Towards a genealogy of the Bella Coola language

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1. The purpose of this contribution is to demonstrate that Bella Coola (and, as a consequence, Salish in general) is related historically to language stocks beyond the Salish speech area, including at least one that is spoken in Eurasia. In order to substantiate this seemingly preposterous claim, I cite in section 7 likely Indo-European cognates.

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2A. Two languages can appear similar for a number of reasons: common origin, extensive interaction, parallel development. Thus, Bella Coola can be shown to be linked genetically with other (Salish) languages, to have interacted with northern Wakashan, and to have features in common with many other languages of the world.

In the sections following, I will make an attempt to prove that wave, areal, and universal phenomena cannot possibly underlie certain linguistic aspects of Bella Coola, and that it is necessary to posit new, i.e., hitherto unsuspected, historical (genetic) connections.

2B. In my Stem List of the Bella Coola Language (PdR Publications on Salish Languages 4, Lisse 1977), I showed that only some 16% of all Bella Coola roots have obvious cognates in other Salish languages, whereas approximately 7% is shared with the northern Wakashan dialect continuum. Thus, the vast majority of the Bella Coola lexicon seems to

be entirely autochthonous. As these figures suggest, it is in some cases expedient to compare an individual language not only with those tongues with which it forms a well-established linguistic family, but also with languages that do not appear to be affiliated genetically with the language in question.

When deciding to examine lexical affinities between one particular language group and other languages belonging to different linguistic stocks, one should like to consider in one's research all languages of the world. However, such an enterprise would be enormous, and even impossible, since to date, numerous languages have remained, or vanished, unrecorded. Also, the typological and lexical distance between, say, Bella Coola and English is such that these languages, on the very surface, appear to have rather little in common - we need reliable information on older stages of apparently unrelated languages so as to warrant comparative work.

In the list contained in section 7, I adduce many valid cognates in Indo-European, because this proto-language is a prime candidate for comparison in terms of phonemic characteristics and root structure. In addition, the extensive research carried out in Indo-European linguistics has not only resulted in a large number of well-founded reconstructions, but has also created new issues, such as the possible existence in various stages of Indo-European of "laryngals" (H1-3), accent, glottalization. This is a good opportunity to test the validity of these comparatively recent revisions.

3A. Bella Coola has the following phonemes:

p	p'		m	m̥	These are the unaltered continuations of the proto-Salish phonemes. Common proto-Salish appears to have had in addition stress, shwa, and glottalized sonants, and for proto-Interior Salish we also have to reconstruct velar and uvular sonants (both plain and glottalized), and a "retracting feature". In Bella Coola, shwa followed by an obstruent has been either elided or opened to a/n̥, and phonetically glottalized sonants are interpreted as 7 + sonant.
t	t'		n	n̥	
ts	ts'	s			
	tl'	lh	l	l̥	
k	k'	c	y	i	
kw	kw'	cw	w	u	
qw	qw'	xw			
q	q'	x			
	7	h		a	

A.H. Kuipers, On Reconstructing the Proto-Salish Sound System, IJAL 47:323-35 (1981)
H.F. Nater, The Bella Coola Language, National Museum of Man Mercury Series, No. 92 (1983)

3B. As regards the reconstruction of the Indo-European phonemes, these are generally accepted to have been (I ignore here the debatable reduced vowels adhered to by some Indoeuropeanists):

p	(ph)	b	bh	m	m̥	m̥:			
t	(th)	d	dh	n	n̥	n̥:	s		
k	(kh)	g	gh	y	i	i:		e e:	
q	(qh)	G	Gh					a a:	SHWA
q°	(q°h)	G°	G°h	w	u	u:		o o:	
				l	l̥	l̥:			
				r	r̥	r̥:			

In addition, accent seems to have played a role, and more recently, the voiced (unaspirated) stop series has been redefined as a glottalized one. The vowels e, a, o may have been syllabic variants of the "laryngals" H1, H2, H3.

A.H. Kuipers' review in Studia Caucasica 5 of Th.V. Gamkrelidze and Givi I. Mačavariani, Sonantensystem und Ablaut in den Kartwelsprachen, Gunter Narr Verlag, Tuebingen 1982
Hans Krahe, Indogermanische Sprachwissenschaft, Sammlung Goeschen, Berlin 1966
Gerhard Koebler, Indogermanisch-Neuhochdeutsches und Neuhochdeutsch-Indogermanisches Woerterbuch, Arbeiten zur Rechts- und Sprachwissenschaft, Giessen-Lahn 1982

4A. At first glance, the proposed common origin of Salish and Indo-European does not seem evident. For instance, the Salish and Indo-European (IE) phoneme inventories are quite dissimilar: Salish has no aspirated stops, voiced stops, r, e, o, distinctive vowel-length, whereas IE seems to have lacked glottalized stops, affricates, fricatives (except s), a rounded velar series, lateral plosives, and the laryngals 7 and h. However, these hiatuses in IE and Salish are mutually exclusive (for IE *k° etc. see 5B, and for h see 5A):

IE	Salish
voiced stops	glottalized stops
aspirated stops	affricates, affricative clusters
vowels e and o	velar and postvelar fricatives
vowel-length	glottal stop
r vs. l	l vs. ɬ

4B. The near-absence of IE fricatives and affricates is of special interest. More specifically, the ostensible absence of a phoneme h is typologically aberrant if IE did have aspirated stops. I am under the impression that this puzzling shortage of fricatives and affricates is a fallacy, and that the "aspirated stops" were in reality affricates (pf, ts, dz, etc.); I reinterpret the "laryngals" as velar and postvelar fricatives (see further 5B-C).

Accepting this postulation as a point of departure, we can plot the IE and Bella Coola (BC) phonemes in such a way that the phoneme matrices become truly congruent

(ignoring, for now, shwa and syllabic sonants, and agreeing that IE e/a/o were indeed the syllabic variants of H1/2/3, IE and BC i = syllabic y, u = syllabic w, BC a = syllabic *h):

IE						BC					
p	(ph)	b	bh		m	p	p-	p'	p'-		m
t	(th)	d	dh	s	n	t	ts	t'	ts'	s	n
		(dr)		l	r			tl'		lh	l
k	(kh)	g	gh	H1	y	k	k-	k'	k'-	c	y
-	-	-	-	-	-	kw	kw-	kw'	kw'-	cw	w
q	(qh)	G	Gh	H2	:	q	q-	q'	q'-	x	7
q°	(q°h)	G°	G°h	H3	w	qw	qw-	qw'	qw'-	xw	w

For "-" see section 5B. Note, that the phoneme h is not represented in the BC table; h is a marginal phoneme in BC, occurring mainly in words of non-Salish origin. Further on I will show that H3 actually does not belong in the q° series, and that we must also reconstruct H4.

4C. Not only are the IE and BC phoneme inventories virtually identical, a number of phonemic, morphonemic, and grammatical phenomena in both languages, too, are quite similar:

	IE	BC
1	doublets with r and l	doublets with l and lh
2	lack of labial fricative	lack of labial fricative
3	low frequency of b	low frequency of p'
4	marginal status of voiceless aspirated stops	low mean frequency of affricates and affricative clusters
5	y/w alternating with i/u	y/w alternating with i/u
6	qualitative and quantitative ablaut	qualitative and quantitative ablaut
7	merging of k° and q° series	alternation between kw and qw series
8	vowel-length	V: < V7
9	Winter's Law (Balto-Slavic)	V:T alternating with VT'
10	nasal infixation	nasal infixation
11	reduplication as grammatical process	reduplication as grammatical process
12	favorite root structure = CVC	favorite root structure = CVC
13	number and gender distinctions in deixis	number and gender distinctions in deixis

	IE	IE
14	pronominal suffixation	pronominal suffixation
15	identical roots for indefinite and interrogative substitutes	identical roots for indefinite and interrogative substitutes
16	tense and mood expressed through suffixation	tense and mood expressed through suffixation and enclisis

For 1: (IE) ster-/stel- stiff, gher-/ghel-//bher-/bhel- bright, per-/pel- to sell, G°er-/G°el- to devour; (BC) +lu/+lhu yet, +alu/+alhu supposedly, lic-/lhic slimy, 7il-/-ilh round, cyclical, -alps/7alhps in the mouth/to eat. For 2: (BC) see The Bella Coola Language (BCL) 1.1. For 3: (BC) see BCL 11.6. For 4: (BC) see BCL 10.2, 11.6. For 5: (BC) see BCL 2.1, 4. For 6: (BC) see BCL 5.3.4, 9.2-3. For 7: (BC) see On Reconstructing the Proto-Salish Sound System 2. For 8: (BC) see BCL 5.3.1-4. For 9: (BC) see BCL 7.2. For 10: (IE) bheudh-/bhundh- to be aware, seG-/senG- to attach, bheG-/bhenG- to shatter; (BC) see BCL 9.2.2, 24.3. For 11: (BC) see BCL 24. For 12: (BC) see BCL 11.2.2. For 13: (BC) see BCL 15. For 14: (BC) see BCL 14. For 15: (BC) see BCL 25.5, 25.5.5. For 16: (BC) see BCL 19, 28.3 ff.

4D. Another, equally relevant, similarity between IE and BC (and Salish in general) lies in the possible origin of the labial series.

We have observed earlier the lack of a labial fricative and low frequency of b/p'. The relative Labialscheu in IE and BC (see BCL 11.6) appears to be correlated with the relatively high proportion of clusters consisting of dental + w: in IE, tw, dw, etc. occur with much greater frequency than, e.g., kw, Ghw, and #pw, #phw, and the like may not have existed at all; likewise, clusters such as tw, tsw appear in BC much more often than do combinations like pw, k'w, lhw (see BCL 11.5.1-3). Furthermore, the distributive relation between dental and labial phonemes on the one hand, and between unrounded and rounded velars on the other, is in BC much the same (for instance, t' : p' = 1.04% : .56% = 1.86, k' : kw' = 1.48% : .86% = 1.72 - for these percentages, see BCL 11.6). When we next consider the virtual lack of labial phonemes in some Straits Salish (where č/č'/ŋ correspond to p/p'/m in the other Salish languages), we sense that labials as such were indeed absent in older stages of IE and Salish, i.e., p (č) continues *t° (∿ *ṯ), and m̓ (ŋ) < *n° (∿ *ṉ). For retroflex *ṯ and *ṉ cf. 5E.

The plausibility of the above proposal is illustrated by some IE and BC doublets: (IE) dhus-/bhes- (*ts'wes/ts°'exs) to blow, twerk-/perk- (*twexl̓k/t°exl̓k) to cut/tear, te:u-/peu- (*tex'u/t°exu) to swell, bher-/dhwer- (*ts°'exl̓/ts'wexl̓) to boil/to whirl, dhwen-/dhem- (*ts'wexṉ/ts'exṉ°) to smoke; (BC) tik'/pik' (*teyk'/t°eyk') to sparkle, -ul-mc/suncw (*-wel-n°ewx(°)/s-wenx°) earth/world, -ams/7itsa (*-hen°s/yens-eh) jaw/

teeth, qip-/qit- (*qeyt°/qeyt) small. See further 5A-D for the phonemes in the parenthetic forms.

4E. So far, I have discussed a number of structural BC-IE affinities, and many readers will argue that these similarities do not necessarily reflect a common origin, and can equally well be the result of parallel development. However, there is additional strong evidence of a different nature indicating that IE and Salish are in fact, however distantly, genetically related.

The proof is furnished by the lexical correspondences. The high percentage (> 10% of all BC morphemes) of, structurally as well as semantically, similar roots cannot be dismissed as being due to mere fortuity or universal tendencies. Here follow some examples (for the BC-IE sound correspondences see section 6):

	BC	IE	parent language
1	pl- to turn around	sper- to turn	t°el, s-t°exl̓
2	pus to grow	pu-s- to swell	t°ews
3	p'us- to breathe	bhes- to breathe	ts°'ews, ts°'exs
4	malh- slow, reluctant	mel- to linger	n°ehɬ, n°exɬ
5	tc he	te- demonstrative	tex
6	tup- spot	top- place	tewt°, tex°t°
7	ts'n tidal rapids	dhen- to flow	ts'en, ts'exṉ
8	tiq' to sew, stitch	stiG-to- darned	(s-)teyq'
9	lhic- slimy	lei- slimy	ɬeyx, ɬexi
10	q'al- to twist, spiral	Ger- to wind, turn	q'ehel, q'exl̓
11	k'icw to gnaw	g(y)eu- to chew	k'eyx°, k'(y)exu
12	k'ay snow	ghei- snow	kx'ehey, kx'exi
13	wnts' to beat, kill	wedh- to hit, knock	we(x)ts'
14	qa- to wish, hope	qa:- to wish, desire	qeh, qeX'
15	t-pi- next, close	pi- close	t°ey
16	wl to spill, pour	wer- to flow	wel, wexl̓
17	kwmay worm, maggot	q°r̓mi- worm, maggot	k°e(l)n°ey
18	xi- light, bright	ai- to burn, shine	Xey
19	qaw to enclose	(s)qeu- to encase	qehew, qexu
20	k'l- stuck, frozen	gher- to stand stiff	kx'el, kx'exl̓
21	scw to leak	soi-/seu- to drip	sex°, sex°i, sexu

See further section 7.

5A. The evidence presented in 4 and 7 suffices to show that IE and Salish have evolved from a common ancestral language. I will label this proto-language Salish-Indo-European (abbreviated as SI). The SI phonemes are reconstructed as follows:

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
A	t	ts	t'	ts'	s	n	
B	t°	ts°	t°'	ts°'		n°	
C	tl	tɬ	tl'	tɬ'	ɬ	l	
D	k	kx	k'	kx'	x	y/i	
E	k°	kx°	k°'	kx°'	x°	w/u	
F	q	qX	q'	qX'	X	'/e	(h)
G	q°	qX°	q°'	qX°'	X°	w/u	

h (with doubtful status) may have been a free variant of x and/or X, e stands for shwa, and ' represents the glottal stop and glottalization

5B. In BC and IE, the SI phoneme system was modified (cf. 3A-B):

	BC						IE					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
A	t	ts	t'	ts'	s	n	t	ts	d	dz	s	n
B	p	p(w)	p'	p'(w)		m	p	pf	b	bv		m
C	lh	(t)lh	tl'	tl'(l(h))	lh	l	tr	tsr	dr	dzr	l	r
D	k	k(c/y)	k'	k'(c/y)	c	y/i	k	kx	g	gg	x	y/i
E	kw	kw((c)w)	kw'	kw'((c)w)	cw	w/u	k°	kx°	g°	gg°	x°	w/u
F	q	q(x)	q'	q'(x)	x	7/R̥	q	qX	G	GG	X	:/shwa
G	qw	qw((x)w)	qw'	qw'((x)w)	xw	w/u	*q°	*qX°	*G°	*GG°	*X°	w/u

((t)lh = lh/tlh, tl'(l(h)) = tl'/tl'l/tl'lh, kw((c)w) = kw/kww/kwcw, etc.; R̥ = vocalic sonant; g = voiced velar fricative, G = voiced uvular fricative)

In IE, the E and G series merged. For descriptive purposes (see 5C), as well as from a typological point of view, it is more suitable to assume that IE *q° etc. blended with k° etc., rather than to envisage a shift velar > postvelar.

5C. Some of the shifts suggested for IE above assist us in determining the origin of IE vowel-length, accent, ablaut, and in defining the phonetic nature of H1-3.

I propose that IE V: < *V', elision of (automatically) stressed shwa resulted in accentuation (see further 5D), and H1 = x, H2 = X, H3 = x°.

As implicated by the revised IE phoneme chart, the ablaut-type e/o is the residue of an older alternation x/x°. The rare a/o ablaut, then, is a remnant, i.e., before the E and G series merged, there also existed X°, so that e : o_1 = x : x° = X : X° = a : o_2

(traditionally, X°/o_2 might be transcribed H4).

In his Hittite Etymological Dictionary (Trends in Linguistics, Documentation 1, Mouton, Amsterdam/Berlin/New York 1984), Jaan Puhvel adheres to H_1 (≙ h), H_2 (≙ '); E_1 (≙ x), E_2 (≙ g), A_1 (≙ X), A_2 (≙ G), A_1^W (≙ x°/X°), A_2^W (≙ g°/G°).

5D. The IE chart indicates that glottalization was abandoned in favor of voicing. The "laryngals" also became voiced, and caused the vowels e/a/o to emerge. The voicing of x/X/x° may have originated as a result of positional variance: possibly, x/X/x° had voiced allophones between shwas and immediately before sonants. Once x/X/x° had become voiced, the shift from g/G/g° ("r") to e/a/o ("v") conceivably evolved like this (' indicates stress when placed over v/e):

	re > ré	er > v	e > Ø	' > :
er		v		
ere	eré	vé	v̥	
er'		v'		v:
ere'	eré'	vé'	v̥'	v̥:

Long vowels with Schleifton may have been the result of reduplication (i.e., *er.er). In order to explain the opposition vR vs. v̥R (R = sonant), one must concede that *erR̥ must have contrasted with *ereR in earlier stages of IE.

5E. IE l evolved from SI ɬ under the same conditions as described in 5D. The shift l > r was probably guided by contextual factors (cf. the r/l doublets given in 4C). Presumably, when l bordered on w or rounded dental/(post)velar, the velo-labial feature might affect l, which then became (retroflex) l̥, and changed to r (a similar shift has taken place in some Interior Salish). This r, then, acquired the status of an independent phoneme whose occurrence was no longer restricted by position.

It was the x/x° ablaut that created a place for r in IE. In sets such as exl/ex°l (> el/ol) / exl̥/ex°l̥ (> er/or), exl alternated with ex°l, which could become ex°l̥, which in turn gave occasion to exl̥. Thus, l̥ (> r) was freed from its erstwhile limitations. A good example of this process is provided by g°el-/g°er-/g°or- to devour:

k°'exl- / k°'ex°l- > g°el- / *g°ol-
k°'exl̥- / k°'ex°l̥- > g°er- / g°or-

For retroflex phonemes in general, read: R.M.W. Dixon, The Languages of Australia, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1980.

5F. BC appears to be generally more conservative than IE. Here, velar and postvelar x/x°/X/X° (spelled c/cw/x/xw), as well as glottalization, have been retained as such. The doubled sonants and vowel ii/uu/aa continue *ey(e)'/ew(e)'/e(he)'. Labialscheu is more pronounced than in IE.

6. The regular BC-IE sound correspondences are:

BC c = IE e: BC 7ulic to choose = IE wle-i- to choose (*weleyx/welexi), BC lhic- slimy = IE lei- slimy (*ɬeyx/ɬexi)

BC x = IE a: BC xi- bright, shining = IE ai- to shine (*Xey)

BC cw/xw = IE o: BC scw to leak = IE soi- to drip (*sex°(i))

BC t = IE t: BC tc he = IE te- demonstrative (*tex), BC tup- spot = IE top- place (*tewt°/tex°t°)

BC t' = IE d: BC t'u- more, several = IE dw- two (*t'ew)

BC ts = IE th (no examples)

BC ts' = IE dh: BC ts'um- smoke = IE dhwen-/dhem- smoke (*ts'wen°/ts'wexǫ/ts'exǫ°), BC ts'icw to grate = IE dho:- to grind, sharpen (*ts'eyx°/ts'ex°')

BC s = IE s: BC ps- to blow, hiss = IE pes- to blow, be wind (*t°e(x)s), BC sl to make planks = IE sel- plank, board (*sel/sexḷ)

BC n = IE n: BC nits- safe = IE nes- safe (*neyts/nexs), BC nik' to cut = IE negh- to stab (*neykx'/nexkx')

BC p = IE p: BC ps- to blow, hiss = IE pes- to blow, be wind (*t°e(x)s), BC pl- to turn = IE sper- to turn, wind (*t°el/s-t°exḷ)

BC p' = IE p': BC p'ulh- to bubble up = IE bol- swelling (*t°'ewɬ/t°'ex°ɬ)

BC p(w) = IE ph (no examples)

BC p'(w) = IE bh: BC p'al- up, erect = IE bhar- to protrude (*ts°'ehel/ts°'eXḷ), BC p'us- to breathe = IE bhes- to breathe (*ts°'e(x)s)

BC m = IE m: BC mii- wide = IE me:- big (*n°ey'/n°ex'), BC malh- slow, reluctant = IE mel- to linger (*n°ehɬ/n°exɬ)

BC tl' = IE dr: BC tl'ap to go = IE dreb- to walk (*tl'eht°/tl'ext°')

BC tl'(l(h)) = IE dhr (no examples)

BC lh = IE l: BC lhic- slimy = IE lei- slimy (*ɬeyx/ɬexi), BC lhcw to make noise = IE le:u- to sound (*ɬex°/ɬex'u)

BC l = IE r/l: BC q'al- to twist, spiral = IE Ger- to wind, turn (*q'ehel/q'exḷ), BC law loose = IE leu- to loosen (*lehew/lexu)

BC k = IE k: BC kma to be in pain = IE kem- to be(come) tired (*ken°eh/kexn̥°)

BC k' = IE g: BC k'icw to gnaw = IE g(y)eu- to chew (*k'eyx°/k'(y)exu), BC k'm to bite = IE gembh- to bite (*k'en°/k'exn̥°-)

BC k(c/y) = IE kh (no examples)

BC k'(c/y) = IE gh: BC k'ay snow = IE ghei- snow (*kx'ehey/kx'exi), BC k'l- to be stuck or frozen = IE gher- to stand stiff (*kx'el/kx'exḷ)

BC w/u = IE w/u/o: BC 7ulic to choose = IE wlei- to choose (*weleyx/welexi), BC tup- spot = IE top- place (*tewt°/tex°t°)

BC y/i = IE y/i/e: BC yacw to spur, incite = IE yeu- to move (*ye(h)x°/yexu), BC mii- wide = IE me:- big (*n°ey'/n°ex')

BC q = IE q: BC qa- to wish, hope = IE qa:- to desire (*qeh/qeX'), BC qaw to enclose = IE (s)qeu- to encase (*qehew/qexu)

BC q' = IE G: BC q'al- to twist, spiral = IE Ger- to wind, turn (*q'ehel/q'exḷ), BC tiq' to sew, stitch = IE (s)tiG-to- darned (*teyq')

BC q(x) = IE qh (no examples)

BC q'(x) = IE Gh: BC qat' (< q'at') pull towards oneself = IE Ghed- to grab (*qX'eht'/qX'ext')

BC kw/qw = IE q°: BC kwmay worm = IE q°rmi- worm (*k°e(l)n°ey), BC qwlxw to hire = IE q°roy-o- buying price (*q°leX°/q°lex°i)

BC kw'/qw' = IE G°: BC kw'lh to spill, pour = IE G°el- to drip, soak (*k°'e(x)ɬ)

BC kw((c)w)/qw((x)w) = IE q°h (no examples)

BC kw'((c)w)/qw'((x)w) = IE G°h: BC qw'al- to cook, roast = IE G°her- hot (*qX°'ehel/qX°'exḷ)

BC a = IE a/e: BC q'al- to twist, spiral = IE Ger- to wind, turn (*q'ehel/q'exḷ), p'al- up, erect = IE bhar- to protrude (*ts°'ehel/ts°'eXḷ)

7. In the list of etymologies following, I use for BC the same orthography as in BCL. The alphabetical order in which the BC entries are listed is: p p' m t t' ts ts' s n l lh tl' k k' c kw/ku kw'/k'u cw/cu q q' x qw/qu qw'/q'u xw/xu h a y/i w/u 7. Within this arrangement, reduplication syllables (indicated by the insertion of a period), vowel-length, and the glottal stop have been disregarded; roots not occurring as simplices are contained in brackets. The orthography of other languages and abbreviations are listed and explained at the end of this section.

1 [ps] to blow, hiss < *t°es: IE pes- to blow, be wind (*t°exs) --- likely of onomatopoeic origin, cf. pus

2 [pl] to turn around < *t°(w)el: Sh pul'-n-s he turns it upside down / IE sper- to turn, wind (*s-t°exḷ)

3 71.pl-ii thin, flat < *t°el: He pl'- thin and flat / IE pelE-, telE- flat, wide (*t(°)exle)

4 plst scale of fish < pl=lst < *t°el: IE pelE- skin (*t°exle)

pc to run a wet string between thumb and forefinger in order to squeeze the water out of it < *t°ex: IE spei- to draw, stretch (*s-t°exi) --- cf. tuc

pats' to pierce < *t(s)°'ehts': Sq [p'ac'] to sew, Sh s-pec'-n Indian hemp, twine, string / IE bhedh- to prick, stab (*ts°'exts')

nu-pa.pnt to be boiling < *t°eht: Sh pEtEtét, Ka *pat / cf. IE tep- to be warm (*text°)

[pacw] when? < *t°eh(en)-x°: proto-Salish pan time, period / cf. IE ten-, (s)pen- to stretch, extend (*t(°)exn) --- for -cw cf. suncw

pik' bright, shiny, sparkling < *t°eyk': Sq pič'-m to spark, Cd p'ič' to shine, glitter, Sh cik'-m to cause to shine (*ṭeyk') / cf. IE pik-ro- variegated (*t°eyk)

pus to grow < *t°we(h)s: Sq pás-m budding, sprouting, coming out, Cd pu7us to swell, bubble, ferment, He bws-, pws- to swell / IE pu-, pus- to swell (*t°ew(s)) --- probably sound-symbolic in origin, cf. [ps], [pulh], 7us.p'us, p'ulhkwm

pun-tu- to give something to somebody < *t°wen: Li pun to find, Sh [pen] to find / IE pent- to go, walk (*t°exnt) (> English find)

[pulh] to swell, be swollen < *t°ewɬ: Kw bwɬ- to swell / IE polo- thick, twel- to swell (*t°ex°ɬ-, twexɬ) --- cf. pus

[pux] hairy < *t°ew(q)X: IE pu:q- hairy (*t°ew'q(X)) --- cf. [squp]

p'alc to rise, wake up < p'al=lc < *t(s)°'e(he)l: Ch p'al-, Sh [c'l] to stand (up) (*ts'/ṭ'el) / IE bhar- to protrude (*ts°'eXl)

7us.p'us lungs < *t(s)°'ews: Sh p'us-mn heart / IE bhes- to blow, breathe (*ts°'exs) --- cf. pus

p'ulhkwm to bubble up < *t°'ewɬ-: He/Kw p'wɬ- / IE bol- swelling (*t°'ex°ɬ) --- cf. pus, [pulh]

[mn] to measure, divide, distribute < *n°en: this petrified root is a constituent of mntsk to count, mntcw to dip up, mnlh to pay somebody, mnlhat to measure, and compares with He/Ha/Kw m'nc- to measure / IE me:- to measure (*n°ex'), mEn- hand (*n°en)

mnta vehicle, way (of going), route, road < mn-ta < *n°en: IE men- to tread, step (*n°exn)

mna child, offspring < *n°eneh/': Sq mEn7, Cw mEn7E, Pu bEdå7, Se mɛ́na / IE men- small, mend- young (animal) (*n°exn(’))

-ma, -mn- implement < *-n°e(ye)n: Ti -win, Twana -bEt, Ka -min, -mEn / cf. IE -men- nomina actionis (*-n°exn-)

[mal] to mix < *n°ehel: Sq [mal] be mixed up, Pu båluq° mixed up, Se mEl-mål-aw mixed up, confused, Sh ml-malq°-m to paint, dye, cf. He/Ha mɬ- to mix by stirring / IE mel- to grind, mei- to mix (*n°exl/ɬ, n°exi)

[malh] slow, reluctant < *n°ehɬ: IE mel- to linger (*n°exɬ)

mi, [mii] wide < *n°ey('): IE me:- big (*n°ex')

mus to feel, touch < *n°ews: Sh mus-m to feel, Cd mus feel about / cf. IE neus- to perceive, sniff, detect, feel (*nexus)

mulm to dive < mul-m < *n°(w)el: Sq muy flood over, submerge, Se mEl sink, Sh [mul] dip / cf. IE meu(r)- damp, wetness, liquid (*n°exu(l)), mori- sea (*n°ex°li)

muuxwa to stutter < *n°ew'qX°eh: Oo h'mq°a, Nootka moq°-iy'o(ɬ) dumb, speechless / IE mu:-qo- dumb, speechless (*n°ew'qX°e)

t- deictic root < *te: IE te- demonstrative root (*tex)

[tp, tap] to spread < *te(h)t°, t°et: Sq tp-ůɬ-tn frame for weaving blankets, Sh pt-em to spread / IE pet- to spread (*t°ext)

[tp, tup] spot(ted) < *te(w)t°: Kw twp- speck, dot / IE top- place (*tex°t°)

[tpi] next, adjacent, close < t-pi- (t- locative prefix) < *t°ey: IE pi- near

tqan unable to understand, deaf < tq-an (-an ear) < *te(h)q: Sq tqat ask "did you really tell that?", Sh teq-tEq-t unbelievable / cf. IE taq- to be silent (*teXq)

ta.ta daddy (hypocoristic term of address) < *t(°)eh.t(°)eh: Sh pépe7 father / IE tata-, pap-a father (*t(°)eX.t(°)eX) --- note the virtually universal nature of such affectionate terms

[ti] firm, steady < *tey: IE sti- to stand, place (*s-tey)

til.til=lit eagle is calling < *tyel: IE til-, ti-til- bird, to chirp, cheep --- an onomatopoeia

tic non-female identifier, tsic female identifier, wic plural identifier (see BCL 25.3) < *y/'ex: Sh yex it is the one meant, (w)7ex to be / IE e(i)- pronominal root: he, the (*'ex(i))

tiq' to sew, stitch < *teyq', t'eq, q'et: Sh t'eqxn' awl, He/Ha/Kw q't- to patch / IE (s)tiG-to- darned

tiixw, [tiiqw] to hit with a hammer, drive in < *tey'qX°, teyqX°': Sq n-tíq°'-us to bump one's head, Sh teq°'-m to nail, He/Ha/Kw dyq°- to drive in / IE (s)teuG- to hit, pound (*texuq')

tuc to unwind, unravel something < *twex, t°ey(ew)x: Sq pix° be removed, Sh pix-m to unravel / cf. IE spei- to draw, stretch --- cf. pc

t'aws wet, damp ?< t'aw=us < *t'ehew: IE da:nu-, da:mo- liquid, river (*t'eX'new, t'eX'n°ex°) --- for BC -us surface see BCL 20.3.1

[t'u] more, several, numerous < *t'ew: IE dw- two

tsq' to grab, pull, tear (at) < *ts'e(h)q' to act violently upon: Sq c'aq' get hit, Sh cq'-em to throw, hit / IE dhenGh- to grab, snatch at (*ts'exnqX') --- cf. [staq'], sq'

42 tsakw long < *tsehk°: Cw cak° far, He/Ha/Kw zak°- to extend, straighten out / ?cf. IE seq°- to follow (*(t)sexk°) --- cf. BC tsakw' straight

43 tsim to get hit, bumped < *ts(e)yen°: IE stem- to bump (*stexn̥°)

44 tsiix, [tsiiq] to dig for something < *tsey(')qX: Sq ciq get stabbed, Pu ciq poke, jab, Sh ciq-m to dig, Ka ciq- to dig / IE steGh- to stab (*stexqX')

45 tsupt, supt to whistle < (t)sup-t < *swet°, x(°)wet°: Sq s̓ůpn, Se x°ůp-ut to whistle at somebody, Kw swp- robin, He cwp- robin / IE swei- to whistle (*swexi), we:t- to blow (*wex't) --- sound-imitative, cf. [ps], 7us.p'us, [ts'u]

46 ts'p stuck, blocked < *ts'eyt°('), t(s)°'eyts': Sq c'i̓p'-us-m shut the eyes, p'ic' get squeezed, trapped, Ka *c'ip to pinch, Sh pic'-n-s to squeeze, press down / IE bhedh- to press (*ts°'exts')

47 ts'n tidal rapids, lagoon < *ts'en: He/Ha/Kw c'n- tidal rapids / IE dhen- to flow, stream (*ts'exn̥)

48 ts'lh to shelter, cover < *ts'eɬ: IE dhel- vault, hollow, cavity (*ts'exɬ)

49 ts'k to fix something < *ts'ekx('): IE dh(e)igh- to knead, mold, build a wall (*ts'e(xe)ykx')

50 ts'cm to drip < ts'c-m < *ts'ex: IE dheu- to leak, flow (*ts'exu), ?cf. dhe:i- to suckle (*ts'ex'i)

51 [ts'i] to wink, blink < *ts'ey: cf. IE dhi:- to look, see (*ts'ey')

52 ts'icw to grate something < *ts'yex°: IE dho:- to grind, sharpen (*ts'ex°')

53 ts'u grey < *ts'ew: IE dheu- to shimmer, (to be) smoke (*ts'exu) --- cf. ts'um-lc

54 ts'um-lc half-smoked fish < *ts'(e)wen°: IE dhwen- smoke, dhem- to smoke (*ts'wexn̥, ts'exn̥°) --- cf. ts'u, Sh [p'um] to smoke, smoke-color (*t(s)°'wen°)

55 spyu auklet < *s(-)t°eyew': Sh spyu7 bird, Ch pé:psayu7 bird, animal / IE sper-, sparwo- bird, sparrow (*s-t°exl̥, s-t°eXl°(w)ex°)

56 sp'u to fart < *(s-)t°'ew': Sh s-p'u7, Li/Ka p'u7 / IE bu:- to swell, blow up, bu- to sound dully --- obviously onomatopoeic

57 smt mountain < smnt (recorded as such by Franz Boas) < *s-n°e(he)n(ey)t: Sq/Se smánit, Sq smant stone, Pu sbådet / IE mn̥-t- mountain range, men- to rise, protrude (*n°ent, n°exn̥)

58 stqw mud < s-tqw < *te(y)q°: Sq tiq° muddy, Li n-tEq°-ti̓q° muddy water / ?cf. IE teq°- to flow (*texq°)

59 stan mother < s-tan < *tehen: Se tan, Cw ten / cf. IE steno- teat, breast (*s-texnex°), nana, nena aunt, mother (*nex/X.neX)

60 [staq'] to touch, reach, grab < s-taq' < *tehq': IE taG- to touch, grab (*teXq') --- cf. tsq'

61 sl to slice, make planks < *sel: IE sel- beam, board (*sexl̥)

62 slic slime (< s-lic), lhic slimy < *l/ɬeyx: Se sɬiš fish slime, Li s-li̓xil fish slime / IE (s)lei- sticky, slimy (*ɬexi)

63 skma moose < s-kma "antlered one" < *ken°eh: IE kem- stick, horn (*kexn̥°)

64 skip' carrots < s-kip' < *keyt°('): IE kip- root

65 sk'c black < s-k'c < *k'ex: cf. IE ki:-, kei- dark (*key', kexi)

66 sk'ult quills of porcupine < s-k'ul-t < *k°'(w)el: Sh sk°'el, Cd s-k'u-k°'él' porcupine, Ka sk°'il' porcupine / cf. IE G°el- to stab, G°eru- spike (*k°'exl(u))

67 scw to leak < *se(y)x°: Sh six°-m to spill, Cd six° pour solid objects or liquid, Ka six° to pour, spill a liquid / IE seu- to flow, soi- to drip (*sexu, sex°i)

68 sqma chest < s-qma < *qen°eh/', qeh/'en°: Sq *qam to nurse, Cw sq̓ém̓E7 breast, Sh q7em to suck, take the breast, Ka sqe7ém milk / cf. IE qem- to press (*qexn̥°)

69 sqala red huckleberry, sqaluts fruit, berry (-uts food) < s-qal(a) < *qehel: cf. IE qer- cherry (*qexl̥)

70 sq' to cut (open), wound, tear < *se(h)q': Sq [saq'] crack, split, Se sEq'-t to tear, Ka saq' to split, Sh siq'-m to break, crack, Ts saq' to split / cf. IE seq-, se:q- to cut (*sex(')q) --- cf. tsq'

71 sxp'-ik spine < s-xp'-ik < *Xet°' to split, divide in half: Sq s-X̓Ep'-šn fishtail, [XEp'] break, split / IE s-qab(h)-, s-qeb(h)- to split (*qe.t(s)°', qext(s)°')

72 sqwlh fishbone < s-qwlh < *q°eɬ: IE qul-, qaul- bone (*qewɬ, qeXuɬ)

73 sqwal lovesong < s-qwal < *q°e(he)l: Sq [q°al] think, mind, speak, n-q°É̓l-tn voice, Sh [q°el] to speak, talk / IE G°er- to speak (*q°'exl̥)

74 [squp] hair < s-qup- < *q°ewt°: Sq q°Ep-q°ůp-us type of long-haired dog with wool hanging over its eyes, Se q°ůp-ucin beard, Co [q°up] / IE puq- hairy (*t°ewq) --- cf. [pux]

75 squts' cedarbark basket or sack < s-quts' < *q°e(w)ts': Sh q°ec'-t full / cf. IE qumbh- bowl, container (*q(°)ewn̥°ts°')

76 squlh bee, wasp < s-qu7lh < *q°we'ɬ, q°ew'ɬ: Sh s-q°u7ɬt, Ka sqů7uɬ / IE qol-so-sting (*qex°ɬ, qX°eɬ)

77 sqw'alm edible male fern root < s-qw'al-m < *q°'e(he)l: cf. Sh [q°'el] to roast / IE G°el- acorn --- cf. [qw'alm]

78 syut powerful, supernatural phenomenon, inspiration < s-yu-t < *yew: Sq [yEw] spiritual power / IE yo:- to be excited (*yex°/X°'), yeu- to move (*yexu), ayu- life force (*Xeyu)

79 sum to lap, sip < su-m < *sew: Ka sůst to drink / IE seu- to suck (*sexu)

80 sutk winter < *sewteyk/seytewk: Sq sůtič Squamish (cold north) wind, Se sůtič, Cw sáśEtEc, Li sůtik, Ka 7istć, Cd sit(k°) / if *s and *eyk are affixal in origin, we may compare IE wet- year and we:t- to blow (*wex(')t)

81 suncw universe, world, sky, day < s-uncw < *wen=nx°: cf. Sh x-wen'-wn morning / IE sun-, swen- sun (*s-wen, s-wexn̥) --- cf. BCL 23.7

82 sulut sea, inlet < su.lut < *s-lew(-)t: cf. Sh x-slut whirlpools below falls / IE sreu- to flow (*s-lexu), srew-et river (*s-lexw-ext)

83 sulh house < s-ulh < *weɬ: cf. Sh -ewɬ container / IE wel- to enclose (*wexɬ) --- cf. BC -ulh house (BCL 20.3.1)

84 [nk'], nik' to cut < *ne(y)k': Sh nik'-m to cut, saw, Ka nić' to cut, saw / IE negh- to stab, drill (*nexkx')

85 na there you are! < *neh: IE na:- so, then (*neX'), e:n- see there! (*'ex'n̥)

86 nax.nx mallard duck < *ne(h)X: cf. Ha 77n̥aq duck, Ts naXnaaXt duck / IE anEt- duck (*X(e)net) --- originally an onomatopoeia

87 [nits] safe, alive < *ney(t)s: IE nes- to be safe (*nexs)

88 nu- inside < *ne-, new(x)-: Sq n-, nEx°- location, Sh n- on, in / IE n̥, en in

89 [num, nm] closed, to close < *n(w)en°: cf. IE nem- to bend (*nexn̥°)

90 nusxl smart, clever (< nu-s-xl), nulax.lx clear water (< nu-lax.lx) < *Xel, leX clear, bright: Pu lEX light, to shine, Se lɛ̆X-lEX sober, Sh x-lEX-liX clean, clear (of water), lX-liX sober, [leX] mind, intelligence, knowledge, Li n-lX-liX smart, intelligent, Ha/Kw laX- clear, weak, watery / IE al- white, shining (*Xel)

91 law, [lu] loose < *le(he)w: cf. Sq [yEX°], Sh lG°-liG° / IE leu- to loosen, separate (*lexu)

92 [lip'] to turn around, likw' to roll, turn < *leyt°', leyk°': Sh lep'-n-s bend down, Cd dik°' cross / cf. IE wel-, wer-, twer-, q°el- to turn (*wexl̥, twexl̥, k°exl̥)

93 lulusta mask < lul-us-ta/lu.lu-sta < *lewel: Sq lůlum to sing, Sh lul-m to sing a lullaby to / IE lu-l- to (make) sound (*lew(l̥)) --- for the connection "sound" - "mask" cf. Latin per-so:na mask < "sounding through"

94 lhp to fill something < *tlet°: IE trep- to satiate (*tlext°)

95 lhk'm to speak < lhk'-m < *ɬek': IE leg- to collect (*ɬexk') (> Greek λεγειν to say, speak) --- cf. 7ilhk'

96 lhq wet < *tleq: cf. Se ɬEl'q soaking wet / IE trenq- to wash, bathe (*tlexn̥q)

97 [tl'xwi] to break off < tl'xw-i- < *tɬ'eX°: IE dhreu- to break off (*tɬ'exu)

98 tl'ap to go < *tl'eht°('): IE dreb- to walk (*tl'ext°')

99 kma to be in pain < *ken°eh: IE kem- to be(come) tired (*kexn̥°)

100 kip' to pinch, grab with tongs < *k'eyt°': Sh kip'-m to pinch together, Cd č'ip' pinch / IE gebh- jaw, mouth (*k'exts°')

101 k'm to bite < *k'en°: Sq č'Em' / IE gembh- (*k'exn̥°-) --- cf. kip'

102 [k'l] frozen, stuck < *kx'el: IE gher- to stand stiff (*kx'exl̥)

103 k'acw empty < *kx'e(h)x°: IE ghe:- to be empty, ghe:u- to gape, to be wide open (*kx'ex'(u)) --- cf. kw'w-ams

104 k'ay snow < *kx'e(he)y: Sh [k'iy, k'ey] cold, Ka č'eɨ shade / IE ghei- snow, winter (*kx'exi)

105 k'icw to gnaw < *k'yex°: IE g(y)eu- to chew (*k'(y)exu)

106 cli penis < cl-i < *xel' to increase, procreate: Sq šE17, Cw šɛ̆lE, Sh xl-el'x-m to spawn / IE er(E)- to excite, grow, increase (*xel(e))

107 kwm thick < *k°(w)en°: Sq [k°u/Em7] lump / cf. IE keu- to swell (*kexu)

108 kwmay worm, maggot < *k°en°e(he)y: IE q°r̥mi- (*k°eln°i)

109 kwl hot, warm < *k°e(he)l: Sh c-k°el warmed up, Cd k°el' be hot, sunny, warm / ?cf. IE q°el- to turn (*k°exl̥), wel- to turn/warm, wer- to turn/to burn, warm up (*wexl̥) --- IE wer/l- suggests that heat and turning (spinning) are both associated with the use of the firedrill (cf. BC cul-ta)

110 kwcw to make even, cause to fit < *kx°e, k°e(w)x: IE q°ei- to arrange in layers (*k°exi)

111 kw'la belly, stomach < *k°'eleh/': Sq k°'El7 stomach, Se k°'Ɛ̆la, Cw k°'Ɛ̆l7E / IE G°er- to devour, esophagus (*k°'exl̥)

112 kw'lh to pour out < *k°'eɬ: Sq [k°'Eɬ], Se k°'Eɬ-åš, Pu k°'Eɬ spill, pour, Li k°'eɬ-n pour out liquid / IE G°el- to throw, drip, soak (*k°'exɬ)

113 [kw'cw] to be careful, observant < *kx°'e: IE Ghow- to observe, take notice (*kx°'ew)

114 k'us calm water, wind has subsided < *k°'(w)es: IE G°es- to weaken, extinguish, go out (*k°'exs)

115 kw'w-ams dimple in cheek < *kx'ew: IE ghe:u- to gape (*kx'ex'u), gheweya: hole (*kx'exw-) --- cf. k'acw

116 [cwp] to come loose, come off, end < *x°et°, t°e(y)x°: Sq pix° be removed, P [pix°] shake off, drop, Sh x°ep-n-s to unfold / IE po- away, gone (*t°ex°) --- cf. 7apcw

117 cwl to pull, grab < *x°el: IE wer- to tear (*wexl̥)

118 cum frozen water, ice < cu-m < *x°we(y): Sq s-7ux°n ice, Sh [7ux°] freeze, s-x°uy--nt ice / IE ou- cold (*x°we/x°ew)

119 cul-ta drill < *x(°)wel: Sq [šuy] make holes with awl, Sh x°ul-m rub fire, [x°l] turn, spin, Cd x°ul bore hole / IE wer- to turn, spin (*wexl̥) --- cf. kwl

120 qm to cover, protect, shelter < *qen°: cf. Sh qp-em to bandage (*qet°), Cd qep pad / IE (s-)qep- to cover (*qext°), qem- to press, stop (*qexn̥°)

121 qm.qm-ii soft < *q(l)en°: Sq qlim weak, Sh qm-qem-t lukewarm, cooled off, gentle / IE qlem- weak (*qlexn̥°)

122 qla water < *qe(w/le)': Sq [q°u(l)], Cw qa7, Pu qo7, Li q°u7 liquid / IE Eq°a:-(*'eqwe(X)')

123 [qa] to wish, hope < *qeh: IE qa:- to wish, desire (*qeX')

124 qat' to pull something towards oneself < q'at' < *qX'eht': Sh qet'-m to hoist / IE Ghed- to grab, seize (*qX'ext')

125 qalxm to dig for fern roots < qalx-m < *qehelX: Sq sqalX stick for digging clams / cf. IE qel- to stab (*qexḷ)

126 [qalh] to hang (down from), not let go of < *qehɬ/l: IE qer- to hang (*qexḷ)

127 qaw to enclose, encircle < *qehew: IE s-qeu- to cover, envelop (*qexu)

128 qi.qt-ii small, child < *qe(y)t, teq: Sq qƐ̣ti youngest child / IE teq-no- child (*texq), qat- young animal (*qeXt)

129 q'lm to stagger < q'l-m < *q'el: cf. IE Ger- to turn, spin (*q'exḷ) --- cf. [q'al]

130 [q'lu] to poke < *q(°)'lew, q°'(w)el: IE G°el- to stab (*q°'exḷ)

131 q'x to bite, carve < *qX'e: IE Ghen- to gnaw (*qX'exn̩)

132 [q'am] to hang on to, keep to oneself < *q'ehen°: IE Gem- to grab (*q'exn̩°)

133 [q'al] twist, spiral(led), be braided < *q'ehel: IE Ger- to turn, wind (*q'exḷ) --- cf. q'lm

134 q'aw to store, put away < *q'eh/yew: Sq q'iw7 envelop / IE Geu-t- bag, sack (Ge:u- to bend, arch) (*q'ex(')u)

135 xm to bite < *Xe(he)n°: Cd Xem / cf. IE qemE-, qma:- (a) bite (*qe(x)n°-)

136 xts'a, qts'a stick < *(q)Xts'eh(ey): proto-Salish Xc'ay log (Sh s-Xc'ey wood, log, stick) / IE andh-er- stem, stalk (*Xents'-)

137 [xam] to hold on to < *Xehen°: Sq Xåm-i grab and hold on / IE am- to grab, seize (*Xen°)

138 [xi] shining, bright, light < *Xey: IE ai- to burn, shine

139 xits' axe, xits'-lh iron < *Xey-ts' forge(d): Co Xic' iron / IE ay-es- metal, ai-dh- to burn, shine --- cf. [xi]

140 qwlxw to hire < *q°(eh)leX°: Sq q°åyaX° / cf. IE q°rei- to buy (*q°lexi)

141 qwalas lizard < *q°ehl- having scales, fish, reptilian: He G°ålås / IE q°alo-s a fish (*q°eXl-), ?cf. q°er- dish, scale (*q°exḷ)

142 qup' to hit, punch < *q°(')ewt(s)°': cf. IE G°edh- to knock, punch (*q°'exts')

143 qu.quulikn porpoise < qu7-l-ikn "(having a) curved/humped back" < *q(°)wen°: Sh [q°m] lump / IE qu-m-b- curve, cup (*qwe(n°)-), qeu- to bend, curve (*qexu) --- -(l-)ikn is an allomorph of -ik back < proto-Salish -ikEn

144 qw'pm spray, dust < qw'p-m < *q°'et°, t°e(h)q°': Cd p'aq°' powder / cf. IE qu:p-, qwe(:)p- to smoke, bubble, boil (*qew't°, qwex(')t°) --- cf. q'up

145 qw'alm-uulh to roast roots or potatoes under sand < qw'al-m- < *qX°'e(he)l: Sq

q°'El ripe, done, cooked, Sh [q°'el] to roast / IE G°her- hot, warm (*qX°'exḷ)

146 qw'alxs parsnip < qw'al=lxs < *q°'ehel: cf. sqw'alm, qw'alm-uulh --- -lxs protrusion

147 q'up to expose to smoke < *q°'wet°: IE qu:p- to smoke (*qew't°) --- cf. qw'pm

148 q'ux to call, invite < *q'ewX: IE Go(:)u-, Gu:- to call (*q'eX°(')ew, q'ew')

149 7apsu to blow on something < 7a-psu < *t°sew: cf. Sh 7åpse sneeze / IE pster- to sneeze (*t°stexḷ) --- cf. [ps], pus

150 7apcw to lift up < 7a-pcw < *t°ex°, x°et°: Li x°Ɛ̣p-En / cf. IE up(o), eup- up (*wet°(ex°), 'exut°) --- cf. [cwp]

151 [7ap'lu, p'alu] washed out, eroded, hollow(ed), removed, elevated < *t°'ehelw-: Sh p'e/ʌl-t overflowing, Cd p'er flood, be in excess, overflow / IE bher- to bubble up, boil (*ts°'exḷ)

152 7am-ulh to get one's share of food < *('e)hen°: Ka 7em' to feed, Cd em(-t) share, feed / cf. IE em- to take (*xen°)

153 7alc to wander, roam about < 7al=lc < *('e)hel: IE el- to (be on the) move, to go (*xel) --- cf. 7alhi, 7ay

154 7alhi to be somewhere, stay, remain < 7alh-i < *('e)heɬ/l: proto-Salish 7al to be alive, active, move the body --- cf. 7alc, 7ay

155 7acws to be audible, holler < *'e(h)x°s: IE Eus-, o:us- ear/mouth (*'ewes, 'ex°'wes)

156 7ay to be thus, do so < *('e)hey/l: proto-Salish 7al to be alive, active, move the body / IE ei- to go (*xey) --- cf. 7alc, 7alhi

157 7aw yes < *hew: cf. Ka 7åu name, call by name, Sh 7awt to howl / IE aw- to speak/perceive (*Xew)

158 7ip' to grab, hold, catch < *'eyt°', yet°': Sq 7íp'is to hold, grab, Ka 7ip' to pinch, squeeze / IE e:p- to take, grab (*'ex't°) --- cf. 7im

159 7im to have sexual intercourse < *yen°('): Cd 7im gather together, Sq nEx°-yɛ̣m7-tn belt / IE yem- to hold, pair (*yexn̩°), cf. yebh- to have sexual intercourse (*yexts°') --- cf. 7ip'

160 7in, 7n and < *'(y)en: Sq 7i and, [7in] the one, other / IE an- on the other hand (*Xen), cf. e:d- and (*'ex't')

161 [7il], -ilh (to move in a) circle, cyclical, [yul] to stir < *yel/ɬ, yewel: proto-Salish hɛ̣yl, hyal to roll / cf. IE yu-, yeu- to mix, stir (*yew, yexu)

162 7ilht'mlh flea < 7i-lh.t'mlh < *t'en°ɬ, t'ewɬen°: Sq t'ůt'ɬm / cf. IE blou-(*t°'(e)ɬex°ew)

163 7ilhk' to delouse < 7i-lhk' < *ɬek': IE leg- to gather, collect --- cf. lhk'm

164 [7iq'] to move, touch < *yeq': cf. IE teG-, seG- to touch (*-exq')

165 yacw to move, spur, arouse < *ye(h)x°: cf. Se yáw-at to wake somebody up / IE yeu- to move, stir (*yexu)

166 yu.yucw bracelet < *ye(w)x°: IE yeu- to connect (*yexu)

167 wnts' to beat, kill < *wets': Sh wic'-m chop, split / IE wedh- to hit, knock (*wexts')

168 wl to spill a liquid < *wel: IE wer- to flow, stream (*wexḷ)

169 7ulic to choose < *wele(y)x: IE wel-, wlei- (*wexḷ, welexi)

170 -ulh round, bulky < *weɬ: Sq -wiɬ, -uɬ belly, bowels, Se -wiɬ canoe, Sh -ewɬ conveyance, container, Li -ewɬ canoe / IE wel- to turn (*wexɬ) --- cf. sulh

171 wapat to turn something by 90°, cause to be athwart, crosswise < wap-at < *weht°: IE weip- to turn (*wexit°)

172 [wan] to fail to obtain, miss out on < *we(he)n: IE wen- to strive, wish, (try to) obtain (*wexṇ), wEn-os missing (*wen)

173 way well!, now then!, okay! < *we(he)y: He waí, Ts wai, southern Carrier way yes / cf. IE wei- to strive for, to want, be strong (*wexi)

174 win to wage war on < *weyen: He wínà, Nootka wi:na war party / IE wen- to hit, wound (*wexṇ)

175 wilc to press against < wil=lc < *weyel: IE wel- to press (*wexḷ)

176 [wiiq, wiix] to split open, pry apart < wi7q, wiq' < *wey'q: Sq [wiq'] open, Se wEq'-íč-t to open, Sh wiq'-m to undo, wreck, Cd g°aq' spread apart as to part hair, remove layers / IE weiG- to bend, turn, yield, give way (*wexiq')

In the above list, languages have been abbreviated as follows: Cd = Coeur d'Alene, Ch = Chehalis, Co = Comox, Cw = Cowichan, Ha = Haisla, He = Heiltsuk, Ka = Kalispel, Kw = Kwakiutl, Li = Lillooet, Oo = Oowekyala, Pu = Puget Sound, Se = Sechelt, Sh = Shuswap, Sq = Squamish, Ti = Tillamook, Ts = Tsimshian. As for the transcription of non-BC words and roots, note that E = shwa; ' indicates glottalization when placed to the right of a letter, and stress when placed over a vowel; the haček has been replaced by a period.