.’

-əqín, -qín ‘head, antler’ (variants show irregular distribution): məłx-əqín (unidentified type of mushroom); cat-əqín (also s.t-əqín) ‘pillow;’

s.cəm-əqín ‘brains;’ cəm-p-əqín ‘to come to the end of the valley;’ n.əqʷ-wis-əqín M ‘axe;’ pala?-əqín ‘one year old buck;’ ?ə́nwas-əqín ‘two year old buck;’ ka4-əqín ‘three year old buck.’ || Cf. -qán. Note also máqín ‘hair.’ PS *-qín ‘head (hair, top; throat, voice, language)’ (K208, who also refers to PCS *-iʔq”, which has been borrowed into Lillooet).

— aqín ‘head:’ qʷəl-aqín ‘sapling, young tree;’ č.kʷəl-aqín F ‘strawberry-coloured horse.’
— n.(..)-la-qi̱n ‘top of head;’ n.sup-la-qi̱n-am ‘to scratch the top of one’s head;’ n.4úq̲-la-qi̱n ‘bald-headed;’ n.ʔətq̲-la-qi̱n-tən ‘soft spot on baby’s head;’ n.ʔač-la-qi̱n ‘crown of head.’
— -qin-ups ‘behind; tail (?):’ kiʔaʔ-qi̱n-úps-am ‘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.əp̲q̲-qi̱n-úpaʔ ‘white-tailed;’ n.qʷəc-qi̱n-úpʔ-am ‘to wag the tail;’ əc-qi̱n-úpʔ-am ‘to lead a horse by tying it to the tail of the horse in front;’ n.əxəc-qi̱n-úpaʔ ‘tail bone.’
-qin-4əxʷ ‘roof;’ kəc-qi̱n-4əxʷ ‘top log in roof of log house;’ n.c-qi̱n-4əxʷ ‘lean-to.’
— -qi̱n-kst ‘(tip of) finger, nail:’ s.ca<ca>ʷ-qi̱n-kst ‘bear cub’ (hypocoristic term, referring to colour pattern on claws); əxc̲-qi̱n<q>ʔ̲-kst M ‘hundred;’ s.əxcp-qi̱n<q>ʔ̲-kst F ‘hundred.’
— -qi̱n-akaʔ ‘(tip of) finger:’ qʷəxʷ-qi̱n-akaʔ ‘fingernail.’
— -qi̱n-xən ‘(tip of) toe:’ qʷəxʷ-qi̱n-xən ‘toenail.’
-qa̱nīs ‘tooth:’ ʔaʔ-qa̱nīs-əm ‘to brush one’s teeth;’ qáx̲aʔ-qa̱nīs ‘eyetooth;’ mút-qa̱nīs ‘molar.’ || See -anīs for etymological comments.
-qnaw4, -qnīw4 (idiolectal variants) ‘hip:’ s.əc-qnaw4 (s.əc-qnīw4) ‘to have s.t. tied to one’s hip.’
—aqaʔ ‘barrel, cylindrical object’ (recorded only with reduplication of preceding consonant): sk-á<q>ʔaʔ ‘to flail things, to use a flail;’ kʷwat-á<t>ʔaʔ ‘to thresh beans;’ palʔ-á<t>ʔaʔ ‘one year old buck;’ ʔaʔnas-á<s>ʔaʔ (A) ‘two year old buck;’ (B) ‘doublebarreled gun.’ || For the last two items cf. also -qin, -qi̱n.
-qʷ (A) ‘head, top, hair:’ süp̲qʷ-ən̲ ‘to scratch one’s head;’ sak-qʷ-áŋ̲ ‘to club s.o. on the head, tr.;’ wíx-qʷ-ən̲ ‘to comb one’s hair;’ qət-qʷ-áŋ̲ ‘to put s.t. on top of s.t., tr.;’ pákʷ-m-əqʷ ‘to have white (or grey) hair;’ (B) ‘animal’ (probably through a semantic extension of ‘head’ that would parallel English ‘so many head of cattle’): qʷəxʷ:qʷíx-qʷ ‘black animal;’ ʔxum̲n̲-qʷ ‘big animal’ (cf. also ʔxum̲n̲-us under -us (1)); as a hypocoristic suffix in sáwt-əqʷ (pet name for a boy). || PCS *-iqʷ ‘head’ (K212, who also refers to PS *-qin, the ancestor of Lillooet -qin).
— -iʔ-aqʷ ‘head’ (residual form of -qʷ): s.əq̲-iʔ-aqʷ ‘albino.’
— n.(..)-qʷ (A) ‘ball’ (mainly with numerals): n.ʔaʔnas-əqʷ ‘two balls of wool;’ pálʔ-aqʷ ‘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’ > pákʷpílaʔ ‘one animal’): n.páʔčəʔíʔaqʷ ‘one egg;’ n.ʔáʔčəʔə́ʔnas-aqʷ ‘two eggs;’ n.ʔəxə́xkə-qʷ-áň ‘to count eggs, tr.’ || Cf. also n.líʔmíʔaqʷ-tán ‘egg shell.’

-x ‘noise (?)’: ʔɪ́-x-č-ərní ‘to scream;’ kʷəc-x-m-áž ‘False-box, Oregon boxwood’ (“Deerweed’), Paxistima myrsinites, with -x in the Lillooet name referring to the fact that the plant apparently makes a rustling sound when one walks through it, similar to kʷəx-m-áž ‘Snowbush, Snowbrush,’ Ceanothus velutinus). || The meaning of kʷəc-x-m-áž was also recorded as “Buckbrush,” 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.

-aχan ‘(upper) arm;’ sup-aχán-əm ‘to scratch one’s arm;’ n.wap-aχan ‘hair on arm;’ n.ʔá-c-aχan ‘armpit.’ || PS *-aχan ‘arm (side)’ (K211).

-aχʷac ‘chest;’ sup-aχʷáác-əm ‘to scratch one’s chest;’ kʷət-p-aχʷac ‘heart is pounding;’ qʷəqʷuʔ4-aχʷac ‘breastbone.’ || PS *-aχʷac ‘chest’ (K211).

-w (Meaning unclear): caq-w-ál-akaʔ ‘to keep one’s hands up with palms upward.’

-aw (Meaning unclear): qʷl-áw-əm ‘to pick berries.’ || Maybe also in s.qlaw ‘beaver;’ haláw ‘golden eagle;’ s.əmyáw ‘lynx.’

-wi (2P intransitive imperative): s.túxʷ-um-wi ‘be alert, you folks!’

-wit (A) 3P intransitive subject: ʔiʃ-wit ‘they arrived;’ (B) 3P object (with 2SP subject; in some idiolects also with 1S object): xʷit-an-s-wit-kaxʷ ha ‘did you whistle at them?;’ (C) 3P indicator in -as-wit (3P transitive subject with 2SP object) and -tan-em-wit 3P passive (also expressing 3P object of 1P subject): ?ačx-ən-cíh-as-wit ‘they saw you;’ ?ačx-ən-tán-əm-wit (A) ‘they were seen;’ (B) ‘we saw them.’ || Cf. -it (2) and -twit.

-aχwáxʷ ‘house;’ lam-áwtačxʷ ‘liquor store.’ || Borrowed from Squamish, as mentioned on K209, who lists this suffix there under PS *-txʷ, for which see Lillooet -aχxʷ.

n.(..)-iwac (Meaning unclear): n.kxm-íwac ‘to walk over a frozen river or lake.’

-aws (1) ‘middle;’ s.zah-áws ‘area in between;’ s.cqʷ-áws ‘loincloth, old-time belt.’ || Cf. -aws (2) and see n.(..)-anwas for etymological comments.

— -aws-ús ‘middle of face;’ ƛəp-áws-ús ‘raccoon.’
— ñáwɔs-xan ‘knee:’ ḍɔp-áwɔs-xan ‘knee, kneecap;’ súp-áwɔs-xn-am ‘to scratch one’s knee;’ ʔac-áwɔs-xan ‘knee(cap),’ mìkɪl-áwɔs-xan ‘bannock, fried bread’ (so named because it is kneaded on one’s thighs).

— náwɔs-qan, -z-áwɔs-qan ‘head in the middle:’ pɔlk-n-áwɔs-qn-am (also n.pɔlk-z-áwɔs-qn-am) ‘to somersault.’

-áwɔs (2) ‘collective:’ ƛ̣qʷ-áwɔs ‘together;’ ʔaʌqʔ-áwɔs M ‘man’s female relatives (collectively);’ qaʔxʷ-áwɔs ‘woman’s male relatives (collectively);’ mam-áwɔs ‘couple (married, lovers).’ || Cf. -áwɔs (1) and see n.(..)-anwas for etymological comments.

n.(..)-áwɔs (3) ‘trail, road:’ n.zəwat-áwɔs ‘to be a good rider;’ n.tiʔxʔ-áwɔs
‘narrow trail;’ n.çəy-ʔəx-m-áwɔs ‘to skip a house (when selling s.t.);’ zəxτ-áwɔs ‘long row (of corn, etc.).’

-áwɔs (4) ‘to work during the...’ s.çət-áwɔs ‘to do s.t. during the day, to work the daytime shift.’ || Cf. -iws (1).


-iws (2) ‘middle.’ Only recorded in 4ʔ-iws ‘to point “both inside” in lahal game.’ || Variant of -áwɔs (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.’

-iwɛn (Meaning unclear): s.χp-ɪwɛn ‘shirt.’

-iwɛn (See -alɛwɛn.)

-waʔ (Variant of -ənwaʔ after pzan; see -ənwamissible.)

-awɛ ‘conveyance (car, wagon, boat, canoe):’ məy-s-áwɛ ‘to repair a car, boat, etc.;’ naqʷ-áwɛ ‘to steal a ride (e.g., on a train);’ xʷqʷ-áwɛ ‘to lighten the load on a wagon or truck;’ qaxʷ=xʷ-áwɛ ‘car breaks down;’ nʔaxʔɛz-m-áwɛ ‘to trade a car, canoe, wagon;’ kʷuɬən-áwɛ ‘to borrow a car, canoe, etc.’ || Cf. -wiɛ, -awɛ. PS *-wil ‘canoe’ (K210).

-wiɛ ‘conveyance:’ xillé-wiɛ ‘to land a canoe, pull it ashore;’ təkʷ-wiɛ ‘to bail out a canoe;’ pəkʷ-awɛ ‘to get in a boat and set out on a river or lake;’ cəkʷ-wiɛ ‘to finish making a canoe;’ təl-wiɛ ‘to make a canoe;’ kʷəp-wiɛ ‘crosspiece of canoe.’ || Cf. -awɛ, -awɛ.

— ul-wiɛ ‘conveyance, container:’ mác-úl-wiɛ ‘to paint a canoe;’ ƛ̣t-úl-wiɛ ‘to pitch a canoe, make it crack-resistant with pitch;’ kʷás-ul-wiɛ ‘to pitch a canoe;’ kət-t-úl-wiɛ (also kət-úl-wiɛ) ‘earthenware pot, crock;’
-wal-‘conveyance’ (residual form of ul-‘conveyance’): kac-ul-‘crosspiece in canoe.’

-awi (A) ‘conveyance:’ 4walawi ‘to miss the train, boat, bus;’ xaqawi ‘to pay for the train, boat, bus, etc.;’ n. ?i(<a> )2kawi ‘to be in the middle of a canoe;’ amhawi ‘good car, canoe;’ (B) ‘throat’ (semantically connected to (A) through the notion ‘container, hollow object’): ?iqawi ‘to choke.’

-wiltan (Meaning uncertain): pakw-wiltan ‘flesh on a salmon’s backbone (cut away from main part of fish).’ Also recorded pakw-wiltan, pk-wiltan (although probably only one variant is the correct one).

-wilx ‘to get into a certain state:’ amawilx ‘to get better, to come back to life;’ qal-wilx ‘to get spoiled;’ sax-wilx ‘to get carried away doing s.t., to lose oneself in s.t., to overdo it;’ qix-wilx ‘to get hard.’

-y- (Connective; residual form of i-): attested in y-qis (see under qis (2)), y-qis (see qis (3)).

-aya, aya ‘body’ (far less productive than ilx-/ lax or aliwis; variants are in irregular distribution): supaya ‘itchiness, eczema;’ tixawa ‘to have a footrace;’ taxwa ‘ca’ to wrestle’ (maybe a nursery variant of tixawa, with a semantic shift); xicamaya ‘teeter-totter’ (with irregular retraction, cf. also aaln and aula). Note also ankaya ‘cast iron pot’ and manaya ‘birchbark basket,’ which might contain this suffix. For taxwa-a and xicamaya see also aaz and uzu for a possible relationship.

-yc ‘penis’ (residual form of laac): kwucyca (name of a bull, meaning ‘crooked prick’); wap-yac (nickname of a man, meaning ‘hairy prick’).

-ayan ‘net, trap:’ 4-ayan ‘to put out a gill-net;’ cxayan ‘to inspect a net or trap (to see if one caught anything);’ maysayan ‘to repair a net.’

-yaq ‘net, (fish)trap’ (K211).

-ay ‘child, sympathetic person:’ zaxnay ‘to pack a baby on one’s back;’ slaqsa ‘favorite child, pet;’ muzmitay ‘charitable person;’ nu?ay ‘to be of help;’ umnay ‘person who donates to a feast or gathering.’ Residual form i in ailkiw ‘to baby-sit.’

-ay ‘bed, floor:’ czaylup ‘to fix a bed, make a bed;’ xaylup ‘to sweep the floor.’ Also recorded in the variants ayalup, anup: czanup ‘to fix a bed;’ c?qanup ‘to wet one’s bed’ (about women); kus anup
‘to wet one’s bed’ (about men). PS *-nup, *-lup ‘ground, foundation, floor’ (K207).

-áyxən ‘line, long cylindrical object’ (residual form of -álxən): ʔə.IsNullOrʔ-áyxən ‘s.t. braided (esp., tumpline).’

-ayxkən ‘outward appearance, hulk, shape’ (residual form of -alxkən):

kəx-áyxkən F ‘tuberculosis’ (possibly a borrowing: cf. Shuswap keʔxéyəxkn ‘consumption, tuberculosis’).

-ya? (Meaning unclear, possibly a residual variant of either -aya/-aʔa or of -až
(4)): pám-ya? ‘spinning top.’

-ayú? ‘people together, crowd:’ cəkʷ-ayú? ‘to have a tug-of-war;’ məʔ-ayú?
‘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)).

-až (2) Meaning unclear, found only in the combination -až-əlc (with -əlc ‘rock’): s.pq-əž-əlc ‘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-əž ‘Salmonberry bush;’ xníž-əž ‘Gooseberry bush;’ psús-əž ‘Bitter Cherry tree;’ ʔāpəls-əž ‘apple tree;’ cáx-əž ‘Spruce.’ || PCS *-əy ‘tree, bush, plant’ (K212).

-ə lã ‘tree, bush, plant:’ ḋəkʷ-ə lã ‘balsam from Balsam Tree.’


-əž-am ‘to pretend to be, to act as if one is such-and-such’ (with -əm (3)): ʔuxʷəlmixʷ-əž-əm ‘to pretend to be an Indian’ (also used as a joking reference to East Indians); ʔəƛ̓m-əž-əm M ‘to pretend to be sick;’ kʷəłkʷəpý-əž-əm ‘to pretend to be a chief;’ ʔəp-əž-əm ‘to pretend to forget;’ ləqs-əyə-əž-əm ‘to pretend to be the pet, the favorite child.’

-úž ‘for fun, playingly:’ xmaʔn-úž ‘to play that one is s.o.’s enemy; səmʔam-úž ‘girlfriend, mistress, “blanketwife;”’ s.kʷəz-úž ‘doll.’ || We also have the variant -uzaʔ 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: ləʔʷ-əlx-úʔəʔəʔaʔ ‘to play hide-and-seek;’
s.am?am-ú<m>za? id. as s.am?am-úž. Cf. -áž (4) for etymological comments.


-úza? (See -úž).

-a? (Formative): núx"-a? ‘sweetheart’ (also ṇá<r>í>x"-a?). || A rather large number of roots end in a?, e.g., sáma? ‘white person;’ s.qáxa? ‘dog;’ pála? ‘one;’ kála? ‘first;’ k"úša? ‘to urinate (men or animals);’ s.q"sa? ‘nephew. In most of these formations, a? was historically probably a suffix. We also have a? as the final part of a number of lexical suffixes, e.g., -apa?, -upa?, -usa?, -aqaa?. The historical function of -a? (and its petrified occurrences in sáma?, etc.) was probably a hypocoristic one: cf. the association of -úza? with the type of reduplication that usually expresses diminutiveness. || Cf. -i?.

-i? (Formative): k"í?-í? green, yellow. || Cf. -a?.

?-in (Meaning uncertain): q"á?-ín ‘birchbark.’

-a?4 (See under -a4 (1.).)

-?úl ‘real, original, par excellence, too much:’ s.xíq-?úl ‘mallard’ (s.xíq ‘duck’); ?ux"almix"-?úl ‘a real Indian;’ s.yap-?úl ‘Douglas Fir’ (s.yap ‘tree’); maq-?úl ‘too full (from eating).’ || Occasionally, -?úl is used to refer to the original meaning of a word that has acquired additional meanings in recent times, e.g., s qlaw-?úl ‘beaver’ (vs. s qlaw ‘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.

-i?q" (Meaning uncertain): zœm-i?q" ‘extra rim sewn on bottom of basket.’

-a (1) Formative, used in certain reduplicative formations which refer to repeated actions: õak-a:õak-a ‘to go right through; snowsuit;’ çak-a:çak-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: pú-l-h-am (<*pú-l-a-am) ‘to collect nuts stashed away by squirrels.’ || A number of roots end in a, and probably contain this suffix: ?áma ‘good;’ pátkw ‘needle;’ púla ‘maggots when still in eggs’ (cf.? púl-h-am), etc.

-i (A) 3P possessive: cítx"-i ‘their house;’ (B) 3P indicator in -tan-i 3P object (with IS subject): ?ačx-an-tán-i-4k-an ‘I saw them;’ (C) 2P transitive
imperative (after transitivizers other than -s or -ən-s): nūkʷʔ-an-i ‘help him, you folks!’
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