

Lillooet-English Dictionary

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

July 2013

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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

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

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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.

2 Affiliation, dialects, homeland, culture, name

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 Previous and ongoing work on Lillooet

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

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

Williams 1979).

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

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

An English-Lillooet dictionary is planned for the future.

4 Grammatical Structure of Lillooet

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

4.1 Phonology and morphophonemics

The Lillooet phoneme inventory contains the following consonants: (1) plain (non-glottalized) plosives and affricates: **p, t, c, ɕ, k, k^w, q, q^w**; (2) glottalized plosives and affricates (i.e., ejectives): **p̣, ɕ̣, ʔ, ḳ, ḳ^w, q̣, q̣^w**; (3) fricatives (all voiceless): **s, ʃ, ɬ, x, x^w, ɣ̥, ɣ̥^w**; (4) non-glottalized resonants: **m, n, l, ḷ, ʎ, ʎ̣, ʎ̣^w, w, y, z**; (5) glottalized (laryngealized) resonants: **ṃ, ṇ, ḷ, ḷ̣, ʎ̣, ʎ̣̣, ʎ̣̣^w, ẉ, ỵ, ẓ**; (6) laryngeals (classed with the resonants in Van Eijk 1997): **h, ʔ**. The phonemes **c** and **s** are alveopalatal [č] and [š] respectively (while **ɕ** and **ɕ̣** are dental), and **z** **ẓ** are very lax dental or interdental fricatives, but classed together with **ʎ** **ʎ̣** **ʎ̣** **ʎ̣̣** **ʎ̣̣^w** 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, **ɨ** and the diphthong **əu**, which occur in only a few words.

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

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

Roots (marked √) are overwhelmingly of the shape **C₁VC₂**, with **C₁VC₂C₃** being the next most common shape.

Lillooet morphophonemics are relatively simple, especially in

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

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

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

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

(d) h is inserted between i and a following vowel, and between a and u and a following vowel if a and u are stressed, as in tmíx^w-i ‘their (-i) land (tmíx^w)’ > ti_utmíx^w-ih_a ‘their land’ (with the ‘present/known article ti_u which obligatorily combines with the reinforcing enclitic _a), ɬəŋkaya ‘cast-iron pot’ > ti_uɬəŋkayáh_a ‘the cast-iron pot,’ ltʔú ‘there’ > ltʔúh-as ‘let it be there;’

(e) the suffix -su ‘your (sing.)’ is -sw before a vowel, as in tmíx^w-su ‘your land’ > ti_utmíx^w-sw_a;

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 Morphology

Lillooet words fall into full words and clitics, the latter divided into proclitics and enclitics and linked with the underloop (.) to respectively a following or preceding full word, as in *ti.tmíx^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 *čáw-ús-ən-c-as* ‘(s)he (-as) washes (*√čáw*) my face (-us)’ (*-ən* transitivizer, *-c* ‘me’). Semantically, suffixes fall into aspectual, lexical, abstract, intransitivizing/transitivizing, object/reflexive/reciprocal, and possessive/subject suffixes (mostly in this order, with slashes separating suffixes that are in mutually exclusive slots). Aspectual suffixes include inchoative *-p* (for which see below) and *-əm* and *-t*, the function of which is rather elusive, although both probably refer to a continued state, with *-əm* mostly occurring after roots *Cə/əC* with *CVC* reduplication (for which see below), e.g., *xáʔ:xʔ-əm* ‘brisk, lively,’ and *-t* mostly after roots *CAC* (where *A* is any vowel other than *ə ə*) with *CVC* reduplication, e.g., *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 *čáw-ús-ən-c-as* above (where *-us* is a lexical suffix) for an example. Abstract suffixes indicate various notions that do not fall into the aspectual or lexical categories, such as *-úʔ* (1) ‘always,’ (2) ‘step(-relative),’ or *-ʔúl* ‘real, *par excellence*, too much,’ as in *ʔilal-úʔ* ‘always crying (*ʔilal*),’ *s.kix-əʔʔ-úʔ* ‘stepmother’ (*s.kix-zaʔ* ‘mother’), *ʔuxʷalmixʷ-ʔúl* ‘real Indian (*ʔúxʷalmixʷ*).’ Intransitivizers and transitivizers fall into a number of types indicating (in the case of the transitivizers) the level of control of the agent over the action or the degree of directness or obliqueness between agent and patient, as in *ʔiq* ‘to arrive (here)’ > *ʔiq-xal* ‘to bring things, people, intr.,’ *ʔiq-s* ‘to bring s.o., s.t. here, tr.,’ *ʔiq-miñ* ‘to arrive here for s.o., s.t., tr.,’ *ʔiq-xit* ‘to bring s.o., s.t. here, tr.,’ *ʔiq-miñ-xit* ‘to arrive here for s.o.’s possessions, tr.’ Only verbs that are marked as transitive (with a transitivizer) may take an object, reflexive or reciprocal suffix. Object and subject suffixes, and possessive affixes, distinguish three persons in singular and plural. Lillooet makes no tense distinctions, but it

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

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

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

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

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

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

VC reduplication (or "final" reduplication) repeats the stressed vowel and following consonant as unstressed əC (with ə deleted when required by Lillooet morphophonemics). Since this type (which indicates an ongoing process) targets the stressed vowel it may be applied to a root or a suffix. It is indicated with the equal-sign (=) when the reduplicated consonant is the final one in a stem, but with the equal sign between angular brackets <=> when morpheme-internal. Examples are: *√puɬ* 'to boil, get boiled' > *púɬ=əɬ* 'to be boiling,' *√ḫ^wus* 'to foam' > *ḫ^wús=əs* 'to be foaming,' *pála?* 'one' > *pálk=ɭa?* 'to come together,' *ḷq^w-áw<=w>s* 'to get together' (cf. *s.ḷq^w-aw^s* '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 *plíḫ^w=iḫ^w=íḫ^w* 'to keep boiling over' (cf. *plíḫ^w=əḫ^w* 'to overflow, boil over'). A few words have irregular reduplication of the final consonant where

that does not follow a stressed vowel, viz., qə! ‘bad’ > qə!|:q!|=ə! (with CVC reduplication) ‘getting cranky, fussy (e.g., a baby, or a drunk),’ ʔəʔkʷ-án ‘to bump s.o. off a job, tr.’ > ʔəʔkʷ=əkʷ ‘to get bumped off a job,’ xʷəl-p ‘to spin around’ > xʷəl-əp=ap=əp ‘to whirl around,’ √qə!xʷ (bound root) > qə!<=!ə>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., √qʷu! ‘big digit’ > s.qʷ!|=ú!-aʔxən ‘hoof (horse, cow).’ For a comparative-historical survey of VC reduplication in Salish see Van Eijk 1990.

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

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

Where CVC reduplication targets a form with C reduplication the C copy in the target is not read off by CVC but the original C₂ is, as in s.qáʔxaʔ ‘dog’ > s.qə<q>ʔxaʔ ‘pup,’ s.qəʔ:qə<q>ʔxaʔ ‘pups.’ However, when CVC reduplication targets a form with interior reduplication, the ʔ is read off as if it were the original C₂, as in nu{ʔ}qʷ ‘to get warmer’ > núʔ:ən{ʔu}qʷ ‘starting to get warmed up (person)’ (via *núʔ:nu{ʔ}qʷ). The explanation for these two different treatments lies in the fact that both CVC reduplication and interior glottalization are root-based, while C reduplication is stress-based and as such on a different tier from CVC reduplication and interior glottalization, as explained in Van Eijk 1993.

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

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

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

Enclitics and proclitics are also adverbs and conjunctions, e.g., **ɬ_** ‘if, when,’ **ǰka** ‘apparently, evidently.’ The difference between the full word adverbs and conjunctions and the clitical ones is that the clitics fall within one stress-contour with the word they precede or follow (as in **wá?_ǰka k̄^wzúsəm** ‘he must be working (**k̄^wzúsəm**)’ vs. **p̄ańt múta? ʔúx̄^wal** ‘he returned (**p̄ańt**) home (**ʔúx̄^wal**) again).

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

Another group of proclitics is formed by the prepositions **l_** ‘in, at, on,’ **kəŋ_** ‘around, via,’ **ʔə_** (A) ‘toward,’ (B) ‘by’ (with agents in passive constructions), **ɬə_** (A) ‘from, out of,’ (B) ‘than’ (in comparisons).

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

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

4.3 Syntax

The following brief comments are in order on Lillooet syntax:

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

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

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

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

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

5 Problems in collecting lexical material

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

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

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

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

6 Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Organization of the dictionary

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

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

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

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

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

In the Roots and derivations section, the derivations are listed under their roots and are indicated with the m-dash (—). Where a root occurs as such a free form, this root is listed as the first entry (e.g., pála? ‘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^{w} ‘man.’ Where a root is attested only in derivations other than with s- , n- or an (in)transitivizer, the root is listed as such under the symbol $\sqrt{\quad}$, and is followed by its definition and a derivation, as in: $\sqrt{\text{čík}^{\text{w}}}\text{a?}$ ‘left side.’ $\text{n.čík}^{\text{w}}\text{-a?}$ ‘left leg.’ However, where the most simple derivation of a root is one with an aspectual suffix or with any type of reduplication, the definition is omitted after the root, and the derived form is given right away, as in: $\sqrt{\text{pə́l}} : \text{pə́l-p}$ ‘to be lost;’ or $\sqrt{\text{čuj}}$: $\text{čə́l}:čú!j$ ‘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.(.)-tən ‘setting, location, container, implement in which s.t. is done.’

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Lillooet-English Dictionary

ROOTS AND DERIVATIONS

p

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

pípa ‘paper.’ || Borrowing from English.

papt ‘always:’ papt-kán_ǎu? wa? ?uq^w?-álmən ‘I am always thirsty;’ wa?
l.c?á-wna ti_k^wé<k^w>?_a, papt wa? ?álk^w-i# ‘there was this
grandmother who was always babysitting.’ || Possibly a reduplicated
form, from a putative root √pat. Cf. also √pat ‘to add, extend,
inherit.’

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

— ?i_pipánčək-as ‘last summer.’

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

√pəm : pəm-p ‘(to go) fast, (to be) quick:’ pəm-p_tu? ká.ti? ni_kárm^w-
yǎqs_a ‘the car went by fast;’ pəm-p ti_wa?_ǎí#il ‘he is running
fast.’

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

— pǎm^h-p-c-tən ‘mouth harp.’

— pm-#x, pm-ǎm>#ǎx ‘to hurry:’ pm-ǎm>#ǎx-ká#_ǎu? sána? ‘we hurried
(but still we were not on time).’

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

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

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

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

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

- **pát-an** *id.* as **pát-añ**. || Possibly a misrecording.
 - **pát-xal** ‘to be like one’s parents:’ **s.tǎx^w ǰu?** **pát-xal** ‘he is really like his parents.’
 - **pát-ən** ‘to look like s.o., to inherit s.o.’s looks, tr.:’ **pát-n-as ti.s.qác-za7-s_a** ‘he looks like his father, he inherited his father’s looks.’
|| Both the form **pát-ən** and the example sentence were rejected by a number of consultants in favour of **pát-us-ən** (see below) and the example given there.)
 - **pát-us-əm, pát-us-ən** ‘to look like one’s (grand)parent, intr., tr.:’ **pát-us-n-as ti.s.qác-za7-s_a** ‘he looks like his father, he inherited his father’s looks.’
 - **pát-alq^w-ən** ‘to look like s.o. (in over-all appearance, whole body), to inherit s.o.’s appearance, tr.:’ **pát-alq^w-ən-c-as** ‘he looks like me;’ **pát-alq^w-n-as ti.s.qác-za7-s_a** ‘he looks like his father, he has inherited his father’s appearance.’
 - **pát-ləx** ‘to go further, pass the point you got to before.’
 - **pat-anís-əm** ‘to make one’s land a little bigger.’
- put** (A) ‘sufficient, just right, exact(ly):’ **pút_ǰu?** **l.c7a n.s.ćúw-q_a** ‘right here on my hip;’ **pút-kax^w ǰu?** **pañ-acín** ‘you are just in time for a meal;’ **pút_ka_ǰu?** **ǰíq-almən ti?ti.s.qáyx^w_a** ‘that man was just about to get here;’ **lá.ti?** **pút_ǰu?** **huž ʔi4ən ʔi_wa?_k^wzús-əm** ‘the workers were just about to eat;’ (B) ‘at all (in negative constructions):’ **x^wʔǰz_ka_wi?** **put k^w_s.kə:káw-s k^wu_tmíx^w-s** ‘it seems that her land was not far away at all;’ (C) ‘really, very:’ **pút_ǰu?** **ǰa(?)s ti.s.ptínus-əm-s_a** ‘his feelings are really hurt;’ see also **ʔux^wn-áka?** (under **ʔúx^wən**) for an example. || PS *put ‘right, sufficient, exact, very’ (K76).
- **put-s** ‘to have s.t. (esp., clothing) fitting, tr.:’ **pút-s-kan_ǰu?** ‘it fits me (I have it fitting).’
- pátna** ‘partner.’ || Borrowing from English. See **q^wz-ilx** for an example.
- ptínus-əm** ‘to think, worry, ponder, plan:’ **wá?_4kan ptínus-əm** ‘I am thinking.’ || Possibly **pt-ínus-əm**, with **-inus** a residual variant of **-anwas** ‘heart, inside, mind.’ PS *pit ‘to notice, think’ (K76).
- **ptínus-əm-s** ‘to make s.o. think, tr.’

- ptinus-əm-sút ‘to worry by oneself.’
- ptínus-min ‘to plan s.t., tr.; to worry about s.t., tr.:’ x^w?əz
k^wasu.ptínus-min k^wu.s.ʔíʔən ‘don’t worry about food (whether
you will be fed).’
- s.ptínus-əm ‘thought, mind, feelings.’ n.cúwa? qə! s.ptínus-əm ‘my bad
thoughts;’ see also put (C) for an example.

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

pətnaskípt : See **pətənmaskípt**.

ptéla? ‘blood (when inside body).’

ptak ‘to pass by:’ **ptak** ti.s.ka.n.γóp_a ‘afternoon.’

- **pták-ən** ‘to pass by s.t., tr.:’ **ptak-ən-cí-ʔkan** ‘I passed you;’ **pták-ən-
ʔkax^w ti.cəq^w:cíq^w_a ʔayʔ, nák-ən-ʔkax^w múta?** ti.yán-sw_a ‘you
went past the red, change your yarn!’
- **ptak-s** ‘to let s.t. go, let it pass, tr.’ (Recorded only in the expression
pták-s_amaʔ ‘forget it!,’ said to s.o. one is angry with.)
- **ka.pták-s_a** ‘to go beyond s.t. by accident, to overshoot it:’ **ka.pták-s-
kan_a** ‘I went beyond it.’
- **ptak=ək-ʔúl** ‘to pass right by s.t., go too far:’ **ptak=ək-ʔúl
ʔi_awa? zəwat-n-ít-as** ‘they know too much now.’
- **ptak=ək-ʔúl-s** ‘to send s.o. right by s.t., tr.:’ **ptak=ək-ʔúl-s-tuḿx-as** ‘he
sent me right by it.’

— **ptak-íws** ‘Monday.’

pətək ‘potato.’ || Borrowing from French.

pətk^w ‘to break open (esp., pus from an infection):’ **pətk^w ʔayʔ ʔi.mác_aç_a
‘the pus broke open.’** || PS *pəlk^w/pətk^w ‘to pierce’ (K73, who
also lists Lillooet **pátk^wa** ‘needle’ under this root).

— **n.pətk^w-ána?** ‘pus breaks in ear.’

pátk^wa ‘needle:’ **pə!-p-s-kán_atu?** **nəʔ.ən.pátk^wh_a** ‘I lost my needles.’ || See
pətk^w for etymological information.

ptak^wʔ ‘to tell a legend:’ **húy-ʔkan ptak^wʔ** ‘I am going to tell a legend.’

- || PIS *ptak^wl ‘to tell a mythical or legendary story’ (K177).
- pták^w4-min ‘to tell a legend about s.o., tr.:’ húy-4kan ptak^w4, pták^w4-min l.c7a ta_s.má<ṁ>4ac_a ‘I am going to tell a legend about this girl.’
 - pták^w4-ən ‘to tell a legend to s.o., tr.:’ húy-4kan pták^w4-ən-cin ‘I am going to tell you a legend;’ ptak^w4-ən-tán-i-4kan ‘I told them a legend.’
 - s.ptak^w4 ‘legend:’ nkýáp_tí? múta? c7á-wna k^wu_s.pták^w4 ‘this is another legend about that coyote.’
- √pətq (1): pətq ‘to go through s.t. (through a crowd, bush, etc.)’ || Cf. n.pətq-əc (√pətq (2)) below.
- ka.ptəq_a ‘to manage to get through:’ ka.ptəq-kan_a ‘I managed to get through.’
 - pətq-ílx *id.* as pətq.
- √pətq (2) (?): n.pətq-əc ‘edge of forest:’ ka.4əx^w-ka4_a ʔá.k^wu? n.pətq-c_a ‘we managed to get there to the edge of the forest.’ || Cf. pətq ‘to get through’ (√pətq (1)).
- √ptíx^w ‘spit:’ ptíx^w-ən ‘to spit, intr.:’ ptíx^w-ən-4kan ‘I spat;’ ʔá.tí? q^wíx^w-lap_a 4_ptíx^w-n-as ‘he spat on the floor.’ || Cf. √p̄ciq^w. PS *pə(tə)ǰ^w ‘to spit’ (K76).
- ptíx^w-ən-s ‘to spit s.t. out, tr.:’ ptíx^w-ən-s-kan tí_s.záq_a ‘I spat out the bread.’
 - s.ptíx^w-ən ‘spittle.’
 - ptíx^w-us-ən ‘to spit s.o. in the face, tr.’
- √puc (1): pu{?}c (*) ‘to get soaked, to get soft in water.’ || Cf. pus. CSLT *puc ‘to soak’ (K226).
- pú?:pu{?}c-xən ‘to have wet feet:’ pu?:pu{?}c-xən-4kán ‘my feet are wet.’
- √puc (2) (?): púc-q^w-am̄ ‘to put down-feathers on one’s head (as part of spiritual training or religious ceremony).’ || Cf. pú<p>c-qəh̄ (√puc (3)).
- √puc (3) (?): pú<p>c-qəh̄ ‘Pacific Anemone’ (literally “woolly head”), *Anemone multifida*. || Possibly related to √puc (2).
- pəck4 ‘leaf:’ ka.hálh_a ʔi.pəck4_a ‘April’ (literally, “the leaves have

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

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

√pæck^w (1) ‘to strain.’ ka.n.pçák^w-k_u F ‘to strain one’s back.’ || Cf.

√pæck^w (2).

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

pæck^w (1).

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

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

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

— s.pəs-q ‘a fart.’

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

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

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

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

√pas (2): s.pas (*) ‘draw in mountain, bigger than s.ʈuk^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. √puc (1).

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

— pús-lumx^w ‘wet land, wet ground.’

pʈsp̄l̄ ‘baseball.’ || Borrowing from English.

pasít M ‘butterfly.’ (Also used to refer to white butterflies, in contrast to naḵ^wú! ‘(coloured) butterfly.’)

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

consultants.

— **psúʃ-ǰʒ** ‘Bitter Cherry tree.’

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

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

psil ‘daylight:’ **suq^w-əm-wít_k^wuʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ, pálaʔ s.ǰit, put, ʃap, psil mútaʔ ta_núk^w_a s.ǰit** ‘they were skinning one whole day and evening (right into the evening), and the next day from daybreak on.’

— **psil¹-almən** ‘dawn.’

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

— **psil¹-nux^w** ‘to get somewhere when it is already daylight.’

psáx-əm ‘to gather firewood, to get firewood from the woods’ (in contrast to **k^wám-sləp** ‘to get firewood from the woodpile.’) || Cf.

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

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

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

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

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

pañ-c ‘to have a meal with others, get a meal from others:’ **cíx^w-kaʔ**

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

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

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

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

— pañ-acíñ ‘to be just in time for a meal:’ pañ-acíñ-4kax^w ‘you are just
 in time for a meal;’ pút-kax^w ʔu? pañ-acíñ *id.*

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

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

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

— pú<pa>ñ ‘to find s.t. by accident, to find s.t. one is not looking for,
 intr.:’ pú<pa>ñ ti_s.tañ-as_á_ka ‘he found s.t. (whatever it is);’
 pú<pa>ñ-4kan ki_x^wʔít_a s.qla^w ‘I found a lot of money;’
 pú<pa>ñ-4kan ki_x^wʔít_a s.ǵ^wəl ‘I found many berries;’ pú<pa>ñ-
 4kan ti_s.yálməc_a ‘I found a ring;’ tay, pú<pa>ñ-4kan l.k^w?a
 ʔi_s.ʔp-álwas_a ‘say, I found a pair of long underpants here.’

— s.pú<pa>ñ ‘s.t. found:’ s.tañ-as_ka ti_s.pú<pa>ñ-s_a ‘he found s.t. (but I
 don’t know what he found).’

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

pint-án ‘to paint s.t., tr.:’ pint-án-as ti_ʔláy-s_a ‘he painted his canoe.’

|| Borrowing from English.

pánən ‘to catch s.o. in the act:’ pánən-4kan ʔi_wa?_náǵ^w-c-añ ‘I caught

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

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

pank^wúpa ‘Vancouver.’ || Borrowing from English.

— **pank^wúph-amx** ‘person from Vancouver, Vancouverite.’

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

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

pana? ‘milt.’

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

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

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

— **pʔ-ánis** ‘thick board.’

púʔ-xal, **púʔ-uń** ‘to boil s.t., intr., tr.:’ **púʔ-xal k^wu_q^wú?** ‘to boil some water;’ **húy-ʔkan púʔ-uń ti_q^wú?_a** ‘I am going to boil the water:’ **wá?_maʔ púʔ-uń** ‘you’d better boil it!’ || PIS ***puʔ** ‘to splash, froth’ (K177).

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

— **puʔ=əʔ-ʔúl** ‘overboiled.’

— **puʔ=ʔ-átq^wa?** ‘boiling water (on river, when rough; when boiling due to heating).’

— **pəʔ:púʔ=əʔ** ‘rapids.’

— **s.puʔ** ‘boiled.’

— **s.púʔ-xal** ‘s.t. boiled, s.t. to be boiled:’ **s.púʔ-xal ti?** **k^wu_cíkən** ‘that is a boiling chicken.’

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

— **pʔuʔ-al-íca?** ‘thick bark.’

- pʰúʰ-ílap ‘thick pants, pants made of thick material.’
- √pəl (1): pəl-ən ‘to pull s.t. in with a stick or hook (e.g., s.t. floating in the water), tr.’
- √pəl (2) ‘genital/abdominal area.’ || See the two derivations below for etymological information.
 - s.pl-ap ‘buttocks, rump.’ (also ‘hip,’ according to some consultants.)
|| PIS *s-pl-ap ‘buttocks’ (K177).
 - s.pəl-q ‘penis.’ || PS *s-pəlq ‘penis’ (K73).
- √pəl (3): unique variant of √pəl in pəl=l-əp.
- √pəl : pəl-p ‘to be lost, get lost.’ pəl-p-kán ‘I am lost,’ plán-at_án wa? pəl-p ‘it looks like we are lost already;’ plán-ʰkaʰ wa? pəl-p ‘we are lost already.’
 - pəl-p-s ‘to lose s.t., tr.:’ pəl-p-s-kán_tu? ni_n.kapúh_a ‘I lost my coat.’
 - n.pəl-p-ánwas ‘not feeling good, e.g., when a close relative dies.’
 - n.pəl-p-əq^w ‘to lose one’s head.’
 - pəl-p+s.qáʰa? ‘to lose a horse.’
 - pəl=l-əp ‘to get sold.’ plán_tu? pəl=l-əp ni_ʰc+qáʰ?_a wa? huʒ ʔáy-n-an ‘the horse that I was going to buy has already been sold;’ pəl=l-əp_tu? ‘it got sold out.’ || The deglottalization of ʰ to l accompanying the final reduplication, is unique to pəl=l-əp. According to Bill Edwards, pəl=l-əp is the M variant of the F form ʰəʃ=ʃ-əp.
 - pəl=l-əp-s ‘to sell s.t., tr.:’ pəl=l-əp-s-ás_tu? ni_kapúh_a s.ʔúm-n-ax^w ‘he sold the coat you gave him.;’ pəl=l-əp-s-kán_tu? tákəm nəʰ_ən.s.táw-m_a ‘I sold everything I was selling.’
 - n.pəl-c-án ‘to reject advice, to not take s.o.’s word, tr.:’ n.pəl-c-án-c-as ‘he rejected my advice.’
 - pəl+aʰ+cítx^w ‘newcomer, stranger.’ níʰ_ʔiʒ kəla? ʰlít-n-as, ʔizá-wna ʔi_s.ʔix^wʰ-úlṁəx^w_a, cún-əm wi_s.nímuʰ “pəl+aʰ+cítx^w” ‘those were the first ones he invited, those strangers; we call them “pəl+aʰ+cítx^w.”’
- pəl-xal, pəl-an ‘to spread out berries to dry.’ ʰás-kan pəl-xal ‘I am going to dry some berries;’ ʰás_maʰ ʔizá pəl-an ‘go and spread these out!’ || See also k^wúz-xal, k^wúz-un. PS *pi/al ‘to scatter, smudge’ (K72).

- √pəl (?): pəl:pəl-t, pəl:pəl-ət ‘stubborn.’ || According to Joe Joseph, this term is used mostly for children.
- pil-xal, pil-ín ‘to widen s.t. (esp., a horse-shoe), intr., tr.’ || Cf. √piŋ^w.
- √pul (Sound-imitating word ?): pul-áka? (A) ‘to drum;’ (B) ‘a drum.’
|| Cf. √pum.
- pul-ák?-am ‘to drum.’
- √puí (1): n.pəl:púi, pəl:púi ‘to fall overboard, to drown after falling overboard.’ tqí4-kan_tu? n.pəl:púi ‘I nearly drowned;’ n.pəl:púi_tu? ni_n.s.qác-əz?_a ‘my father drowned (after falling overboard.’
|| Also recorded n.pəl:púi. PS *pul ‘to tip over’ (K73).
- √puí (2) ‘to stash away:’ s.pəl:púi ‘stash made by an animal (esp., nuts stashed away by squirrel).’ || Cf. púla.
- pul:pí-átx^w ‘area where squirrel stashes nuts.’
- púl-h-am ‘to look for nuts stashed away by squirrel:’ cíx^w-ka4 púl-h-am ‘we went to look for nuts;’ wa? púl-h-am-wit ‘they are looking for nuts.’ || Underlying form: púl-a-am.
- púla ‘maggots when still in their eggs (e.g., maggots in egg on dried salmon).’ || Possibly related to √puí (2) through a common meaning ‘(collection of) seed-like objects.’
- pulh-án-əm ‘to be infested with maggots.’
- s.páləm ‘prairie, flat land.’ || Possibly related to pəl-xal, pəl-an through a common meaning ‘spread out.’ PS *pal ‘thin, flat’ (K72).
- n.pálm-əq^w ‘flat mountain top.’
- s.pálmən F ‘calf of leg.’ || Possibly contains the suffix -mən ‘instrument, implement.’ PS *s-pəl-mn ‘calf of leg’ (K73).
- pilút-am, pilút?-am ‘to play baseball.’ || Borrowing from French *pelote* (possibly via English/Spanish ‘pelota’).
- n.plís-atq^wa? ‘Holy Water.’ || The root is borrowed from English ‘bless.’
- plísmən ‘policeman.’ See saw-ín-ən and k^w-z-ilx for examples. || Borrowing from English.
- plan (A) ‘old, bygone, past:’ nə4_plán_a n.q^wal-út-tən ‘old-time words, old-time language;’ ni_plán_a_tu? wa? ptak ‘the past;’ plán-wit_tu? ‘they are gone;’ ?i_plán-as ‘a long time ago’ (synonymous with ?i_xín-as); (B) ‘already’ (when used as an auxiliary): plán-4kan

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

pləun ‘brown.’ || Borrowing from English.

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

plənsmən ‘Frenchman:’ ʔák_k^wu? ká.ti?, pút_k^wu? ʔ_u? cíx^w-almən k^whú_z-i ʔí_ən lá.ti? ʔi_wa? ʔ_k^wzús-əm l.cʔa l_{ta}sám_ʔa, ta_{pl}ənsəm_na ‘she was going by there when they were just about to eat, the people who worked with this white man, this Frenchman.’ || Borrowing from English.

pláni? ‘then, at that time:’ pláni? ʔi_{nu}k^w?-an-tán-ih-an ‘it is then that I helped them.’ || Generally rejected in favour of pináni?, and indeed possibly a contamination between lá.ni? and plan.

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

— s.pə́l<=lə>k^w ‘dust.’

— s.pə́l^w-ú_m-tən ‘column of dust going way up, signalling that people are coming.’ (Also the name of a mountain.)

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

plúk^w ‘to smoke (like smoke coming from a fire):’ wá_ʔu? wa? plúk^w ‘it keeps smoking’ || Cf. √pə́l^w.

— plúk^w-sút ‘to smoke by itself, without fire.’

— n.plú_k^w-tən ‘stove pipe.’

s.pə́l^wáp (*) ‘pink pitch from Bull Pine (s.ʔáp_ʔq^waz).’

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

pə́lx^w-án ‘to stick s.t. out (from s.t.), tr.:’ pə́lx^w-án ti_s.k^w-ákst_a ‘stick out your hand! (e.g., from a tent).’ || PS *pə́lx^w ‘pierce, pop out’ (K73).

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

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

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

- əm ʔiʔ ʔu? k^wu ʔúx^walmix^w ‘they are from the same family.’
- palʔ-ásqət ‘one day.’
 - palʔ-aszánux^w ‘one year, one year old:’ ni_{ti}palʔ-aszánux^wa ‘one year before (the last year), two years ago.’ || Cf. ʔi_{ti}zánux^w-m-as.
 - palʔ-aszəčz>nux^w ‘one year old animal.’
 - pálʔ-usaʔ ‘one piece of fruit, potato, dollar.’
 - palʔ-aʔq^wáwt ‘one group of people (e.g., people walking together, or relatives):’ palʔ-aʔq^wawt-kálap ‘you folks are one group.’
 - pálʔ-iʔaʔ ‘one tree bush, plant.’
 - palʔ-úlməx^w ‘one spot:’ q^wacác_{ti}k^wu? mútaʔ píxəmə, ʔúʔ<=>us-n-as ʔi_{ti}číʔ_a l_{ti}ti_{ti}palʔ-úlməx^wa, niʔ s.zúq^w-s-as tákəmə ‘he went out hunting again, he gathered the deer in one spot, and he killed them all.’
 - pálʔ-alc-əmə, pálʔ-alc-ən ‘to visit people, intr., tr.:’ cíx^w-kax^wha pálʔ-alc-əmə ‘did you go for a visit?’
 - pálʔ-alc-əməx-min ‘to visit s.o., tr.’ See sáy:səʔ (√saʔ) for an example.
 - palʔ-alíkst ‘one sheet (of paper).’
 - pálʔ-alq^w ‘one cylindrical object (tree, log, stick):’ pálʔ-alq^w lá.tiʔ ti_s.yáp_a ‘that tree is standing by itself;’ pálʔ-alq^w lá.tiʔ ti_{ti}calis-áʔ_a ‘that cherry tree is standing by itself.’
 - pálʔ-ul-wiʔ ‘one container, conveyance (bottle, canoe, car, etc.):’ palʔ-ul-wiʔ ʔuʔ ti_n.slam-álh_a ‘I have just one bottle;’ palʔ-ul-wiʔ ʔuʔ ti_n.wákn_a ‘I have just one wagon.’ See s.ʔúq^waʔ for an additional example.
 - palaʔ-qín ‘one year old buck.’ || See also next item.
 - palʔ-á<?>qaʔ *id.* as palaʔ-qín (preceding item).
 - palʔ+aʔ+cítx^w ‘next-door neighbour:’ húy-ʔkaʔ lá.tiʔ qaʔ, níʔ ʔuʔ s.wáz-am-s ti_s.qəčq>xʔ_a lá.k^wuʔ, cúwaʔ-s ʔi_{ti}palʔ+aʔ+cítx^wa ʔá.k^wuʔ s.ǵ^wút-kaʔ_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 pəlʔ+aʔ+cítx^w ‘stranger.’ However, the form palʔ+aʔ+cítx^w (cítx^w ‘house’) makes perfect morpho-semantic sense, and it was also recorded in a story by Rosie Joseph, whose knowledge of her language was beyond suspicion.

- pá<p>la? ‘one person:’ ʔi_xíñ-as, wáʔ_k^wu? ta_pá<pə>lʔ_a s.qayx^w,
ta_s.əmʔám-s_a, n.kə:kaʔás ʔi_s.cm-áít-s_a, l.k^wʔú-na n.ǰ^wís-tñ_a ‘a
long time ago, there was this one man, his wife, (and) his three
children, over there at n.ǰ^wís-tən (Bridge River).’
- pa<p>la?-sút ‘to be all by oneself.’
- pá<p>la? ‘one animal:’ pút_ha_kʔ tákəm-ʔkaʔ nəs s.zaxən-s-táli
k^wu_pə<p>laʔ_ǰu? číʔ ‘do we really all have to go to pack one
deer?’
- n.pə<pə>lʔ-aq^w ‘one egg.’ || Also one of the author’s nicknames, based
on the phonetic similarity between ‘one egg’ and ‘Van Eijk.’
- pá<=>la? ‘to come together, to get together (e.g., people, or two rivers
at a confluence):’ pá<=>laʔ ʔi_ʔux^walmíx^w_a ‘the people got
together.’
- pi:pála? ‘(to do) one thing at a time:’ pi:pálaʔ_ǰu? k^wən_cíx^w ‘I go
once in a while.’
- pi:pálʔ-usa? ‘(to take, eat, etc.) one piece of fruit at a time.’
- pi:pálʔ-alq^w ‘(to handle) one stick, log, etc., at a time.’
- pi:pá<p>la? ‘one by one, one at a time (people).’ || See q^wnuǰ^w for
an example.
- pálʔ-upst M ‘eight.’ || For the derivation of ‘eight’ from ‘one’ see also
Shuswap, as discussed in Kuipers 1974:56.
- pá<pə>lʔ-upst M ‘eight animals.’
- n.pál:pəlʔ-upst M ‘eight persons.’
- pəlʔ-ú<?>pst F (A) ‘eight (objects);’ (B) ‘eight animals.’
- n.pəl:pəlʔ-ú<?>pst F ‘eight persons.’
- √píʔa? : pə:píʔa? ‘to swing (children’s game).’
- pə:píʔaʔ-tən ‘a swing.’
- √pək (1): pək-ən ‘to partially flatten a convex surface, tr.’ || Cf. √pəq.
- s.pək ‘partially flattened.’
- ka.pək_a ‘(convex surface) gets partially flattened, is made less
convex:’ ka.pək_a ʔayʔ ‘it got flattened.’
- s.pk-úl-wiʔ ‘flat bottle, mickey.’
- s.pək:pk-úl-wiʔ ‘square bottle.’
- n.pək-l-əqs F ‘to have a flat nose.’ || The M variant is n.píʔ-l-əqs.

√pək (2): s.pək ‘stone club.’

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

— píkch-an ‘to take a picture of s.t., tr.:’ píkch-án-čkan ti_ucaláŋ_u ‘I took a picture of the lake;’ píkch-án-čkax^w ti_utmíx^w_u kála? ʔəŋ_uk^w-s.nás-cu ʔúx^wal ‘take a picture of the land before you go home!’

— píkca-tən ‘camera.’

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

pək^w-ən ‘to spill s.t. (esp., solids, but also liquids), tr.:’ pək^w-ən ti_uq^wú_u ‘spill the water!’ || See also √pik^w. PS *pək^w/q^w ‘to spill, pour’ (K72).

— n.pək^w-xál, n.pək^w-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.pək^w-ən ʔá.ti? ti_ulasák_u ‘empty the sack there!’

— ka.pək^w-s_u ‘to spill s.t. by accident, tr.:’ ka.pək^w-s-kan_u ‘I spilled it by accident.’

— n.pək^w-c-ám ‘to put s.t. (e.g., sugar, snuff) into one’s mouth, intr.’

|| Apparently used less often than n.púk^w-c-ám.

— n.pk^w-álnaq ‘to spill berries (from basket worn on back).’

— pk^w-um (*) (Unidentified game with three dice.)

— pək^w:pək^w ‘to keep spilling:’ wa? pək^w:pək^w ti_uq^wú_u ‘the water keeps spilling.’

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

— s.pá:pak^w ‘strip of salmon, sliced salmon.’

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

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

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

— pk^w-az ‘split cedar roots.’ || Cf. pak^w-áz.

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

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

√pak^w (2): ka.pák^w a ‘away one goes.’ ka.pák^w-kan a ʔay+ ‘away I went.’ ka.pak^w-wit á tu? ‘away they went.’ || Possibly a metaphorical use of √pak^w (1), similar to ‘to slice’ as a golfing term.

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

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

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

puk^w ‘book.’ || Borrowing from English.

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

páxlaq^w ‘Yellow Cedar,’ *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*. || CSLT *paxəlaq^w ‘yellow cedar’ (K226).

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

— pəx^w-p-áʔməx ‘to have gas on the stomach.’

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

√pax^w (1): pa{?}x^w ‘to give up, be fed up.’ pa{?}x^w-kán k^wənswa k^wzús-əñ ‘I quit working, I got fed up with working.’ || PS *pəx^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-ʔkan ti n.kapúh a ‘I got tired of my coat.’ s.təx^w-kán ŷu? wa? pa{?}x^w-mín ʔi s.ćúq^w aʔ a ‘I am really fed up with fish (tired of eating fish);’ pa{?}x^w-min-twáí-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-úlməx^w ‘to get tired of the land.’

— pa{?}x^w-lác ‘to get tired of sexual intercourse.’

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

horse has a white tail.’

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

— pəq-q^w-ám ‘to get white or grey hair.’

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

√paq (1): pa{?}q ‘red-hot:’ pa{?}q ti_n.páms-tñ_a ‘the stove is red-hot.’

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

— pa{?}q-álc ‘stove is red-hot.’

— pa{?}q-ánwas ‘to have heartburn.’

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

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

— páq-əm ‘mouldy.’

— páq-m̄-əq^w ‘to have white or grey hair.’

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

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

— páq-c-añ ‘to teach s.o. a lesson, to make s.o. feel sorry, tr.:’ wa? kəns.paq-c-añ-it-as ti_s.kix-əz?-íh_a, pápt-s_a_ǎu? wa? ʔ^wuyt ‘they wanted to make their mother feel sorry, because she slept always.’

s.pəqxán (*) ‘dishpan.’

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

— pəq^w:pq^w-ən ‘to split into several pieces, tr.’

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

— pá<ρ>q^w-mən ‘froe.’

paq^w ‘to have a look:’ páq^w-kan ‘I had a look;’ nás-kan paq^w ki_wa?_c̣w-ú<ẉ>sa? ‘I am going to have a look at the soccer match.’

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

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

— piĥ-mən F ‘bedrock.’

piĥəm ‘to hunt.’ nās-kan piĥəm k^wu.míĥa𐆑 ‘I am going to hunt bear;’
pápt.k^wu? wa? ʔi?wa? 𐆑əs.piĥəm ʔi.ksáytkən-s₁a ‘he always came
along when his friends went out hunting;’ ʔál:ʔəl k^wu.s.qáyx^w,
ʔá<?>ĥa? k^wa.piĥəm ‘a strong man, good at hunting.’ || The
sequence əm̄ may be a variant of the intransitivizer -əm. PIS *piĥ
‘to hunt’ (K178).

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

— ka.pəĥ^w-s₁a ‘to squirt out by accident, tr.’ See cúwa? for an example.

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

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

— ka.n.pəĥ^w-l-əqs₁a ‘to have a (sudden) nosebleed.’

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

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

pəĥ^wt ‘pubic hair.’

pəĥ^wác-əm (*) ‘to have a snack, or a cup of tea.’

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

— pəʔ-p-álus ‘fading (of colour).’

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

— pəʔ:pəʔ-mínst ‘almost white.’

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

— pəʔ-p-ús ‘pale in the face.’

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

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

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

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

√pəw̄ ‘to swell (?)’ s.pəw̄:pəw̄ F ‘lungs.’ || Cf. paw. The M gloss for ‘lungs’ is q̄^wəp:q̄^wúp.

paw ‘to swell, be swollen.’ paw ti_un.s.k^w-ákst_a ‘my hand is swollen;’
paw ti_un.s.q̄^wáxt_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.
√pəw̄. PS *paw, *puh, *pu/ax^w ‘to blow, breathe, swell’ (K76).

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

— pəw:páw-xən ‘having swollen feet.’

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

— pa:páw̄ ‘swimming bladder.’

— pəw:pə<ɾ>w̄-alcza?, na.páw-alcza? (idiolectal variants) ‘Rattlesnake-
plantain,’ *Goodyera oblongifolia*. The more common term is
“Snakeweed,” which is also applied to naǰ^wít-upza? (see there).

páwəl̄ ‘after all; now; finally’ (in all recorded cases combined with ʔayʔ
‘next; this time; and then’): páwəl̄ ʔayʔ wa? cʔas, wáʔ-tu?
kí{ʔ}<kə>ǀ ʔi_uwas_k^wáʔ-añ-əm ‘now he is finally coming, he didn’t
want to when we called him;’ páwəl̄-wit ʔayʔ n.kal-ím ‘now they
finally want to go (they’d better want to go);’ páwəl̄ ʔayʔ wa?
ʔíʔ-əm, wa? kí{ʔ}<kə>ǀ ʔə[s]_u.há:nat^w ‘now she is finally singing,
she didn’t want to this morning.’

ɬ.páwəʔɬ ‘baking powder.’

páy ‘pie.’ || Borrowing from English.

— páy-am ‘to make a pie.’ x^wʔəz k^was_{ka}.páy-am_a k^ws.Bill ‘Bill does
not know how to make a pie.’

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

— píyh-am ‘to go and get beer.’

— piya-cín-əm ‘to drink beer.’

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

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

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

— payt-s ‘to fight with s.o., tr.:’ páyt-s-kax^wha ti_usám_a ‘did you have

a fight with that white guy?’

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

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

|| Borrowing from English.

√pyVq̄ (Putative root of pip̄yáq̄a?)

√pyaq̄^w (?): pəy:pyáq̄^w F ‘yearling buck.’

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

pzan ‘to meet s.o., to run into s.o., tr.:’ ʔák ʔayʔ ʔá.k^wuʔ, níʔ.ʔuʔ s.pzán-as.ka, ʔ.s.wát-as.ka ká.tiʔ k^wu.pzán-as ‘while he was going along he met someone, whoever it was that he met;’ ʔák.k^wuʔ, cíx^w.k^wuʔ ʔayʔ, pzán-as.k^wuʔ na.s.núk^waʔ-s.ə ‘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-wáʔ-ən, pzan-wáʔ-ən ‘to meet s.o., to run into s.o., tr.’

(Synonymous with pzan.)

— n-waʔ, n-wáʔ-ən ‘to go and meet s.o., intr., tr.:’ nás-kan n-wáʔ-ən ni.n.s.k^wúzʔ.ə ‘I am going to meet my son;’ cʔás-kax^w n-wáʔ-ən-c ‘come and meet me!’ || n-waʔ and n-wáʔ-ən result from *pzan-wáʔ (not recorded) and pzan-wáʔ-ən through aphaeresis. The semantic difference between n-wáʔ-ən and pzan-wáʔ-ən is acknowledged by my consultants.

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

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

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

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

s.pzəŋ^wəŋ^w (*) (Unidentified large bird.) || Cf. pəzísna^k, s.pəzísna^k and s.pzú<za>? (under s.pzu?).

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

— s.pzú<za>? ‘bird.’ || Cf. pəzísna^k, s.pəzísna^k and s.pzəŋ^wəŋ^w for the root-initial sequence p(V)z.

— s.pə:pzú<za>? ‘birds.’

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

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

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

— paʔs-m-úlməx^w ‘mossy land.’

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

|| Synonymous with k^wə|l-m-ákst.

púʔyax^w ‘mouse:’ n.kaʔ-as_ká_həm_tu? ʔayɬ ni.púʔyax^w_a ‘the mouse must have gone somewhere.’ || The sequence ax^w may refer to ‘earth, soil’ (cf. tmix^w ‘earth, land, soil,’ -ulməx^w *id.*), in which case the portion puʔy might be related to pzu? (s.pzu?), considering that Lillooet z goes back to y. púʔyax^w would then mean ‘earth-animal.’ PIS *puł-lm^w ‘mole’ (K177).

— puʔyax^w-ám ‘to hunt mice:’ puʔyax^w-ám ti.máw_a ‘the cat is mousing.’

— puʔyax^w-án-əm ‘to be infested with mice:’ puʔyax^w-an-tumúl-əm ‘we got mice.’

— puʔyax^w-mín-əm ‘to be eaten by mice:’ puʔyax^w-mín-əm ti.səplíl_a ‘the flour is eaten by mice.’

— pə<p>ʔuyax^w ‘little mouse.’

Ṗ

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

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

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

— s.Ṗam-s ‘fire, firewood.’

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

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

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

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

Ṗác-añ ‘to trample down grass, tr.’

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

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

Ṗíc-xal, Ṗíc-iñ ‘to press s.t. down, intr., tr.:’ wáʔ_maʔ lá.tiʔ Ṗíc-iñ ti_s.záq_a ‘you’d better press down the bread (i.e., dough when risen).’ || For PS form see Ṗiʔ-xál.

— n.Ṗic-q s.čakʷ ‘flashlight.’

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

- days always made out of Indian Hemp). || PS *pác ‘hemp, string, fix with string, sew’ (K78).
- s.pácən-ʔúl ‘Indian Hemp.’
- pćíq^w-ən ‘to spit on s.o. or s.t., tr.:’ pćíq^w-ən-c-as ‘he spat on me.’ || PS *pəc ‘to spit’ (K78).
- pćíq^w-ən-s ‘to spit s.t. out, tr.:’ pćíq^w-ən-s-kan ti s.záq̣_a ‘I spat out the bread.’
- pćíq^w-us-ən ‘to spit s.o. in the face, tr.:’ pćíq^w-us-ən-c-as ‘he spat me in the face.’
- pəcawíl-əm ‘to slide on one’s snowshoes (use them as skis).’
- √pəs (1): pəs ‘vagina.’ || Cf. (?) √pis.
- √pəs (2): pəs-tən (*) ‘leaves on fish-spear, right behind spearhead.’
- √pəş ‘protruding (?)’: s.pəş-qs ‘nose.’ (‘About the same’ as n.həw-l-əqs, according to some speakers.) || PIS *s-pš-aqs ‘nose.’ (K178). Cf. pəşkaʔ.
- √pis : pi(?)s ‘shriveled up, wrinkled.’ || PIS *puy ‘to wrinkle’ (K179). Cf. (?) √pəs (1).
- pástəh ‘False Azalea,’ *Menziesia ferruginea*. || The element təh might be a variant of -tən ‘instrument, implement.’ CSLT *pástən ‘unidentified plant’ (K226).
- pústəh ‘Reed Canary Grass’ (“Swamp Grass,” “Swamp Hay”), *Phalaris arundinacea* (used to make designs on a basket, e.g., n.p-ənk, see √p). || The formal make-up is possibly p-ús-təh, with √p (see above), -us ‘face,’ and -təh a variant of -tən ‘instrument, implement.’ The vernacular terms “Swamp Grass” and “Swamp Hay” are also used for ləx-áẓ (níx-ən-x-aẓ) ‘Small-flowered bulrush.’
- pəşkaʔ ‘Hummingbird’, including Rufous Hummingbird, *Selasphorus rufus* (both sides of the coastal divide), and Calliope Hummingbird, *Stellula calliope* (eastern side only). || The component pəş may be related to the root of s.pəş-qs ‘nose,’ through a possible shared meaning ‘sharp, protruding.’ CSLT *pəşka ‘hummingbird’ (K226, who adds that this item may be a borrowing from a non-Salish language).

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

- and probably also Mountain Hemlock, *T. mertensiana*.) || The sequence **tən** is possibly the suffix **-tən** ‘instrument, implement.’
- √pəʔ** : **ka.pəʔ-t_a** ‘to overflow, get really full.’ (Overlaps in meaning with **plix^w=əx^w** according to some consultants, while to others it means ‘to get really full,’ but not ‘to overflow.’) || See **√plix^w** for etymological background.
- **ka.pəʔ-c_a** ‘to make it overflow by accident.’ **ka.pəʔ-c-kan_a** ‘I made it overflow.’
 - **ka.pəʔ-atq^wáʔ_a** ‘high water.’
 - **ka.píʔ(?)<p>t-aʔ_a** ‘to overflow.’
- n.pəʔ F** ‘to lie around (when lazy or sick):’ **plán_k^wuʔ_ʔuʔ waʔ n.pəʔ ʔi_waʔ_q^wən:q^wnúx^w** ‘the sick were lying around.’ || Cf. **√píʔ**.
- √píʔ** : See **ka.píʔ(?)<p>t-aʔ_a** (under **√pəʔ**).
- √píʔ** ‘flat, low:’ **n.píʔ-l-əqs M** ‘to have a very flat nose.’ || PS ***pí/al** (K79, who classes this root also as the one for **n.pəʔ**).
- √pái** : **páʔ(ʔə)í (A)** ‘to wilt:’ **páʔ(ʔə)í ʔi_s.páq-m_a** ‘the flowers are wilted;’
(B) ‘to be paralyzed.’
- **páʔ(ʔ)í-ákaʔ** ‘to have a paralyzed hand.’
 - **páʔ:p(ʔa)í** ‘to be paralyzed over the larger part of one’s body.’
(Synonymous with **mət:əmt-əp**.)
- √píl (?)**: **n.píl-mən** ‘belongings of a dead person (which are burned or given away).’
- **n.píl-əmn-am** ‘to get s.t. that belonged to a deceased person.’
- pəlk-án** ‘to turn s.t. over, tr.:’ **pəlk-án-tkan** ‘I turned it over.’ || PS ***pəlk/ǵ** ‘to turn (around, over)’ (K79).
- **ka.pələk_a** ‘to get turned over (suddenly).’
 - **pəlk-ús-əm** ‘to turn around (oneself).’
 - **pəlk-ús-ən** ‘to turn s.t. around (and away from the sun or a fire):’
wáʔ_maʔ pəlk-ús-ən ti_s.q^wəl-əm-sw_a ‘turn around what you are cooking.’
 - **pəlk-ús-miń** ‘to turn back towards s.o. or s.t., tr.’
 - **n.ʔi.pəlk-əq^w** ‘lying head to tail, e.g., fish in a barrel.’
- pəlq^wácaʔ** ‘mole (animal).’
- pəluq^w F** ‘wooden spoon.’

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

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

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

— ka.ṛíx_a ‘to get unraveled (hair, braids).’

— ṛí{?}x ‘to become unraveled.’

√ṛax^w: ṛá{?}x^w ‘more (than)’ (in comparisons): ṛá{?}x^w ḷu? k^w s.ḡál:ḡəl-s
ti_míḡaḡ_a ʔəl_ti_s.ḡáwam_a ‘the bear is stronger than the wolf.’

— ṛá<ṛ>{?a}x^w ‘a little bit more.’

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

— s.ṛəq ‘flattened all the way down.’

— ṛəq-p ‘all flattened up.’

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

— s.ṛáq-əm ‘flower.’

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

— ṛu{?}q^w ‘to turn grey, greyish brown.’

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

s.ṛiq^w ‘(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.ṛiq^w ‘common nighthawk’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1041), Shuswap s.ṛiq^w ‘nighthawk’ (Kuipers 1974:143). Cf. Upriver Halkomelem ṛiḡ ‘common nighthawk’ (Galloway 2009:386), Squamish piḡ ‘nighthawk,’ and identical form and meaning in

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

√pəq^wmin (?): **n.pəq^wmín-tən** (*) 'black powder' (maybe 'gunpowder').

|| PS ***pəq^w/k^w** (CS), ***pəq^w** (IS) 'to scatter; powder' (K75).

— **n.pəq^wmin-úlməx^w** (*) 'black sand.'

páq^wuʔ 'cache (for storing dried swalmon or other foodstuffs)' (usually consisting of a structure kept off the ground by supporting poles, in order to keep marauding animals out).

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

n.pəxi!, **n.s.pəxi!** 'stingy.'

s.páʔ 'burned forest, any area where a fire went through.' || PS ***pəʔ** 'to burn (esp. of forest fire)' (K179). Cf. **√pəʔ**, **√paʔ**.

√piʔta : **pəʔ:píʔta** 'frog.' || The sequence **ta** might be a petrified suffix: cf. **káktaʔ** and **n.ćúmtaʔ** (**n.ćú<ćə>ṁtaʔ**), and see Van Eijk 1997:100.

√paw : **páw=əw** 'to echo:' **s.təx^wʔluʔ waʔ páw=əw ti_cítx^w_a** 'the house is really echoing.' || PIS ***paw** '(to) echo' (K179). Cf. **√puʔ**, **paw**.

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

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

√paž : **pá(ʔə)ž** 'to feel low, to be bored, lonesome:' **s.təx^w-káʔ_ʔluʔ waʔ pá(ʔə)ž ʔ_x^wʔəz-as k^wat_s.ʔq^w-aws-mín-twa!** 'we are really lonesome (we feel really low) when we are not together.'

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

— **s.paʔ-c** 'lips.'

√paʔ (2): **pá<pá>ʔ** 'to ride piggy-back.' || **pá<pá>ʔ** is interpreted as a form with consonant reduplication. However, it could also represent initial reduplication, of the same type as **x^witən** 'to whistle' > **x^wí:x^witən** 'to keep whistling.'

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

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

belt).’

— *pʔ-álmix^w* ‘to milk (a cow, etc.), intr.’

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

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

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

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

m

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

√mat (2) (Meaning unclear, found only in combination with *-q* ‘foot, leg’): *mat-q* ‘to walk, go on foot:’ *wáʔ_k^wuʔ* cut “*húy-ʔkan_ʔuʔ* *mát-q_ʔuʔ* *ʔu zúq^w-kan*, *x^wʔəz k^w_ən.s.húz ʔúx^wal*, *húy-ʔkan_ʔuʔ* *mat-q kən.cʔá-wna_ʔuʔ*, *zuq^w-xən-ʔkán_kʔ ʔu zúq^w-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^w_ha_ʔuʔ* ‘did you walk?’

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

matk^w 'to make a torch or match by lighting a stick in a fire.'

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

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

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

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

ti_waʔ_məc:məc-xál ‘secretary.’

— s.məc ‘written.’

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

s.məcáź, s.əmcáź ‘eel’ (a different kind than k^wútwan ?). || Cf. s.macáz, s.macáź.

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

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

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

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

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

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

— ka.məć_a ‘to get under s.t. heavy:’ ka.məć-xn_a ‘foot gets under s.t. heavy.’

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

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

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

— múć-ləx ‘to warp.’

- múc-l-əqs (A) ‘hook-nose;’ (B) ‘moose.’ (A person will be hook-nosed if he k^walín somebody.)
- √muč (2): múc-um ‘to dance.’
- muč-um-áx^w ‘dance-hall.’
- muč-um-áy⁺ ‘to rock a baby.’
- məčúss-əm ‘to cheat (at cards, bets, games, etc.).’ || Possibly contains the suffix -us ‘face,’ with final reduplication. PS *məč ‘to cheat, trick, lie’ (K65).
- máč⁺ ‘pus.’ || PS *məč(-ul) ‘pus, matter’ (K65).
- mačx ‘to dodge, to duck:’ máčx-kan səna?, məs-kán.ǰu? qarnt ‘I ducked, but still I got hit.’ || Cf. √mic.
- máčx-xən ‘to step on s.t. which then slips.’
- məs-ən ‘to put things close together, to make a horseshoe smaller, tr.’
- məs-c-ám ‘to close one’s mouth.’
- məs ‘but’ (used only in combination with ǰu?): plán-4kan.ǰu? wa? ǰa(?)s-áliw^s, məs-kán.ǰu? ǰak k^wzús-əm ‘I was already aching all over, but still I went to work;’ ʔáma.ti? k^wu.s.qáyx^w, məs.ǰu? qə! ti.s.k^wúzaʔ-s.a ‘he is a good man, but his son is bad.’
- || məs.ǰu? is possibly a reduced form of zámas.ǰu?.
- məş:məş M ‘Ruffed Grouse,’ *Bonasa umbellus* (“willow grouse”): ni⁺ ʔi.məş:məş.a wa? tək^w-xál ‘it is the ruffed grouse that “drum.”’
- || The English vernacular term “willow grouse” for both ták^wx^wa (the F gloss for məş:məş) and məş:məş is in fact a misnomer since the willow grouse or willow ptarmigan, *Lagopus lagopus*, is a bird of the tundra closely related to the white-tailed ptarmigan. For a description of the drumming sound (tək^w:tək^w:tək^w) made by the ruffed grouse see Guiguet 1970b:15.
- √mas (1): n.ma(?)s ‘to sink.’
- √mas (2) (?) mäs-aka? M ‘Balsam Tree (məlin-4əp), when still quite young.’
- músmus, músməs ‘cow.’ || Borrowing from Chinook Jargon (French *vache*).
- mást-əmx ‘to pay s.o. for a service (e.g., to pay the person who handles the body at a funeral, or the person who speaks at a name-giving

ceremony).’

√mísa? : mí<ṁ>sa? ‘flat, thin.’

√man : mən:mán ‘shady, cloudy.’

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

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

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

mántas ‘canvas.’

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

|| PS *manəx^w/x ‘to smoke (tobacco)’ (K69).

— mańx-əm ‘to smoke tobacco.’

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

məł-ən ‘to stroke, pet s.o., tr.’

— məł-q^w-án ‘to stroke s.o. over the head, tr.’

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

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

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

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

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

— mí{?}:əm{?i}ł *id.* as mi{?}ł.

— mí{?}ł-ál-íca? ‘dirty clothes.’

√muł : mú<ṁ>ł-əm ‘to jump (fish).’

məłұs-əńk-tən ‘kidney.’ || PS *mətұs ‘kidney’ (K70).

√məłk^w : ka.məłə́k^w_a, ka.məłə́k^w_a ‘to pop out, slip off (e.g., hook coming off all of a sudden).’

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

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

— ka.məłə́k^w-q^w_a, ka.n.məłə́k^w-q^w_a F ‘afternoon.’

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

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

s.mt̥-éqeʔ ‘mushroom’ (√młt̥ ‘to lie flat,’ which suggests that the first vowel in the Lillooet term is ə). || PIS *s-m/p/ǝəł-qin̥ ‘mushroom’ (K174).

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

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

- məʔ-p ‘to get ripped off a branch:’ məʔ-p_túʔ_łuʔ ‘it is all ripped off (e.g., berries, because a hook slid along the branch).’
- ka.məʔ_ʔa ‘to break or fall off a tree (berries, apples, etc.).’
- máʔ-p-əc ‘to muffle one’s words, to talk unclearly:’ s.təx̣ʷ_łuʔ máʔ-p-əc ʔwas_qʷał-út ‘he really muffles his words.’

√maʔ (1): ʔmaʔ (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_ʔmaʔ ‘quit!;’ wáʔ_ʔmaʔ k̥ʷzús-əm ‘you’d better work!; (B) qʷacác-kan_ʔmaʔ, húy-ʔkan nas k̥ʷzús-əm ‘well, I’m on my way, I am going to work;’ n.x̣ʷə:x̣ʷúcin_ʔmaʔ ʔi_s.qáy:qəx̣ʷ_ʔa s.cm-ált̥ ‘lo and behold, she had four sons.’

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

— máʔ-ləx̣ *id.* as máʔ-am. (More or less synonymous with zám̥=əǵm̥).

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

√máʔtəkʷ : máʔm̥>ʔtəkʷ ‘moth.’

s.múʔac F (A) ‘woman:’ wáʔ_kʷuʔ lá.tiʔ t̥i_pá<pə>?_ʔa s.múʔac; x̣ʷʔəz k̥ʷənswa_zəwát-ən ʔ_ən.kaʔ-məx-ás_ka_t̥iʔ k̥ʷu_s.múʔac, ʔ_ən.kaʔ-as_ka_t̥iʔ ʔ_łíq-as ‘there was this one woman; I don’t know what place she was from, where she had come from;’ (B) ‘man’s sister, niece or female cousin’ (always in combination with possessive affixes): n.s.múʔac ‘my sister, niece, female cousin.’

|| PS *s-muʔac ‘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.’

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

in the reduplicative augment is unexpected. $\sqrt{m\dot{u}l}$ (2) may be related to $\sqrt{m\dot{u}l}$ (1) through a possible shared reference to ownership.

$m\dot{u}l$ -un ‘to put s.t. in the water, tr.’ || PS *mul ‘to dip, sink, flood’ (K67).

— $ka.m\dot{u}l_a$ ‘to get into the water by accident.’

— $ka.m\dot{u}l:m\dot{u}l_a$ ‘to stay in the water:’ $\text{ʔ}\acute{a}.ti\text{ʔ}$ $\text{ʔay}\text{ʔ}$ $\text{ʔ}^w\acute{e}l\acute{u}n$ - s_a $\text{ʔ}\acute{e}s$ $ka.m\dot{u}l:m\dot{u}l_a$ $l_{ti}q^w\acute{u}\text{ʔ}_a$, $\text{ʔ}^w\acute{e}l\acute{u}n$ - s_a ‘and so it was up to his stomach that he stayed in the water, up to his stomach.’

— $s.m\dot{u}l$ ‘to be in the water.’

— $m\dot{u}l$ -c- $a\acute{m}$ ‘to dip in one’s mouth:’ $k^w\acute{r}\langle k^w \rangle s_\lambda\acute{u}\text{ʔ}$ $\text{ʔay}\text{ʔ}$ $l\acute{a}.ti\text{ʔ}$ $k^w as_m\dot{u}l$ -c- $a\acute{m}$, lan $\text{ʔ}\acute{u}q^w a\text{ʔ}$, $\text{ʔ}\acute{u}q^w a\text{ʔ}$ ‘so he just dipped in his mouth a little bit, and he was already drinking, drinking.’

— $m\dot{u}l$ - $ak\acute{a}\text{ʔ}$ - $\acute{e}m$ ‘to put one’s hand into the water.’

— $m\dot{u}l$ - xn - $a\acute{m}$ ‘to put one’s foot into the water.’

— $n.m\dot{u}l$ - $l\acute{e}x$ ‘to jump into the water (for fun, when swimming).’

$\sqrt{m\dot{u}l}$ ‘sprained, dislocated:’ $ka.m\dot{u}l$ - $ak\acute{a}\text{ʔ}_a$ ‘hand or fingers get dislocated.’ Cf. $\sqrt{m\dot{u}l}k^w$.

— $ka.m\dot{u}l$ - q_a ‘ankle is sprained, dislocated.’

$\sqrt{m\dot{u}l}$ (?): $m\dot{u}l$ - k ‘to stand or lie back to back.’ || The glottalization on \dot{l} is probably due to the suffix $-k$, in which case the root is $\sqrt{m\dot{u}l}$. Cf. $\sqrt{m\dot{u}l}k^w$.

— $m\dot{u}l$ - k - $mi\acute{n}$ ‘to stand or lie back to back to s.o., tr.’

$\sqrt{m\dot{u}l}\acute{a}m$ ‘to heal (?): $m\dot{u}l\acute{a}[m]$ - $m\acute{e}n$ F ‘medicine.’ || PS *māl ‘to cure (as shaman)’ (K67). See also $\sqrt{m\dot{u}l}\acute{u}n$.

— $n.m\dot{u}l\acute{a}m$ - al - $\acute{u}s$ - $t\acute{e}n$ F ‘eye-medicine.’

$\sqrt{m\dot{u}l}t$: $m\acute{a}\langle m \rangle l\acute{e}t$, $m\acute{a}\langle m \rangle l\acute{t}$ ‘whitefish, little whitefish.’ || PIS *mamält ‘whitefish’ (K173).

$m\dot{u}l\acute{e}x\acute{e}m$ M ‘Bog Blueberry,’ *Vaccinium uliginosum*. (This berry does not grow in the F area.) || CSLT * $mu/alism$ ‘blueberry species’ (K222).

$\sqrt{m\dot{u}l}\acute{u}n$ (?): $m\dot{u}l\acute{u}n$ - $\text{ʔ}\acute{e}p$ “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 *məḷin-᠋ᠮ ‘balsam fir’ (K173, who also refers to PS *məḷ ‘to cure (as shaman),’ K67, and adds that the extension *-in is Interior Salish).

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

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

— ka.mḷúk^w-xḷ-a ‘foot is dislocated.’

— ka.mḷúk^w-q-a ‘to sprain, dislocate one’s ankle.’

— ka.mḷúk^w-akáʔ-a ‘to sprain, dislocate one’s shoulder.’

√məḷk^w : məḷk^w-áltəx^w, məḷ:məḷk^w-áltəx^w M ‘Tule, Roundstem Bulrush, Great Bulrush,’ *Scirpus acutus*. || Possibly məḷ-k^w-áltəx^w, and in that case referring to the round stems of this type of bulrush (cf. √məḷ (2)). The F gloss for this plant is ḷn-áltəx^w. See also nəḷ:níx-aʔ (᠋᠋᠋-áʔ) for a different type of Bulrush. For plants that are often mislabeled “Bulrush” in the English vernacular see múx^wan and k^wt-áltəx^w.

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

— məḷ:múl^wx, məḷ:məḷ<᠋᠋>ḷəx ‘underbrush; little sticks.’

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

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

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

— malyíh-s ‘to marry s.o., tr.’

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

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

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

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

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

consultants.)

— maqaʔ-mín-əm ‘to get snowed under:’ maqaʔ-mín-əm_tuʔ ni_x^wwáʔ_a,
niʔ s.x^wʔay-s k^wa_ka.ʔák_a ‘the road is snowed under, so you
can’t go over it.’

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

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

məq̄ ‘to get stuffed, to eat too much:’ plán-ʔkan waʔ məq̄ ‘I’m full
already;’ məq̄-kán lá.k^wʔa ‘I’m stuffed.’ || PS *məq̄ ‘to swallow,
eat one’s fill’ (K69).

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

— məq̄-ʔúl ‘to be too full.’

— mí(ʔ)<mə>q̄-aʔ ‘to be really full.’

√miq̄ : ka.míq̄_a ‘to squat down.’

— míq̄-ləx *id.* as ka.míq̄_a.

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

məq̄íl-ən ‘to go behind s.o.’s back; to pass s.o. too closely, to step over
one’s legs while they are sitting on the floor.’ (One is not
supposed to məq̄íl-ən s.o. without asking permission, since this
may offend the other’s spiritual powers, and he or she might put
a spell on the offender.): x^wʔəz k^wasu_məq̄íl-ən ʔi_waʔ_píxəʔ
‘don’t step over (or pass too closely to) any hunter;’ x^wʔəz
k^wasu_məq̄íl-ən ʔi_s.x^wnáʔm_a ‘don’t pass too closely to any
Indian doctor.’ || The suffix -ən is either the transitivizer -ən, or
a petrified suffix. (The examples are ambiguous on this point.)

— məq̄íl-s ‘to go behind s.o.’s back:’ məq̄íl-s-kax^w_há_kʔ ‘you might go
behind his back.’ (Translation sic, although the presence of the
question particle in this example is puzzling.)

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

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

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

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

a bear.’

— miǰa4-átk^waʔ ‘bear-grease (made from bear fat; used for oiling one’s boots, as a cure for baldness, and as medicine against ear aches).’

√mǰǰ^w : ka.mǰǰ^w_a ‘to come down heavily (snow):’ ka.mǰǰ^w_a ti_mǰǰqʔ_a ‘the snow had come down quite a bit.’ || PIS *mǰǰ^w ‘snow’ (K175).

— n.mǰǰ^w-p-ánaʔ, mǰǰ^w-p-ánaʔ ‘to get covered up (by falling snow).’
n.miǰǰ^w ‘grave, graveyard.’

mǰǰ^wyaʔ ‘navel, bellybutton.’ || Borrowing from Halkomelem.

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

— mǰʔ:mǰǰ-əm M ‘Northern lights.’

— mǰʔ:mǰǰ-aʔus ‘light (of colour).’

— mǰǰ(ʔǰ)ǰǰ ‘(breaking) daylight:’ plan waʔ cʔas mǰǰ(ʔǰ)ǰǰ ‘it is already getting daylight.’

√miʔ : mǰʔ:mǰǰ *id.* as mǰʔ:mǰǰ.

mǰǰǰəs ‘maggot.’

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

√maw (2): mǰw-am ‘to gossip, intr.’

— mǰw-an ‘to gossip about s.o., tr.’

√mǰawas ‘deer:’ mǰawas-aʔ ‘False-box, Oregon Boxwood’ (“Deerweed”), *Paxistima myrsinites*. || Chinook Jargon *mowitsh* ‘deer.’ The original Lillooet words for this plant are kǰalax^w-aʔ and k^wǰc-ǰ-m-ǰǰ.

mǰawal ‘alive:’ wǰǰǰǰuʔ mǰawal ‘he is still alive.’

s.mǰuwaʔ ‘cougar.’ || Borrowing from Shuswap s-mǰuweʔ (Kuipers

1974:151, who there also refers to s-mǰyew ‘lynx,’ for which also see Lillooet s-ǰmǰǰǰǰ). The Lillooet word is s.wǰǰǰǰǰa (√wuh).

√may : may-t ‘to make fix, repair; to be in session (Indian doctor):’ waʔ may-t ti_s.x^wnǰǰm_a ‘the Indian doctor is in session, is curing a patient.’

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

— may-s-an-cút, mǰǰy-s-an-cút ‘to make oneself up:’ ʔǰǰǰǰ-ǰn ʔk^wún-s_a, ʔǰǰǰǰ ta_n.s.k^wǰǰ-ús_a, may-s-an-cút-kan ‘look how beautiful my face is now, I have made myself up.’

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

t

- ta_̣** 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.tám_̣k^wuʔ_̣maʔ** **ti_̣n.s.pú<p>ñ_̣a** ‘guess what I found!’ || Cf. **ti?**.
- təp-ən** ‘to sting s.o., tr.:’ **təp-ən-c-ál-əm** ‘I got stung.’
- túp-xal**, **túp-uñ** ‘to punch s.o., hit s.o. with the fist, intr., tr.’ || PS ***tup** ‘to pound’ (K106).

- t̥əp:túp-xal, t̥əp:túp-un̄ ‘to beat s.o. up, intr., tr.’
 - tup-atwáx^w ‘to box, have a fistfight.’
 - tup-ál, s.tup-ál ‘barbecued salmon pounded and dried until it is sawdust-like’ (often mixed with (fish-)oil).
- típə! ‘table.’ See ʔíʔən for an example. || Borrowing from English.
- təm (*) ‘(fish) start to run; (berries) start to ripen.’ t̥əm s.k^wǎǎəm ‘first spring salmon;’ t̥əm láwaʔ ‘first sockeye;’ t̥əm s.ǰ^wəl ‘berries that are ripe.’ || CSLT *təm ‘season of (time when fish come, berries ripen, etc.)’ (K229). Cf. √tim.
- s.tam̄ ‘what?:’ s.tám̄.tiʔ ‘what is that?:’ ǎələn-c-ám̄ ká.tiʔ ki.s.tám̄.a ‘he begged for all kinds of food;’ x^wʔǎz k^was.zəwat-n-ít-as ʔ.s.tám̄-as k^wa.kálwat ‘they did not know of any medicine;’ ǎǎ-ən-ʔkálap ʔi.s.ʔístkən-láp.a, x^wʔǎz-as k^wálap.ʔwál-ən ká.tiʔ k^wu.s.tám̄ ‘clean out your underground houses, don’t leave anything!;’ s.tám̄-as.ká ti.s.pú<prə>h̄-s.a ‘I wonder what he found;’ s.tám̄-as.kʔ mútaʔ k^wu.s.záy-tən-s ‘I wonder what he’ll do next;’ x^wʔáy.ǎuʔ k^was.ká.ták^w.a, s.tam̄-as.ká.maʔ k^wa.ʔilal-mín-as ta.s.k^wú<k^w>rnit.a, ta.s.m̄ǎ<m̄>ʔac.a ‘whatever the child, the little girl, was crying for, she would not hush.’ || PS *s-tam ‘what? something’ (K104).
- s.tam̄:t̥ə<t̥ə>m̄ ‘clothing, stuff, belongings:’ lá.niʔ waʔ x^wʔǎz.ká k^was.x^wʔit k^wa.s.tam̄:t̥ə<t̥ə>m̄-s, k^wa.s.ʔəx^w-s-ás ‘he wasn’t wearing too many clothes at that time, I guess;’ kǎʔ-ən.maʔ ʔi.s.tam̄:t̥ə<t̥ə>m̄-sw.a ‘take off your clothes!’
 - s.tám̄-k-əmx ‘to be from where?:’ s.tám̄-k-əmx-ʔkax^w ‘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-ǎm̄-alt ‘cow, cattle’ (K190, who notes that this word must be a borrowing in NIS). Cf. s.ǎm̄ált.
- √tim : tí(ʔə)m̄ ‘snow melts everywhere:’ huž.ká.hám̄.ǎuʔ tí(ʔə)m̄ ‘the snow will melt away;’ nu(ʔ)q^w.kʔ ʔ.ti(ʔ)m̄-ás ‘it will get warm when the snow melts away.’ || Possibly related to t̥əm through a common connection ‘weather getting warmer.’ PIS *tiʔm ‘snow disappears in spring’ (K188). (The reconstruction of ʔ in the PIS form may be questionable, since it does not appear in Coeur

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

— *təm:tím* 'snow is all gone.'

təmit-áqs 'friendly.' || PS **tam* 'close relation (friend, husband, relative)' (K104), with Shuswap *stəmet* 'friend' (K104) the closest parallel to the Lillooet form. See also *k^wtəmc*.

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

tmix^w 'earth, land, soil; weather.' *ʔ^wəl:ʔ^wəl:ʔ^wəl-ən-ʔkán ti₂tmíx^ẉa* 'I walk all over the land;' *nák-ləx ʔayʔ ti₂tmíx^ẉa* 'the weather is changing;' *ka.xəṃ̣a ti₂tmíx^ẉa* 'the weather has gone crazy (it rains, then it shines, etc.).' || PS **tmix^w* 'world, nature, earth, river, animal, spirit' (K105).

— *qəl+aʔ+tmíx^w* 'storm, bad weather.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

təun (A) 'town:' *wáʔ-tiʔ lá.tiʔ ta₂sumíkḥa l.cʔa táuṇa* 'there was this shoemaker here in town;' (B) 'to go to the store, to go to town.'

|| Borrowing from English.

tánaps 'Turnips.' || Borrowing from English.

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

tíntin, *tíntən* 'bell:' *q^wəc-ən ti₂tíntiṇa* 'to ring the bell.' || Borrowing from

Chinook Jargon.

— *tín:tən-man* ‘bell-ringer.’

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

— *tans-átx^w* ‘dance hall.’

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

— *s.tá<t>həx* ‘little niece.’

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

tə́t-ən ‘to put a line, string, net across, tr.:’ *tə́t-ən ʔá.taʔ k^wu.səl* ‘put a string across!’ || See *tə́l-ən* for etymological information.

— *tə-áyən* ‘to have a net out.’ *wáʔ-ʔkan tə-áyən* ‘I have a net out.’

— *s.tə-áyən* ‘any stationary net, gillnet.’ *cíx^w-kan tə́t-ən ti.n.s.tə-áyn_a* ‘I went to set out my net.’

— *tə́t-mən* ‘clothesline.’

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

— *s.tə́t-ləx* ‘to be standing up.’

— *s.tá:taʔ-ləx* ‘to keep standing up (e.g. about a bear, when attacking):’ *cʔás_k^wuʔ_ʔáʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ s.tá:taʔ-ləx ta_s.ʔaʔálm_a, waʔ s.tá:taʔ-ləx* ‘the grizzly bear was coming (at them) while he was standing up, he was standing up.’

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

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

taʔáʔ ‘other side.’ *taʔáʔ-s_a ti_ǰláxan_a (ti_ǰécm_a, ti_n.pám-s-tn_a, ti_ǰíł-q_a, ti_səps_a, ti_cítx^w_a, ti_s.pálm_a, ta_n.tq^wiǰ^w_a)* ‘on the other side of the fence (the box, the stove, the chair, the door, the house, the field, the bridge).’ || Also recorded *s.taʔáʔ: s.taʔáʔ-s_a ʔá.k^wuʔ ti_s.q^wəm_a* ‘on the other side of the mountain.’

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

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

- taʔʔ-álq^w ‘other side of a log or border.’
- taʔʔ-aláqaʔ ‘other side of body of water (mainly lake, but also river or swamp).’
- n.taʔʔ-ánaʔ ‘other side of road:’ n.taʔʔ-ánaʔ-s_a ti_x^wwáʔ_a ‘on the other side of the road.’

táʔʔaʔ ‘tongue.’

tʔíʔsa ‘youngest of the four Transformers.’

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

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

n.tak ‘any side of s.t.:’ n.ták-s_a ʔə.cʔá ti_s.pálm_a ‘on this side of the field;’ n.ták-s_a ʔə.tʔú ti_s.pálm_a ‘across the field, on the other side of the field;’ l.cʔa n.ták-s_a ti_n.cítx^w_a ‘on this side of my house;’ n.ták-s_a n.kaʔ k^wu_cítx^w-su ‘on which side of your house?’

- n.tak-aláqaʔ ‘this side of the water:’ x^wʔit ʔi_s.cúq^waz_a n.tak-aláqaʔ-c_a ‘there is lots of fish on this side of the water.’ (The possessive suffix -c in n.tak-aláqaʔ-c, literally ‘the water-side of it,’ hints at a certain body of water that is not expressed in this sentence.)

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

√tik : ka.tík_a ‘evening, dusk.’ (Identical in meaning to ka.k^wás_a.)

- ka.tik-alús_a ‘to snow all day till night.’ || Cf. next item.

- ka.n.tik-alús_a ‘to go to a darker place.’ (Identical in meaning to ka.n.ǎp-alús_a.) || Cf. preceding item.

tákəm ‘all, everything:’ pəl=l-əp-s-kán_{tu}? tákəm nəʔ.ən.s.táw-m_a ‘I sold everything that I was selling;’ takəm_ʔíy_ʔ ʔuʔ n.cítx^w (n.kapúh) ‘those are all my houses (coats);’ takəm-ʔkálap_{ha} nas ʔəw^w-p (=

nas-kaláp_ha tákəm ɸəw-p) ‘are you all going to the meeting?’

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

- tákəm-s ‘to take everything, tr.:’ takəm-s-kán_hʔ ‘I took it all;’
takəm-s-ás_hʔ ‘he took it all.’
- tək:tək<t>kəm̃ ‘all kinds of things, everything:’ tək:tək<t>kəm̃_hʔ
ʔi_hwaʔ_{ə̃n}.s.záy-tən ‘I am doing everything.’ See also múq^w-u^h
for an additional example.
- kən.tákəm ‘everywhere:’ waʔ kən.tʔú, kən.tákəm ɸəs_hcíx^w-wit píxə̃m̃
‘it was around there, everywhere that they went hunting.’

tákta ‘doctor.’ || Borrowing from English.

— təkth-áɸx^w ‘clinic.’

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

√tək^w (1) ‘to pound, drum:’ tək^w:tək^w:tək^w ‘sound made by m̃əʃ:m̃əʃ
‘ruffed grouse’ (when “drumming”).’ || The root tək^w may be
repeated many more times in this reduplicative formation, to
imitate the grouse’s drumming. PIS *tək^w ‘to tick, beat’ (K187).
Cf. ták^wx^waʔ ‘Ruffed Grouse,’ and √k^wət ‘to beat (heart).’

- tək^w-xál ‘to “drum” (i.e., ruffed grouse making sound):’ niɸ
ʔi_hm̃əʃ:m̃əʃ_ha waʔ tək^w-xál ‘it is the ruffed grouse that “drum.”’
- tək^w-p-áx^wac ‘heart is pounding (when one is running or scared).’
- n.tək^w-p-ánwas ‘heart is pounding.’

√tək^w (2) ‘deaf, mute, stilled:’ ka_htək^w_ha ‘to hush, stop crying:’ wáʔ_hk^wuʔ
ʔílal lá.tiʔ ta_h.m̃ə<m̃>ɸac_ha, x^wʔáy_hʔ k^was_hka.tək^w_ha ‘the girl
was crying, and she would not hush.’ || PS *tək^w ‘to be blocked,
choked off’ (K103, who also suggests a link to PS *ʔik^w ‘shelter,’
K62).

- tək^w-ən ‘to make s.o. stop crying, tr.’
- s.tək^w-c ‘mute, dumb.’
- n.tk^w-ánaʔ, n.tək^w:tk^w-ánaʔ ‘deaf.’
- ka.n.tək^w-anáʔ_ha ‘to get deafened.’
- n.tək^w-p-ánaʔ ‘gone deaf, deafened (e.g., by noise, gun shots).’
- tək^w-p ‘wind stops:’ tək^w-p_htuʔ ‘the wind calmed down.’
- tək^w:tək^w ‘no wind.’

- tík^w-in̄ ‘to crush s.t. brittle (e.g., glass into small pieces, or cookies into crumbs), tr.’
- tí<t>k^w-ən̄ ‘to crush s.t. into small pieces, tr.’
 - tí<t>k^w-əm̄ ‘weak, brittle.’
 - ti{?}k^w ‘to get crushed:’ *plan ʔayʔ waʔ ti{?}k^w* ‘it is already crushed.’
- ták^wp-əm, ták^wp-ən (*) ‘to make a fire under a tree until it drops, intr., tr.’ || PIS *ti/ak^w ‘to stoke a fire, burn, heat’ (K187).
- tk^wúr̄m-tən ‘diagonal (upwards sloping) struts in roof-frame.’
- tak^wú̄l̄s ‘potato.’ || Also recorded tiqú̄l̄c. 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^wx^waʔ F ‘Ruffed Grouse,’ *Bonasa umbellus* (“willow grouse”). || PS *tak^w ‘willow/ruffed grouse’ (K103). Also cf. √tək^w (1) ‘to pound, drum.’ The M gloss is m̄əʃ:m̄əʃ. See there for further comments.
- √túk^wəȳ : tú<t>k^wəȳ ‘to shoot the target (as sport).’
- təx ‘sweet, tasty.’ || Nursery term for ʔəx.
- txać ‘elk.’ || PIS *txać ‘elk’ (K189).
- təxəȳús-xal, təxəȳús-ən ‘to try and beat s.o. at an argument, intr., tr.’
- √tíxaʔ : tí<t>xəʔ ‘narrow:’ níʔ ti ʔq̄-álap̄a waʔ ʔáʔ-miñ-an, x^wʔəz ti tú<t>xʔa ‘it is the wide one I want, not the narrow one.’
- tí<t>xʔ-ám ‘(a little) narrower than the other:’ níʔ-as ti tú<t>xʔ-ám̄a s.x^wíć-xi[t]-c-ax^w ‘give me the narrowest one!’
 - tí<t>xʔ-an ‘to make s.t. narrower, tr.’
- √təx^w ‘to add, give more:’ tək^w-ən ‘to give more of s.t., tr.:’ tək^w-ən-ʔkán ʔi.s.q̄w̄ál̄a ‘I gave more berries.’ || PS *tix^w ‘to obtain, add to a store’ (K107).
- tək^w-p ‘to buy, intr.:’ x^wʔit ʔi.waʔ tək^w-p ‘there are many buyers;’ tək^w-p-kán ti kə́m̄x^w-y-əqs̄a ‘I bought a car;’ tək^w-p-kán ʔəl̄s.Bill ‘I bought it from Bill.’
 - s.tək^w-p ‘s.t. bought’ (synonymous with s.ʔaʔ): níʔ cʔa n.s.tək^w-p ‘this is what I bought.’
 - tək^w-p-ál-ícaʔ ‘to buy clothes:’ tək^w-p-al-ícaʔ-ʔkan ‘I bought a bunch of clothes.’

- tǎx^w-p-əq ‘to buy shoes.’
- tǎx^w-c-ám ‘to raise the price of s.t., intr.’
- tx^w-ús?-am, tx^w-ús?-an ‘to raise the price of s.t.; to give s.o. a raise, intr., tr.:’ tx^w-ús?-an-ɬkan ti_wa?_k^wzús-əm ‘I gave the worker a raise.’
- tx^w-ák?-am, tx^w-ák?-an ‘to give s.t. to s.o. who is selling stuff, so he or she can sell it for you, intr., tr.:’ tx^w-ák?-an-c-as she gave me some stuff that I have to sell for her.’
- tx^w-ús-əm ‘to look out, around (e.g., from a cliff).’
- tx^w-ús-miñ ‘to look out for s.t., tr.’
- tx^w-ús-miñ-xit ‘to look out for s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:’ tx^w-us-miñ-xi[t]-c-kax^w ni_n.č+qǎǎ?_a ‘look out for my horse!’
- tx^w-ús-xən, tx^w-ús-xn-am ‘to look for tracks, intr.’
- tǎx^w=əx^w ‘to get worse (debt or lack of money):’ tǎx^w=əx^w ?ayɬ ?i_s.ǎlúñ-ɬkaɬ_a ‘we are getting further in the hole.’
- √tax^w : tax^w-áya F ‘to wrestle.’
- √tux^w : s.túx^w-um ‘careful, alert (e.g., when hunting):’ s.túx^w-um-ɬkax^w ?ápa? ‘be careful, my friend!’
- tǎx^wçǎɬ ‘tongue.’ || For the sequence ǎɬ cf. -alx^wcaɬ ‘tongue.’ PS *tix^w-c ‘tongue’ (K107).
- təq-xál, tǎq-ən ‘to touch s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS *təq ‘to pin down, touch; obstruct’ (K106).
- təq-ən-twál ‘to wrestle.’ || Cf. təq-atwǎx^w (next item).
- təq-atwǎx^w ‘to wrestle.’ || Also recorded təq-twǎx^w. Cf. təq-ən-twál ‘to wrestle’ above.
- s.təq-xál (A) ‘to carry things (e.g., bags in hands), intr.?’ (B) ‘to owe, intr.:’ wá?-ɬkan s.təq-xál lá.k^wu? x^wiman-áɬx^w_a ‘I owe to the store.’
- s.təq-s (A) ‘to hold s.t., tr.:’ wa? s.təq-s-ás ti_x^wík-tn_a ‘he is holding the knife;’ (B) ‘to bring s.t., tr.:’ s.təq-s-káx^w ɬlá.k^wu? ni_n.hámh_a ‘bring me my hammer!’
- s.təq-xít ‘to owe s.t.. to s.o., tr.’
- ka.təq-s_a ‘to catch s.t. (e.g., a ball), tr.:’ ka.təq-s-kan_a ‘I caught it.’
- ka.təq-sút_a ‘to get caught or found by accident.’

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

mountains' (K188).

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

|| CSLT *tiq^w 'mud(dy)' (K221)

— n.təq^w:tíq^w 'water is muddy.'

— n.ti{?}q^w 'water gets dirty or muddy:.' n.ti{?}q^w ti₂q^wú₂a 'the water is muddy.' || See also next item.

— n.ti{?}q^w-átk^wa? 'water gets muddy:.' n.ti{?}q^w-átk^wa? ti₂q^wú₂a 'the water is muddy.'

tiq^wú₁c 'potato.' || See takú₁s and comments there.

n.tq^wi^wx̄ F 'bridge.'

təx̄ 'bitter.' || PS *ta^wx̄ 'wrong, bitter' (K107).

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

— ka.n.təx̄-c₂a 'to get a bitter taste in one's mouth:.' ka.n.təx̄-c-kan₂a ʔayɬ 'I got a bitter taste in my mouth.'

√t^wx̄ : t^wx̄-áɬp-až (General term for various Willow (*Salix*) species, including nəx^wtín-až and x^wu{?}-áž.) || K189 suggests a possible link between the sequence t^wx̄ and PIS *təx̄-cin 'tigerlily.'

tíx̄-xal, tíx̄-in̄ 'to put things side by side, to set the table, intr., tr.:.' tíx̄-in̄ ti₂q₁láx̄an₂a 'to put up fence poles, to put up a fence.'

— s.tíx̄-xal 'what is put on the table (plates, cups, etc.):.' ʔi{?}ə>ž₂ha ʔi₂s.tíx̄-xal-sw₂a 'does everyone have a plate? (did you put on enough?).'

— s.tíx̄ (A) 'set (dishes):' plan wa? s.tíx̄ ʔi₂ɬáx̄-c₂a 'the dishes are set;.' (B) 'people are ready to eat (are sitting at the table).'

— tíx̄-ləx 'to sit down at the table:.' síma?maɬ tíx̄-ləx 'come and sit down at the table!' See ʔiɬən, s.ʔúq^wa? for additional examples.

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

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

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

- tə́x̣ʷ-ən_{ma} t_i watch-sw_a ‘set your watch!’ || PS *tə́x̣ʷ ‘straight, just, settled’ (K108).
- tə́x̣ʷ-xal-áx̣ʷ ‘place where Indian Court is held.’
 - tə́x̣ʷ-p-s ‘to get s.t. straight, to find out the truth, tr.:’ tə́x̣ʷ-p-s-káx̣ʷ_{ha} ‘did you find out the truth?;’ plán-4kan ʔay₄ waʔ tə́x̣ʷ-p-s ‘I found out the truth;’ tə́x̣ʷ-p-s-káx̣ʷ ʔay₄ ‘now you got it straight.’
 - tə́x̣ʷ-p-al-ánaʔ ‘to find s.t. out, intr.:’ tə́x̣ʷ-p-al-ánaʔ-4kan ʔay₄ ‘I found it out.’
 - tə́x̣ʷ-al-ánʔ-am ‘to find out the truth.’
 - s.tə́x̣ʷ-ilx ‘to go straight (e.g., a road):’ s.tə́x̣ʷ-ilx ʔay₄ t_ix̣ʷwáx̣ʷ_a ‘the road is straight.’
 - ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-an ‘to straighten s.t. out, tr.:’ ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-án-it-as t_ix̣ʷwáx̣ʷ_a ‘they are straightening out the road;’ ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-án-əm t_ix̣ʷwáx̣ʷ_a ‘the road is straightened out.’
 - ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-min ‘to come straight at s.t., s.o., tr.:’ ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-mín-c-as ‘he came straight at me.’ || Cf. homophonous ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-min under √tə́x̣ʷ (2).
 - n.tə́x̣ʷ-ál-us-əm ‘to go straight (e.g., when putting up a fence), intr.’
 - ka.n.tə́x̣ʷ-k_a ‘to get to the middle.’
 - n.tə́x̣ʷ:ṭx̣ʷ-ək ‘to be in the middle.’
 - tə́x̣ʷ+s.qáx̣aʔ ‘to break in a horse.’
 - s.tə́x̣ʷ ‘really, very (much):’ s.tə́x̣ʷ-kán_ʃuʔ q^wən:q^wán-t ‘I am really poor;’ s.tə́x̣ʷ_{ti} sx-ə<xə>ṁ ‘he is really silly;’ s.tə́x̣ʷ_{ma} muz:mit-s-túmu₄ wi_s.nímu₄ ʔúx̣ʷalmix^w ‘truly have mercy upon us people’ (from a church hymn; in this particular sentence, s.tə́x̣ʷ is pronounced ʔəs.tíx̣ʷ, to fit the rhythm and to comply with a general rule that changes ə to i in slow songs).
 - tí{?}<tə>́x̣ʷ ‘right, correct:’ tí{?}<tə>́x̣ʷ_{ha} t_i.n.sq^wal-út_a ‘did I say the right thing?;’ tí{?}<tə>́x̣ʷ t_i.s.q^wal-út-sw_a ‘what you said is right.’
 - √tə́x̣ʷ (2) ‘to be in the way:’ tə́x̣ʷ-ən ‘to put s.t. in s.o.’s way, to put it on the road (so it blocks the road), tr.’
 - ṭx̣ʷ-ilx ‘to be in the way:’ x̣ʷʔaz k^wasu_{ṭx̣ʷ}-ilx ‘don’t get in the way!’
 - ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-min ‘to be in s.o.’s way; to wait on the tracks for a train, tr.:’ waʔ ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-mín-c-as ‘he is in my way.’ || Cf. homophonous ṭx̣ʷ-ilx-min under √tə́x̣ʷ (1).

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

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

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

— tiwas-ál-us ‘both eyes.’

— tiwas-ákaʔ ‘both hands.’

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

— tíwas-q ‘both legs, both shoes.’

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

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

— twán-aʔ ‘Salmon berry bush.’

tay (Exclamation to get attention, comparable to English “hey!”): tay, n.s.núk^waʔ, ʔáma ta_n.s.x^wák^wk^w_a t_s.x^wʔáy-s_a k^wasu_q^wús-xi[t]-c ‘hey, my friend, I am glad that you did not shoot me;’ tay, s.núwa_ha ‘hey, is that you?;’ tay, skalú<la>ʔ, kán-əm səs_ǰzúm ʔi.n.k^wǰús-təŋ-sw_a ‘hey, Owl, why are your eyes so big?;’ tay, s.tám-as_ka núk^wuŋ k^wu_s.záy-tən-su ‘say, you must have done something again.’

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

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

— tayt-s ‘to make s.o. hungry, tr.’

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

√taʔ (1): s.taʔ ‘aunt.’

— tá<ta>ʔ (Respectful way of addressing an elderly lady; used facetiously for a lazy young fellow): čila-ʔkax^wǰuʔ k^wu_tá<ta>ʔ ‘you are just like an old lady.’

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

— ʔlá.taʔ ‘from there.’

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

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

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

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

tiʔ ‘that (visible, singular).’ (May attract the stress in slow speech, but is often unstressed and used as a clitic in faster speech): s.tám_tiʔ ‘what is that?;’ ǰíq_k^wuʔ ʔayʔ mútaʔ tiʔ_ta_waʔ_ǰáqil ‘that person

who had taken a peek came again.’

- lá.ti? ‘(t)here (visible, proximal, non-pivoting):’ wá?_k^wu? lá.ti?
ta_pá<ɾə>l?_a s.múɬac ‘there was this one woman;’ ʃ^wám_ǵu?
lá.ti? k^w_s.qam̄t-s-túmin ɬəl.c?á ‘I will hit you there from here, for
sure;’ wá?_k^wu? ʔayɬ lá.ti? s.təq-s-ás [ʔi_q^walíɬ_a] ǵu
ka.ŋ^wúyt_á_ǵu? ‘he was holding it [the pieces of pitch] there until
he fell asleep.’
- ɬlá.ti? ‘from (t)here.’
- kná.ti? ‘around (t)here; through (t)here.’
- ká.ti? (A) ‘around (t)here; through (t)here:’ ǵák_k^wu? ká.ti? ʔi_n.kýáp_a,
ʔá<ʔə>ńwas ‘two coyotes were going along around there;’
ǵák_k^wu? ká.ti? ta_n.kýáp_a, ʔáčx-n-ás_k^wu? ta_ćúq^wum̄_a wa?
ká.ti? ‘Coyote was going along there, and he saw Chickadee who
was around there;’ x^wʔəz k^w_s.ʔáčx̄-n-as ká.ti? k^wu_s.tám̄,
k^wu_s.ʔíɬəŋ ‘he didn’t see anything at all to eat’ (with ká.ti? in
this last sentence possibly having meaning (B), as detailed next);
(B) ‘at all’ (when in combination with x^wʔəz ‘not’): x^wʔəz ká.ti?
k^wənswa_ksn-án, cuwa?-s_ká_ǵu? s.x^wák^wək^w k^was_ǵələn-c-miń-tam-
álap-as ‘I don’t send him at all, it must be his own idea to go
and beg food from you folks.’ || ká.ti? is a syncopated form of
kná.ti?.
- ʔá.ti? (A) ‘that way, thither:’ ǵiq záqil ta_pá<ɾə>l?_a ʔá.ti? ta_s.ʔístkn_a
‘one person came to have a peek (over that way) at the
underground house;’ (B) ‘that way, in that manner, (doing) that:’
súx^wast, ʔúq^waʔ, ǵak múta? ʃáǵ-əŋ; wa? ʔá.ti? ʃíl-əŋ, níɬ_ǵu?
s.kí{ʔ}<kə>́-s k^was_ǵáǵ-əŋ ‘he went down (to the river), he had a
drink, and he went up again; he kept doing that, and then he got
too lazy to go uphill.’
- _tu? (Aspectual marker, indicating that an action is definitely past, ‘over
and done with’): ćək_tu? ‘it is all gone, finished;’ ǳ^wál-p_tu?
ní_cítx^w-s_a ‘his house burned down.’ || Cf. √tʔu.
- tʔu ‘that (farther, visible, singular):’ s.tam̄ tʔu ‘what is that?;’
- l.tʔu ‘there (visible, distal, pivoting).’
- l.tʔú-na ‘right there.’

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

t̚

- s.təm̚alt F ‘cow.’ || Borrowing from Shuswap st̚am̚ált/st̚am̚-ált ‘cattle,’ Kuipers 1974:160/183. PIS *s-t̚am̚-ált ‘cow, cattle’ (K190, who notes that this word must be a borrowing in NIS, and also lists Lillooet tam-ált ‘doe with horns (hermaphrodite, does not reproduce)’ under the PIS root).
- s.təm̚alt-x^w-í<x^wə>lt F ‘calf.’
- t̚áqa? M ‘Salalberry,’ *Gaultheria shallon*. || Borrowing from a Coast Salish language, since t̚ is not a native Lillooet phoneme but widely attested in Coast Salish. Cf. PS *t̚aqa? ‘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>sa? (literally “hairy berry”).
- t̚áq?-aʔ M ‘Salalberry bush.’

c/ç

- √c (?): n.c-qín-ʔəx^w ‘lean-to.’ || Cf. cəq-ən.
- √cəp (?): cəp-alín ‘baby-basket; basket cradle.’
- n.cpus (*) ‘stew, salmon stew.’
- cəpx^w ‘to break or fall through the frozen crust on snow.’
- cəp:cəpx^w, cəp:cəpx^w-ílx ‘to break through frozen snow at every step, to sink into snow.’
- cəp^w F ‘to make fish-oil.’
- s.cəp^w ‘September.’
- cípwən, cípun ‘roothouse, larder:’ nás_çk^wu? ʔám-ləx ʔá.k^wu? cípun-s_ça ‘she

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

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

|| PS *ci(m) ‘small; children’ (K24).

— cm-áit-əm ‘to have children.’

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

cəm ʔi.n.s.hiw-akáʔ_a ‘my gloves got scorched;’ cəm

ti.n.s.k^wúk^w_a ‘my cooking got scorched;’ cəm-ʔkán_kʔ ‘I might
get scorched;’ cəm-ʔkáx^w_kʔ ‘you might get scorched.’

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

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

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

√cəm̄ : cəm̄-p ‘to finish, get finished.’ cəm̄-p_tuʔ nəʔ_waʔ_q^wám:q^wm-ət
‘the fun is over;’ plan waʔ cəm̄-p ti.ʔánam̄-tn_a ‘the month went
by; it’s the last day of the month.’

— cəm̄-p-án ‘to finish s.t., to work on s.t. till it is finished, tr.:’ cəm̄-p-
án-ʔkan_kʔ ti.n.pk^w-áz_a ‘I will work on my cedar roots till they
are finished.’ || See also cəm̄-p-s (next item).

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

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

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

cáma ‘to fall short, to be unable to do s.t. (in spite of a lot of effort):’

cáma kəʔ-n-ás ‘he tried really hard to take it off;’ ʔák_k^wuʔ ká.tiʔ,
plan mútaʔ ʔúq^waʔ, plan mútaʔ; cáma_ʔuʔ, níʔ_ʔuʔ s.x^wʔay-s
k^w_s.xáʔ-ləx-s, ʔak ʔayʔ l_tiq^wúʔ_a ‘he kept on going there, he
had another drink (from the river), and another one; after a while

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

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

- cá<c>s-əq ‘to feel around in the water with a hook (hooking for fish).’
- √cəsuta (Recorded only in the expression cəsutá_{ka} ‘I wish for s.t.’):
- cəsutá_{ka} k^wu_máļšəm ‘I wish I had some blueberries.’
- cəsutá_{ka} k^ws.ʔáčx̣-n-an k^ws.Harry ‘I wish I could see Harry.’
- cun ‘to tell, order s.o., to say s.t. to s.o., tr.:’ ʔáčx̣-xít-as_kuʔ ta_ttəx̣^wʔac-s_a;
- “ʔu,” cú_n-as_kuʔ, “s.ta_mk₊ lá.tiʔ k^wa_zúq^w-s-ax^w l_ʔta_ttəx̣^wʔac-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 transitivity marker (see also pzan and reference there).
- cun-ám-ən ‘to teach, advise, instruct s.o., tr.’
- cun-ám-c-án ‘to teach s.o. a language, tr.’
- √cuñ (?): cuñ-ákst-əm ‘to make cat’s cradles (string figures), intr.’
- || Possibly related to √cu^w, √cuʔ.
- cinúps, cinúps-tən F ‘lair of deer.’
- cinúps-əm ‘to bed down (deer).’
- cánəməŋ ‘Chinese’ (“Chinaman”). || Borrowing from English.
- cənəməŋ-ícaʔ ‘denim shirt.’
- cənəməŋ-ílap ‘denim pants.’
- n.cínəməŋəŋ (Name of the Prophet, who saved the people during the Flood. See also Teit 1906:275, and Teit 1912:333 for descriptions of the Flood, a general Native American mythological theme.)
- √cəʔ : cəʔ-p ‘breaking daylight:’ plan waʔ cʔas cəʔ-p ‘daylight is coming.’
- cəʔ:cəʔ-əm ‘light, bright (of day, in room):’ wáʔ_ʔuʔ ʔay₊ cəʔ:cəʔ-əm ‘it is still bright.’
- cəʔ:cəʔ-ílx ‘to try to sober up, smarten up.’
- ka.cəʔ_a ‘to come to one’s senses:’ plan ʔay₊ ka.cəʔ_a ‘he came to his senses.’
- cúʔ-xal, cúʔ-uñ ‘to point at s.o., s.t., intr., tr.:’ cuʔ-uñ-cí-ʔkan ‘I pointed at you.’
- cəʔ:cə<c>ʔ-xal ‘to make all kinds of signs, intr.’
- cúʔ-xit ‘to point s.t. out to s.o., tr.’
- cúʔ-akaʔ ‘seven.’

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

cúᄋəm (*) ‘red deerskin.’ || PIS *s-cuᄋm ‘bull’ (K160).

cíᄋn-əqs-tən F ‘deerlick.’ || PS *ciᄋn ‘fish, food’ (K24).

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

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

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

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

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

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

- çúl̥-ləx-mín ‘to reach for s.t., tr.:’ çul̥-ləx-mín_vmaᄋ ᄋá.ta? ‘reach over for it!’
- çúl̥{ᄋə}l̥ (possibly çúl̥{ᄋə}l̥) F ‘to get stretched.’
- çúl̥=əl̥ F ‘to get stretched, keep stretching.’

cális ‘cherry:’ lan caq^w-usá?-əm ᄋi_cális_a ‘the cherries are turning red.’

|| Borrowing from English.

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

- caíá<l̥>ᄋ ‘small lake.’

çl̥ákç-tən : See √çl̥.

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

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

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

√cak : cək:cák ‘cool (weather).’

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

— ca(?)k-álc ‘house cools off.’

— ca(?)k-álc ‘rock cools off.’

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

— ca(?)k-áliwś ‘fever breaks.’

— ca(?)k-ǰlin ‘metal cools.’

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

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

— cík-mən ‘pick.’

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

cíkən ‘chicken.’ || Borrowing from English.

— cík-n-áx^w ‘chicken coop.’

— cək<c>kən ‘chick.’

cək^w-xál, cək^w-ən ‘to pull s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS *cək^w, *cək^w ‘to pull (out), drag’ (K23).

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

— cək^w=ək^w ‘to get pulled.’ x^w?áy.ǰu? k^was_ccək^w=ək^w ‘it did not get pulled.’ || Rejected by some consultants.

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

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

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

finished my work;’ *cúk^w-s-kan ti_wa?_máy-s-n-an* ‘I finished what I was fixing;’ (B) ‘to leave s.o. alone, not bother s.o., tr.:’ *cúk^w-s-turñx_maf* ‘leave me alone!’ || The difference between *cúk^w-s* (A) and *cúk^w-uñ* (preceding item) parallels that between *cəm_p-s* and *cəm_p-án*. See there for comments.

— *cúk^w-a!-c* ‘to finish eating.’

— *cə<c>k^w-á!-c* ‘to finish munching.’ || Stress suspect, probably **cə<c>k^w-a!-c*.

— *cúk^w_ǰu?* (Focusing element: ‘only X ..., it is only X who ...’):
cúk^w_ǰu? ʔi_s.ǰ^wáǰt-s_a wa? s.mul ‘only his feet were in the water;’
cúk^w_ǰu? s.ʔənc ti_cix^w_a ʔá.k^wu? ‘I am the only one who went there.’ See *cáw_cwa* for an additional example.

cək^wlátən F ‘pileated woodpecker.’ || See *k^wlátən, s.k^wlátən* for detailed comments.

√cax^w (1): *cáx^w-am* ‘to wade, intr.’

— *cáx^w-a[m]-min* ‘to wade for s.t., in order to get s.t., tr.:’ *cax^w-a[m]-mín-ʔkan ti_n.s.ʔáx^w-q_a* ‘I waded to get my pants (which had been carried away by the water, had dropped into the water).’

— *cax^w-a[m]-mín-xit* ‘to wade for s.o.’s possessions, tr.:’ *cax^w-a[m]-mín-xi[t]-cí-ʔkan ti_s.ʔáx^w-q-sw_a* ‘I waded to get your pants.’

√cax^w (2): *ca{?}x^w, cáʔ:c{?a}x^w* ‘glad.’

— *ca{?}x^w-mín* ‘to be glad for or about s.o.; to be glad to see s.o.; to express feelings of sympathy or love towards s.o., tr.’

cix^w ‘to arrive (over there), to reach (over there):’ *cix^w-kaʔ ʔá.k^wu? pank^wúph_a s.ʔənc múta? ti_n.s.núk^w?_a* ‘my friend and I went to Vancouver.’ See also *cúk^w_ǰu?, cáw=əw* and *cáw_cwa* for additional examples. || CSLT **cix^w* ‘to reach’ (K220).

— *cix^w-almən* ‘to be almost there.’

— *cix^w-almən-min* ‘to get close to s.t., tr.’

— *cix^w-xal, cix^w-s* ‘to bring s.t. (over there), intr., tr.’

— *cix^w-aka?* ‘to reach (for s.t.), intr.’

— *cix^w-aka?-min* ‘to reach for s.t., tr.’

— *cix^w-c* ‘sound gets across (over there).’

— *cix^w-qs* ‘to reach over there (e.g., cord into socket):’ *pút_ǰu? ʔá.ta?*

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

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

- √caq^w : cəq^w:cáq^w ‘reddish.’ || Cf. √cq^w (2), √ciq^w and see there for etymological information.
- cáq^w-ləx ‘to get red (like berries, when ripening):’ plán_uk^wu? wa? cáq^w-ləx k^wʔ_məxáʔ_a ‘the huckleberries are ripening already, I hear.’
 - caq^w-usáʔ-əm ‘starting to get ripe:’ plan wa? caq^w-usáʔ-əm ʔi_s.q^wəl_a ‘the berries are already starting to get ripe.’
 - cáq^w-c-am ‘to put on lipstick.’
 - cəq^w:cáq^w-álus ‘reddish, not really red.’ || Cf. cəq^w:cíq^w-álus.
 - ca(?)q^w-ús ‘to blush:’ wáʔ_maʔ ʔayʔ ca(?)q^w-ús ‘you’d better blush!’
 - s.cáq^w-əm ‘Saskatoon Berry, Service Berry,’ *Amelanchier alnifolia*: pi:palʔ-usáʔ ʔuʔ ʔi_s.cáq^w-m_a ‘there is just one Saskatoon berry here and there.’ See n.s.ʔá<ʔ>ʔ-əm for an additional example.
|| s.cáq^w-əm is a cover term for six subspecies of Saskatoon Berry, which are currently not distinguished within the Linnean canon, viz., s.caq^w-əm-ʔúl, s.pəq:pəq, s.təx-ílus, nəq^w:naq^w-ú<q^w>saʔ, s.ʔəx-ílus, s.wəʔk^waʔ-ú<ʔ>saʔ (ʔəʔk^waʔ-ú<ʔ>saʔ).
 - s.caq^w-əm-ʔúl ‘“real” Saskatoon Berry’ (see preceding item).
 - n.cáq^w-əm-ʔaʔ (A man’s name, derived from s.cáq^w-əm): níʔ_{ti}? wa? n.caq^w-əm-ʔáʔ_k^wu?; níʔ_{ti}? ʔúx^walmix^w k^wu_s.k^wácic-s ‘that was n.cáq^w-əm-ʔaʔ, as I was told; that’s his Indian name.’
- √ciq^w : cəq^w:cíq^w ‘red.’ || Cf. √cq^w (1), √caq^w, and possibly cəq^wlírn. 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 *ciŋ^w ‘to bleed,’ for which also see Lillooet √ciŋ^w).
- cəq^w:cíq^w-álus ‘not really red’ (also recorded as ‘orange’). || Cf. cəq^w:cáq^w-álus.
 - cəq^w-ciq^w-mínst ‘almost red.’
- √cuq^w (1) ‘hair, fur:’ cúq^w-anaʔ M ‘lynx.’ || Cf. q^wac.
- √cuq^w (2) ‘to splice:’ cúq^w-xal, cúq^w-uñ ‘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-əlwas ‘to add another piece in the middle, intr.’
 - cuq^w-miñ-twáí-ən ‘to add several pieces of rope, tr.’

- n.cúq^w-xal, n.cúq^w-uñ ‘to put a handle on s.t., intr., tr.’
- n.cúq^w-mən ‘handle.’
- s.cáq^wəm̄ (A) ‘lump,’ (B) ‘to have a lump.’ || The form s.cáq^wəm̄ in meaning (A) probably contains the nominalizer s-, while in (B) it has the stative prefix s-.
- s.cáq^w:cq^wəm̄ (A) ‘lumps,’ (B) ‘to have lumps.’
- s.cáq^wm̄-álq^w ‘lump on a tree.’
- √cúq^wum : cáq^w:cúq^wum (*) ‘lake in swampy area.’
- cáq^wc (*) (Unidentified little fish.)
- cáq^wlí^{m̄} ‘bay horse.’ || Cf.? √caq^w, √ciq^w.
- √caǰ : cáǰ-az̄ (General term for ‘Spruce,’ covering both Engelmann Spruce, *Picea engelmannii*, and Sitka Spruce, *Picea sitchensis*, with consultants differing in their knowledge of these two types.)
- √caǰ^w : See √ciǰ^w (1).
- √caǰ^w : s.caǰ^w ‘gentle (slope):’ s.caǰ^w ti_x^wwáṭ_a ‘the road is sloping up (or down) gently.’
- s.caǰ^w-c ‘gentle slope on the edge of a creek or river.’
- √ciǰ^w (1): cíǰ^w=əǰ^w ‘to stream down (liquid):’ wa? cíǰ^w=əǰ^w ʔi_n.s.qém-p_a ‘my sweat is streaming down.’
- ciǰ^w=ǰ^w-ánwas ‘to feel sad’ (as if one is “crying inside”). || Joe Joseph remarks about ciǰ^w=ǰ^w-ánwas that “the old folks used to say that.”
- n.cíǰ^w=əǰ^w-l-əqs ‘to have a running nose.’
- n.cí(?)ǰ^w-əq ‘to settle down at the bottom (sediment)’ (synonymous with n.kəṭ-p-əq).
- cəǰ^w-p ‘to sweat:’ wa? cəǰ^w-p ti_s.k^wǰ-ús-c_a ‘his face is sweating.’
- cəǰ^w-p-áliw̄s ‘to sweat (over one’s entire body).’
- √ciǰ^w (2) (?): cíǰ^w-alús-tən ‘fine roots (for making a k^wm-áṭməx).’
- cəṭ-ən ‘to rip, tear s.t., tr.’
- s.cəṭ ‘ripped (paper, cloth).’
- ka.cəṭ_a ‘to get torn:’ ka.cəṭ_a ti_píph_a ‘the paper got torn.’
- cəṭ:cṭ-ən ‘to tear all up, tr.’
- cəṭ-p-án ‘to tear s.t., tr.’ (virtually synonymous with cəṭ-ən).
- cṭ-ank, cṭ-ánk-ən ‘to gut an animal, to operate on s.o., intr., tr.:’ cṭ-

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

- snared a rabbit;’ n.cw̄-u<w̄>saʔ-xít-kan ti_míx̄aʔ_a ‘I snared a bear.’ || For the use of -xit in a two-place verb cf. q̄^wús-xit.
- √cəw ‘to carve, mark, make a design.’ s.cə<cə>w̄ (A) ‘design’ (with the nominalizer s-); (B) ‘to have a design (e.g., a fawn, on its back)’ (with stative s-).
- n.cə<cə>w̄-ək (*) ‘fawn’ (literally, “having a design on its back”).
 - s.cə<cə>w̄-qín̄-kst ‘bear cub’ (literally, “having spots on its claws”).
See ʔálk^w-ən for an example.
 - n.cw-álap-əm, n.cw-álap-ən ‘to copy s.t., make a picture of s.t., intr., tr.’
 - n.cw-álap ‘statue (e.g., in church).’
 - cw-álap-tən ‘blueprint.’
- √caw (?): cəw:cáw-xn-am̄ ‘to take long steps.’
- √caw̄ : cáw̄=əw̄ (A) ‘to make a lot of noise (people in gathering, clapping, whistling, talking);’ (B) F ‘to attend a meeting;’ cíx^w-kan cáw̄=əw̄ ‘I went to a meeting;’ nás-kaʔ cáw̄=əw̄ ‘we are going to a meeting.’
- cáw̄-ləx ‘to make noise (but less noise than cáw̄=əw̄).’
- cúw̄-xál, cúw̄-ən ‘to kick s.t., intr., tr.:’ cúw̄-ən-ʔkan ti_s.qáx̄aʔ-s_a ‘I kicked his dog’ || See also cúʔ-ən.
- cw̄-ú<w̄>saʔ ‘to kick a ball, to play soccer.’ || Phonetically identical to n.cw̄-ú<w̄>saʔ ‘little loop; to snare,’ except for the presence of n- in the latter form.
 - cw̄-áʔməx ‘to kick s.o. in the stomach, intr.’
 - cuw̄:cw̄-ən-cút ‘to kick around (e.g., in a rage):’ wáʔ_k^wuʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ cuw̄:cw̄-ən-cút ʔi_ka.xál-as_a ta_twə<w><w̄>t_a, ʔíx̄-c-am̄ ‘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).
- cáw̄cwa ‘poor, pityful.’ cúk^w_ʔuʔ ʔi_waʔ_q^wən:q^wán-t cáw̄cwa ‘it is only the poor that are pityful.’ || Also recorded tsáw̄tswa, both forms probably being an allegro-form of ti_sáw̄t-sw_a ‘your slave, your pityful person.’ See also səw:sáw̄t-sw_a (under saw̄t).

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

— cwás-əm ‘to bet, intr.’

— cwás-ən ‘to bet against s.o., to meet s.o.’s bet or price, tr.’

— cwás-mən-min ‘to bet s.t., to use s.t. as a bet, tr.:’ cwás-mən-mín-
ʔkan tu? nəʔ_ən.s.qíáw_a ‘I bet my money (and lost it).’

— n.cwá<w>s-əm, n.cwá<w>s-ən ‘to survey, weigh, measure s.t., intr.,
tr.’

— n.cwa<w>s-ílx ‘to weigh, measure oneself.’

— cwás-ləx ‘to compare heights.’

— n.cwá<w>s-tən ‘scales (for weighing), ruler, any measuring instrument:’
s.təʔ n.cwá<w>s-tən ‘measuring tape.’

— n.cwá<w>s-xn-am ‘to measure s.t. by taking footsteps, intr.’

cuwx ‘to melt away, to dissolve (ice, candy, sugar):’ cúwx tu? ʔayʔ

ni_n.kántih_a ‘my candy melted away.’ || Also recorded cuʔx. The
presence of the inchoative marker {ʔ} would be plausible in this
form, but that would leave us with a unique case of a root
(*√cux) where u is followed by an unrounded velar.

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

— s.cwə<w><wə>x^w (also recorded s.cwə<w><wə>x^w) ‘little creek.’

cúwaʔ ‘possession, one’s own X:’ n.cúwaʔ_tíʔ ‘that’s mine;’ n.cuwaʔ_ká_tíʔ

sənaʔ ‘that should be mine;’ n.cuwʔ-ás_ká_tíʔ ‘I wish that were

mine;’ cuwaʔ-sú_ká_tíʔ ‘that should be yours;’ x^wʔaz ká.tíʔ

k^wənswa_ksn-án, cuwaʔ-s_ká_ʔuʔ s.x^wák^wək^w k^was_nás xələn-c-miñ-

tam-álap-as ‘I don’t send him [to do that], it must be his own idea to go

and beg food from you folks;’ ka.pəx̃^w-s-as_a ʔi_s.ǫáʔ-s_a, níʔ_ʔuʔ

ʔayʔ n.ǫs-añk-míx-s; x^wʔáy_ʔuʔ mútaʔ k^w_s.xiñ-s, ka.pəx̃^w-s-kan_a

mútaʔ ʔi_n.cúwaʔ_a s.ǫaʔ, níʔ_ʔuʔ n.ǫs-añk-míx-kaʔ ‘he squirted

out his food, and then he couldn’t stop laughing; it didn’t last

long before I squirted out my food too, and we both got carried

away laughing.’

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

— cəy:cáy-ləx ‘a whole bunch is crawling.’

— cá<cə>y-ləx ‘to crawl (child).’

- cəy:cá<cə>ý-ləx ‘many little ones (children, ants) crawling.’
cəy:cá<cə>ý-ləx ʔi.s.x^wú<x^w>ž_a ‘the ants are crawling.’
- cilx-á<x>ləq^w ‘to crawl along a log.’ || Note syncopation of cəy-ləx into cilx (via *cəlx, with ə > i between two palatal/lateral consonants) and cf. qəlx-ánʔ-an (under qáy-ləx) for a similar case.
- çiykaʔ-min ‘to show s.t. off, tr.:’ waʔ çiykaʔ-mín-as ti_cí<c>ɭ_a kəh-s ‘he is showing off his new car.’
- √caz : cáz=əz ‘a large group of people.’
- √cuž^w : cúž<=žə>ž^w (*) ‘to bother people.’
- √caʔ ‘black (?):’ ca<c>ʔ-úsaʔ ‘Blackcap, Black Raspberry,’ *Rubus leucodermis*. || Cf. s.cicáʔ.
- √ciʔ : cí<ci>ʔ (*) ‘boy’s penis.’ || Probably derived from *cí<cə>ý, with underlying root *√ciy or c*√ciy.
- cúʔ-ən ‘to kick s.o., tr.’ || Idiolectal variant of cúw-ən. The latter form is phonetically [čówũn], while cúʔ-ən is [čóʔən]. PIS *cuʔ ‘to punch’ (K26).
- cʔ-ú<ʔ>saʔ (A) ‘to play soccer;’ (B) ‘soccer ball.’ || Idiolects which employ this form oppose it phonetically to n.cw-ú<w>saʔ ‘little loop; to snare.’
- cuʔ-twáx^w ‘to kickbox.’
- cʔa ‘this (visible):’ s.taŋ cʔa ‘what is this?;’ cʔa k^wu.s.qáyx^w ‘this man.’
- cʔá-wna ‘this one right here.’
- l.cʔa ‘here (visible, proximal, pivoting).’
- l.cʔá-wna ‘right here.’
- ʔəl.cʔá ‘from here.’
- ʔəl.cʔáh-məx ‘person from here.’
- ʔə.cʔá ‘hither.’
- kən.cʔá ‘around here, via here.’
- cʔas (A) ‘to come:’ cʔas ʔúž^wal ‘he is coming home;’ (B) ‘to get ...er:’
cʔas ʔəʔ ti_tmíx^w_a ‘the weather is getting cooler.’
- cʔas-akáʔ-əm, cʔás-akaʔ-min ‘to send s.t. through s.o., intr., tr.’
- cʔás-xal ‘to bring (some), intr.:’ cʔás-xal-ʔkax^w ‘you bring some!’
- cʔás-miŋ ‘to come for s.o., s.t., to come to get s.o., s.t., tr.:’ cʔas-miŋ-
cíh-as_kʔ ‘he will be coming for you.’

- cʔás-miñ-xit ‘to come for s.o.’s belongings.’ cʔas-miñ-xít-kan s.kíkaʔ
ʔi.məkíl-ú|yaʔ-s_a, xʷikáy-s_a, zúć-mən-s_a ‘I have come for
kíkaʔ’s məkíl-ú|yaʔ, her prepared salmon, her paint.’
- cʔas-c ‘to bring s.o., s.t., tr.’ cʔás-c-kaxʷ ‘you bring it!’
- cʔás-c-am̄ ‘to bring a message.’ waʔ cʔás-c-am̄ ʔlá.kʷuʔ ‘he is bringing
a message from there.’

cuʔx : See cuʷx.

cáʔwin M ‘coho salmon.’ || CSLT *caʔwin ‘coho salmon’ (K223). The F
gloss is ǰáyəqs.

ć

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ćamq̄-án ‘to pull s.t. apart, tr.’

— ka.ćmāq̄-əl̄wás_a ‘to get pulled in half.’

ćamq̄als, ćamq̄lās ‘scissors.’

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

ćamx̄ ‘worn out.’ || Cf. √ćmiŋ^w. PS √ćamx̄ ‘disappear, wear away’ (K31).

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

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

— ćamx̄-ál-íča? ‘worn out clothing.’

√ćmiŋ^w : ka.ćmiŋ^w=ŋ^w_a (*) ‘badly gone, worn out, old and useless’ (probably largely synonymous with ka.ǰ^wál=l_a): ka.ćmiŋ^w=ŋ^w_a ti_máq̄_a ‘the snow is badly gone, really slushy.’

|| Cf. ćamx̄.

— ćmiŋ^wt (*) *id.* as ka.ćmiŋ^w=ŋ^w_a.

— ćmiŋ^w-t-álus (*) ‘fishnet, badly gone.’

— ćmiŋ^w-t-íča? (*) ‘clothing, worn out.’

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

— ćmāŋ^w-t-áz (*) ‘old (object).’

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

n.ćítam̄ ‘to go (in a particular direction):’ n.ćítam̄_tu? ʔá-k^wu? ‘he went that way;’ kən.tákəm_ǰ_u? ʔəs_ən.ćítam̄ ti_s.plúk^w_a ‘the smoke is blowing every which way;’ n.ćítam̄-čkán_k4 ʔə.k^wʔú ǰʔíʔ_a ‘I will go across;’ n.ćítam̄-čkán_k4 ʔə.cʔá, n.ćítam̄-čkák^w_k4 ʔá.k^wu? ‘I

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

— *n.čítəm̄-min* ‘to go towards s.o., s.t., tr.:’ *n.čítəm̄-mín-c-as ti_kəh_a* ‘there is a car coming my way.’

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

— *n.čitr̄m̄-áka?-min* ‘to go towards s.o., s.t., tr.:’ *n.čitr̄m̄-aka?-mín-c-as ti_s.plúk^w_a* ‘the smoke is blowing my way.’

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

√čəs (1): *ka.čəs_a* ‘to bump, get bumped:’ *ka.čəs-aká?-čkan_a* ‘I bumped my hand;’ *ka.čəs-xən-čkán_a* ‘I bumped my foot.’ || PS *čəs ‘to rattle, hit’ (K32). Cf. *√čəs* (2).

— *ka.čəs-anwás_a* ‘to get hurt in one’s feelings.’

— *ka.čəs-c-as_a* ‘to bump s.o., tr.’

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

√čńiq^w : čńiq^w-t F ‘to fight.’

— čńiq^w-t-úɬ F ‘aggressive.’

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

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

— čńiq^w-ən F ‘to fight s.o., tr.’

s.čanáz ‘bullhead (fish):’ s.q^wǎǎ:q^wǎǎ-úɬ, čńa k^wu.s.čanáz ‘he is a tattletale, just like the bullhead.’ || PS *s-čnaŋ ‘bullhead’ (K31).

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

- between, e.g., weather, tea, coffee).’ || PS *čų/ǎl ‘to hurt, smart; cold; tart; bitter, sour, salty’ (K29, who also lists Lillooet čúŋ-um̄ ‘chilly, cold (person)’ and čəǎ:čúǎ ‘sour, bitter (čúǎ:čəǎ ‘Oregon Grape’) here).
- čáŋ-añ ‘to cool s.t. off (solids), tr.’
 - ča{?}ŋ ‘to get cooled, chilled (person):’ ča{?}ŋ-káx^w-kŋ ‘you will get chilled’ (said to person who leaves with only thin clothes on).
|| Cf. ca{?}k, which refers to objects cooling off.
 - ča{?}ŋ-áǎw̄s ‘fever breaks, person cools off.’ || Synonymous with ca{?}k-áǎw̄s.
 - ča{?}ŋ-álc ‘house gets cold.’
 - n.ča{?}ŋ-ánk ‘sun goes down and one side of the mountain is cooling off.’
 - čáŋ-ləx F ‘to cool off, get cold (person).’ || Not generally used by M speakers, who prefer cák-ləx.
 - n.čáŋ-añ ‘to cool off a liquid, tr.’
 - n.čá{?}ŋ ‘chilled (liquid), to cool off, turn cold (liquid).’
- √čaŋ (2) (?): čáŋ:čaŋ-áǎtəx^w (*) ‘looking alike (horses).’ || Cf. čəlh-áǎtəx^w (under čǎla).
- √čuŋ : čúŋ-um̄ M ‘chilly, cold (person):’ kán.ǎu? čúŋ-um̄ ‘I am cold;’
ǎǎǎ=əǎ-s.ǎu? k^wǎn.s.čúŋ-um̄ ‘I am really cold.’ || See √čaŋ (1) for etymological comments. The F equivalent of čúŋ-um̄ is ǎǎǎil.
čəŋimán, čəŋimán ‘whisk, whipper (esp., for whipping soap berry juice into a foam).’
- √čəŋñ (?): čəŋñ-ákst-ərn ‘to shade one’s eyes by holding a hand over them.’
- čəŋwáwəlc (*) ‘(unidentified) water snake.’
- √čl (1) (?): s.čl-əlc^w ‘stick used in lahal game.’ || Cf. √čl (2). PS *čəǎ ‘to stand; (a stand of) trees, rushes’ (K28).
- √čl (2) (?): čl-ǎp-lə-xən ‘spur.’ || Cf. √čl (1), through a possible semantic connection ‘slender object,’ and cf. √čəǎ (1).
- √čəǎ (1) (?): čəǎ-q-ǎlx ‘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 čəǎ=l-əq (√čəǎ (2)).
- √čəǎ (2) (?): čəǎ=l-əq ‘pubic hair starting to grow.’ || The absence of

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

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

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

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

— čəł:čúł-usa? ‘bitter fruit.’

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

— čúł:čł-až ‘Oregon-grape bush.’

— čúł=ł-á4mæx ‘to have a sour stomach from eating too many berries.’

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

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

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

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

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

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

čłáķ^w-xal, čłáķ^w-ən ‘to scratch s.o., s.t. (like a cat), intr., tr.:’ čłáķ^w-ən-cíh-as_ķ4 ‘he might scratch you;’ wa? čłáķ^w-xal t_j_máw_a ‘the cat scratches;’ čłáķ^w-ən-c-as t_j_máw_a ‘the cat scratched me.’ || Cf. PIS *čəłəŋ^w ‘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 *čəłəŋ^w).

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

√čik : čik-t ‘to burn all up:’ čik-t_uʔ_ʌ ni_un.s.pám-s_a ‘there is nothing left in my stove, all the wood is burned down (there is not a spark left in it).’ || Cf. čək.

— čik-t-úl^wməx ‘to burn down to the ground:’ čik-t-ul^wməx_uʔ_ʌ ni_učitx^w-s_a ‘his house burned to the ground.’

— čík-miñ ‘cigarette butt.’

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

√čəkm ‘body parts stings (feels stinging pain):’ n.čəkm-áʔq^wəlt ‘throat is stinging.’ || Cf. čkláwšxən.

— čəkm-ál-us ‘eye is stinging.’

- n.ćǎkm-əq ‘rectum is stinging.’
- ćkǎlǎn ‘woodtick.’ || PS *ćkǎln ‘woodtick’ (K23, who does not list the Lillooet form, but refers to PS *kǎć II ‘mosquito, gnat, bug’ (K40), for which also see ćk^wus below).
- ćǎk:ćkǎln-ǎn-əm ‘it is covered in, infested with woodticks.’
- ćkǎwǎsxǎn, ćǎkǎwǎsxǎn ‘Thistle’ (general cover term for all thistles, including Edible Thistle, *Cirsium edule*, Wavy-leaved Thistle, *Cirsium undulatum*, and other *Cirsium* (Thistle) species). || Cf. √ćǎkm ‘to sting’ or √kǎl (see kǎl-xǎl) ‘to scratch, cut.’ Possibly contains the suffix -ǎwǎsxǎn ‘knee,’ the whole complex then referring to stinging, scratching or cutting one’s knees.
- √ćuk^w : ćǎk^w:ćúk^w F ‘rough (like sandpaper).’
- ću(?)k^w F ‘to get rough (e.g., sand is getting mixed up with one’s food).’
- ćǎk^watn-ǎlus ‘edge of river bank; steep river bank.’
- ćǎk^wǎlǎs ‘frying pan’ (“old word,” used before n.kǎlǎx-mǎn came into use).
- ćǎk^wa? (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 *ćǎk^wa? ‘an edible root’ (K138) is a possibility. Cf. √ćǎk^wǎq^w.
- ćǎk^w:ćǎk^wa? ‘area consisting of ćǎk^wa?’
- √ćík^wa? ‘left side’ (combines regularly with the locative prefix n-; where n- was not recorded in a derivation, it is probably an accident of pronunciation): n.ćík^wǎq left leg.’ || PS *ćík^wa? ‘left side’ (K28).
- n.ćǎk^wǎl-us ‘left eye.’
- n.ćǎk^wǎna? ‘left ear.’
- n.ćǎk^wǎka? ‘left hand.’
- n.ćǎk^wǎka?-mǎn ‘to hold s.t. in one’s left hand:’ n.ćǎk^wǎka?-mǎn-as ‘he is holding it in his left hand.’
- n.ćǎk^wǎǎxǎn ‘left arm.’
- ćǎk^wǎǎxǎn-xit ‘to point “their right side” (i.e., “bones are in their right hands”) in lahal game.’

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

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

- ćax:ćx-ət ‘shameful, a shameful thing.’
 - ća{?}x ‘shy, ashamed (e.g., when wearing old clothes).’
 - ća{?}x-miń ‘to be ashamed of s.o., s.t., to be shy with s.o., s.t., tr.:’
ća{?}x-miń-ƚkan ʔayƚ ʔi.n.q^wƚi7-xn_a ‘I was ashamed of my shoes
(because they were so old and ugly);’ waʔ ća{?}x-miń-as
ti_s.qáyx^w_a s.k^wuzaʔ-s ‘he is ashamed of his son;’ ća{?}x-miń-
ƚkan ʔayƚ ti_n.s.núk^wʔ_a ‘I am ashamed of my friend.’
 - ća{?}x-ús ‘ashamed’ (virtually synonymous with ća{?}x).
 - ća{?}x-ús-xal ‘shameful.’
 - ća{?}x-ús-miń ‘to be ashamed of s.o., st., tr.:’ kan ća{?}x-us-miń-túmuƚ
‘I am ashamed of you guys;’ waʔ ća{?}x-ús-miń-as ti_s.qáyx^w_a
s.k^wúzaʔ-s ‘he is ashamed of his son.’
 - ća{?}x-ús-c ‘to embarrass s.o., to make s.o. feel ashamed, tr.:’ ća{?}x-
ús[-s]-tuńx-as ʔayƚ ti_n.s.k^wúzʔ_a ‘my son embarrassed me;’
ća{?}x-ús[-s]-tuńx-kax^w ‘you embarrassed me.’
 - ćaʔ:ća{?}x-úƚ, ćaʔ:ća{?}x-ú<x>ƚ ‘always shy, really shy.’
- s.ćaxt ‘man’s brother-in-law (man’s sister’s husband, wife’s brother).’ || A
relationship with √ćax is possible, in light of in-law taboos. PIS
*s-ćaxt ‘brother-in-law (of man)’ (K163).

√ćaxl : See under √ćax.

√ćax^w (1) ‘pointed, tapered:’ ćax^w-qs ‘pointed (like a pencil).’

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

√ćax^w (2): ka.n.ćax^w_a ‘to swallow s.t. the wrong way (through
windpipe)’ (synonymous with ka.n.ƚi^w_a).

ćix^w:ćix^w, ćix^w:ćax^w ‘Osprey’, “fish hawk”, *Pandion haliaetus*. || *PS

ćix^w:ćix^w ‘osprey, fishhawk’ (K33).

√ćaq : ka.ćaq_a ‘to get pulled out (hair, feathers).’

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

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

— ćáq-q^w-añ ‘to pull out one’s hair.’

— ćáq-q^w-añ ‘to pull out s.o. else’s hair, tr.’

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

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

— ćá<ć>q-ləx ‘to moult.’

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

s.ćəqa? ‘cedar shakes.’

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

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

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

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

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

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

— ćq̇-áp-tən ‘berry masher.’

√ćəq̇ (2): ćəq̇-p ‘to get stuck (sticky matter):’ ćəq̇-p ʔayƒ ʔi.q^walíf_a l.ti.n.k^wł-ús-tñ_a ‘the pitch is stuck in my eyes.’ || Cf. √ćaq̇ (2), ćəq̇aƒtúmx. K162 lists this root (erroneously given as ćəṗq̇) under PIS *ćəṗq̇ ‘to adhere, stick to’. This connection could be

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

s.čúq^waz̄ ‘fish; (any kind of) salmon.’ *łak ʔi s.čúq^waz̄_a* ‘August’ (literally, “the fish are running (going along)”). || CSLT **s-čúq^waȳ* ‘spring salmon’ (K224).

— *s.čə<č>q^waz̄* (A) ‘any small fish;’ (B) ‘trout.’

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

— *s.čə<č>q^waz̄-ʔúl*, *s.čə<č>q^waz̄-ʔú<ʔə>ł* ‘rainbow trout.’

— *čúq^waz̄-am* ‘to fish:’ *x^wʔaz̄ k^wənswa_kə.čúq^waz̄-ám_a*, *ni4 t_s.nik̄-in-it-as_á_tu?* *ni_n.s.páčn_a* ‘I can’t fish, because they cut my net.’

— *čúq^w-az̄-átk^wa?* ‘codliver oil.’

— *čə<č>q^waz̄-áyən* ‘trout net.’

√čq^wu? (?): *n.čq^wú7-c-tən* (also recorded *n.čaq^wú7-c-tən*) ‘pipe.’ || PS **čúq^w* ‘to suck’ (K32).

čq^wʔiq^w, *čəq^wʔíq^w* ‘salmon stretcher’ (stick on which butchered salmon is skewered, prior to barbecuing, in order to prevent salmon from curling up).

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

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

√čx̄ : See *ʔáčx̄*.

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

— *čəx̄:čx̄-əm* ‘clean.’

— *čəx̄-p* ‘to scatter, leave, go one’s way:’ *čəx̄-p_tu?* *ʔi_ʔux^walmix^w_a* ‘the people have left.’

- čǔ-alc ‘to clean the house, intr.’ (synonymous with čǔ-ilx).
- čǔ-ilx ‘to clean the house, intr.’ (synonymous with čǔ-alc).
- čǔ-álk-am ‘to clean the graveyard, intr.’
- n.čǔ-á4ča? ‘laxative:’ ʔúǹ-ən k^wu_u.čǔ-á4ča? ‘give him a laxative!’
- n.čǔ-á4č?-am ‘to take a laxative, intr.’
- n.čǔ-á4č?-an ‘to give s.o. a laxative, tr.:’ n.čǔ-á4č?-an
ti_s.k^wé<k^w>za?-sw_a ‘give your child a laxative!’
- n.čǔ-án?-am ‘to clean one’s ear.’
- √čǔǎm (?): čǔǎm-á<m>ǎ-us ‘to get blinded (from facing the sun or anything bright).’
- √čǔǎm (?): čǔǎm-á4p ‘American Stinging Nettle,’ *Urtica dioica*. || PS
*čǔǎ ‘prickly, stinging; burn, fry; cold’ (K33).
- čǔǎm-á4p-až ‘Stinging Nettle bush.’
- čúǎǎ : čú<č>ǎǎ ‘snowshoe.’
- čú<č>ǎǎ-až ‘any tree the wood of which is used for making snowshoes (mostly Yew).’
- čǔǎyácən ‘mink.’ || PIS *čǔǎlacn ‘mink’ (K163).
- čǔǎ:čǔǎya4k^wu? (Unidentified hornless owl.)
- √čǔ^w : čǔ^w-ut ‘gravel.’ || PIS *čǔǎ^w II ‘sand, gravel’ (K164, who also refers to PCS *čǔǎ ‘sand, gravel(beam)’).
- √čǔǎ^w (1): čǔǎ^w-ən F ‘to force, coax s.o. (into doing s.t.), tr.:’ čǔǎ^w-ən-c-ás k^wu_s.k^wán-as ‘he forced me to take it.’ || PIS *čǔǎ^w (1) ‘to act on purpose, promise’ (164). The M variant is ǎ^wéč-ən, PIS *ǎ^wéč ‘to force, coax, insist’ (K198, who does not list the Lillooet (M) etymon).
- √čǔǎ^w (2): čǔǎ^w:čǔǎ^w ‘berries of čǔǎ^w:čǔǎ^w-áž.’
- čǔǎ^w:čǔǎ^w-áž ‘Red-osier Dogwood (“Red Willow”),’ *Cornus sericea*.
- √čǔǎ^w (1): čǔǎ^w-xal, čǔǎ^w-iǎ F ‘to boil food (soup, meat, potatoes, anything), intr., tr.’ || The M gloss (also used in F) is pú4-xal, pú4-uǎ.
- čǔǎ^w-xit F ‘to boil food for s.o., tr.’
- √čǔǎ^w (2) ‘sore, worn (skin, from friction):’ n.čǔǎ^w-k ‘saddle-sore (horse).’
- n.čǔǎ^w-q ‘to have a sore behind (from riding bareback).’
- n.čǔǎ^w-ank ‘to have a sore spot on belly (horse), where the singe

goes.’

— n.číx^w-aka? ‘to have sore hands, a sore hand.’

— n.číx^w-ank-xən ‘to have tender, sore feet.’

— čǎx^w:číx^w ‘scarred, worn out (fish after spawning).’

— číx^w-st ‘to spawn.’

— n.číx^w-st-tən ‘spawning ground’ (synonymous with n.ʈəx^w-c-áy-tən).

√čux^w : ču{?}x^w ‘to get washed away, to run (colour), to erode.’ || See čáw-xal for etymological information.

— čú?:č{?u}x^w ‘eroded (river)bank.’

— ču{?}x^w-álus ‘colour runs.’

√čǎx^w aǎx^w : čǎx^w áǎx^w-ý-əqs ‘shrew.’ || The stem čǎx^w aǎx^w is probably a case of the unproductive reduplication type C₁C₂VC₂.

čəŋtín ‘rattlesnake.’ || PS *čəŋ-tin ‘poison, rattlesnake’ (K34).

√čəŋ^w (?): čəŋ^w-úʈq^wəlt (*) ‘tonsils.’

√čəŋ^ws : ka.čəŋ^w əs_a ‘to get soaked’ (synonymous with ka.ʈəǰ_a). || See čáw-xal for etymological information.

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

|| The form čáw-xal also glosses as ‘to wash gold, to plashermine.’ For ‘to wash clothes’ see q^wíc-əm. PS *čaŋ^w/w ‘to wash, clean’ (K35, who also lists Lillooet ču{?}x^w ‘get washed away, erode’ and √čəŋ^ws ‘get soaked’ under this root).

— čáw-ús-əm ‘to wash one’s face.’

— čáw-xn-am ‘to wash one’s feet.’

— čáw-ák?-am ‘to wash one’s hands.’

— čáw-ák?-am-s ‘to let s.o. wash his hands (e.g., by getting water, soap and a towel ready), tr.’

— čáw-ləx ‘to wash one’s body.’

— čáw-lap ‘to wash the floor.’

— čá<č>w-usa?, čá<č>w-usá?-ən ‘to wash potatoes, berries, intr., tr.’

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

— n.čáw-mən ‘dishpan.’

— čá{?ə}w ‘to get clean.’

— ča{?}w-álus ‘colour runs.’

√čuw^w (?): s.cuw^w-q ‘thigh (on humans and animals).’ || PS *čəw ‘to cut

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

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

— s.ćwán-amx 'Okanagan Indian.'

√ćawƒ : ka.ćwǎƒ_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.ćwǎƒ-kan_a 'I got really frightened.'

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

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

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

— ćiwǫ-aź 'Red Elderberry bush.'

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

√ćaź (?): ćaź-q 'cushion (in olden times, mat made out of k^wt-áltǎx^w).'

— ćaź-q-mín 'to use s.t. as a cushion, to sit on it, tr.:' ćaź-q-mín-ƒkax^w ti_ƒkapúh-sw_a 'use your coat as a cushion, sit on your coat.'

ćzus 'to be busy:' wǎʔ-ƒkan ćzus 'I am busy.'

— ćzús-xal, ćzús-ən 'to bother s.o., intr., tr.:' s.tǎǎ^w_tiʔ_łú? ćzús-xal 'it really keeps me busy, it really is a bother.'

— ćzús=əs-c 'to bother s.o., to interrupt or disturb s.o. when he is busy, tr.:' ćzus=əs-c-kǎx^w_kƒ 'you might bother him,' ćzus=əs[-s]-túm-x-as ti_łíq_a 'the person who came bothered me.'

√ćəzǔ : ćəz<=zǎ>k 'to be scared (esp. by a ghost).'

— ćəz<=zǎ>k-mín to be scared of s.t., tr.'

— ćəz<=zǎ>k-ət 'kind of frightening.'

— ćəz:ćəzǔ-ət 'scary, dangerous:' ćəz:ćəzǔ-ət ʔá.taʔ k^wa_łǎk 'it is dangerous to go there (because of sliding rocks or gravel).'

— ka.ćzǎk_a 'to get frightened (by a ghost).'

ćǎzak^w 'to be really worried (e.g., about s.o. who is sick or has gone away).'

- *ćáźak^w-min* ‘to worry about s.o.:’ *kán₂ǰu? wa? ćáźak^w-min-taníh-an* ‘I am really worried about them.’
- *s.ćáźak^w* ‘to be laid low (so people worry about you):’ *plán₂ǰu? wa? s.ćáźak^w* ‘he is laid low (people are really worried about him).’
- √*ćəźǰ^w* : *ćəź:ćəźǰ^w-əm* F ‘sleet.’ || Stress on the second syllable of a totally (CVC) reduplicated root with ə is unusual. See *lawésza* for a synonymous or near-synonymous term.
- √*ća?* (?): *n.ćá?-q-tən* ‘diaper’ (synonymous with *nám-q-tən*).
- ći?* (A) ‘deer:’ *cil-kst ǰánam-tən k^w₂.s.x^wǰay-s k^was₂ǰíq, pə<p>la[?]-ǰúl* *ći?* *ti₂.ǰíq-xal-s₂a* ‘five months he stays away, and then he brings only one deer;’ (B) ‘meat.’ || PS **ći?* ‘loot from raid, game bagged’ (K27), PIS **ći?* ‘deer, meat’ (K161, who adds that the meaning ‘deer’ is IS).
- *ći?-cín-əm* ‘to eat meat.’
- *ći?-xən* ‘deer tracks.’
- *ć+s.qáǰa?, ć+qáǰa?* ‘horse’ (literally, “deer[-sized]-dog”).
- *ćá<ći>?* ‘fawn.’
- ćá?miq^w* (*) ‘removed (in genealogical sense):’ *ćá?miq^w ćá<ć>pá?* ‘great-grandfather,’ *ćá?miq^w k^wə<k^wa>?* ‘great-grandmother,’ *ćá?miq^w ǰi<ǰ>mac* ‘great-grandchild,’ *ćá?miq^w s.q^wsa?* ‘second or third nephew.’ || CeS **ć’am-ay-iq^w* ‘great-grandparent/grandchild’ (K216, who does not list the Lilloet form). This item, an obvious borrowing, is not universally known: Alec Peters “used to hear it.”
- ćú?maǰxən* ‘cedarbranch basket (for carrying objects, mainly foodstuffs, larger than berries, such as potatoes, fish, etc.).’ || Probably contains the suffix *-aǰxən* ‘line, long cylindrical object’ (here in a wider meaning ‘container (?)’).

s/š

√s (Aphaeresis form of √cəs ‘to stretch’ in s-p-íca? (from cəs-p-íca? ‘sweater.’)

ʃi (Expression of disrespect, comparable to English “buzz off” or “kiss my a..”). The expression is accompanied by a gesture in which one shows the curved index and middle finger to one’s opponent. The gesture is (or was) also used by the Flathead, although among the latter its use is (was) restricted to women (see Turney-High 1937:45).

— n.ših-l-əqs-añ ‘to make the ʃi-gesture, intr.’

səp-xál, sǎp-ən ‘to shake berries loose (by hitting a bush with a stick or one’s hand, so the berries fall onto a mat that one has spread out).’ This method is mainly used for huckleberries and soapberries. || PIS *səp ‘to shake off berries from bush’ (K186).

súp-xal, súp-uñ ‘to scratch (in order to relieve an itch), intr., tr.’

— súp-aya ‘itchiness, eczema.’

— súp-ləx ‘to scratch oneself.’

— sup-alíw̄s-əm ‘to scratch one’s whole body.’

— sup-aká?-əm ‘to scratch one’s hand(s).’

— sup-aká?-ən ‘to scratch s.o. else’s hand(s), tr.’

— n.sup-aná?-əm, n.sup-aná?-ən ‘to scratch one’s own (s.o. else’s) ear(s).’

— n.súp-k-añ, n.súp-k-añ ‘to scratch one’s own (s.o. else’s) back.’ n.súp-k-añ-c ‘scratch my back!’

— n.súp-k-təñ ‘stick for scratching one’s back.’

— súp-q^w-añ ‘to scratch one’s head.’

— súp-ap-qñ-am ‘to scratch the back of one’s head.’

— n.sup-la-qíñ-əm ‘to scratch the top of one’s head.’

— súp-us-əm ‘to scratch one’s face.’

— sup-al-ús-əm ‘to scratch one’s eye(s), eyebrow(s).’

— n.súp-l-əqs-añ ‘to scratch one’s nose.’

— súp-c-añ ‘to scratch one’s lips.’

— sup-aplá?-əm F ‘to scratch one’s cheek.’

- súp-aṭq^walt-am ‘to scratch one’s throat, front of neck.’
- sup-aliṁát-əm ‘to scratch the back of one’s neck.’
- n.sup-kiñ-ús-əm ‘to scratch one’s forehead.’
- sup-aḫ^wác-əm ‘to scratch one’s chest.’
- súp-aṭməx-am M ‘to scratch one’s belly.’
- n.sup-añák-əm F ‘to scratch one’s belly.’
- sup-aṭniwt-əm ‘to scratch one’s side(s).’
- n.súp-q-am ‘to scratch one’s buttocks.’
- sup-aḫán-əm ‘to scratch one’s arm(s).’
- n.sup-ank-ákst-əm ‘to scratch the palm(s) of one’s hand(s).’
- súp-xn-am ‘to scratch one’s leg(s), foot (feet).’
- súp-aṁs-xn-am ‘to scratch one’s knee(s).’
- súp-ap-ía-xn-am ‘to scratch one’s heel(s).’
- n.súp-ap-xn-am ‘to scratch the sole(s) of one’s foot (feet).’
- sup-alíws-əm ‘to scratch one’s whole body.’

səps M ‘door.’ || The F gloss is s.kəṁ-c.

spun ‘spoon.’ || Borrowing from English.

— s.pún-aka? *id.* as spun.

sápən ‘daughter-in-law.’ || PS *sapn ‘daughter-in-law’ (K99).

šápə! ‘shovel.’ || Borrowing from English.

saplín ‘flour.’ || Borrowing from Chinook Jargon, from French *la farine*.

Cf. *saplíl*.

— *saplín-tən* ‘flour sack.’

saplíl ‘flour’ (‘bread’ in the Skookumchuck dialect). || Variant of *saplín*.

— *saplíl-aṭməx* ‘flour sack.’

√səpḫ ‘to fracture:’ *ka.n.spəḫ-la-qín_a* ‘to fracture one’s skull.’

√súpa? : sú<s>pa? ‘tail (of mammal).’ || PS *s-up-s, s-up-a? ‘tail’ (K18).

— sú<š>pa? (A man’s name.) || Retracted form of sú<s>pa?, with the retraction adding a jocose connotation, cf. *šəx-əm* (under √səx).

síp-xal, *síp-in* ‘to bend s.t. (sticks for making snowshoes or a *maz-ús*), to bend down a young tree, intr., tr.’

— *síp-us-ən* ‘to bend down a tree with berries, tr.’

sup ‘breath:’ *čək_{tu} ti.súp-s_a* ‘he died.’ || PS *sup ‘to breathe’ (K99).

— *súp-um* ‘to breathe.’

- n.súp-tən ‘windpipe.’
- səp-amín (*) ‘windpipe.’
- sipáz ‘hide.’ || PIS *sipáy ‘skin, hide’ (K186).
- səm-xál, sém-ən (1) ‘to drain s.t. out (e.g., juice, when making jelly),
intr., tr.’
- sém-p (A) ‘to stop dripping, to be drained out;’ (B) ‘emaciated:’
plán₁k^wu? ʔu? wa? sém-p he is really skinny, all skin and bones,
I hear.’
- sém-p-álq^w ‘all skin and bones (as result of sickness).’
- n.sém-q-án ‘to drain the bottom of s.t., tr.’
- sm-átq^w?-an ‘to drain water off s.t. (e.g., boiled potatoes), tr.’
- səm-xál, sém-ən (2) ‘to cut a hide into strips or strings (esp. for use in
snowshoes), intr., tr.’
- sǎ<sə>ń ‘buckskin.’
- súm-xal, suń-ún ‘to sniff at s.t., intr., tr.:’ cíx^w-kan súm-xal ni₁k^wí{?}x^w₁a
ʔi₁nátx^w-as ‘I went to sniff pitch yesterday (because I had nothing
to eat).’ || PS *sum ‘to smell, sniff’ (K99).
- n.súm-xən ‘to follow a track by sniffing at it (like a dog).’
- ʃmət M ‘smart, intelligent’ || Borrowing from English.
- sumíka ‘shoemaker:’ wa? ti? lá.ti? ta₁sumíkh₁a l.c?a tǎun₁a ‘there was this
shoemaker here in town.’ || Borrowing from English.
- √səm? ‘white person (?):’ səm?-ásu+ ‘Dolly Varden.’ || Cf. sáma?.
- sáma? ‘white person:’ qə! ʔi₁sám?₁a ‘the white men are bad’ (also the
lyrics of a song set to the melody of the Russian ditty ‘Ej
uxnem’). || PIS *sama? (poss. *s-hama?) “‘aliens” (mythical or
real)’ (K186). Cf. √səm?.
- nək^w-sáma? ‘fellow-white person.’
- sám?-ac ‘to speak a white person’s language (esp., English).’
- səm?-íca? ‘cloth’ (synonymous with sil).
- sama?-núń, sam?a-núń ‘to think that s.o. is white, tr.’
- səm?-álq^wəm ‘to look like a white person.’
- sam?-áz-am ‘to pretend to be a white person.’ || Cf. next item. See
also Van Eijk 1988 for this and the following two items.
- sama?-s-cút, sam?a-s-cút *id.* as sam?-áz-am.

- səm:sáma? ‘to act like a white man, to do s.t. the white man’s way.’
 - sé<s>ma? ‘white child’ (also used by some speakers in the meaning ‘pretty, goodlooking’).
- síma? ‘come!’ (used only in imperative forms): síma?_ǰu?, síma?_ǰu?, sawt ‘come in, come in, poor thing!;’ síma?_maʔ pañ-c ‘come and have a meal (with us/me)!’
- símaʔ-s ‘bring it!’ símaʔ-s k^wu_s.wəl-m-íñk ‘bring a gun!’
 - símaʔ-xit ‘bring it to s.o.!:’ símaʔ-xí[-t]-c_tí? ‘bring that to me!’
- səmʔám ‘wife:’ ʔi_xíñ-as, wáʔ_k^wu? ta_pá<pə>ʔ_a s.qayx^w, ta_səmʔám-s_a, n.kə:kaʔás ʔi_s.cm-áít-s_a, l.k^wʔú-na n.ǰ^wís-tñ_a ‘a long time ago there was a man who lived at n.ǰ^wís-tən (Bridge) River) with his wife and his three children.’ || PIS *s-mʔam ‘woman, wife’ (K174, who also lists Lillooet mam-áw̄s ‘couple (married, lovers)’ (√mam) under this root.
- səmʔám-min, mʔám-min ‘to keep s.o. as a wife, tr.:’ wáʔ_k^wu? ʔayʔ lá.tíʔ, níʔ_ǰuʔ ʔayʔ səs_səmʔám-min-as ta_s.m̄ə<ñ>ʔac_a, mʔam-min-ás_k^wu? ʔayʔ lá.tíʔ ‘that is where he lived, and he kept the girl as a wife, he kept her there as a wife.’
 - səmʔam-úʒ, səmʔam-ú<m>zaʔ ‘mistress’ (“blanket wife”).
 - ʔəq̄+aʔ+səmʔám, ʔəq̄+a+səmʔám : See under √ʔiq̄.
- sátiman ‘the one who leads the prayers.’ || Some speakers derive this form from sáti (taken to be from English ‘Sunday’) plus the suffix -man ‘one who...’
- ʂtʊt ‘cricket.’ || For the possible make-up of this form see my comment on čǰ^waǰ^w.
- ʂtʊt ‘cocoon’ (according to traditional custom, put close to a baby’s head, to make him/her sleep).
- sitst ‘night:’ wáʔ_k^wu? l.cʔa ti_n.kýáp_a; waʔ ǰáǰ-miñ-as k^was_ka.ʔácǰ-m_a ʔəs_sitst ‘there was this coyote; he wanted to be able to see at night.’
- ʔi_sitst-as ‘last night.’
 - sitst-ím ‘to do s.t. at night, to travel at night:’ nás-kan sitst-ím ‘I am going to travel at night.’
- √sitk ‘screen, net, mesh:’ sí<s>tək screen.’ || Tentatively linked to PIS

*sətk ‘to twist’ in K186.

— sítk-əm ‘to make a net.’

sútik ‘winter.’ || PS *sutik ‘winter, cold wind’ (K100).

— sutik-áka? ‘north wind.’

stəx̣^waʔuzíkən ‘January’ (form provided by Marie Abraham). || Morpho-semantic make-up unclear; probably contains the nominalizer s-.

sác-xal, sác-añ F ‘to talk into s.o.’s ear, intr., tr.’ waʔ sac-añ-twáí-wit ‘they are whispering into each other’s ears.’

súcwix ‘bow of scoopnet or snowshoe.’

sacáʔməs : See s.hacáʔməs.

sasúca? : See ʔaʔúca?.

sásqəc ‘Sasquatch.’ || CSLT *sasqəc ‘Sasquatch’ (K228).

súsuzil ‘glacier.’ || Cf. tzil, čzil ((Name of a glacier on) Mount Currie mountain).

sisáʔʔ ‘Sechelt.’

√sañ : səñ:sañ-ám ‘to stagger (when drunk, or when getting up from one’s sickbed; also used for horses).’ || When referring to horses, səñ:sañ-ám overlaps semantically with q^wə:q^wiw-ám. CSLT *su/an ‘to stagger’ (K228).

√sin ‘to fall, keel over (?)’ si{ʔ}n-ús ‘to fall asleep almost, starting to nod off (e.g., when at a meeting).’

sanc ‘cent, cents.’ pála? sanc ‘one cent;’ pəyp sanc ‘nickel (coin);’ cil-kst sanc ‘five pennies.’ || Borrowing from English.

ʂniʔ ‘smart, intelligent.’

súnuʔqaʔ ‘supernatural being (a kind of hiʔ; often assumes the shape of a gigantic animal).’ || For details on the distribution and function of this being in Salish cosmology see Van Eijk 2001a.

√ʂnil ‘snail:’ ʂnil-ǎliẉs (*) ‘slime of snail’ (recorded also as ʂniʔ-ǎliẉs from Martina LaRochelle, who did not seem familiar with this word; the absence of glottalization on ʔ in the suffix is irregular).

|| Borrowing from English.

séna? (Often untranslatable; expresses an unfulfilled condition, a change of mind or some other contradiction or contrast): ka.ʂ^wəl-s-kan_a séna? ‘I managed to light it (but I don’t know if it will keep

burning);’ nás-kan sána? ‘I was planning to go (but I changed my mind);’ nás-kan sána?, x^waz-wílx múta? k^wən.s.nás ‘I was going, but then I changed my mind about going;’ zuh-ən-c-ás.ǰu? sána? ‘he told me to be careful (but I did not listen);’ níᄨ.ti? sána? wa? n.s.ǰǰ ‘that’s the one I want’ (with the probable but not recorded implication ‘but I don’t know if I can afford it’); níᄨ.ti? sána? wa? ǰ^wəst-an-cut-mín-an ‘that’s the one I really want (to make an effort for);’ wá?-ᄨkan sána? ǰ^wəst-án-cut ‘I am really making an effort;’ pm-ǰ<ᄨ>ǰəx-káᄨ.ǰu? sána? ‘we hurried (but we were still not on time);’ wa? sána? x^wʔit ʔi.q^wəs-m-álc-s.ǰa, ǰu? x^wʔaz ká.ti? k^w.s.q^wús-xit-as [ta.míǰaᄨ.ǰa] ‘he had a lot of arrows, but he did not shoot it [the bear];’ n.kýáp.ti? múta? cʔá-wna k^wu.s.pták^wᄨ; záxt.ti? sána?, ǰu? ʔqíqat.ǰu? ta.wa?zəwát-n-an ‘this is another legend about that Coyote, it is supposed to be long, but I know only a small part of it;’ x^wʔǰz.qa? sána? k^wəns.wa.ǰ^wúyᄨ, məs-kán.ǰu? ka.ǰ^wúyᄨ.ǰu? ‘I wasn’t going to sleep, but still I fell asleep after all.’

√ǰǰ : ǰǰ-p ‘deflated, air has gone out of s.t.’

— ǰǰ-p-ánk ‘to have a “caved in” stomach.’

— ǰǰ-p-áᄨməx *id.* as ǰǰ-p-ánk.

— ǰǰ-p-áᄨk-xən ‘(to have a) flat tire.’

saǰ ‘(town of) Lillooet.’ (Original designation for a dwelling site that is now incorporated into, or overlaps with, the town of Lillooet.)

|| Cf. √ǰǰ (1).

— sáǰ-məx ‘person from Lillooet.’

— saǰ-átq^wa?, n.saǰ-átq^wa? ‘Fraser River (which passes through Lillooet); any big river.’ || See √suǰ (next item) for an example.

√suǰ ‘to drain, extract, draw on:’ súǰ-xal, súǰ-uᄨ ‘to puff on a cigarette or pipe, to have a few puffs, intr., tr.:’ wa? ʔá.k^wu? ká.ti?, ka.ʔačǰ-s-ás.ǰa l.tʔu ǰʔíᄨ.ǰa ʔi.wa?zaw-əm, wá?-wit máᄨx-əm; níᄨ.ǰu? s.wəʔaw-s ʔá.ta? (cʔa k^wu.n.saǰ-átq^wa?, n.kə:kaw-aláqaᄨ ʔəs.pipáncək, ʔəs.x^wʔit ta.q^wú.ǰa), s.wəʔaw-n-as ʔi.n.kásaytən-s.ǰa, cún-as: “n.ᄨap-q^w-áᄨ-i, húy-ᄨkan nas súǰ-xal” ‘there was this fellow who happened to see some fishermen on the other side [of

the river], they were having a smoke; so he hollered over (this Fraser River, it is pretty wide in summer, when there is lots of water), he hollered to his friends, and he told them: “put out that pipe, you guys, I am going to get a few puffs.” || K191 suggest that Shuswap *suṭm* ‘to suck’ may be an inversion of PIS **tus* ‘(to extract) marrow.’ If that is the case, Lillooet *√suḷ* should also be listed under the PIS root.

- *n.súḷ-xal*, *n.súḷ-uḥ* ‘to shut off water; to drain out a lake or pond; to empty a container of liquid, intr., tr.:' *n.súḷ-uḥ ti.n.ḷák^wᵘ* ‘to drain a puddle.’
- *súḷ-ən-s* ‘to drink s.t. really fast, to “pour it down the hatch,” tr.’
- *su(?)ḷ*, *n.su(?)ḷ* ‘to get drained out (river, lake), to evaporate (gas).’
- *n.su(?)ḷ-átq^wa?* ‘water goes down, boils down (e.g., in soup):’ *n.su(?)ḷ-átq^wa? ti.n.s.k^wúk^wᵘ* ‘my cooking is boiling down.’
- *n.suḷ-atq^wá?* ‘to drain out water, tr.’
- *n.súḷ-l-əqs-amḥ*, *n.súḷ-l-əqs-aḥ* ‘to sniff at s.t., intr., tr.’
- *n.suḷ-l-əqs-miḥ* ‘to sniff at oneself; to sniff s.t. in (e.g., salt water when one has a bleeding nose), to sniff medicine, tr.’

√sḷay (?): See *√ḷay* (1).

síḷca? ‘shoe, moccasin.’

- *síḷc?-am* ‘to put shoes on oneself.’
- *síḷc?-an* ‘to put shoes on s.o. else.’
- *siḷca[?]-ḷul* ‘moccasin.’
- *siḷca[?]-ḷul-am* ‘to make moccasins, intr.’

√səl ‘to spin, twine: *səl* ‘string.’ || PS **səl(-p)* ‘to spin, twist’ (K98, who also lists the derivations of Lillooet *√səl*, *√səl^k* under this root). Cf. also *√səlq*.

- *səl-əm* to make a line or string, to twine two strings together, intr.’
- *səl-p-íl^x* ‘to spin around.’
- *səl-p-án* ‘to spin s.o., s.t. around, tr.’
- *səl=əl* ‘to be full (moon):’ *səl=əl ti.ḷánamḥ-tⁿᵘ* ‘the moon is full.’
- *səl=l-əp* ‘to go round and round (like a top).’
- *səl=a=l=əl* ‘to be in a hurry, to try to do s.t. in the last minute’ (largely synonymous with *x^wəm=am=əm*).

- sl-áyən ‘fishline; to make a fishline for a rod, intr.’
- sl-áixən F ‘headstrap, tumpline.’ || The M gloss is máqʔin.
- n.sl-áik ‘to twine a string, intr.’

√səl (Meaning unclear, but probably ‘to spin.’ Found only in combination with -us ‘face’ in the phrase ka.n.səl-us_a ‘desperate, desperately.’): s.təx̃^w ʔu? wa? ka.n.səl-us_a ‘he is really at wit’s end, he is really desperate;’ ka.n.səl-us-káx^w_a_kʔ ʔayʔ ʔ_čək-s-áx̃^w ʔi_s.qláw-sw_a ‘you’ll get desperate when you’ve spent your money;’ ka.n.səl-us-kán_a ʔayʔ wa? x̃^wíl-əm k^wu_ʔəx̃^w-n-án ‘I was looking desperately for s.t. to put on;’ s.huý-s_kʔ ʔayʔ núk^wuñ ka.n.səl-us_a ʔ_čək-s-ás ʔi_s.qláw_a wa? ʔuq^waʔ-mín-as ‘he will get desperate when he spends the money he has been drinking up.’
 || See √səl for etymological information.

√səl : sá{ʔə}l ‘to wilt (esp., flowers):’ sá{ʔə}l ʔi_s.páq-m_a ‘the flowers have wilted.’

sil ‘(textile) material, cloth’ (synonymous with səmʔ-ícaʔ). || Cf. √səl or English ‘sail.’

— sil-álc ‘tent.’

√səl (?): səl-álc ‘cliff, bluff, drop-off.’

√səl : səl=əl ‘to run (like tar or syrup), to run in a string (sticky liquid).’

— n.səl=əl-əc ‘to drool, slobber (like cows).’

n.slut ‘big back-eddy.’

salís (Type of rock, possibly flint; “hardest type of rock.”)

silús (Mythical person in sky, probably personification of thunder): lan ʔayʔ wa? qi{ʔ}x̃^w-mín-əm k^w_silús ‘silús is being chased around again’ (= it is thundering again).

səlínac (Unidentified type of mushroom, possibly *Polyporus abietinea*.)

√səl : ka.səl_k_a ‘dizzy (mainly when drunk).’ || See √səl for etymological information.

— səl-k-án-əm ‘to be dizzy:’ səl-k-án-c-al-əm ‘I am dizzy.’

— səl-k-q^w-án-əm ‘to be dizzy:’ səl-k-q^w-án-c-al-əm ‘I am dizzy.’

— səl-k-p-ús M ‘drunk.’ || The F gloss is qyaḥ.

√səlq : səl<=lə>q ‘to be carried around any old way (like a small person being dragged around by a big dancing partner, or a child tucked

under its mother's arm). || CSLT *saliq̣ 'to dangle' (K228). Cf.
√səl.

sələỵ 'Oregon-grape, Dull Oregon-grape' ("Low-bush Oregon-grape"),
Mahonia nervosa (synonymous with *Berberis nervosa*). || CSLT
*səl/nəc 'lowbush Oregon grape' (K228).

— səḷỵ-áẓ ' (Dull) Oregon-grape bush.'

sək-xál, sək-ən 'to hit s.o. with a whip or stick, intr., tr.'

— sək-xal-sút (A) 'to slug around;' (B) 'to jabber away (e.g., in a
language one does not speak well).'

— sək-mən 'whip, switch, bat (in ballgame).'

— sək-q^w-tən 'salmon club.'

— n.sək-q-áṇ 'to whip s.o.'s behind, tr.:' wá?_k^wu? n.sək-q-áṇ-as
ti_s.k^wúza?-s_a 'she is whipping her child on the bum, I hear.'

— n.sək-q-tən 'horsewhip.'

— sək-íl-ən 'to whip s.o. (e.g., children):' wá?_k^wu? sək-íl-n-as ʔi_s.cm-áit-
s_a 'she is whipping her children, I hear.'

— n.sak-ílt-əm 'to whip children (always), intr.:' wá?_k^wu? n.sak-ílt-əm
'she is always whipping her children, I hear.' || The presence of
a (rather than ə) in the root is unexpected.

— sk-aỵʔ 'to whip a child.'

— sk-á<k>qa? 'to flail, work with a flail.'

— sk-á<k>qa?-tən 'flail.'

— n.sk-álk-əm 'to make a phonecall, send a telegram' (refers to the
tapping of a wire in a telegraph or the cranking of an old-time
telephone).

— n.sk-álk-xit 'to make a phonecall to s.o., tr.:' n.sk-álk-xít]-c-as k^w_s.Bill
'Bill phoned me.'

— n.sk-álk-tən 'telephone, telegraph.'

— n.sək-xál 'to bat, be a batter (in ballgame), intr.:' ti_wa?_ən.sək-xál 'the
batter.'

— sək:sk-ən 'to whip s.o. repeatedly, all over, tr.'

√sak (1): See n.sak-ílt-əm (under sək-xál).

√sak (2): sák-aṇ̃ 'to slice s.t., tr.'

— sák<s>k-əṇ̃ 'to slice s.t. (e.g., potatoes, cucumbers) into thin pieces, tr.'

— sak-anís-tən ‘ripsaw.’

√sik : si<S>k ‘Sylvan Goat’s-beard,’ *Aruncus dioicus* (synonymous with *Aruncus sylvester*).

síkil ‘treebark.’ See n.púk^w-al-ús-ən for an example.

√sək¹ (1) ‘drain:’ sək ‘little ditch draining off a puddle.’

— n.sək ‘slough.’

— sək-c-ám ‘to drain a puddle off the road, intr.’

√sək² (2): ka.sək₂a ‘to crack (ice).’

síklaq^w ‘snag in water.’

súk^wa ‘sugar.’ || Borrowing from English.

√şak^w : şak<ş>k^w-am ‘slack (like a string).’

— şak^w-c-am ‘to open and close one’s mouth (fish).’

sk^wul ‘school.’ || Borrowing from English.

— sk^wul-min ‘to learn s.t., tr.’

— sk^wul-á+x^w ‘school building.’

√sk^wúlməx^w ‘tossed:’ n.sk^wúlməx^w-án-əm ‘to get just tossed around.’

|| Possibly a misrecording of *n.sk^wúlməx^w-án-əm, in which case the probable make-up would be *n.sk-úlməx^w-án-əm, with sk- < √sək ‘to whip,’ and -úlməx^w ‘earth, land, soil.’

şək^w!úy ‘squash, pumpkin.’

sək^w-ən ‘to break s.t. (s.t. that shatters, e.g., glass), tr.’

— sək^w-p ‘to break, get broken.’

— sək^w:sək^w-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^w-álc ‘cave:’ ti?_ta_míxa+₂a, ǰzúm_k^wu?_ti? k^wu_sk^w-álc-s lá.ti?

l_?_ta_wá? ‘that bear, he had a big cave where he stayed.’

sk^wals ‘rock overhanging a spot.’

√səx, √sax ‘to degenerate (physically or mentally):’ səx-p (A) ‘to have no feeling;’ (B) ‘to feel “pins and needles.”’ || PIS *sax ‘pure, fresh, odorless; abated, numb’ (K187).

— səx-p-xən ‘to feel “pins and needles” in one’s foot.’

- səx:səx ‘partly crazy.’
 - səx:səx-n-əm ‘completely crazy’ (“all the words [for crazy] put together; you’re really gone”).
 - səx-wílx ‘to go too far, to go overboard; to get carried away doing s.t., to lose oneself in s.t.; to overdo it, lose control’ (synonymous with ka.kám_a): səx-wílx-wit ʔi_sítst-as ʔi_waʔ_ʔúq^waʔ ‘they got carried away drinking last night;’ səx-wílx-káʔ_ʔúʔ waʔ ǫ́láv-əm ‘we just couldn’t stop picking berries;’ səx-wílx_ʔúʔ k^w_s.Bill waʔ səw:sə<sa>wʔ_ʔan ‘Bill is asking too many questions;’ plán_ʔúʔ waʔ səx-wílx ʔi_waʔ_máv-am ‘they were gossiping and gossiping;’ plán_ʔkax^w_ʔúʔ waʔ səx-wílx ‘you are really into it, busy with it.’
 - sx-am ‘silly, goofy, foolish, irresponsible; to do stupid things.’
 - ʂəx-ám (A man’s name.) || Retracted form of sx-am, with the retraction carrying an extra negative or jocular connotation, cf. ʂú<ʂ>pəʔ (under √supaʔ).
 - sx-ə<xə>ń ‘not doing the right things; to be love-crazy; to fool around (in matters of love):’ húy-ʔkan ʔux^walmíx^w-c-miń l.cʔá-wna ti_n.kýap_a; s.táx^w_tiʔ sx-ə<xə>ń ‘I am going to tell a story about this coyote in Indian; he was really silly’ (opening line of a story, at the end of which Coyote drowns as a result of his greed and laziness).
 - sx-am-átəm ‘unable to do anything right.’
 - sx-am-ə<ń>təm *id.* as sx-am-átəm, but mainly used for a child who touches things he knows he shouldn’t touch.
 - sx-ám=əm ‘to go nutty;’ sx-ám=əm ti_n.táʔ_a ‘my tongue is gone nutty (I can’t pronounce my words right).’ || The final sequence əm is interpreted as a case of reduplication. It is also possible (though morphosemantically less likely) that it is either the formative -əm or the intransitivizer -əm.
 - sa{ʔ}x F ‘taste goes out of s.t.’
- √sax : See sa{ʔ}x (under √səx).
- sáx^w-əm ‘to take a bath, intr.:’ húy-ʔkan sáx^w-əm ‘I am going to take a bath.’ || Tentatively linked to PS *six^w ‘to pour, spill’ in K101.

- sáx^w-ən ‘to give s.o. a bath, tr.’
- súx^wt-ən ‘to recognize s.o., s.t. (e.g., s.t. that one had lost but that is recognized because it had been marked), tr.:’ súx^wt-ən-ʔkan ti₂zuq^w-s-tur̄m̄x-ás₂a ‘I recognized the one who had beaten me up.’
|| PS *sux^w ‘to recognize, identify, understand, know’ (K101).
- səx^wsqəq̄x̄atən (*) ‘Labrador-tea’ (“Swamp Tea,” “Hudson’s Bay Tea”),
Ledum groenlandicum.
- səq-xál, səq-ən ‘to quarter or split wood, intr.’ || Cf. səq̄-xál.
- səq:sq-əm, səq:sq-ən ‘to split it up into smaller parts, intr., tr.’
- səq:səq-xál ‘to chop big chunks of wood, intr.’ (vs. wí<wə>l̄q-əm̄ which refers to chopping kitchenwood).
- sí<s>q-əm̄ sí<s>q-ən̄ ‘to split wood, intr., tr.’ (largely synonymous with səq-ən).
- səq-əl̄wás ‘to chop s.t. in half (e.g., an apple, a squash, a block of wood), intr.’
- n.sq-áʔç?-am ‘to split a deer in half, after skinning it, intr.’
- ka.səq̄a ‘to split, get split.’
- √siq : See sí<s>q-əm̄, sí<s>q-ən̄ (under səq-xál).
- √síqa? : sí<s>qa? ‘uncle:’ ʔiq ʔi₂n.sí<s>q?a ‘my uncles arrived.’ || PS *səy ‘friend, relative’ (K102).
- saʔsaqíws (*) ‘rheumatism.’
- səq̄-xál, səq̄-ən ‘to crack s.t., intr., tr.’ || Cf. səq-xál. PS *səq̄ ‘to split, crack’ (K99).
- ka.səq̄a ‘to crack, get cracked.’
- sáq̄-əm ‘to open one’s mouth wide:’ waʔ núk^wuñ sáq̄-əm ‘he is really opening it up’ (said about a child that is crying); wáʔ₂maʔ lá.tiʔ sáq̄-əm ‘open it up really wide!’ (said to a child that is crying, probably as a sarcastic comment).
- sáq̄-əm-min ‘to open one’s mouth at s.o., tr.:’ saq̄-əm-min-əm ʔə₂ti₂míʔxaʔa ‘the bear opened his mouth wide at him.’
- sáq̄=q̄-əm ‘to have one’s mouth open (e.g., when sleeping).’
- saq̄^w ‘to fly.’ || PS *saq̄^w ‘to fly, jump; a gallinaceous bird’ (K100).
- səq̄^w:sáq̄^w ‘various things are flying:’ səq̄^w:sáq̄^w ʔi₂ǎž-p₂a ‘the sparks are flying.’

- sáq^w:sə<s>q^w ‘any small flying insect or bug (moth, etc.).’
- siq^w ‘valley.’
- súq^w-əm, súq^w-ən ‘to skin a (big) animal (deer, cow, etc.), intr., tr.’ || PS
*suq^w ‘to strip off (skin or tree bark)’ (K100).
- sú<s>q^w-ərn̄, sú<s>q^w-əñ ‘to skin a small animal (squirrel, muskrat,
etc.), intr., tr.’
- suq^w ‘thick middle part of deer.’
- súq^wi F ‘younger brother or sister’ (term of endearment): x^w?áʒ-as
k^waláp_qlíl-miñ ta_s.muʔac-láp_a; cuk^w_wiʔ_ǰúʔ_tíʔ s.múʔac-lap,
pá<ɾ>laʔ, s.təx̄-kálap_ǰúʔ waʔ ləqs-áʔʔ-min; x^w?áʒ-as k^waláp_kás
k^waláp_qlíl-miñ, suq^wi-láp_tíʔ ‘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 *súq^wiʔ = *súq^wəʔ < súq^wəʒ
(see there) with regular ʒ > ʔ before a coronal consonant,
although súq^wi was recognized outside the above sentence
example by Mount Currie consultants and ascribed to F.
- siq^wúta ‘to dance (esp., an Indian dance).’
- sáq^wuʔ (A) ‘half;’ (B) ‘halfbreed:’ níʔ_tíʔ kálaʔ sáq^wuʔ l.cʔa Lillooet_a
k^wu_s.múʔac ‘that was the first halfbreed woman here in Lillooet.’
- súq^wəʒ, súq^waʒ ‘younger brother or sister.’ || Used considerably less
frequently than the reduplicated form sá<s>q^wəʒ, sá<s>q^waʒ below.
Cf. súq^wi. PS *ʔuq^way ‘(younger) sibling, cousin’ (K19).
- sá<s>q^wəʒ, sá<s>q^waʒ ‘younger brother or sister.’
- s.q^wz-ə<z>wəs, s.q^wz-ə<z>ʔus; s.q^wəz:q^wz-ə<z>wəs ‘siblings collectively
(German *Geschwister*):’ s.q^wzə<z>ʔus-káʔ ‘we are brothers and
sisters;’ s.q^wz-ə<z>wəs-wít ‘they are brothers and sisters.’
|| Obviously a combination of súq^wəʒ (here reduced to sq^wz-) and
-awəs ‘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.
- nək^w.s.q^wz-ə<z>wəs, nək^w.s.q^wz-ə<z>ʔus ‘sibling of the same sex:’

ti.[n.]nək^w.s.ǰ^wz-ə<z>?us_a ‘my brother (man speaking); my sister (woman speaking).’

√siǰ (1) ‘to move:’ siǰ ‘to move house.’ || PS *siǰ ‘to move (from one place to another)’ (K101, who does not list the Lillooet form).

— siǰ-xal, síx-in ‘to move s.t., intr., tr.’

— n.siǰ-xal, n.siǰ-in ‘to put s.t. (esp., food) from one pot into another, intr., tr.’

— n.sí<s>ǰ-əǰ ‘to put s.t. from one pot into different pots or onto different plates, intr.’

— n.siǰ-lap-ən ‘to copy s.t., tr.’

— n.siǰ-lap-tən ‘copier.’

— n.siǰ-ləx, n.sí<s>ǰ-ləx ‘to move from one conveyance to another.’

— siǰ-úlǰəx^w ‘to move from one place to another.’ || The stress-shift from siǰ to the suffix is unexpected.

— siǰ-xn-am ‘to take a step, intr.’

— s.siǰ-xn-am ‘step:’ k^win k^wu_s.siǰ-xn-am ‘how many steps?’

— siǰ-x-tən ‘way of walking.’

— siǰ-q-am, siǰ-q-an ‘to transplant s.t., intr., tr.’ siǰ-q-án-ǰkan ti.ǰ^wl-áz_a ‘I transplanted the fruit tree.’

— siǰ-a:siǰ-a ‘to move from one place to another (repeatedly).’

√siǰ (2) (?): sí<s>ǰ-əc ‘shore.’

√səǰ^w (1): səǰ^w-ən ‘to pull off a broken branch, tr.’ || PIS *səǰ^w ‘to split/shred’ (K187). Cf. √saǰ^w (2), √suǰ^w, səǰ^wəm.

— səǰ^w:sǰ^w-ən ‘to pull off more branches, tr.’

√səǰ^w (2): səǰ^w-xál (also s.səǰ^w-xál, of which səǰ^w-xál is probably a contracted form) ‘heavy rainfall.’

— səǰ^w-n-ás F ‘heavy rainfall.’

√saǰ^w (1): sa(?)ǰ^w ‘to thaw out, to get soft when thawing (snow):’ sa(?)ǰ^w ti.máq?_a ‘the snow is getting soft.’

√saǰ^w (2) ‘to pull off:’ sáǰ^w-kəǰ F ‘dorsal fin, ridge on back of fish.’ (The backfin is usually cut off first when butchering a fish.) || Cf. √səǰ^w (1), √suǰ^w.

√siǰ^w : ka.n.siǰ^w_a ‘to land on water (duck, goose, etc.).’

√suǰ^w ‘to pull off (?):’ súǰ^w-altəx^w ‘outer Red Cedar bark’ (often used for

roofing, also referred to as “Indian plywood”). || Cf. $\sqrt{sə\check{x}^w}$ (1), $\sqrt{sa\check{x}^w}$ (2).

$sá\check{x}^w\text{-}\acute{a}m$ ‘Arrow-leaved Balsamroot’ (“Spring Sunflower,” “Wild Sunflower”), *Balsamorhiza sagittata*. || May contain the formative $-\acute{a}m$, in which case the root $sə\check{x}^w$ is probably related to $\sqrt{sə\check{x}^w}$ (1), with reference to the removal of the skin from the (edible) root (for which also see $tát\text{-}s\text{-}\acute{a}m$).

$sá\check{x}^w\text{-}\acute{a}m$ (*) ‘Waterlily.’ || Not well known, and possibly resulting from confusion with $sə\check{x}^w\text{-}\acute{a}m$ ‘Sunflower.’

$sú\check{x}^w\text{-}ast$ ‘to come down (from ladder or hill):’ $sú\check{x}^w\text{-}ast$ $\text{f}\acute{a}l.t\acute{u}$ $s.q^w\acute{a}m\grave{a}$ ‘to come down from the mountain;’ $sú\check{x}^w\text{-}ast$ $\text{f}\acute{a}l.t\acute{u}$ $\text{f}\acute{a}x^w\acute{a}l\text{-}t\acute{n}\grave{a}$ ‘to come down from the ladder;’ $wá\text{-}wit$ $l\acute{a}.t\acute{i}?$, $n\acute{i}\text{f}\acute{u}?$ $s.q^w\acute{a}c\acute{a}c\text{-}s$ $sú\check{x}^w\text{-}ast$ $t\acute{a}$ $p\acute{á}c\text{p}\acute{e}l\text{?}$ $s.q\acute{a}y\check{x}^w$ $\text{f}\acute{a}l.t\acute{i}?$ $\text{f}\acute{a}l.t\acute{u}$ $s.\text{?}istkn\grave{a}$; $q^w\acute{a}c\acute{a}c$ $\text{f}\acute{a}l.t\acute{i}?$, $sú\check{x}^w\text{-}ast$, $\acute{h}ak$ $\text{?}\acute{a}.k^w\text{u?}$, $ka.x\acute{a}l\text{-}alm\acute{a}n\grave{a}$ $\text{?}\acute{a}.k^w\text{u?}$, Lillooet $\text{z}\acute{a}m$, $t\acute{a}$ $w\acute{a}?$ Lillooet $\text{f}k^w\acute{u}ns\grave{a}$ ‘they were there, and then one man set out and he went down from there, from the underground house; he set out from there, he went down, he kept on going, and he almost got to the brow of the hill, there at Lillooet, what is Lillooet now.’ || PIS $*su\check{x}^w$ ‘to descend’ (K187).

— $su\check{x}^w\text{-}ast\text{-}\acute{u}s$ ‘to come down a hill (fast).’

— $sú\check{x}^w\text{-}ast\text{-}min$ ‘to come down for s.t., tr.’

— $sú\check{x}^w\text{-}ast\text{-}xit$ ‘to bring s.t. down for s.o., tr.:’ $su\check{x}^w\text{-}ast\text{-}x\acute{i}[t]\text{-}c\text{-}kax^w$ $l\acute{a}.t\acute{a}?$ $t\acute{u}\check{x}\acute{e}cm\grave{a}$ ‘bring down the box for me.’

$\sqrt{sə\check{\delta}}$: $sə\check{\delta}\text{-}p$ ‘strong-tasting, tasting like mint.’ || Recorded from M consultants who ascribe it to F. Cf. $\sqrt{sa\check{\delta}t}$.

$\sqrt{sa\check{\delta}t}$: $sə\check{\delta}:\acute{s}\acute{a}c\acute{s}\acute{e}\text{?}\acute{s}t$ F ‘Shrubby Penstemon’ (“Blue-Bell”), *Penstemon fruticosus* (described as “something like a mint” by Joe Joseph). || Cf. $\sqrt{sə\check{\delta}}$. See also $z\acute{e}k\text{-}q^w\text{-}t\acute{e}n$.

$s\acute{e}\check{\delta}^w\text{-}\acute{a}n$ ‘to take or peel s.t. off (e.g., to take off a bandage, peel a banana, take bark off a tree), tr.’ || Cf. $s\acute{i}\check{\delta}^w\text{-}in$.

— $ka.s\acute{e}\check{\delta}^w\text{-}\acute{a}$ ‘to come off (e.g., skin, or nail from finger or toe):’

$ka.s\acute{e}\check{\delta}^w\text{-}\acute{a}$ $t\acute{u}$ $n\acute{q}^w\acute{e}\check{x}^w\text{-}q\acute{i}\acute{n}\text{-}ak\text{?}$ \acute{a} ‘my fingernail came right off.’

— $s\acute{i}\check{\delta}^w\text{-}alq^w$, $s\acute{i}\check{\delta}^w\text{-}\acute{a}lq^w\text{-}\acute{a}m$ ‘to strip bark from a tree, intr.’ || Cf. $\text{?}w\text{-}\acute{a}lq^w\text{-}\acute{a}m$ ($\sqrt{\text{?}w}$).

- sɪ̃^w-álq^w-m-až (Term for a species of Maple, probably Vine Maple, *Acer circinatum*.) || See also ʃw-álq^w-m-až.
- sí^w-xal, sí^w-in ‘to loosen s.t. (e.g., a bolt), intr., tr.’ || Cf. sǎ^w-ən.
- sǎ^w:sí^w (A) ‘loose (objects, also ways of behaviour):’ waʔ sǎ^w:sí^w ɬk^wúns_a ti_waʔ_s.ǎák-mən-ɬkaɬ ‘we are losing control over our ways these days;’ (B) ‘feeling just right, running smoothly:’ s.tǎǎ^w ǎuʔ waʔ sǎ^w:sí^w ‘he’s really loosened up.’
- sǎ^w:sí^w-in ‘to loosen up various things (e.g., ties on bundles of blankets, when these are tied too tightly), tr.’
- sǎ^w:sí^w-lǎx ‘to get limbered up, to do exercise, to warm up.’
- sǎ^w:sí^w-alk ‘loose (bale of hay).’
- n.sí^w-ank-ən ‘to loosen the singe of a saddle, tr.’ || Also recorded n.sí^w-k-añ, but n.sí^w-ank-ən is considered more correct.
- sí^w-aík-añ ‘to loosen one’s pack, intr.’
- sí^w-ám-ən ‘to loosen s.t., tr.:’ sí^w-ám-ən ʔi_ʃǎc-íknǎx-tən-sw_a ‘loosen your shoelaces;’ húy-ɬkan sí^w-ám-ən ʔi_ʃǎc-íknǎx-tən-sw_a, niɬ t_s.lán-s_a waʔ páw=əw ʔi_s.q^wǎǎt-sw_a ‘I am going to loosen your shoelaces, because your feet are swollen already.’
- ka.sí^w_a (A) ‘to get loose;’ (B) ‘to feel better, be in less pain, to get to be all right:’ ka.sí^w_a ti_n.s.q^wǎǎt_a ‘my leg is feeling better, it is in less pain;’ ka.sí^w-ɬkax^w_á_ha ‘do you feel better, are you satisfied now?’
- ka.sí^w-ám_a ‘to feel better, to be in less pain’ (largely synonymous with ka.sí^w_a (B), except for the inchoative notion conveyed by -am): ka.sí^w-ám_a ʔayɬ ti_n.s.q^wǎǎt_a ‘my foot feels better.’
- ka.sí^w-qañís_a ‘tooth feels better.’
- sí{ʔi}ǎ^w ‘loose (e.g., nuts and bolts on a wagon).’
- síʔ:s{ʔi}ǎ^w ‘limbered up.’
- sí<s>ǎ^w-añ ‘limber, supple (e.g., fishing pole).’
- √ʃw ‘to take or peel off (?):’ ʃw-álq^w-əm ‘to take off inner bark from vine maple (in order to use it for making a čaɬimán).’ || Cf. sɪ̃^w-álq^w-əm.
- ʃw-álq^w-m-až (Term for a species of Maple, probably Vine Maple, *Acer circinatum*, synonymous with sɪ̃^w-álq^w-m-až.) || Ascribed to

F by M consultants.

√saw ‘to ask:’ sáw-ən ‘to ask s.o. s.t., tr.:’ nás-kax^w sáw-ən k^ẉs. Rosie k^ẉs.c?as-c nuk^w?-an-túmuʔ-as ‘go and ask Rosie to come and help us!;’ kan k^ẉs.saw-ən-cíh-as ‘did he ask you?;’ x^wák-añ-as ti. s.kíx-zaʔ-s₂a, sáw-n-as, “kán-əṃtuʔ ni. n.sk^wá<k^wə>zʔa?” ‘she woke up her mother and asked her, “What happened to my child?”’ || PS *saw ‘to ask’ (K101).

— sáw-ʔən ‘to ask a question, intr.’

— sáw-ʔən-min ‘to ask about s.o., s.t., tr.:’ cíx^w-kan sáw-ʔən-min ‘I went to ask about him;’ waʔ saw-ʔən-mín-as ti. n.tǎx^w?ac₂a ‘he asked about (for) my gun.’

— səw:sə<ə>w̄-ʔən ‘to ask a lot of questions; to ask petty, little questions.’ || See səx-wílx for an example.

— saw-ʔín ‘to ask a lot of questions:’ papt k^was.saw-ʔín ‘he is always asking questions.’

— saw-ín-ən ‘to question, interrogate s.o., tr.:’ waʔ saw-ín-ən-c-as ti. plísəmn₂a ‘the policeman interrogated me.’

síw-in ‘to move s.t. over (clothes, furniture, car, etc.), tr.’

— síw-ləx ‘to get off the way, to move oneself over.’

— síw-anaʔ, səw:síw-anaʔ ‘to get off the way.’

— n.səw:síw-anaʔ ‘to go along the side of the road.’

— siw-atq^wáʔ-ən ‘to change the course of the water, tr.’

— ka.n.síw₂a ‘to go down the wrong pipe, to get swallowed the wrong way:’ ka.n.síw₂a ti. kápih₂a ‘the coffee went down the (my) wrong pipe.’

— ka.n.síw-miñ₂a ‘to swallow s.t. down the wrong pipe, tr.:’ ka.n.siw-miñ-ʔkán₂a ti. kápih₂a ‘I swallowed the coffee the wrong pipe.’

sawt (A) ‘slave:’ wáʔ.k^wuʔ ʔayʔ ká.tiʔ ta.sáwt₂a; níʔ.k^wuʔ.ǎuʔ s.cut-s, “húy.ǎuʔ ʔiq na.s.kalú<l>ʔ₂a, húz.hərnǎuʔ ʔíq-miñ-as cʔa ta.s.má<m>ʔac₂a;” cút.k^wuʔ.ǎʔ ʔi.núk^w₂a ká.tiʔ, “tay, níʔ-as lá.tiʔ ta.sáwt₂a k^wil-ín-alap” ‘there was this slave; so she said, “the Owl will come, he will come for this girl [i.e., for his wife, who had just run away from him to her parents];” so some others said, “hey, get this slave ready, you guys [and give her to the

Owl];” (B) ‘pitiful person, person one feels sorry for:’ *síma?_ǎu?*,
síma?_ǎu?, *sáwt* ‘come in, come in, you poor thing;’ *nás-xit*
k^wu_sáwt ʔi_n.s.qə́l-q_a ‘give my old shoes to some poor person!’
 || Cf. *cáw_cwa*.

- *sáwt-əm* ‘to enslave people, to make slaves, intr.’
- *sáwt-min* ‘to enslave s.o., tr.’ (used mostly in passive formations):
sáwt-mín-əm ‘he was taken slave;’ *sáwt-mín-c-al-əm* ‘I was taken
 slave;’ *sáwt-min-tumúl-əm* ‘we were taken slaves;’ *sáwt-min-*
tumúl-it-as ‘they took us as slaves.’
- *sá<s>wət* (A) ‘little slave;’ (B) ‘youngest in family; pet, favourite.’
 (Meaning B seems to be less common than A.)
- *səw:sáwt-sw_a* ‘the poor things:’ *wa?-wit-ás_ma?_ǎu?* *səw:sáwt-sw_a*
ká.k^wu?, *x^wʔəz-as k^was_cʔás-wit ʔə.cʔá pánt*, *ʔə.cʔá ʔə_ta_tmíx^w-*
ka?_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 LaRoche. The “poor things” in question were originally
 humans in dogskins who have been changed into humans by their
 mother, who has burned their dog skins.) || Cf. *cáw_cwa*.

√suwt : *səw:súwt* ‘dew; wetness of vegetation after rain.’ || PS *sə^w,
 *səw ‘to flow; wetness, dew’ (K102).

şwíniya (Term of endearment and respect, used to greet the kill brought
 back by hunters): *ǎiq-kax^w ʔay?*, *ʔáma-?kax^w şwíniya*, *híya hi*
 ‘you have come, you are good, *şwíniya*, *híya hi*’ (line from a
 traditional song).

√swaz (?): *swáz-álc* ‘area of rockslide, pile of rocks resulting from a
 slide.’ || Recorded from M consultants, who ascribe it to F.
 Possibly *sw-áz-álc* or *s.wáz-álc*.

√suý : See *n.sú{?}ý-əc* (*√suz*).

√saž : *sáy:səž* ‘to play:’ *wá?_k^wu?* *ʔay?* *ta_s.kix-əz?-íh_a*, *cʔás_k^wu?_ǎ?*,
ka<kə>m-ləx-mín-as ʔi_s.cm-ált-s_a, *cíx^w_k^wu?* *záqil ʔə_ta_s.ʔístkn_a*;
wá?_k^wu? *sáy:səž ʔi_s.cm-ált-s_a*, *ʔux^walmíx^w-wit*; *plan wa?* *x^wuǎ-*
uń-it-as ʔi_qəǎ?-iç?-íh_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 *səw:sáwt-sw_a*.) || The form *sáy:səž* derives from **sáz:səž*, with a regular change *z (ž) > y (ý)* before a coronal (dental, palatal or lateral) consonant. PS **s-(h)ayas* ‘to play’ (K36, who also comments specifically on the Lillooet form).

- *sáy:səž-s, sáy:səý-s* ‘to play with (another child):’ *cix^w ʔayʔ mútaʔ palʔ-alc-əmx-min-tumúʔ-as ni_n.s.núk^wʔ_a, s.Tom; nək^w.ćíla_ǎuʔ, ćəl:ćíla-ʔkáʔ_ǎuʔ s.k^wəm:k^wú<k^w>mit; cix^w say:səž-s-túmx-as, niʔ s.wáʔ-ʔkaʔ sáy:səž* ‘one time my cousin Tom came and visited us; we were children of the same age and size; he came to play with me, so we played;’ *waʔ say:səž-s-twál-wit* ‘they are playing with each other.’
- *sáy:səž-min* ‘to play with s.t., to use s.t. as a bet, tr.:’ *waʔ say:səž-mín-it-as ʔi_s.qílaw-ih_a* ‘they are playing with their money.’
- *say:sž-áʔx^w* ‘gymnasium, gym.’
- *say:sž-úlrnəx^w* ‘soccer field.’

√siýq (?): *sícsə>ýq-əc* (also recorded *sícsə>yq-əc*) ‘to whistle through one’s teeth.’ (This was permitted to women, who were not allowed to *x^wít-ən*. Joe Joseph informed me that his grandmother told him not to *sícsə>ýq-əc*, but he did not know why.)

√suz ‘to hush (?)’: *sú{?}z-əc* ‘quiet.’ || Possibly a misrecording for **sú{?}ž-əc*, which would have glottalization of *z* as expected from (a) interior glottalization, (b) the presence of *-c*. Also recorded as *n.sú{?}ý-əc* ‘not making any more noise,’ with regular glottalization of the resonant, and expected change of *ž > ý*.

√sʔ (?): *n.sʔ-ú<ʔ>saʔ, n.sʔ-ú<ʔ>sʔ-an* ‘to make an eye on the end of a rope (to make a leash, lasso), intr., tr.’

√saʔq : See *√saʔq^w*.

√saʔq^w (?): *saʔq^w-úpzaʔ* ‘Bracken Fern, Brake Fern,’ *Pteridium aquilinum*. || Turner 1987 also lists *saʔq* for the roots (rhizomes) of this plant, but neither this form nor its meaning were known to the F speakers consulted, and this form was not recorded by me for M. I must therefore set up *saʔq^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 **ʔá<ʔ>xáʔ** ‘sacred, supernatural, talented’ (see there for etymological information), through reference to in-law taboos.

n

√n : See **n-waʔ**, **n-wáʔ-ən** (under **pzan**).

na F variant of **ni**.

ni (Article, ‘absent, known, singular.’ M variant of **na**. This article expresses that an entity is usually (although not obligatorily) known to the speaker, but that it is absent either from the situation of speech, or from the situation referred to, and that this absence is relevant to the speech situation): **n.kaʔ-as.ká.həm.tuʔ ʔayʔ ni.púʔyax^w.a** ‘the mouse must have run off somewhere;’ **ʔá<ʔ>-ən-ʔkan ni.s.kix-zaʔ-sw.a** ‘I saw your mother (just a minute ago, while I was at the store, etc.)’ (said, for example, to s.o. who is looking for his mother, cf. **ʔá<ʔ>-ən-ʔkan ti.s.kix-zaʔ-sw.a** ‘I saw your mother (at some unspecified moment)’); **ʔ^wəl-p.tuʔ ni.ćitx^w-s.a** ‘his house burned down.’ || Cf. **niʔ**.

√nu (Second person pronoun): **s.nu-láp** ‘you folks.’ See **s.cm-ait**, **nu^kʔ-áyʔ** and **níwi** for examples. || Cf. **s.núwa**.

an ‘evidently’ (indicates that the speaker concludes something from circumstantial evidence): **waʔ-as.án.tuʔ kən.cʔá k^wu.wáʔ** ‘somebody must have been here;’ **tayt-áx^w.aⁿ** ‘you must be hungry;’ **plán-at.aⁿ waʔ pəl-p** ‘it looks like we are lost already;’ **x^wʔáz-as.aⁿ k^was.huý.łíq** ‘it looks like he won’t come.’ || **aⁿ** requires the predicate to which it is attached to be in the subjunctive, see Van Eijk 1997:200.

√nəp : **nəp:nəp** ‘to be (walk, stay) on the road.’ **nəp:nəp-káx^w.łúʔ** ‘stay on the road!’; **wáʔ.łúʔ ká.tiʔ nəp:nəp ti.ćíʔ.a** ‘the deer is just walking by on the road.’ See **núk^wuⁿ** for an additional example.

|| CSLT *nəp ‘to be on the trail/road’ (K226).

√nap (?): náp-us ‘cape; shawl.’ || The meaning ‘shawl’ (see also sačáʔməs) is relatively recent and only dates back to the time when this article of clothing was introduced.

√napút : napú<p>t ‘fish or chicken just before spawning or laying eggs.’

|| See comment on nawú<w>ʔ-am.

naplít ‘priest.’ || Borrowing from French *le prêtre*.

√nəm (1): s.nə́m:nə́m ‘blind.’

— nə́m:ənń-əp ‘to go blind.’ wáʔ_k^wu? huʔ nə́m:ənń-əp ‘he is going blind, I hear.’

— ka.nə́m_a ‘to go blind (suddenly).’

√nə́m (2): nə́m-xál, nə́m-ən ‘to paddle (s.t.), intr., tr.’

√nə́m (3) ‘to wrap around(?)’: nə́m-q^w ‘dancer’s headdress, headband.’

|| Cf. √nam̄.

√nam̄ ‘to wrap around (?)’: ná́m-q-tən ‘diaper.’ || Cf. √nə́m (3).

√nim̄ : ka.ní́m_a ‘to faint, pass out, get knocked out.’

s.nímuʔ, wi_s.nímuʔ ‘we, us:’ wáʔ-ʔkaʔ_ʔu? ka.nás_a ʔə.k^wʔú-na sáʔ_a s.nímuʔ ‘we can go up to saʔ by ourselves;’ níʔ_k^wu? wa? cún-it-as ʔi_sámʔ_a “smallpox;” wína^w_ʔu? zań ta_waʔ_s.nah-n-əm wi_s.nímuʔ ʔúx^walmix^w, “smallpox” cút-kaʔ ‘that is what the white people call “smallpox;” so we Indians call it the same, we say “smallpox;” níʔ_ʔiz kə́la? ʔlít-n-as, ʔizá-wna ʔi_ʔux^walmix^w_a; cún-əm wi_s.nímuʔ “pəl+aʔ+cítx^w” ‘those were the first ones he invited, those strangers, we call them “pəl+aʔ+cítx^w” (newcomers);’ wi_s.nímuʔ-as k^wu_cuk^w-uń-táli ‘let us be the one to finish it.’ See s.təx^w (√təx̄^w (1)) for an additional example. || Cf. the object suffix -tumʔ ‘us’ for a morphosemantic parallel with s.nímuʔ.

√natx^w ‘day next to today (yesterday or tomorrow):’ natx^w ‘tomorrow.’

|| CSLT *nat ‘night, 24-hr period’ (K222, who lists Lillooet natx^w as ‘yesterday,’ probably based on ʔi_nátx^w-as, see below).’

— ʔi_nátx^w-as ‘yesterday.’

— s.ná:nátx^w ‘morning:’ wáʔ_tí? lá.tí? ta_sumíkh_a l.cʔa táun_a; ta_pálʔ_a s.ʔit, ta_pálʔ_a s.ná:nátx^w ʔáčx̄-n-əm, plan waʔ n.kət^wús, n.cíq-

aḫq̄^wəlt ‘there was this showmaker here in town; one day, one morning he was found (literally, “seen”) with his throat cut’ (with n.cíq-aḫq̄^wəlt apparently a correction of n.kətx^w-ús ‘beheaded’).

|| The form s.ḥá:ḥatx^w 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.

- ḥá:ḥatx^w-ám ‘to do s.t. in the morning, to get up early to do s.t.’
ḥá:ḥatx^w-ám-ḫkan_ḫkḫ ‘I am going to get up early in order to be there.’
- ḥá:ḥatx^w-xín ‘slipper.’
- ʔi.ḥá:ḥatx^w-as ‘this morning.’
- ʔi.nátx^w-as s.ḥá:ḥatx^w ‘yesterday morning.’
- natx^w s.ḥá:ḥatx^w ‘tomorrow morning.’

√nac : na(ʔ)c ‘to go off, get smelly (fish, meat, etc.).’

nas, ḥas ‘to go:’ n.kaʔ ḫ.nás-ax^w ‘where are you going?;’ nás-kan ʔá.k^wuʔ ‘I am going that way;’ niḫ ʔayḫ l.cʔa s.Mama ti.húz_ḫa q^wə:q^wal-ə<í>t-mín-an; nás_ḫk^wuʔ ʔám-ləx ʔá.k^wuʔ cípun-s_ḫa, níḫ_ḫuʔ s.ḫák-s-as ti.ḫl-ákaʔ-s_ḫa ‘this time it is Mama I am going to talk about; she went to get some food from the roothouse; so she took along her bucket.’ || nas and ḥas seem to be in free or idiolectal variation, both in their stand-alone forms and in the derivations listed below (except for ḥə<ḥ>s where only ḥ, as required by the consonant reduplication, was recorded). || PIS *ʔanas, *nas ‘to go, be on one’s way’ (K159).

- nás-xal ‘to take some along, intr.:’ nas-xal-ḫkán_ḫkḫ ‘I will bring some along;’ nas-xal-ḫkálap k^wḫ_ḫs.qawc ‘you guys better take some potatoes along.’
- nas-c ‘to take s.t. along, tr.:’ nás-c-kan_ḫkḫ ‘I will take it along.’
- nás-miḥ ‘to go somewhere for s.o., s.t., tr.’
- nás-xit ‘to give s.t. to s.o., tr.’ || See sawt (B) for an example.
- nas-an-cút ‘to take care of one’s own transportation:’ wáʔ-ḫkaḫ_ḫuʔ ka.nas-an-cút_ḫa ‘we can take care of our own transportation.’
- nas-akáʔ-əm, nás-akaʔ-min ‘to send an errand or message (with s.o.),

intr., tr.:’ nas-akaʔ-mín-ʔkan k^w.s.Bill ‘I sent an errand (message) with Bill.’

- nás-álmən ‘wanting to go:’ wáʔ-ʔkan nás-álmən ‘I want to go.’
- nás-us-ən ‘to look like s.o., to inherit s.o.’s looks, tr.:’ nás-us-n-as ti.s.qác-zaʔ-s_a ‘he looks like his father, he inherited his father’s looks.’
- nas-us-ən-ʔúl ‘to really look like s.o., tr.:’ lán-ʔkax^w.ʔuʔ nas-us-ən-ʔúl k^w.s.Mummsi ‘you really look like Mummsi.’ || The occurrence of the abstract suffix -ʔúl ‘real, original, *par excellence*’ after a transitivity marker is highly unusual.
- n̄ə<n̄>s (usually with allative deictics, e.g. ʔə.tʔú ‘that way’) ‘to go on, time lapses:’ n̄ə<n̄>s ʔə.tʔú t.s.ʔíʔn-íh_a, wáʔ-wit q^wəl:q^wal-ə<l>t, sq^wə<q^w>í-ən-twáí ká.tiʔ ‘they had been eating for a while, and they were talking and telling each other stories.’

√nis (?): nís-qs-añ ‘to blow one’s nose, intr.’ || PS *nis ‘blow one’s nose’ (K71, who also connects Lillooet nús=əs (√nus (2)) to this root, and suggests a possible connection of √nis and nús=əs to PS *nų/ąs ‘marrow, fat, oil.’

— nís-qs-añ ‘to make s.o. blow his nose, tr.’

√nus (1): nə:s:nús ‘damp.’ || PS *nų/ąs ‘marrow, fat, oil’ (K71). See also √nis.

— nús-un̄ ‘to make s.t. damp, tr.’

— nu{ʔ}s ‘to get damp.’

√nus (2): nús=əs ‘to breathe loudly through one’s nose.’ || See √nis for etymological information.

nasémaʔ ‘female fish empty after spawning.’ || See comment on nawú<w>ʔ-am.

n.s.nánaʔ ‘to sneeze:’ n.s.nánaʔ-ʔkan ‘I sneezed.’ || Probably either an initial or a consonant (interior) reduplication of a possible root *√naʔ. Cf. s.náʔ:ənʔ-ac ‘to stutter’ (√naʔ).

nəʔ ‘lukewarm (mainly liquids), just starting to get warm.’ || Cf. √nuʔ.

— nəʔ-ən ‘to warm it up a little bit, tr.:’ nəʔ-ən ti.q^wúʔ_a ‘warm up the water!’

— nə<n>ʔ ‘just about lukewarm.’

nə́ɬ_ (Article, ‘absent, known, plural.’ Plural form of na_/ni_): ʔəʔi<ʔə>í-
 mín-ɬkan_tuʔ nə́ɬ_ən.s.qíáw_a ‘I gambled/bet away my money;’
 pəl-p-s-kán_tuʔ nə́ɬ_ən.s.ǵʷláv_a ‘I lost the berries that I had
 picked;’ cwas-mən-mín-ɬkan_tuʔ nə́ɬ_ən.s.qíáw_a ‘I betted my
 money away.’ See qəʔʔ-ícaʔ for an additional example.

√niɬ (1): niɬ (Focus-marker, with three major functions: (A) expressing ‘it
 is the one,’ either as the main predicate or as the focusing
 element in cleft sentences: ‘that’s the one, that’s it:’ niɬ cʔa ‘this
 is the one;’ níɬ_tíʔ ‘that’s it’ (also used when ending a speech: ‘it
 is thus’); niɬ ti_s.qáyx^w_a núk^wʔ-an-an ‘it is the man whom I
 helped;’ niɬ s.Bill ti_núk^wʔ-an-án_a ‘it is Bill whom I helped;’ níɬ-
 as lá.tíʔ ta_sáwʔt_a k^wíí-ín-álap ‘get that slave ready, you folks!;’
 níɬ-as cʔa ʔəp-s-áx^w ‘put it on top of this, put this one under!;’
 (B) expressing ‘because,’ in constructions with factual forms that
 contain t_, or remnants of other articles): plan x^wʔəz k^was_k^wzús-
 əm k^w.s.Bill, niɬ t_s.plán-s_a waʔ qəʔmə<mə>ń-ʔúl ‘Bill doesn’t
 work any more, because he is too old already;’ (C) expressing
 ‘and then, and so’ in running texts, in the vast majority of cases
 combined with ʔáwʔ ‘well, so, thus’ into níɬ_ʔáwʔ (often syncopated
 into ní_ʔáwʔ in faster speech), which then combines with factual
 constructions: wáʔ_k^wuʔ ʔayɬ lá.tíʔ ta_s.kalú<l>ʔ_a, x^wʔəz
 k^was_ka.tx^w-ús-m_a, níɬ_ʔáwʔ ʔayɬ s.ǵáy-ləx-s ta_s.mə<ɾ>ʔac_a,
 ǵáy-ləx ‘so there was the Owl, he couldn’t see, so the girl bolted
 and ran away, she ran away;’ ʔák_k^wuʔ ká.tíʔ ʔi_n.kýáp_a,
 ʔá<ʔə>ńwas; níɬ_k^wuʔ_ʔáwʔ s.cut-s ta_pə<ɾə>ʔlʔ_a ɬlák_ʔiʔ, “nkýáp-
 ɬkan, tákəm_ʔáwʔ s.wat waʔ zəwat-ən-c-ál-it-as k^wənswa_n.kýáp;
 ká_maɬ x^wʔəz s.núwa k^wasu_n.kýáp, pə<ɾ>laʔ-ɬkax^w” ‘two
 coyotes were going along; then one of them said, “I am a coyote,
 everyone knows that I am a coyote; but you are not a coyote,
 you are just “one animal””’.)

- níɬ-míń ‘to take care of, look after s.o., tr.:’ x^wʔəz k^was_níɬ-míń-as
 ʔi_s.cm-áít-s_a ‘he is not looking after his kids.’
- s.niɬ ‘he, she, it:’ s.níɬ-as k^wu_may-s-ən-táli ‘let him be the one to fix
 it;’ ɛ́x-ús-ən-ɬkan ti_n.sí<s>qʔ_a waʔ lá.tíʔ; wáʔ-ɬkan zəwát-ən,

tqíʔ ʔu? ʔit n.ǫs-ańk s.níʔ, mǫs ʔu? wáʔ ʔu? ǫaʔ, xʷʔaz
 kʷas.ən.ǫs-áńk ‘my uncle was there and I looked him in the face;
 I knew that he was about to laugh too, but he just kept on
 eating, he did not laugh.’

— wi.s.níʔ ‘they.’ wi.s.níʔ ʔu? nəʔ ʔák.a ‘they are the ones who went
 by;’ wi.s.níʔ-as kʷu.ǫíʔ[-c]-tǫli ‘let them be the ones to do it.’

√niʔ (2) (?): s.níʔ-qən ‘Sunflower root (when still in ground).’ || Cf. s.níʔ-
 qən.

√nuʔ : nəʔ:núʔ ‘lukewarm (liquid).’ || Recorded only from Margaret
 Lester, who described it as having the same meaning as nəʔ.

√nal : nəl:nál ‘kind of slow, moving slowly.’

√niʔ : nəl:níʔ F ‘slimy.’ || Possibly derived from English ‘snail.’ Cf. also
 ʂnil-ǫliʷs.

nǫlǫkʷ ‘Clark’s Nutcracker’, *Nucifraga columbiana* (“Clark crow”). || PIS
 *s.nǫlǫkʷ ‘Clark’s nutcracker, grey jay’ (K174).

nǫlǫw (*) ‘area without underbrush, in forest.’

√nákaʔ : s.nǫǫń>kaʔ F ‘orphan.’ || The M gloss is wǫ<wa>ʔ-sút.

nǫklí ‘key.’ || Borrowing from French *la clef*. Also recorded lǫklí.

nǫkǫlʷsaʔ (Unidentified dry land lizard, which loses its tail when it is
 caught by that bodypart.)

√nk : See nk-ílt-tən (under nák-ən).

nák-ən ‘to change s.t., tr.’

— nák-al-íćʔ-am, nák-al-íćʔ-an ‘to change one’s own shirt (-am), s.o.
 else’s shirt (-an).’

— nák-lǫx ‘to change (into s.t.):’ nák-lǫx ʔayʔ ti.tmíxʷ.a ‘the weather is
 changing.’ See qǫǫʔ-íćaʔ for an additional example.

— n.nák-q-ań ‘to change s.o.’s diaper, tr.:’ wáʔ.maʔ.tiʔ n.nák-q-ań
 ‘change his diaper!’

— nák-xn-ań ‘to change one’s shoes, boots.’

— nák-áwʔ ‘to trade in one’s car, canoe, wagon:’ húy-ʔkan nák-áwʔ
 lá.kʷuʔ ‘I am going to trade in my car (canoe, wagon) there.’

— nák-atqʷáʔ-ən ‘to change the water on s.t., to rinse it, tr.’

— nək-us-ím ‘to change one’s mind (e.g., when first planning to fix s.t.
 in a certain way, and then deciding to do it differently).’

- **nk-ílt-tən** ‘nest egg (artificial egg used to trick chicken into laying her eggs in the same nest).’ || Probably an allegro-variant of **nək-ílt-tən**.
- ník-xal**, **ník-iñ** ‘to cut s.t., intr., tr.:’ **ník-xal-ɬkax^w** **k^wu.s.páms** ‘you cut some firewood!;’ **húy-ɬkan ník-iñ ti.s.záq̣a** (**ti.ćí?a**) ‘I am going to cut the bread (the meat).’ || PS *ník ‘to cut’ (K71).
- **ník-ɬća?** ‘to cut meat.’
- **ník-lum̃x^w-tən** ‘disc (on ground-breaking instrument).’
- **ník-mən** ‘saw, powersaw, crosscut saw.’
- **nə<ń>k̃-məñ** ‘handsaw.’
- **ník-miñ** ‘sawdust.’
- **ník-q-añ** ‘to cut s.t. down (e.g., hay), tr.:’ **ník-q-añ ?i.s.lóqm̃a** ‘cut down the hay!’
- **ník=ək̃** ‘to get cut.’
- **s.ník** (A) ‘cut (noun);’ (B) F ‘hour.’
- **ník-tən-s** ‘to be able to cut:’ **x^w?əz k^wa.s.tám̃ k^wa.s.ník-tən-s-an** ‘I don’t have anything to cut with.’
- √nak^w** ‘to cure, fertilize:’ **nák^w-xal**, **nák^w-añ** ‘to soak hide in brain (or other matter) in order to cure it, intr., tr.’
- **nák^w-lum̃x^w** ‘to fertilize s.t. with manure (or any type of fertilizer), intr.’
- **nák^w-lum̃x^w-tən** ‘fertilizer.’
- nuk^w** ‘(an)other, next, next one:’ **wá?k̃u?** **?ayɬ ta.pál?a s.ǰit**, **níɬk̃u?** **?ǰu?** **s.pzán-it-as ti.núk^wa ?úx^walmix^w** ‘well, one day they met another person;’ **s.núwa.kɬ múta?** **k^wu.núk^w** ‘you’ll be the next one.’ See also **ćəq̣-p-án** (**√ćəq̣** (2)) for an additional example.
- **ńə<ń>k̃^w** ‘the other one (animal).’
- **ɬ.núk^w-as** ‘sometimes:’ **wá?-ɬkan qlil ɬ.núk^w-as** ‘I get mad sometimes.’
- núk^wuñ** ‘again’ (usually with a connotation of amusement, exasperation or amazement): **s.núwa núk^wuñ** ‘you again!;’ **wa? núk^wuñ ?əs.úq^wa?** ‘he’s got a drink again (he is feeling pretty good);’ **núk^wuñ ?izá** ‘my goodness, what next?!;’ **ǰíq̣-kax^w núk^wuñ** ‘so it’s you again!;’ **s.tám̃-as.k̃a núk^wuñ k^wu.s.záy-tən-su** ‘you must have done

something again!; wa? núk^wuñ nǎp:nǎp ‘so he’s walking by again (got nothing better to do);’ níŋ_ka_hǎm núk^wuñ k^w_s.Bill ‘that’s Bill at it again;’ l.c?á_ka núk^wuñ ɬ_ka.ŝ^wuyt-án_a ‘I must have fallen asleep again here;’ lan núk^wuñ wa? wǎ?áw k^w_?ápa? Tim ‘?ápa? Tim is inviting people for a gathering again.’

nuk^wɬ F ‘at all’ (used only in negative constructions): x^w?ǎz nuk^wɬ ‘not at all, not one bit.’

√núk^wa? ‘help, friend:’ s.núk^wa? ‘friend; relative:’ tay, n.s.núk^wa?, ?áma ta_n.s.x^wák^wk^w_a t_s.x^w?áy-s_a k^wasu_q^wús-xi[t]-c ‘say, my friend, I am glad that you didn’t shoot me.’ || PS *naḱ, *nḱ-u? (IS *nḱ^wu?) ‘one, another, (in derivatives:) family, tribe’ (K70). See also s.na?ḱ^w.

— s.nǎḱ^w:núk^wa? ‘friends, relatives.’

— nuk^w?-áws ‘to be relatives of each other.’

— núk^w?-am, núk^w?-an ‘to help s.o., intr., tr.’

— núk^wa?-min ‘to accompany s.o., to do s.t. together with s.o., tr.:’ x^w?ǎz k^wasu_núk^wa?-mín_ti?, zuq^w-s-turím-h-as_kɬ ‘don’t you hang around with him, he may beat you up.’

— nuk^w?-an-cút ‘to help oneself:’ wǎ?-ɬkaɬ wa? nuk^w?-an-cút ‘we are helping ourselves.’

— nuk^w?-áyɬ ‘to be of help:’ s.nu-láp-as k^wu_núk^w?-áyɬ ‘you guys better help!’

√nǎx ‘ridge:’ s.nǎx ‘to lie on one’s side.’

— s.nǎx-k ‘mountain that is steep on one side, but has a gentle slope on the other side.’

— nǎx-ílx ‘to lie on one’s side.’

√nax (1): náx=ǎx ‘wavy (water).’

√nax (2): nax-xál ‘to pray (privately).’ || Also recorded naxál. Cf. lám-xal which refers to praying collectively (as in Church).

nǎx^wtín, nx^wtin, x^wtin ‘rope made out of twisted limbs’ (preferably Cedar, but also Coyote Willow or, when nothing else is available, Hazelnut tree).

— nǎx^wtín-až ‘any tree used for making nǎx^wtín.’ || This is the only term

for ‘Coyote Willow, Sandbar Willow’ (“Pink-barked-Willow,” “Rope Willow”), *Salix exigua*, but it is also used to refer to $\acute{c}\acute{x}^w:\acute{c}\acute{x}^w\text{-}\acute{a}\acute{z}$ ‘Red-osier Dogwood,’ which can also be used for making ropes.

— $n\acute{x}^w\acute{t}\acute{a}n\text{-}\acute{e}m$, $x^w\acute{t}\acute{i}n\text{-}\acute{e}m$ ‘to twist branches in order to make a rope, intr.’

$n\acute{x}q\acute{a}nk\text{-}\acute{e}n$ ‘to put s.t. under s.t., tr.’ || Probably contains $-q$ ‘bottom’ and $-ank$ ‘belly.’

\sqrt{niq} : See \sqrt{niq}^w .

$naq\acute{a}z$, $naq\acute{a}z\text{-}xal$, $naq\acute{a}z\text{-}am$ ‘to wound an animal (when hunting), intr.:’
 $naq\acute{a}z\text{-}xal\text{-}\acute{t}k\acute{a}n\text{-}tu?$ ‘I wounded it (a deer)’ (with the implication ‘but it kept on going’).

— $naq\acute{a}z\text{-}an$ ‘to wound an animal (when hunting), tr.:’ $naq\acute{a}z\text{-}an\text{-}\acute{t}kan\text{-}ta\text{-}\acute{c}\acute{i}?\text{-}a$ ‘I wounded a deer.’

$\sqrt{n\acute{a}q}$ (?): $s.n\acute{a}q\text{-}qs$ ‘snot.’ || Cf. $\sqrt{n\acute{a}q}$.

$\sqrt{n\acute{a}q}$: $na\{?\}\acute{q}$ ‘to rot, get rotten.’ See $k^w\acute{a}n\text{-}\acute{e}n\text{-}s$ for an example. || Cf. $\sqrt{n\acute{a}q}$. PIS $*n\acute{a}q$ ‘to rot’ (K175).

— $na\{?\}\acute{q}\text{-}\acute{a}tq^w\text{-}a?$ ‘spoiled water.’

— $na\{?\}\acute{q}\text{-}\acute{a}w\acute{s}\text{-}x\acute{e}n$ ‘bread made out of rotten (frozen) potatoes.’ || See $m\acute{a}k\acute{i}l\text{-}\acute{a}w\acute{s}\text{-}x\acute{e}n$ for the use of $\text{-}a\acute{w}\acute{s}\text{-}x\acute{e}n$ ‘knee’ in terms for bread.

— $na\{?\}\acute{q}\text{-}\acute{a}\acute{t}\acute{c}a?$ ‘rotten meat.’

— $n\acute{a}q:n\acute{a}q\text{-}\acute{u}\langle\acute{q}\rangle sa?$ F “‘Rotten’ Saskatoon berry.’ (A type of $s.c\acute{a}q^w\text{-}\acute{e}m$ ‘Saskatoon berry,’ see there for further comments.)

\sqrt{niq} (?): $s.n\acute{i}q\text{-}q\acute{e}n$ ‘Sunflower root (when dug up and boiled.’ || Cf. $s.n\acute{i}\acute{t}\text{-}q\acute{e}n$ ($\sqrt{ni}\acute{t}$ (2)).

$n\acute{e}q^w$ ‘warm (physical atmosphere):’ $n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}ti_n.kap\acute{u}h\text{-}a$ ‘my coat is warm (i.e., keeps me warm).’ || CSLT $*n\acute{e}q^w$ ‘sun, fire, warm’ (K220, who also lists Lillooet $n\acute{e}q^w:n\acute{u}q^w$ under this root).

— $n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}\acute{a}lc$ ‘warm in the house.’

— $n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}\acute{a}lc\text{-}\acute{e}n$ ‘to warm a house, tr.’

— $n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}al\text{-}\acute{i}\acute{c}a?$ ‘warm clothing.’

— $n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}an\acute{a}?\text{-}t\acute{e}n$ ‘earmuffs.’

— $n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}p$ ‘to warm up:’ $n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}p\text{-}\acute{t}ay\acute{t}$ ‘it’s warming up.’

— $s.n\acute{e}q^w:n\acute{e}q^w$ ‘to dress warmly:’ $s.n\acute{e}q^w:n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}k\acute{a}x^w$ ‘you dress warmly!’

— $s.n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}\acute{e}m$ ‘sun:’ $p\acute{a}nt\text{-}ti_s.n\acute{e}q^w\text{-}m\text{-}a$ ‘December.’

√niq^w (Meaning unclear, found only in combination with -us ‘face, head’):

níq^w-us-əm ‘to be stubborn, to think one knows better than others.’ || Since velars and uvulars are automatically labialized before u, it is also possible that this root is √niq.

— n̄á<n̄>q^w-us ‘to be a show-off’ (more or less synonymous with ǰ̄ə<ǰ̄>k^w-as-cút (√ǰ̄ak^w)).

√nuq^w : nəq^w:núq^w (also s.nəq^w:núq^w) ‘warm (physical atmosphere); neither hot nor cold, but just right.’ nəq^w:núq^w ʔk^wún-s_a ‘it is warm today.’ || See nəq^w for etymological information.

— nu{?}q^w ‘to get warmer.’

— núʔ:ən{ʔu}q^w ‘starting to get warmed up (person).’

— nu{?}q^w-ám ‘to get a little warmer (after having been really cold):’

nu{?}q^w-ám-ʔkan ʔk^wún-s_a, ká_maʔ ʔi_nátx^w-as kálaʔ_ǰ̄uʔ ʔəʔ ‘it is getting warmer today, but yesterday it was really cold.’

— nəq^w:nuq^w-ám ‘to warm up (stage before nəq^w:núq^w).’

naq̄^w ‘to steal.’ qə! ʔi_waʔ_náq̄^w ‘those who steal are bad.’ || PIS *nəq̄^w ‘to steal’ (K175).

— náq̄^w-ən-s ‘to steal s.t., tr.’

— náq̄^w-xit ‘to steal s.t. from s.o., tr.’

— náq̄^w-c-arh ‘to steal food, intr.’

— nəq̄^w-c-arh-ú<n̄>ʔ ‘Smooth Sumac,’ *Rhus glabra*. || The reference to stealing food in the name of this plant stems from the fact that it was used to cover picked berries in a basket. The berries would settle down during transit, giving the impression that the sumac had stolen some of them.

— náq̄^w-c-xit ‘to steal food from s.o., tr.:’ naq̄^w-c-xí[t]-c-as ni_míǰ̄aʔ_a [nəʔ_]məxáz_a ‘a bear stole the huckleberries from me.’

— naq̄^w-áwʔ ‘to steal a ride.’ x^wʔaz k^wasu_naq̄^w-áwʔ ‘don’t you steal a ride!;’ x^wʔit ʔi_waʔ_naq̄^w-áwʔ ‘there is lots of people stealing rides.’

— nəq̄^w:naq̄^w-úʔ ‘to steal all the time.’

√niq̄^w (?): nəq̄^w:níq̄^w-az ‘Black Cotton-wood, Balsam-poplar,’ *Populus balsamifera* (synonym *Populus trichocarpa*).

níq̄^wus ‘ingredients for soup (vermicelli, meat, etc.).’

nə́x̣-ə́m ‘to cut one’s skin lightly in order to drain out blood (so one will be light of weight; used as a training method by two brothers who fought the Thompson Indians; also used to cure rheumatism).’ || CSLT *nə́x̣ ‘to abrade/cut lightly’ (K226).

— nə́x̣:níx̣-aʒ̣ M ‘Small-flowered Bulrush’ (“Cut-grass,” “Swamp Hay,” “Swamp Grass,” with the last two terms also used to refer to p̣ústə́n̄), *Scirpus microcarpus*. || For a different species of Bulrush see mə́lḳ^w-áltə́x̣^w. For plants that are often mislabeled “Bulrush” in the vernacular see múx̣^wan and ḳ^wt-áltə́x̣^w. The relation to nə́x̣-ə́m stems from the fact that the blades of this plant are very sharp (hence the label “Cut-grass”). The F gloss for nə́x̣:níx̣-aʒ̣ is lə́x̣-áʒ̣.

√niḵ : See nə́x̣:níx̣-aʒ̣ (under nə́x̣-ə́m).

√naḵ^w : See nə́x̣^w-ú<ḵ^w>laḵ^w (√nuḵ^w (2)).

√nuḵ^w (1) ‘female.’ núḵ^w-aʔ ‘(female) sweetheart.’ || PIS *nə́x̣^w I ‘female’ (K176).

— n̄á<n̄>ḵ^w-aʔ *id.* as núḵ^w-aʔ.

— s.nə́x̣^w:n̄á<n̄>ḵ^w ‘hen.’

— nə́x̣^w:nə́x̣^w-máns̄t F ‘unmarried woman.’ || The M gloss is yaqcaʔ-máns̄t.

√nuḵ^w (2): nuḵ^w ‘to gallop.’ waʔ ʔi_waʔ_núḵ^w ‘there was a horse-race.’ || PIS nə́x̣^w II ‘to be on the move, run (NIS of animal or conveyance)’ K176).

— nə́x̣^w:núḵ^w ‘herd (of deer, horses) is galloping.’

— nuḵ^w+s.qáḵ̣aʔ ‘to have a horse-race.’ nuḵ^w+s.qáḵ̣aʔ-ʔkaʔ ‘we raced horses.’

— nuḵ^w-sút ‘to run wild (horse).’

— nə́x̣^w:nə́x̣^w-áwʔ ‘racing canoe, racing car or wagon (the latter in chuckwagon races).’

— nə́x̣^w-ú<ḵ^w>laḵ^w ‘coyote.’ || Less common term than n.kýap.

nə́x̣^wít ‘snake.’ See q̣^wul for an example. || See √x̣^wuʒ̣ (3) for etymological information.

— nə́x̣^wít-alc ‘house infested with snakes (e.g., a s.ʔístkə́n that has not been used during the summer).’

- **naḥ^wít-upza?** (Common term for ‘Twisted-stalk,’ ‘Cucumberroot,’ *Streptopus amplexifolius* and *Streptopus streptopoides*, and ‘Hooker’s Fairybells,’ *Disporum hookeri*, all often called “Snakeweed,” a term also used to refer to **na.páw-alcza?**.)
- **naḥ^wá<ḥ^w>t** ‘worm.’
- náh-ən** ‘to name s.o., tr.’ || The term does not refer to giving proper names (for which **k^wácic-an** is used), but only to generic names (‘coyote,’ ‘box,’ etc.). CSLT ***nəh**, ***na(?)** ‘to name, call’ (K222).
- niw** (*) ‘spouse’ (form of address). || Cf. **níwi** (B). CSLT ***niw** ‘spouse (address form)’ (K226).
- níwi** (A) (Expression to show amusement or amazement; said to be an old time expression, “the old ladies used to use it:” **níwi ʔayʔ ti.s.ḫil-m-ih_a** ‘what did they do next?!’); (B) (Greeting, used when entering a house or when meeting people, said to be synonymous with **s.nu-láp_ha** ‘is that you folks?’). || Cf. **niw** and **s.núwa**.
- s.núwa**, **núwa** ‘you (singular):’ **s.núwa_ha** ‘is that you?’; **s.núwa kaʔ k^wu_zaxn-áyʔ** ‘it’s your turn to carry the baby (on your back);’ **s.núwa ʔayʔ ti.ʔáw<wə>t_a** ‘you are late;’ **snuwh_á_qaʔ ti_kálʔ_a** cut ‘well, you are the first one who said it;’ **ka_ʔ_s.ʔənc-ás s.núwa** ‘if I were you.’ For additional examples see **ká_maʔ** and **s.ʔálaq**. || Also recorded **s.nu**, but this pronunciation is not generally considered to be correct. Cf. **√nu**, **niw**, **níwi**.
- √nawú?** : **nawú<w>ʔ-am** ‘fish eggs coming out.’ || Cf. **napú<ρ>t** and **nasémaʔ** and note the common element **na**.
- √nazám** : **ka.nazám_a** ‘rested, satisfied’ (used only in negative constructions): **x^wʔáy_ǰuʔ k^wənswa_ka.nazám_a** ‘I am restless.’ || Possibly contains the aspectoid suffix **-am**.
- **nazám-tən** ‘satisfaction:’ **ʔix^wa_ǰuʔ nazám-tən ti_tmíx^w_a** ‘the weather is never satisfied (it is either too hot or too cold).’
- **nazám-tən-s** ‘to be able to satisfy s.o., tr.:’ **x^wʔáy_ǰuʔ k^wasu_nazám-tən-s_tumx** ‘you cannot satisfy me.’
- √naʔ** ‘to burst out (?):’ **s.náʔ:ənʔ-ac** ‘to stutter.’ || Cf. **n.s.nánaʔ**.
- niʔ** ‘that (invisible, distal, singular):’ **s.tám_niʔ** ‘what was that?’ (used, for example, when something whizzed by and you did not see it);

q̣^wl-a^w-əm_{ni?}tu? k^wu_s.cáq^w-əm ‘that one went to pick
Saskatoon berries.’ || Cf. na_v, ni_v.

— lá.ni? ‘at that time.’ lá.ni? wa? x^w?áz_{ka} k^was_x^w?ít k^wa_s.tə̀m:tə̀<tə̀>̀m̄-
s, k^wa_s.fəx^w-s-ás ‘he wasn’t wearing too many clothes at the
time, I guess.’ || Also recorded pláni?, which possibly results from
contamination with plan ‘already.’

— ɬlá.ni? ‘since that time.’

— piná.ni? ‘round about that time.’ September_{ka} piná.ni? ‘round about
September, I guess.’

s.ná?əm ‘spiritual power.’ || PS *s-na?m ‘shaman (power)’ (K70).

s.na?k^w ‘man’s rival in love (e.g., wife’s boyfriend).’ || Probably related to
PS *na_k, *nk̄-u? (IS *nk̄^wu?) ‘one, another, (in derivatives):
family, tribe’ (K70), with particular reference to terms for in-law
relations in a number of daughter languages, e.g. Thompson
sné?ek^w ‘wife’s sister’s husband’ (K71).



ǎu ‘until.’ q̣mín-n-əm_{ku?} lá.ti?, ni_ɬ s.zuq^w-s; ní_ɬ_{ku?} lá.ti?ti? s.kic-s,
tákəm ta_súit_{ka} ǎu s.qapc ‘he was thrown down, and he died;
so he laid there, all winter until spring;’ ʕ^wuyt lá.ti? ǎu psí ‘he
slept there till daybreak.’ See mat-q (√mat (2)) for an additional
example.

√ǎp (1) ‘dark:’ ka.ǎp_a ‘to get really dark’ (cf. ka.ǎp_a ‘to get under
s.t. (√ǎp (2)).’ || PS *təp I ‘dark’ (K111). The evidence for PS
*təp I is limited since it is only attested for Tillamook and NIS
(Lillooet, Shuswap, Thompson), but see √ǎp (2) for further
etymological comments

— ǎp-mín-əm ‘to get dark on s.o.:’ ka.ǎp-min-cí-m_a ‘it was dark when
you came.’

— ǎp:ǎp-m-álus ‘dark colour.’

— ka.n.ǎp-alús_a ‘to go to a dark spot.’

√ǎp (2): ǎp ‘deep (of pit);’ to be under s.t., intr:’ ǎp+a+ʕ^wəl-p ‘Hell.’

|| PCS * λ əp ‘deep, under’ (K143). The semantic overlap between $\sqrt{\lambda}$ əp (1) and $\sqrt{\lambda}$ əp (2) is striking, and so is that between PS * \dot{t} əp I (see $\sqrt{\lambda}$ əp (1)) and PCS * λ əp. However, since Tillamook opposes \sqrt{t} əh ‘dark’ vs. $\sqrt{\lambda}$ əh ‘under, below’ (K111, with PS *p > h in Tillamook, K3), the formal and semantic opposition between the roots is old and also begs the question whether * λ əp should not be reconstructed for PS rather than just PCS. See also λ puʔ.

- ka. λ əp_ɹa ‘to get under s.t.’ || Cf. homophonous ka. λ əp_ɹa ‘to get really dark’ ($\sqrt{\lambda}$ əp (1)).
- s. λ əp-s_ɹa ‘under s.t.’ s. λ əp-s_ɹa ti_ɹ.k^wúp_ɹa ‘under the mattress.’
- λ əp-s ‘to put s.t. under s.t. else, tr.’ ní⁴-as cʔa λ əp-s-áx^w ‘put this one under.’
- λ əp: λ əp-ə^m ‘deep.’
- λ əp: λ əp-ə^q F ‘muddy (trail).’ || Also çə^m:çə^m-ə^q^w, which is the only variant used in M.
- s. λ əp-á^lus ‘bottom line on net.’
- n. λ əp-c ‘dug deep; deep gulch, ditch, canyon.’
- n. λ əp-q ‘to be way under s.t.’
- n. λ əp-q-s ‘to put s.t. way under s.t., tr.’ n. λ əp-q-s-káx^wtiʔ ‘put it way under!’
- λ əp-q-áⁿ ‘to put s.t. way under s.t., tr.’ (with an as yet undetermined difference in control with n. λ əp-q-s).
- n. λ əp-a^m ‘deep (water, box, etc.):’ n. λ əp-a^m ti_ɹ.q^wú_ɹa ‘the water is deep;’ n. λ əp-a^m ti_ɹ.n.⁷áx^w-xal-s_ɹa ‘he dug a deep pit;’ n. λ əp-a^m ti_ɹ.xáç^m_ɹa ‘the box is deep.’
- n. λ əp-ə^çrə^ɔ^m ‘a little bit deeper.’
- n. λ əp-í^mə^m ‘(deep) gulch.’
- n. λ əp-ú^lməx^w ‘bottom of pit.’
- s. λ əp-á^lwas ‘long underpants.’ || For this and the following three items see also $\sqrt{\lambda}$ əp (3) ‘clothing.’
- s. λ əp-í^lap ‘undershorts:’ ka.xal_ɹa_ɹ.k^wú_ɹa ʔá.k^wuʔ; waʔ lá.tiʔ s.kic ʔi_ɹ.s. λ əp-á^lwas_ɹa, ʔi_ɹ.s. λ əp-í^lap_ɹa; ʔáç^x-n-as, x^wəp-n-ás_ɹ.k^wuʔ lá.tiʔ, ʔáma! ‘he got to the brow of the hill there; there was a pair of underpants,

undershorts, lying there; he saw them, and he picked them up, they were good! || The word *s.ǻp-ílap* was recorded only in this segment from ‘The Smallpox,’ told by Martina LaRochelle.

— *s.ǻp-áíaq̄s* ‘undershirt.’

— *s.ǻp-ál-íca?* ‘underwear.’

√ǻp (3) ‘clothing:’ *s.ǻp-íwən* M ‘shirt.’ || The F gloss is *s.kt-íca?*. See also *s.ǻp-álwas* and following items under *√ǻp* (2).

— *ǻí<ǻ>p-tə́n* M ‘skirt.’ || The F gloss is *s.ǻ́ánwən*.

√ǻp (1) (?): *n.ǻ́ap-al-us* ‘to have s.t. in one’s eye:’ *n.ǻ́ap-al-ús-kan* ‘I gave s.t. in my eye.’

√ǻp (2) (?): *s.ǻ́ap-ǻst* ‘Rubber Boa’ (“sleeping snake,” or “lazy snake;” forecasts a person’s death by its presence; described on various occasions as having a yellow, orange or chocolate colour). || See also Van Eijk 2001:188-189 for further comments on this animal and its proposed relationship with *súnuʔqaz̄*.

√ǻip : See *ǻí<ǻ>p-tə́n* (*√ǻp* (3)).

√ǻp ‘to sprain:’ *ka.n.ǻ́p-k_a* ‘to sprain one’s back.’ || Probably a misrecording of *ka.n.ǻ́|-ǻp-k_a* (*√ǻǻ!* (2)).

ǻ́up-xal, *ǻ́up-uń* ‘to twist s.t. (e.g., a hide when tanning it), to tighten a nut on a bolt, intr., tr.’ || PIS **tup* ‘to twist,’ esp., ‘to spin thread’ (K191).

— *ǻ́up-miń-twáí-ən* ‘to twist things together, tr.’

— *ǻ́up-ləx* ‘to get twisted.’

— *ǻ́up-aʔq̄ʷəlt* ‘necktie.’

— *s.ǻ́up* ‘twisted.’

— *s.ǻ́up-áíus*, *ǻ́up-áíus* ‘tree or wood is twisted.’

— *ǻ́up=p-əc* ‘to have a stroke (one’s mouth gets twisted).’

ǻ́urp̄zac (also recorded *ǻ́urp̄zac*) ‘flea.’ || Tentatively linked to PS **k̄ʷə́t* ‘flea’ in K50, with a probable development out of *k̄ʷǻup[...]*.

s.ǻ́pa? ‘marrow.’ (Joe Joseph used to be warned by his grandmother not to eat it or he would get a shaky head.) || PIS **s-ǻ́pa?* ‘marrow’ (K171).

ǻ́ru? ‘hole made by woodpecker.’ || Cf. *√ǻp* (2).

ǻ́urp̄zac : See *ǻ́urp̄zac*.

łám-xal, łám-an ‘to grab s.t., intr., tr.’ (These forms are used considerably less frequently than the derivations below.) || PIS *t̥am ‘to grab, press together, bundle up’ (K190).

— łam-kiñ-ús-ən ‘to grab s.o. by the hair above his forehead, tr.’

— łám-q^w-ań ‘to grab s.o. by the hair on top of his head, tr.’

— łám-q^w-am-sút ‘to struggle to get onto s.t. (e.g., when one has fallen into the water and is struggling to get out).’

— łám-ap-qñ-an ‘to grab s.o. by the back of the head, tr.’

łimut (*) ‘grey-coloured rock (unidentified type).’

łámas ‘to guess, make up a story (e.g., when telling a legend, but not being sure about how it goes), intr.:’ wá?łu? wa? łámas ‘he’s just guessing.’

łámin F ‘wool, fur.’ See ɬəm̥k for an example. || PS *t̥amin ‘fur, animal hair (feathers)’ (K111). The M gloss (also used in F) is q^wac (√q^wac (1)).

łamín F ‘axe.’ || PS *łəm ‘to cut, chop; sharp’ (K63, who also refers to PS *t̥əm ‘to cut’ (K110) and notes that Lillooet (and Shuswap and Thompson) forms may reflect either *ł or *t̥).

łimin (A) ‘vein;’ (B) ‘sinew.’ || PCS *łim̥in ‘muscle, sinew’ (K143).

— łəmin-álckza?, łimin-álckza? ‘Broad-leaved Plantain,’ *Plantago major*.
|| The root √łimin refers to the “veins” in the leaves.

√łumk̥ : n.łú<ł>ńək̥ (also recorded, probably incorrectly, łú<ł>ńək̥) ‘straw (for drinking through; also used as part of puberty training).’ (My M consultants commented that this is an “old word” that is “fading away.”) || PS *t̥um/tum ‘to suck’ (K110).

√łəm̥q̥ (?): łəm̥q̥-áz ‘Western Yew,’ *Taxus brevifolia*.

łit (A) ‘also:’ wá?-ɬkax^w_ha łit k^wzús-əm ‘are you also working?;’
ka.q̥ús-kan_ a łit ‘I got also frightened;’ wá?-ɬkan łit x̥áł-miñ
k^wənswa_ka.ɽáćx̥-m_a ɬəs_sítst, x̥íl-əm s.núwa ‘I also want to be able to see at night, just like you’ (Coyote speaking to Owl, in a legend told by Rosie Joseph); for an additional example see s.niɬ;
(B) ‘even’ (essentially synonymous with ʔi?wa? (2)): cix^w łit
k^w_s.Bill ‘even Bill went;’ x^wʔaz łit k^was_k^wzús-əm ‘he isn’t even working.’

- ǰ́úć-xal, ǰ́úć-uń ‘to chop s.t., intr.; tr.’
 — ǰ́úć-q-ań, ǰ́úć-q-ań ‘to fell trees, intr., tr.’
 — ǰ́úć-q^w-ań ‘to chop off s.o.’s head, tr.’
 — ǰ́úć-slǰ́p ‘to chop firewood, intr.’
 √ǰ́ć (?): s.ǰ́ć-áľus ‘woven together.’ || Cf. s.ǰ́k-áľus for a similar meaning.
 √ǰ́úć ‘open and shut (?):’ n.ǰ́úć-ǰ́-úć-ǰ́m (also recorded n.ǰ́úć-ǰ́-úć-ǰ́m)
 ‘to wink, intr.’
 — n.ǰ́úć-ǰ́-úć-xit ‘to wink at s.o., tr.’
 — n.ǰ́úć-ǰ́-úć-min ‘to wink at s.o., tr.’ (semantic difference with n.ǰ́úć-ǰ́-úć-xit unclear): n.ǰ́úć-ǰ́-úć-min-c-as ‘he winked at me.’
 ǰ́ǰ́-ǰ́ ‘to trample s.t. down, to pack s.t. down (e.g., soil on grave), tr.’
 — ǰ́ǰ́-p ‘to vibrate (e.g., ground when herd of buffaloes is running):’
 ǰ́ǰ́-p ti tmíx^w a ‘the earth is vibrating.’
 — ǰ́ǰ́-p-úľmǰ́x^w ‘earth is trampled down.’
 ǰ́ása? (*) ‘quiver for arrows.’
 √ǰ́ń (1) (?): ǰ́ń-áńak F ‘small fish roasted together on a stick.’
 √ǰ́ń (2) (?): ǰ́ń-úćp-tǰ́n (*) ‘beavertail.’
 √ǰ́ń (3) (?): ǰ́ń-áľtǰ́x^w F (A) ‘Tule, Roundstem Bulrush, Great Bulrush,’
 Scirpus acutus; (B) ‘mat made out of Bulrush.’ || The M gloss for
 ǰ́ń-áľtǰ́x^w (A) is mǰ́k^w-áľtǰ́x^w (meaning (B) was not recorded for
 M).
 √ǰ́ńin : See ǰ́ń:ǰ́ńin-ana? (ǰ́ńina?).
 ǰ́ánań-ǰ́ ‘to try, taste s.t. tr.’ || PCS *ǰ́anam ‘to measure’ (K153).
 — ǰ́ánań-íľx ‘to try.’
 — ǰ́ánań-xal-s ‘to give s.o. a try, tr.’
 — ǰ́ánań-tǰ́n ‘moon:’ sǰ́ľ=ǰ́ľ ti ǰ́ánań-tń a ‘the moon is full.’
 ǰ́inúx^w-ǰ́ ‘to admire s.o., s.t., to wish for s.o., s.t. (e.g., a young guy
 wishing for a girl), tr.’ || PS *ǰ́ǰ́y ‘to want, desire; dear, difficult’
 (K64).
 — ǰ́inúx^w-miń-twaľ ‘to wish for each other (e.g., a boy and a girl wishing
 for each other).’ || The absence of glottalization on n in -min is
 probably a misrecording.
 — ǰ́inúx^w-c-ań ‘to wish for s.o.’s food, tr.’
 s.ǰ́ńiq ‘Northern (Red-shafted) Flicker,’ *Colaptes auratus cafer*. || Cf.

Thompson ʔes.n.łín-uʔs-qh tək ćék^w-əz-aqs ‘pileated woodpecker’
(Thompson and Thompson 1996:1401).

s.łánwən F ‘skirt.’ || Probably a borrowing from Thompson słenwn
‘buckskin skirt,’ from PS *s-təwin ‘skirt’ (K112, who also refers
to PIS *s-tənw-aya ‘bat (zool.)’ (K190), for which see Lillooet
s.łənwín and s.łənwá<w>yá). The M gloss for ‘skirt’ is łí<ł>p-
təń (√łəp (3)).

s.łənwín, s.łanwín ‘bat (animal).’ || See s.łənwá<w>yá for etymological
comments.

√łənwáya : s.łənwá<w>yá ‘bat (animal).’ || PIS *s-tənw-aya ‘bat (zool.)’
(K190, who also lists Lillooet s.łənwín under this root, and refers
to PS *s-təwin ‘skirt’ (K112)).

łənaʔ ‘ear:’ ʔix^wa ʔəs.łənaʔ ‘to have no ears, to refuse to listen to
advice.’ || PS *tani/aʔ ‘ear’ (K111).

— łən:łín-anaʔ (Expression to show that one ignores a rude remark):

wáʔ.həń.łúʔ núwa łən:łín-anaʔ ‘I will ignore what you said.’

— łən:łín-anáʔ-əm ‘to turn one’s ears (deer), in order to pick up a
sound.’

łʔ ‘at this (or that point) in time:’ k^win.łʔ ‘what time is it?;’ plan.łʔ
ʔáńwas zap-íws k^wənswa.ʔáłs-əm ‘I have been sick for two weeks
already;’ ʔúq^waʔ-wit mútaʔ, n.łak^w.łʔ mútaʔ ʔi.zaw-áks[t]-tn.a
‘they had another drink, and the cups were filled again;’ wáʔ-wit
q^wəl:q^wal-ə<ł>t, s.q^wə<q^w>ł-ən-twál ká.tiʔ, cúť.k^wuʔ.łʔ
ta.k^wú<k^w>pý.a, “x^wʔəz k^wənswa.ʔú(ʔə)z k^wənswa.k^wzús-əm”
‘they were talking and telling each other stories, and then the
chief said, “I never overwork myself;”’ húy-4kaʔ.łúʔ mútaʔ ʔaʔ,
lan.łʔ mútaʔ ka.ʔs-áńk.a k^w.s.Thomas ‘we were just about to eat
again, and then Thomas burst out laughing again;’ x^wʔáy.łúʔ
k^w.s.xiń-s, cʔás.k^wuʔ.łʔ ta.s.kalú<ł>ʔ.a ‘it didn’t take long before
the Owl came;’ x^wʔáy.łúʔ k^w.s.pálaʔ-s máqaʔ, lan.łʔ mútaʔ łiʔ
ʔi.cuwʔ-łh.a s.cm-áłt ‘within a year they got children of their
own.’ || For the final ʔ of łʔ see also kʔ and ʔayʔ.

√łəʔ : łəʔ-p ‘to shake, shiver (from cold or fright).’

— łəʔ:łə-əp ‘to shake when nervous or really sick.’

- ʔəp-áíw̃s ‘to shake over one’s whole body.’
- ʔəp-ús ‘head is shaking.’
- ʔə=əʔ=əʔ ‘to shiver (e.g., when cold).’
- ʔə:ʔəʔ-n-əm ‘to be shaken, “have the shakes”’ (passive construction):
 ʔə:ʔəʔ-n-c-ál-əm ‘I got the shakes.’
- ʔáʔ-añ ‘to stick, weld, glue st., tr.’ || PIS *ʔaʔ, *ʔu/ʔaʔ ‘sticky, dirty’
 (K190).
- s.ʔaʔ ‘glued.’
- ʔáʔ-mən ‘glue, solder:’ q^walíʔ ʔi.n.ʔáʔ-əmñ_a ‘I use pitch for glue.’
- ʔáʔ-ul-wiʔ ‘to pitch a canoe, intr.’
- ʔə:ʔáʔ ‘sticky.’
- ʔá(ʔə)ʔ ‘to get sticky (from touching pitch, etc.).’
- ʔá(ʔ)ʔ-ákaʔ ‘to get sticky hands, fingers.’
- ʔá(ʔ)ʔ-ús ‘to get a sticky face.’
- ʔá(ʔ)ʔ-əqs ‘to have s.t. stuck on one’s nose (jam, butter, etc.).’
- ʔáʔəm M ‘salt.’ || PCS *ʔaʔ ‘bitter, salt’ (K143), CSLT *ʔaʔm ‘salt’
 (K222). The F gloss for ‘salt’ is lasál.
- n.ʔaʔm-átq^waʔ M ‘salt water.’
- ʔuʔt ‘(to have an) erection.’ || PS *ʔuʔ ‘to grow, rise’ (K63).
- ʔuʔt-míx ‘always having an erection.’
- s.ʔaʔáləm, s.ʔaʔálam ‘grizzly bear.’ || CSLT *sʔəʔalm ‘grizzly bear’
 (K225).
- s.ʔaʔə<ʔ>ləm ‘little grizzly bear, grizzly cub.’
- √ʔəl (1) ‘to cut:’ ka.ʔəl_a ‘to get cut’ (homophonous with ka.ʔəl_a ‘to
 stop all of a sudden’ (√ʔəl (2))). || PS *ʔəl ‘to slice, split, rip’
 (K109, who also lists Lillooet ʔəlq-án ‘to tear’ and ʔəlq^w ‘to
 break (rope, line)’ under this root).
- s.ʔəl ‘(having been) cut.’
- ka.ʔəl-kiñ-ús_a ‘to get cut on the forehead.’
- ka.n.ʔəl-al-ús_a ‘to get cut on one’s eye.’ || Homophonous with the
 form for ‘to stare’ (see √ʔəl (2)).
- ʔl-úíax^w F ‘to plough.’
- √ʔəl (2) ‘to stop:’ ka.ʔəl_a ‘to stop all of a sudden (e.g., when shot or
 hurt); to stop finally’ (homophonous with ka.ʔəl_a (√ʔəl (1)) ‘to

get cut’); ka.ǵál-wit_a ʔayʦ ‘they finally stopped.’ || See √ǵal for etymological comments.

- ǵəl-p ‘to settle down, to stop doing s.t.:’ xʷʔáz_ha kʷasu_ǵəl-p ‘don’t you (ever) settle down?’
- ǵá<ǵ>ǵ-əp ‘to settle down (little kids).’
- ǵl-ilx ‘to keep still, to sit still without moving; everything stops, quiets down (e.g., after making too much noise):’ wáʔ_maʦ ǵl-ilx-wi ‘you folks stop!’ || Cf. also next item (ǵl-ǵlx).
- ǵl-ǵlx ‘to hover.’ || Retracted form of ǵl-ilx.
- n.ǵl-ál-us, n.ǵl-ál-us-min ‘to stare at s.o., intr., tr.’
- ka.n.ǵəl-al-ús_a ‘to stare at s.o., intr.’ (largely synonymous with n.ǵl-ál-us, but with a slight aspectual difference, and homophonous with ‘to get cut on one’s eye’ (√ǵəl (1)).

√ǵə! (1): ǵəl-p ‘noisy’ (vibrating sound like that made by a tight string that is plucked or a pipe that sticks out of the ground and is hit; also noise made by a group of people): ǵəl-p_ǵu? ǵu psil ‘it was noisy till daylight;’ ǵəl-p ʔi_sítst-as ‘it was noisy last night.’

√ǵə! (2): ka.ǵl-əp_a ‘to get strained.’

- ka.n.ǵl-əp-k_a ‘to pull a muscle in one’s back’ (synonymous with ka.n.qc-əp-k_a).
- ka.n.ǵl-əp-q_a ‘to pull one’s Achilles tendon.’

√ǵə! (3): See ǵl-ǵlx (√ǵəl (2)).

√ǵal ‘to stay, stop:’ ǵál-xal, ǵál-an ‘to stop s.o., s.t., intr., tr.’ ǵál-an-ʦkan ti_káh_a ‘I stopped the car;’ ǵál-an-c-as ‘he stopped me;’ ǵál-an-as ʔi_waʔ_sáý:səz ‘he made them stop playing.’ || PS *ǵi/al ‘to stop, become motionless’ (K63, who also lists Lillooet √ǵəl (2) ‘to stop’ and √ǵil ‘quiet, settled down’ (ka.ǵíl_a ‘to keep still’) under this root, and suggests a possible link to Lillooet ǵuí-ún ‘to calm s.o., s.t. down,’ with comments on p. 53 on u in √ǵuí vs. a in √ǵal. K63 (PS *ǵi/al) also refers to PS *tál (listed as *tal on p. 110) ‘numb, tired.’ If the correspondence *ǵ ~ *t between *ǵi/al and *tál holds, a further link to PS *tul ‘charm, medicine’ (see ǵil-im under √ǵil) may also be possible, in that a semantic connection between ‘stopped’ or ‘quieted down’ and ‘charm’ is

not excluded.

- s.šál ‘to stay (e.g., a train or person), not going anywhere’ (with stative s-).
 - šál-ləx ‘to stop (e.g., car, train, people playing a game):’ šál-ləx ltʔu ʔi_waʔ_kʷzús-əm ‘they stopped working;’ šál-ləx kaʔʔ ‘stop for a while (I want to talk with you);’ šál-ləx ʔiz lá.tiʔ, wáʔ-as_ka kán-əm-wit ‘they stopped there, I wondered what happened to them (what they are doing);’ šál-ləx-kan waʔ kʷzús-əm ‘I stopped working.’ || Cf. šál-ləx with šíl-ilx (√šəl (2)), which have variants of the same root and suffix, but with different stress patterns.
 - šál=əl ‘to stop, break down, be interrupted:’ šál=əl ti_clock_a ‘the clock stopped;’ šál=əl ti_kórnʰxʷ-y-əqs_a ‘the car stopped (broke down);’ šál=əl-ʔkaʔ waʔ kʷzús-əm, niʔ tsa_kʷís ‘we stopped working, because of the rain;’ šál=əl-wit ‘they stopped (they were interrupted);’ xʷʔáy_šúʔ kʷas_šál-əl kʷas_kʷzús-əm ‘she never stops working.’
 - šál=əl-s_šúʔ ‘really, very:’ šál=əl-s_šúʔ kʷ_ən_s.ćúʔ-urh ‘I am really cold;’ šál=əl-s_šúʔ kʷ_ən.s.ʔáʔs-əm ‘I am really sick.’
- √šil : šíl-im ‘to sing a lovesong.’ || CSLT *šilm ‘to sing’ (K223). A link to PS *šul ‘charm, medicine’ (CS), ‘spirit’ (IS) (K110, who lists Lillooet šəlsqáixʷ, šəlsqáixʷ ‘soul’ under this root) seems plausible. See also comments under √šal.
- šíl-xit ‘to sing a lovesong for s.o., tr.’
- √šil ‘quiet, settled down:’ ka.šíl_a ‘to keep still:’ ka.šíl_a_máʔ_a ‘keep still!’; wáʔ_maʔ ka.šíl_a ‘keep still!’ || See √šal for etymological comments.
- n.šíl-q ‘to stay put:’ xʷʔáy_šúʔ kʷas_ka.n.šíl-q_a ‘he doesn’t stay put, he keeps going from one place to the other.
- √šul ‘calm:’ šúl-xal, šul-ún (*) ‘to calm things down, intr., tr.:’ ʔi_waʔ_šul-ún-tali ‘the Transformers.’ || See √šal for etymological comments.’
- šúl-ləx (*) ‘to calm down.’
 - šəl:šúl ‘calm (esp., water):’ ʔáma kʷa_ʔiʔ?>wəs ʔəs_šəl:šúl ‘it’s good angling when the water is calm.’

- ʔú(ʔə)í ‘water, calmed down.’
- ʔuí-t ‘person without special spiritual powers, person who does not undergo religious training, “layman;” ordinary person (in general).’
- ʔáɫ-xal, ʔáɫ-ʔan ‘to bite s.o., intr., tr.:’ ʔáɫ-ʔan-cíh-as_ukʔ ti_s.qáǎʔ_a ‘the dog might bite you.’
- ʔá<ʔ>ɫ-ʔən ‘to gnaw at s.t., to keep it in one’s mouth, tr.’
- s.ʔá<ʔə>ɫ-s ‘to carry s.t. in one’s mouth:’ s.ʔá<ʔə>ɫ-s-ás_utu? ‘he carried it away.’
- s.ʔá<ʔ>ɫ-ʔəqs ‘to have a pipe or cigarette in one’s mouth.’
- ʔəlc ‘Highbush Cranberry, Squashberry,’ *Viburnum edule*. || PS *ʔəls ‘highbush cranberry’ (K110).
- ʔəlc-áz ‘Highbush Cranberry bush.’
- ʔəlsqáɫ^w (also recorded ʔəlsqáɫ^w) ‘soul.’ || See ʔíl-im ‘to sing a lovesong’ for etymological comments.
- ʔəlk^w-án ‘to take s.t. down, to lower it down, tr.:’ ʔəlk^w-án ʔi_un.s.q^wíc^w-m_a ‘take down my laundry!’; ʔəlk^w-án ʔi_un.s.ʔam^w-áw^wʔ_a ‘take down my load!’
- ʔəlk^w-íl^w ‘to come down, get off s.t.’
- ka.ʔlók^w_a ‘to come down:’ ka.ʔlók^w-kan_a ‘I came down.’
- ʔəlx^wúm ‘Hairy Woodpecker,’ *Picoides vilosus*. || Montana Salish s.t’lǎ^wú ‘Downy Woodpecker’ (Pete 2010:709).
- ʔəɫq-án ‘to tear s.t. (mainly cloth), tr.’ || See √ʔəɫ (1) for etymological comments.
- s.ʔəɫq ‘torn (cloth).’
- ka.ʔlók^w_a ‘(cloth) gets torn:’ ka.ʔlók^w_a ti_un.s.ʔp-íwn_a ‘my shirt got torn.’
- ʔəɫq^w ‘to break (rope, line):’ ʔəɫq^w ti_un.sl-áyn_a ‘my fishline broke.’ || See √ʔəɫ (1) for etymological comments.
- ʔəɫq^w-án ‘to break a rope or line of s.o.:’ ʔəɫq^w-án-c-as ti_s.k^wáǎm_a ‘a spring salmon broke my line.’
- ʔəɫ:ʔlók^w ‘all broken up, torn up (net):’ ʔəɫ:ʔlók^w ti_un.s.pác^wn_a ‘my fishnet broke.’
- ka.ʔlók^w_a ‘to break (suddenly).’
- ka.ʔlók^w-s-as_a ‘to break it (suddenly, by accident), tr.’

łálwa? ‘fishskin.’ || Cf. łəlwí?q^w (next item).

√łəlwí? ‘skin:’ łəlwí?-q^w ‘skin on fish’s head, skin on top of human head.’ || Cf. łálwa?.

łlaz ‘canoe.’ || PS *łay/*łya? ‘(river-)canoe’ (K65, who comments on the unexplained intrusive l in Lillooet and in the CeS forms listed by him).

— s.łlaz ‘to travel by canoe.’ || Probably an allegro-form of *?əs.łláž.

s.łúla? ‘deer.’ Only recorded in the combination zəx:záx-ana? s.łúla? ‘mule deer.’ || PS *s-tul ‘a type of deer’ (K110).

√łak : See łk-á<k>ta? (√łak (1)).

√łak (1): (A) ‘to go:’ łák_łu? łak ‘keep on going!;’ łák_ka_tu? kən.c?á k^wu_míxa? ‘a bear must have gone by around here;’ łák_tu? 7á.k^wu? x^wəman-á?x^w_a ‘she went to the store;’ łák_ma? ‘go on, go ahead!;’ łák_k^wu? ká.ti? 7i.n.kyáp_a, 7á<?ə>ńwas ‘two coyotes were going along;’ (B) to get ...er’ (in this meaning recorded with łu? in all but one case): łák_łu? cí<cə>l-xən ‘the track is getting fresher;’ łák_łu? kəp-p ‘he is sinking in further with every step;’ łák_łu? xə:žzúm-lum^w ‘the snowflakes are getting bigger;’ łák_łu?, lan múta? 7úq^wa?; cáma_łu?, ní?_łu? s.lán-s_łu? múta? wa? łak qəm-p ti_s.qít_a, ní?_łú? múta? s.kə<k>{?a}ws 7á.ta? ti_s.łák-s_a ‘he was going along, and he had another drink; he was having a bit of a hard time, and the weather kept getting hotter, so he went in a bit further’ (from “Coyote Drowns,” as told by Rosie Joseph, a legend in which Coyote keeps going further and further into the water until he drowns). || K62 tentatively lists Shuswap t?ek ‘to go’ and st?ek ‘to come’ (t = [t] ~ [ł] in dialectal (or idiolectal?) variation) under PS *łak/q ‘to protrude, come (forth)’ (for which also see Lillooet √łak (2) below). If the Shuswap forms belong under PS *łak/q, then so should Lillooet łak (1).

— łák-xal ‘to take some along, intr.’

— łak-s ‘to take s.o., s.t. along, tr.’ See nas for an example.

— łak-an-cút ‘to go by oneself, to take care of one’s own transportation:’ wá?-4ka?_łu? ka.łak-an-cút_a ‘we can take care of our own

transportation, we can go by ourselves.’

- ʔák-xən ‘to leave tracks, to pass through (and leave tracks):’ ʔák-xən ʔə.cʔá ʔi.číʔ_a ‘deer have made tracks around here;’ lan ʔayʔ ká.tiʔ ʔák-xən ‘he went through already;’ x^wʔáy_ʔuʔ k^w.s.ʔák-xən-s ká.tiʔ ‘he didn’t go through yet.’
- ʔák-x-tən ‘track.’
- s.ʔák-mən ‘way of living.’ See səŋ^w:síŋ^w for an example. || The combination of both the nominalizer s- and -mən ‘instrument, implement’ is unusual, since -mən is in itself a nominalizing affix and typically vitiates the need for s-. Cf. also next item.
- n.ʔák-mən ‘track, trail, path.’ || Consultants often use this term to refer to ‘way of living’ (previous item) as well, and use s.ʔák-mən to refer to ‘track, trail, path.’ However, since the combination of the prefix n- and the suffix -mən typically refers to ‘setting’ (Van Eijk 1997:75), the meaning ‘track, trail, path’ (i.e., “setting for going”) seems the most natural one for n.ʔák-mən.
- ʔə:ʔák-a ‘to go straight through; to do s.t. continuously:’ ʔə:ʔák-a-ʔkaʔ ‘we went right by, straight through;’ ʔə:ʔák-a-wít_tuʔ_ʔuʔ ‘they went right by;’ nás-kan_ʔuʔ ʔə:ʔák-a ‘I am going right through;’ ʔə:ʔák-a_ʔuʔ ʔayʔ ti_x^wwáʔ_a ‘the road goes straight through;’ ʔə:ʔák-a_ʔuʔ k^was_ʔúq^waʔ ‘he is drinking continuously;’ ʔə:ʔák-a_ʔuʔ k^was_k^wzús-əm ‘he is working continuously.’
- ʔək-a:ʔák-a (A) ‘to go straight through; to do s.t. continuously’ (largely synonymous with (but referring to a greater degree of thoroughness than) ʔə:ʔák-a): ʔək-a:ʔák-a-ʔkán_kʔ_ʔuʔ ‘I will keep right on going;’ ʔək-a:ʔák-a-ʔkán_kʔ_ʔuʔ k^wən_ʔux^walmíx^w-c ‘I will try to speak Indian all the time;’ ʔək-a:ʔák-a_ʔuʔ k^was_ʔúq^waʔ ‘he just never stops drinking;’ (B) ‘snowsuit (in one piece).’
- ʔák-míx ‘to go right through, to go farther than you were supposed to go:’ ʔák-míx-kan ‘I turned (by car) and went right by it (by accident).’ || Also recorded ʔa(?)k-míx, which is probably a misrecording.
- ʔák=ək-ʔúl ‘to go too far.’
- ʔk-á<k>tq^waʔ ‘well, spring (of water).’ || The stress-shift to the suffix

after a “strong” root such as **łak** is unusual. Derivation of this item from **√łak** (3) ‘to leak’ is also possible.

√łak (2): **s.łak** ‘fishing platform.’ || Also recorded **s.łak**, which is most probably a misrecording, cf. PS ***łak/q** ‘to protrude, come (forth)’ (K62, who also lists Lillooet **łakz-ús** ‘to sprout, to just come up (plants)’ under this root). See also **√łak** (1).

√łak (3): **ł{a}k** ‘to leak.’ || See also **łk-á<k>ta?** (**√łak** (1)).

— **ł{a}k-áw** ‘canoe leaks.’

— **n.ł{a}k-əq** ‘to leak at the bottom:’ **n.ł{a}k-əq ti.n.łl-ák?a** ‘my bucket leaks;’ **n.ł{a}k-əq ti.n.łláz?a** ‘my canoe leaks.’

łík-əm ‘to tattoo, intr.’

√łakz : **łakz-ús** ‘to sprout, to just come up (plants).’ || Listed under PS ***łak/q** ‘to protrude, come (forth)’ in K62, a listing supported by the fact that **z** in **łakz-ús** may be a remnant of **-az** ‘bush, plant, tree.’

√łáka? ‘to prop, lean on:’ **łáka?-mən** ‘prop.’ || PS ***tək** ‘to prop up, support’ (K109).

— **łək?-án** ‘to prop s.t. up (e.g., a house leaning over), tr.’

— **łək?-ús-ən** ‘to prop up branches of a fruit tree, tr.’

— **łək?-ínwas** ‘to prop up the middle of a house or woodshed, to keep s.o. lifted up by his/her bum, intr.’

— **łək?-ápa?** ‘crosspiece on bow of dipnet.’

√łək (1): **ka.łək?a** ‘to hush, keep quiet:’ **wá?ma** **ka.łək?a** ‘keep quiet!;’ **ka.łək?a má?a** ‘shut up!’

— **łək:łk-əm** ‘silent, quiet:’ **x^wγáy.łu?** **k^was.łək:łk-əm** ‘he doesn’t keep quiet;’ **wá?ma** **łək:łk-əm** ‘don’t make too much noise!’

√łək (2): **łək** ‘close together (e.g., sprouts coming up).’

— **łk-áíus** ‘small mesh on net.’ || Cf. **s.łć-áíus** for a similar meaning.

łak ‘to rise (water):’ **łak ti.caíá?a** ‘the lake is rising.’ || PIS ***tak** ‘to rise (of water), (over)flow’ (K189). See also **n.łak^w**.

— **łák-miń-əm** ‘to get flooded:’ **łák-miń-əm ?i.n.s.ləp-xál-tn?a** ‘what I planted got flooded.’

— **łək:łák-əm** (A kind of winged ants; when they are seen it means the water is coming up.)

- √**łık** : ka.łık_a ‘to strain oneself (when trying very hard).’
- ka.łık-k_a ‘to strain a muscle in one’s back:’ ka.łık-k-kán_a ‘I strained a muscle in my back.’
 - łık-ləx ‘to stretch oneself:’ tx^w-ús-əm_ku?, łık-ləx_ku? ʔayʔ; “u, l.cʔá_ka núk^wuń ʔ_ʔúýt-an,” cú_ku? ‘he looked up, and he stretched himself; “Oh, I must have slept here,” he said.’
- s.łákál ‘food one takes along, provisions for a trip, box lunch’ (probably synonymous with kswal). See k^wúch-an (under k^wúca) for examples. || PIS ***łak**(a) ‘to provide food for travel’ (K189).
- łákál-am ‘to take food along, intr.’
 - s.łákál ‘to take food along, intr.’ || Probably a contraction of ***[ʔəs.ɟs.łákál]**, with ʔəs- ‘to have.’
 - n.łákál-tən ‘lunchbox.’
- √**łkiw** (?): łkíw-ləx ‘to climb (a tree or ladder, not a mountain).’ || Also recorded **łkíw-ləx**.
- łkíw-ləx-min ‘to climb (a tree or ladder) to get s.t., tr.:’ łkiw-ləx-mín-łkan ti_s.taʔəsəzh_a ‘I climbed (the tree) to get the squirrel.’
- √**łək^w** (1): łək^w-ən ‘to bust s.t., to break s.t. open (e.g., a boil, pimple, louse), tr.’ || PS ***łək^w/q^w** ‘to explode, burst open; slap, strike’ (K109, who also lists Lillooet łəq^w-p ‘to explode’ and łəq^w-ən ‘to slap (both √łəq^w (1)), and łiq^w-t ‘to crackle, explode (in fire)’ under this root). See also √**łək^w** (2).
- ka.łək^w_a ‘to bust open (egg, or bug, when it gets squished):’ ka.łək^w_a ti_ʔa:ʔú<ʔ>s_ʔa ‘the egg bust open;’ ka.łək^w_a ti_s.ká<k>ýət_a ‘the spider got squished (and bust open).’
 - łək^w-p ‘to get squished (and bust open).’
 - ka.łək^w-əp_a (A) ‘to get squished (and bust open: boil, pimple, bug):’ ka.łək^w-əp_a ti_s.ká<k>ýət_a ‘the spider got squished (and bust open);’ (B) ‘sound made when bullet hits game.’
 - łək^w-p-án ‘to bust s.t., tr.’
 - łək^w-l-áz ‘balsam from Balsam Fir’ (obtained by busting open the balls of pitch on the tree).
 - n.łək^w-ál-us ‘one-eyed.’
- √**łək^w** (2) (?): łək^w-qín s.x^wnáʔəm ‘person with special powers.’

- || Perhaps related to $\sqrt{\lambda}ak^w$ (1) through a possible reference to one's head (mind) suddenly opening to deeper insights.
- $\sqrt{\lambda}ak^w$: $s.\lambda ak^w$ 'to show, to come out from under s.t. or from the other side.'
- $\lambda ak^w = \text{ək}^w$ (A) 'to show;,' (B) 'to get carried away doing s.t., to go really too far.'
 - $\lambda \text{ə} < \lambda > k^w \text{-as-cút}$ 'to be a show-off.' || The form **-as** is an irregular variant of the transitivizer **-s**.
 - $\lambda ik^w \text{-əm}$ 'to go under a shelter (tree, shed), when it is raining.' || PS $*\lambda ik^w$ 'shelter' (K62, who also suggests a possible link to PS $*tək^w$ 'to be blocked, choked,' from which Lillooet $ka.tək^w_a$ 'to hush, stop crying' is derived).
 - $n.\lambda ak^w$ 'to get filled with liquid.' || PIS $*\lambda ak^w$ 1. 'to get filled with liquid; puddle, pool, lake,' 2. 'to rise to the surface, float, emerge from the water' (K190, who also links PIS $*\lambda ak^w$ 'to rise (of water), (over)flow' (K189) to this root.
 - $n.\lambda ak^w$ 'puddle, pool.' || Nominalized form with **s-**, which merges with the prefix **n-**.
 - $\lambda \acute{a}:\lambda ak^w \text{-tən}$ 'floaters line.'
 - $\sqrt{\lambda}uk^w$ (1): $\lambda uk^w \text{-un}$ 'to hug s.o., tr.' || PIS $*\lambda uk^w$ 'to hold/carry in the arms, hug, get an armful of' (K190).
 - $\sqrt{\lambda}uk^w$ (2): $\lambda u < \lambda > k^w$ 'separately:' $wa?$ $\lambda u < \lambda > k^w$ $s\acute{a}s_k^w z\acute{u}s \text{-əm-wit}$ 'they work separately.'
 - $\lambda ak^w \acute{a}m\lambda ax^w$ 'root (of plant).' || Cf. $-\acute{u}\lambda ax^w$ 'land, soil.' CeS $*k^w am$ (with suffix 'bottom' or 'earth') 'root' (K216, who refers in particular to Squamish $\acute{t}k^w \acute{a}m\acute{y}\acute{x}^w$, with initial \acute{t} paralleling Lillooet λ , a parallel pair not found in the other Salish etyma in K126).
 - $\lambda \acute{a}x$ 'sweet, tasty.' || PIS $*\lambda \acute{a}x$ 'sweet' (K191).
 - $s.\lambda \acute{a}x \text{-s}$ 'to like s.t. (food), tr.'
 - $s.\lambda \acute{a}x \text{-l-ús}$ "'Sweet" Saskatoon berry.' (A type of $s.c\acute{a}q^w \text{-əm}$ 'Saskatoon Berry,' see there for further comments.)
 - $s.\lambda ax\acute{í}m\acute{a}n$ 'spoon.' || PS $*\lambda ax$, $*x\acute{a}t$ (inverted) 'to ladle' (K112, who also lists Lillooet $x\acute{a}\lambda \text{-a}n$ 'to take s.t. out of s.t.' under this root).
 - $s.\lambda ax\acute{é} < x > m\acute{a}n$ 'teaspoon.'

√^lλx^w : λx^w-um ‘to win, intr.’ || PS *^lλəx^w I ‘to win, beat in a game’
(K64).

— λx^w-un ‘to beat s.o. in a contest, tr.’

— λəx^w:^lλax^w-ú<x^w>na? ‘to have a contest, intr.’

— λəx^w:^lλax^w-ú<x^w>ə^ln-twa^l ‘to try to beat each other.’

√^lλəx^w (1): λəx^w-ən ‘to brush s.t., tr.’ || PCS *^ltəx^w ‘to brush, sweep,
shake out’ (K153).

— λəx^w-xál ‘to collect soapberries (by whacking them off the branch),
intr.’

— λx^w-áylup ‘to sweep the floor, intr.’

— λx^w-ál-ića? ‘to shake or brush clothes, intr.’

— λx^w-al-ića?-tən ‘clothesbrush.’

— λx^w-ús-əm ‘to shake “no” with one’s head.’

√^lλəx^w (2): λəx^w-p ‘paralyzed’ (synonymous with pá?:p(ʔa)í). || PS *^lλəx^w
II ‘cold (object); numb’ (K64).

— ka.^lλəx^w.a ‘starting to feel good (when getting drunk).’

— λəx^w-p-ús ‘to get high (on alcoholic beverage).’

— λəx^w-p-xən ‘to stagger (when intoxicated).’

λíx^w-iñ ‘to rip, tear (clothes, along seam).’

√^lλq : Unique variant of √^lλiq (2) ‘to arrive (here)’ in λq-iʔ ‘to lay eggs.’

√^lλəq (1): λəq-p ‘pressed together.’ || CSLT *^ltəq ‘to stick/press/glue
together’ (K229).

√^lλəq (2): λəq-ən ‘to dig s.t. out, tr.:’ nás-kan λəq-ən ʔi.n.s.ʔíw^w.a ‘I am
going to dig out my cherry bark [which is now properly cured, so
it can be used as a basket decoration];’ n.łəʃ-ən?-an-ít-as.λú?
tiʔ.ta.s.ʔístkn.a; x^wʔáy.λú? k^w.s.λəq-n-ít-as ʔi.ʔux^walmíx^w.a ‘so
then they caved in that underground house; they did not dig up
the people.’ || PIS *^lλəq ‘to dig up/out’ (K172).

√^lλəq (3): (?): λəq:λq-áz ‘Pacific Dogwood, Western Flowering Dogwood,’
Cornus nuttallii. || Cf. λiq (1), with regard to the whiteness of
Dogwood petals.

√^lλiq (1): λəq:λiq ‘light of colour’ (not as light as pəq:páq). || Cf. λəq
(3), √^lλíq.

— λəq:λiq-aius ‘light of colour.’

- s.ǵiq-t ‘sky.’
- ǵǵq:ǵǵǵǵǵǵǵ ‘weasel, ermine (in white phase).’
- s.ǵǵq-ǵǵq^w, s.ǵǵq-ǵǵq^w (the latter variant probably resulting from overly careful pronunciation): ‘albino.’
- √ǵǵiq (2): ǵǵiq ‘to arrive (here)’ (in contrast to cix^w, which refers to arriving at a spot away from the speaker): ǵǵiq-kan ‘I arrived, I am here’ (also used as a greeting); ǵǵiq-kax^w ‘you have arrived, there you are’ (also used as a greeting to arriver); ǵǵiq ʔi ǵǵiq_a ‘some people have arrived.’
- ǵǵiq-xal, ǵǵiq-s ‘to bring (here), intr., tr.’
- ǵǵiq-an-cút ‘to find one’s own way of getting here.’
- ǵǵq-iʔ ‘to lay eggs’ (with residual form of ǵǵiq).
- √ǵǵǵǵǵǵm : ǵǵǵǵǵǵm-cín ‘Lytton.’
- ǵǵǵǵǵǵa? ‘to barbecue salmon, to roast salmon over an open fire, intr.’
|| PIS *ǵǵǵǵ ‘to prick, pin, skewer, stick in’ (K172).
- √ǵǵǵǵ (1): ǵǵǵǵ-a:ǵǵǵǵ-a ‘(sound made by) flying grasshopper.’
- √ǵǵǵǵ (2): ǵǵǵǵ-p-án ‘to spring a trap, tr.’ || CSLT tǵǵ ‘to snap (shut), trip s.o.’ (K229).
- ka.ǵǵǵǵ-ǵp_a ‘it got sprung.’
- ǵǵǵǵ ‘to cross, to go over.’ See √ʔǵǵǵ^w (1), √ʔi (2) for examples. || PS *tǵǵ ‘to cross over;’ (in derivatives:) ‘six’ (K111).
- n.ǵǵǵǵ-m-áwǵ ‘to cross a street.’
- ǵǵǵǵ-a:ǵǵǵǵ-a ‘to cross back and forth.’
- n.ǵǵǵǵ-mǵn M ‘bridge.’ || The F gloss is n.tqix^w.
- ǵǵǵǵ-ǵm-kst ‘six.’
- ǵǵǵǵǵǵǵ-ǵm-kst ‘six animals.’
- n.ǵǵǵǵ:ǵǵǵǵ-ǵm-kst ‘six people.’
- √ǵǵǵǵ ‘white(ish), grey:’ s.ǵǵǵǵ-t ‘white or grey matter.’ || Cf. ǵǵiq (1).
- ǵǵǵǵ-iñ ‘to whitewash s.t., tr.’
- s.ǵǵǵǵ-suʔ ‘Silver trout.’
- ǵǵǵǵ-mǵn ‘white paint.’
- ǵǵǵǵǵǵ F ‘snail.’ || The M gloss is ǵǵǵǵǵǵǵ. See there for etymological comments.
- s.ǵǵǵǵǵǵǵ ‘wing.’ || PCS *ǵǵǵǵal ‘wing’ (K144, who does not list the

Lillooet form here).

√łq^w (?): s.łq^w-a^ws ‘together (e.g., man and woman going together).’

— łq^w-á^wč=&wə>s ‘to get together.’

√łəq^w (1): łəq^w-ən ‘to slap s.o., tr.’ || See √łək^w (1) for etymological comments.

— łəq^w-p ‘to explode (e.g., frozen pipe).’

— łq^w-úpa?-tən ‘beaver tail.’

√łəq^w (2): s.łəq^w ‘to have a spot on one’s body.’ || PIS *łəq^w (NIS), *łək^w (SIS) ‘spot(ted)’ (K172).

— s.łəq^w:łəq^w ‘to have more spots, variegated.’

— s.łəq^w:łəčł>q^w ‘to have little spots, variegated.’

√łaq^w ‘to mend.’ n.łaq^w-us-əm ‘to mend anything, intr.’

√łiq^w (1) ‘to snap, pop.’ łiq^w-t ‘to crackle, explode (in fire), to sparkle (fire)’ (rejected by some speakers in favour of łíčł>q^w-ət).

|| K132 lists this root under PS *tiq^w ‘spark,’ while it is listed under PS *łək^w/q^w in K109 (see √łək^w (1) for further comments). K132 also lists PS *yəq^w, *həyq^w ‘firewood’ (with zəq^wát ‘sagebrush kindling and hi?q^wín ‘candle’ as its Lillooet descendants) as related to PS *tiq^w. A more plausible division may be to have *yəq^w, *həyq^w as variants of one PS root, and *łək^w/q^w, *tiq^w as variants of a different PS root.

— łiq^w-ín ‘to crack a whip, to make a snapping sound, tr.’

√łiq^w (2): łi{?}čł>q^w-a?-ím ‘to sew by hand.’ || Clearly derived from łəq^w?-úm ‘to sew,’ although the dropping of root-final ? in łi{?}čł>q^w-a?-ím is unexplained.

łúq^w-xal, łúq^w-uⁿ ‘to suck s.t., intr., tr.’ || Tentatively linked to PS *łaq^w/q^wu^ł ‘(to smoke) tobacco’ in K63, who also comments on the weakness of the PS etymology. Also tentatively linked to PS *taq^w ‘to lick’ in K112.

— n.łúq^w-c-aⁿ ‘to kiss s.o., tr.’

— s.łučł>q^w-s ‘to keep sucking on s.t. (e.g., like a baby), tr.:’ s.łúčł>q^w-s-as ti^wx^wul-áka?-s_a ‘he is sucking on his thumb.’

łáq^wam-až M (Incompletely identified type of grass, most probably Pine Grass (“Timbergrass”), *Calamagrostis rubescens*, but possibly also

- referring to *s.ləqəm-ʔúl* (see there for further comments.)
- n.ǰəq^ws* ‘detachable arrowhead (comes off after hitting target).’
- ǰəq^w-úm* ‘to sew, do needlework.’ || PS **təq^waʔ* ‘to interweave’ (K112),
 PIS **təq^waʔ* ‘to sew’ (K191): the double listing of this root as
 both PS and PIS is unexplained. Cf. *ǰi{ʔ}<ǰ>q^w-aʔ-írñ*.
- *ǰəq^w-um-l-ákaʔ* ‘sewing machine.’
- ǰáq^wuʔ* ‘seed stalk of *s.ʔanq̄*.’
- √ǰáq^w* (1): ‘knot.’ *n.ǰáq^w-akaʔ* ‘knot in tree.’ || Cf. *√ǰáq^w* (2).
- √ǰáq^w* (2): *ǰáq^w-xal*, *ǰáq^w-an* ‘to nail s.t., intr., tr.’
- *n.ǰáq^w-an̄k-xən* (A) ‘to shoe a horse, intr.?’ (B) ‘horseshoe’ (the latter
 with the merged nominalizer *s-*).
- *n.ǰáq^w-an̄k-xn-am* ‘to shoe a horse, intr.’
- s.ǰáq^wəm* F ‘Thimbleberry,’ *Rubus parviflorus*. || PS **s-táq^wm*
 ‘thimbleberry’ (K112). The M gloss is *ʔíkaq^w*.
- √ǰiǰ* : *ǰiǰ=əǰ* ‘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 **təǰ* ‘to open up, branch out; six’ (K113).
- *s.ǰiǰ-áǰən* ‘to have one’s arms spread out.’
- *ǰiǰ-ál-akaʔ*, *ǰiǰ-al-akáʔ-əm*, *s.ǰiǰ-al-akáʔ-əm* ‘to hold up one’s arms.’
 See *ka.ʔáʔ-alq^wa* for an example.
- ǰáǰil* ‘to attack.’ || Tentatively linked to PS **ǰaǰ-ilx* ‘to go upstream’ in
 K64.
- *ǰáǰil-min* ‘to attack s.o., tr.’
- √ǰəǰ^w* (?): *s.ǰəǰ^w* ‘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).
- ǰáǰ^w-əm* (*) ‘to pitcook.’ || The more common term is *qtas*.
- ǰiǰ^w-in̄* ‘to bawl s.o. out, to scold s.o. loudly, tr.’
- *ǰiǰ^w-akáʔ-əm* ‘to snap one’s fingers.’
- ǰiǰ^wt* ‘gravel bar, gravelly beach.’
- √ǰəǰ^w* : *ǰəǰ^w:ǰəǰ^w-əm* ‘hard (e.g., an apple, muscles).’ || PS **ǰəǰ^w* ‘hard
 (substance)’ (K65).
- *n.ǰəǰ^w-p-əq* ‘to have a big stomach.’
- √ǰəw* (1): *ka.ǰəw_a* ‘to crack, get cracked (e.g., ice, window).’ || PIS

*təw ‘to crack,’ *təwəq ‘to break off’ (K191, who also lists

Lillooet s.ʔuʔq ‘any kind of slide’ under this root pair).

√ʔəw (2): ‘hot, close:’ ʔəw-p F ‘weather is hot.’

— ʔw-ilx ‘weather is close.’

√ʔaw : ʔáw-ləx ‘to go off the track (racehorse).’

— ʔaw-t ‘to veer off the track (racehorse).’

√ʔiw : s.ʔí<ʔu>? (via *s.ʔí<ʔə>w) ‘down feathers:’ x^wʔit lá.tiʔ ʔi.s.ʔí<ʔ>w_a
‘lots of down feathers there.’

ʔuʔq ‘to erode, wear out:’ s.ʔuʔq ‘any kind of slide.’ || See √ʔəw (1)
for etymological comments.

— ʔúwq-əc ‘riverside gets eroded.’

√ʔáy (1) (?): s.ʔá<ʔ>ý-əmx (often shortened into s.ʔáʔimx) ‘Upper
Lillooet person’ (now also often used for all members of the
Lillooet nation).

— s.ʔá<ʔ>ý-əmx-əc (often shortened into s.ʔáʔimx-əc) ‘to speak Upper
Lillooet’ (now often used to speak the Lillooet language in
general, regardless of dialect).

√ʔáy (2): ʔáy-ən, ʔəý:ʔáy-ən ‘to imitate s.o., tr.’ || Since Lillooet
generally changes z ʔ to y ý before coronal consonants (including
ən), the ý in these forms and in the next item probably goes
back to ʔ, in which case these forms are derived from √ʔaz (see
there).

— ʔáy-c-añ ‘to imitate s.o.’s way of talking, to copy what s.o. is saying,
tr.’

√ʔayq (?): s.ʔáyq-tən (*) ‘fishtrap.’

ʔayáqañ (also recorded ʔyáqañ) M ‘snail.’ || PS *q̣(y)añ ‘snail, slug’
(K90, who mentions the inversion in the Lillooet form). The F
gloss is ʔáqañ.

√ʔaz ‘to imitate:’ ʔəý:ʔáz-us-ən ‘to make faces at s.o., tr.’ || Cf. ʔáy-ən.

ʔəzq^w (*) ‘different things tied together.’

√ʔu? (1): ʔu? ‘well, but, so’ (used very frequently, often untranslatable):
ʔák_u? ʔak ‘keep on going!; níʔ_u? ‘and so, and then.’ || Cf.
√ʔu? (2).

√ʔu? (2) ‘but’ (generally introduces information that was unexpected on

the basis of earlier information, as in Russian *no*): *s.təx^w-kán.ǵu?* *wa?* *?ama-mín-ci-n*, *ǵu?* *papt-káx^w.ǵu?* *wa?* *qlíl-miñ-c* ‘I am really good to you, but still you are always angry at me.’ || Probably full word variant of *ǵu?* (*√ǵu?* (1)). Also, *ǵu?* ‘but’ always occurs clause-initially, while *ǵu?* follows the first or a later word in a clause.

√ǵu? (3): *ǵu?*, *ǵú?-ən* ‘to rock a baby, intr., tr.’

— *ǵu?-áŷʔ* ‘to sing a lullaby, to rock a baby.’ || Cf. *?íǵ-əm*, *√?uǵ*.

ǵum (A) ‘young waterbird;’ (B) ‘young of large bird (eagle, etc.);’ (C) ‘waterfowl (old or young).’ All meanings recorded from Charlie Mack on different occasions. || Montana Salish *ses.ǵx^wum* ‘duck, female mallard’ (Pete 2010:192).

s.ǵá?ləm ‘non-migrating rainbow trout.’

ǵú?lax^w ‘roots of Cattail.’ || PS **tux^wn*, **tunx^w* (inv.) ‘a plant (cattail, scouring rush)’ (K112).

ǵ

ǵ ‘when, if, where, that’ (requires subjunctive subject suffixes): *plán-ǵkan* *ǵáp-ən* *ǵ.ǵinwat-án.tu?* ‘I already forgot what I said’ (literally, ‘I already forgot that I said what?’); *lá.ti?* *ǵ.ǵəǵ-n-əm-as* ‘that is where we buried him;’ *ka.ǵ.s.ǵənc-ás s.núwa* ‘if I were you.’

√ǵəp : *ǵəp:ǵəp:ǵəp* ‘to blink (any light).’ || See *√ǵip* for etymological comments.

— *ǵp-ál-s* ‘eyelashes.’

— *ǵp-ál-s-əm* ‘to blink one’s eyes.’

— *ka.ǵəp-al-ús.a* ‘to blink one’s eyes.’

√ǵəp ‘to extinguish, forget;’ *ǵəp-t* ‘(fire) is out;’ *plán.tu?* *ǵəp-t* *ni.s.ǵ^wál:ǵ^wəl-p.a* ‘the forest fire is out already.’ || PS **ǵəp* ‘to dwindle, go out (of fire); forget’ (K58). See also *√ǵip*.

— *ǵáp-añ* ‘to extinguish it (a fire), tr.’

— *ǵáp-ən* ‘to forget s.t., tr.:’ *ǵəp-ən-c-ás.ǵa* ‘he must have forgotten about me.’ See *ǵ* for an additional example.

- n.ᄑám-ləx ‘to get into a car, wagon, canoe.’
- ᄑím-xal, ᄑím-in ‘to pick fruit (bigger than berries), intr., tr.’ || PS *ᄑim ‘to detach’ (K58, who also lists n.ᄑm-ák?-an ‘to limb a tree’ (√ᄑm) and mᄑᄑ-ən ‘to tear off leaves/branches’ (inverted form) under this root).
- ᄑúm-xal, ᄑúm-un ‘to put s.t. on s.t. (e.g., to fit a window into a wall), intr., tr.’
- ᄑúm-us-tən ‘mask.’ || See also ᄑx^w-ús-tən (√ᄑəx^w (1)).
- ᄑum ‘to eat soup.’ || PS *ᄑum ‘to eat soup,’ *s-ᄑum ‘soup’ (K58).
- s.ᄑum ‘soup.’
- √ᄑíman : ᄑəm:ᄑíman ‘drying rack for salmon.’
- ᄑəmk ‘broken, not usable any more.’
- ka.ᄑmᄑk_a ‘to break when pulled (old rope), to come loose (rotting hide off dead animal):’ plán_k^wu? wa? ka.ᄑmᄑk_a ʔi.ᄑámin-s_a ‘his hide (fur) had already come loose rotting.’
- √ᄑəmk^w ‘spot, stain.’ ᄑəmk^w-ús ‘to have a dirty face from eating berries.’
- s.ᄑᄑ<ᄑ>mᄑk^w (A) ‘to have small spots’ (with s- stative); (B) ‘small spots’ (with s- nominalizer).
- ᄑəᄑᄑ ‘dirty:’ s.tᄑᄑ^wᄑu? ᄑəᄑᄑ ʔi_s.təᄑᄑ:tᄑ<tə>m-s_a ‘his clothes are really dirty.’
- ᄑəᄑᄑ-ús ‘to have a dirty face:’ ᄑəᄑᄑ-ús ta_s.mᄑ<m>ᄑac_a ‘the girl has a dirty face.’
- ᄑút-un ‘to swallow s.t. whole without chewing it, tr.’
- ᄑú(?)<ᄑə>t-s ‘to swallow it right down, tr.’
- ᄑút-xal, ᄑút-un ‘to squish s.t. (esp, a bug), intr., tr.’
- ᄑú<ᄑ>t-ən *id.* as ᄑút-un, but probably referring to st. smaller.
- ᄑət:ᄑút ‘soft, squishy.’
- ᄑú(?)t ‘to get all squished.’
- ᄑᄑtxa? F (Mushroom with slimy top, probably *Hygrophorus eburneus*.)
- ᄑᄑc-xál, ᄑᄑc-ən ‘to pile up big objects (firewood, bags of cement, sacks of potatoes, etc.), intr., tr.’ || PIS *ᄑᄑc ‘to stack, pile up, lay side by side’ (K170).
- s.ᄑᄑc ‘piled up evenly’ (synonymous with n.xcus).
- ᄑᄑc ‘to cave in, get caved in.’ || PIS *ᄑᄑ/ᄑc II ‘to pound, smash’ (K170).

- 𐄢𐄣𐄤-p ‘to get caved in (by age or weight):’ 𐄢𐄣𐄤-p_u tu? ni_cítx^w-s_a
s.Ronnie ‘Ronnie’s house caved in.’ || 𐄢𐄣𐄤-p is not accepted by
all consultants, who prefer 𐄢𐄣𐄤.
- ka.𐄢𐄣𐄤_a ‘to cave in (suddenly).’
- 𐄢𐄣𐄤-ən ‘to cave s.t. in, tr.’
- n.𐄢𐄣-ḁna? ‘to get entombed, house or shed falls in on s.o.’
- n.𐄢𐄣-ḁn?-an ‘to cave s.t. in on s.o., tr.’
- 𐄢𐄣𐄤-ən ‘to knock down trees, pile them up in one spot, tr.’
- 𐄢𐄣𐄤-p ‘full of brush, impossible to get through.’ 𐄢𐄣𐄤-p_ḁu? ʔay𐄢 ‘there
is thick brush.’
- 𐄢í{?}<𐄢𐄣>𐄤 ‘fence made out of trees that have been chopped down and
have fallen on top of each other’ (“lazy man’s fence”),
synonymous with 𐄤í{?}<𐄤𐄣>𐄤 (B), under √𐄤𐄣.
- √𐄢í𐄤 (1): See 𐄢í{?}<𐄢𐄣>𐄤 (under 𐄢𐄣𐄤-ən).
- √𐄢í𐄤 (2): 𐄢í𐄤 (*) (Type of dog, “old dog,” possibly Salish wool dog, now
extinct.) || Cf. Carrier *lhits’e* ‘female dog’ (Antoine et al.
1974:140).
- 𐄢𐄣s : 𐄢𐄣s-p ‘rash (on skin).’
- 𐄢𐄣ḥ ‘driftnet’ (used in Samahquam).
- 𐄢𐄣ḥəm ‘Missionbells’ (“Rice-root,” “Indian Rice”), *Fritillaria
camschatcensis*, and probably also ‘Chocolate Lily’ (“Rice-root,”
“Indian Rice”), *Fritillaria lanceolata*. || CSLT *𐄢𐄣asm ‘Indian rice’
(K225). Both Missionbells and Chocolate Lily are also referred to
by 𐄤á<𐄤>wəḥ, although it is likely that originally 𐄢𐄣ḥəm only
referred to Missionbells, and 𐄤á<𐄤>wəḥ to Chocolate Lily. (The
fact that both plants are called “Rice-root” or “Indian Rice”
indicates their similarity.)
- 𐄢𐄣n : 𐄢𐄣n-p ‘sound of things vibrating (e.g., when logging truck passes
house, an earthquake hits or an oar is dropped on the side of a
boat)’ (refers to a “heavier” sound than 𐄢𐄣ḥ-p).
- 𐄢𐄣nkaya ‘cast-iron pot.’ s.𐄢𐄣k, 𐄤íla k^wu_𐄢𐄣nkaya ‘motionless, just like a
cast-iron pot’ (said about a lazy person).
- n.𐄢niwt ‘whole side of body.’ || Cf. √𐄢𐄣ḥ.
- 𐄢𐄣ḁ : ka.𐄢𐄣ḁ_a ‘to get soaking wet (e.g., clothes in the rain)’ (synonymous

with ka.čʷəs_a). || PIS *ʦət ‘wet, soaked’ (K170).

√ʦúʃ ‘gurgling noise.’ ʦúʃ=əʃ ‘sound made when drinking (gurgling, bubbling), sound of s.t. boiling.’

— ʦúʃ-xal ‘to make noise when drinking, intr.:’ xʷʔaz kʷasu.ʦúʃ-xal ‘don’t make such a gurgling noise!’

— ʦúʃ-qʷs-arn ‘to draw back snot, intr.’

— ʦəʃ-a:ʦúʃ-a, ʦəʃ-a:ʦú<ʦ>ʃ-a ‘to sip (a little bit):’ ʦəʃ-a:ʦú<ʦ>ʃ-a-ʦkán_kʦ ti_n.tíh_a ‘I will sip my tea.’

ʦəʃkʷ-án ‘to bump s.o. off a job, tr.’

— ʦəʃkʷ=əkʷ ‘to get bumped off a job.’ ʦəʃkʷ=əkʷ-kán ‘I got bumped off my job.’ || See 4.2 for the unusual reduplication pattern.

ʦaʦúcaʔ ‘noodles, dumplings.’ || Recorded only from Alec Peters, also as sasúcaʔ.

ʦaʦálaqs ‘waist.’

√ʦəʦkʷaʔ : ʦəʦkʷaʔ-ú<ʦ>saʔ ‘“Red” Saskatoon Berry’ (a variety of s.cáqʷ-əm, see there for further comments). || Also recorded s.wəʦkʷaʔ-ú<ʦ>saʔ. √ʦəʦkʷaʔ probably contains either initial or consonant reduplication.

ʦəl-ən ‘to chop at s.t. (wood, etc.), tr.’

— ʦəl-k-árn ‘to weed, intr., tr.’

— ʦəl-wíʦ ‘to make a canoe, intr.’

— ʦəl-álqʷ-əm ‘to hew logs before you put them on the house, intr.’

ʦíl-xal, ʦíl-in ‘to sprinkle (on) s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS *ʦi(-t, -c, -n, -t̥, -l) ‘to sprinkle, spray, splash’ (K56). See also ʦəlč.

— ʦíl=əl ‘to sprinkle.’

— ʦəl=al-əl ‘to keep sprinkling.’

√ʦul (?): ʦúl-ləx ‘to shake with laughter, to laugh so much that one falls to the ground and can’t stop laughing.’ || Recorded only from Bill Edwards.

ʦúl-ʉn ‘to soak s.t. in one’s mouth, tr.’ || Recorded only from Bill Edwards.

ʦílam ‘very soft, pliable; (fruit) just before it is ready to be picked.’

ʦəlč ‘to splash:’ ʦəlč=ləč ‘to splash (e.g., car going through puddle, or water spraying from a broken pipe).’ || Note the partial formal and

semantic resemblance to 𐏃íl-xal, 𐏃íl-in.

- ka.𐏃lǎ́c̣_a ‘to get splashed.’ ka.𐏃lǎ́c̣-kan_a ʔayʔ ‘I got splashed.’
- 𐏃lak ‘to be from a place, from a group.’ ta_pǎc̣pǎʔlʔ_a 𐏃lák_ʔiẓ ‘one (animal) from those.’ See niʔ (1) for an additional example.’ || Cf. lak ‘to be (there, then).’

√𐏃ək (1) ‘to settle, go down, deflate.’ ka.𐏃ǎk_a ‘to land somewhere and stay there’ (similar in meaning to ka.kǎq_a); ‘to get deflated (dough).’ || PS *𐏃ək/q ‘worn out’ (K57, who also lists √𐏃ək ‘to conk out’ under this root).

- 𐏃ək-p ‘gone down, deflated (dough) settled.’

— 𐏃ǎk-ən ‘to deflate s.t., make it settle, tr.’

√𐏃ək (2) (?): 𐏃ǎk-q-tən ‘loincloth.’

√𐏃ək : ka.𐏃ǎk_a ‘to get pooped, conk out.’ || See √𐏃ək (1) for etymological comments.

- s.𐏃ək ‘plopped down, pooped, really lazy.’ s.𐏃ǎk_ʔuʔ ʔi_cíʔ_a ‘the [dead] deer were plopped down all over.’ See 𐏃ǎnkaya for an additional example.

— 𐏃ək:𐏃ək:𐏃ǎk ‘to just sit around, doing nothing.’

— n.𐏃ək-q ‘to just sit around, being really lazy.’ wáʔ_ʔuʔ waʔ n.𐏃ək-q-wít ‘they are just lazy.’

√𐏃ək : s.𐏃ǎk-ʔúl (Variant of s.lak-ʔúl, see there).

√𐏃ík (1) ‘to check, mark, learn.’ 𐏃ík-xal, 𐏃ík-in̄ ‘to check (on) s.o., intr., tr.: nas 𐏃ík-xal ʔá.k^wuʔ [𐏃_].s.kán-as k^w_s.plan-s waʔ cʔas ni_n.qǎc̣q>ck_a ‘see if my elder brother is coming already!’; nás-kan 𐏃ík-in̄ ti_n.k^wǎc̣k^wʔ_a ‘I am going to see if my grandmother is o.k.’

— 𐏃ík-mən ‘mark (of ownership) on animal.’

— 𐏃ík-əmn-an ‘to mark an animal, tr.’

— s.𐏃ík-s ‘to know s.t., to have learned s.t., tr.:’ wáʔ-𐏃kax^w_ha s.𐏃ík-s k^w_a_k^w_úí-əm k^w_u_s.záq̣ ‘do you know how to make bread?’

— 𐏃ík=ək-s ‘to have learned s.t., tr.:’ 𐏃ík=ək-s-kan k^w_a_sámʔ-ac ‘I know how to speak English.’

√𐏃ík (2): s.𐏃ík (*) ‘maybe.’ waʔ_ká s.𐏃ík s.qyaǎ ‘maybe he is drunk.’

√𐏃akáp (?): n.𐏃akáp-məx ‘Thompson Indian.’

ʔəkmaʔwas ‘(to play) lahal.’

ʔkat ‘to find s.t. that is wounded or dead or dead, intr.’ || Meanings also recorded as ‘to kill a wounded animal,’ from Sam Mitchell, and ‘to take a corpse or a dead animal out of the water,’ from Martina LaRochele.

ʔík-ala (*) ‘flesh on rib-cage of fish.’ || Tentatively linked to PS *ʔík ‘to cut, sever’ in K57.

ʔíkʰaq^w M ‘Thimbleberry,’ *Rubus parviflorus*. || The F gloss is s.ʔáq^wəm.
ʔíkíw-ləx (Variant of ʔíkíw-ləx, see there.)

ʔák^w-ən ‘to peck at s.t., tr.’

— ʔák^w-mən ‘bill (of bird).’

ʔúk^w-un ‘to bail out water, tr.’ || PS *ʔu/ak^w/q^w ‘to lap up, lick up; bail’ (K57). See also ʔáq^w-xal.

— ʔúk^w-wiʔ ‘to bail out a canoe, intr.:’ wáʔ_vmaʔ ʔúk^w-wiʔ ‘bail it out!’

— ʔúk^w-wiʔ-tən ‘bailer.’

— ʔúk^w-mən *id.* as ʔúk^w-wiʔ-tən: nkáʔ_vtuʔ ni_vn.ʔúk^w-əm_vna ‘where is my bailer?’

ʔk^wun ‘now.’

— ʔk^wún-s_va ‘now’ (used more frequently than ʔk^wun): ʔk^wún-s_va k^wu_vs.qít ‘today.’ See also súx^wast and √laq^w for additional examples.

√ʔk^w (?): ʔk^w-áxan-tən ‘sailpole.’

ʔək^w (1) ‘to get poked, to get an injection.’ nás-kan ʔək^w ‘I am going to get an injection.’ || PS *ʔík^w ‘to hook up, spike, string (beads), pierce’ (K57). Cf. √ʔək^w (2).

— ʔək^w:ʔək^w ‘to get poked a few times.’

— ʔk^w-álus ‘basket.’

— ʔək^w-l-ákaʔ ‘hay-fork.’

√ʔək^w (2) ‘(some kind of) pain (?).’ ʔək^w:ʔk^w-íl_x ‘to have pain around one’s stomach, hands, or legs.’ || Possibly related to √ʔək^w (1) if ʔək^w:ʔk^w-íl_x refers to a piercing pain.

ʔík^w-əm ‘to pick berries.’ || Ascribed to the Port Douglas dialect by my M consultants. The common term for ‘to pick berries’ is q^wl-áw-əm.

- √**ƒuk^w** (?): ƒú<ƒ>k^w-əc ‘whitefish’ (said to be the same type as má<m>lət). || ƒú<ƒ>k^w-əc is said to mean “pursed-up lips.”
- ƒək^wpín ‘Bitterroot,’ *Lewisia rediviva*.
- √**ƒəx** : ka.ƒəx_a ‘to realize, come to a sudden realization.’ || This item, and its derivation ka.ƒəx-min_a listed below, were recorded by Henry Davis and kindly provided to me by him.
- ka.ƒəx-min_a ‘to realize s.t., come to a sudden realization about s.t., tr.’
- √**ƒx^w** (?): ƒx^w-íñak ‘bull snake.’
- √**ƒəx^w** (1): ƒəx^w-xál, ƒəx^w-ən ‘to put on (clothes), intr., tr.: ƒəx^w-n-ás ta_s.ƒəx^w-q-s_a ‘he put on his pants.’
- s.ƒəx^w-s ‘to wear clothes, tr.:’ kəƒ-n-ás ta_s.ƒəx^w-q-s_a múta? ƒ_s.tám-as k^wa_s.ƒəx^w-s-ás ‘he took off his pants and everything else that he was wearing.’ || PS *ƒəx^w ‘to draw on, wear’ (K61, who also lists ƒúx^w-uñ ‘to insert in s.t. hollow’ under his root).
- ƒəx^w-xít ‘to put on clothes on s.o., tr.’
- s.ƒəx^w-q ‘pants.’ See ƒəx^w-ən and s.ƒəx^w-s (above) for examples.
- ƒəx^w-q-ám, n.ƒəx^w-q-ám ‘to put on pants (on oneself).’
- ƒəx^w-q-án ‘to put on pants (on s.o. else), tr.’
- ƒx^w-áka?-tən (A) ‘glove’ (synonymous with híw-aka?); (B) ‘cuff (as worn by cowboy, made of buckskin, hard leather or cowhide).’ || Different meanings recorded from different consultants.
- ƒx^w-ús-tən ‘mask’ (probably synonymous with ƒúm-us-tən, but perhaps the ƒx^w-ús-tən is worn over the head, and the ƒúm-us-tən only over the face).
- ƒəx^w-láć ‘conduit (tube fixed onto boy’s penis to urinate through, when carried in baby basket).’
- ƒx^w-aqs ‘halter (on horse).’
- ƒəx^w-p-án ‘to hang s.t. on a hook, tr.’
- ƒəx^w-p-xən ‘to get caught on s.t. with one’s foot.’
- √**ƒəx^w** (2): ka.n.ƒəx^w_a ‘to go bananas, to go overboard; s.t. comes over a person (as in míƒa?).’ || PS *lax^w, x^wəl ‘to shake, hurry’ (K54, who also lists x^wʔəl ‘to be anxious to do s.t.’ under this root).
- ƒəx^w-xal, ƒəx^w-ań ‘to patch s.t., intr., tr.’ || PIS *ƒax^w (NIS form) ‘to

- patch (vs. SIS ***ᄋᄋᄋ**^w ‘to sew’), K171. See also **ᄋᄋᄋ**^w (2).
- **ᄋᄋᄋ**^w-**mən** ‘patch; piece of material used for patching.’
 - **s.ᄋᄋᄋ**^w (A) ‘patched’ (with *s-* stative): **waʔ s.ᄋᄋᄋ**^w **ti_ka_púh-s_ǵa** ‘his coat is patched;’ (B) ‘patch’ (with *s-* nominalizer): **ti_waʔ_s.ᄋᄋᄋ**^w **l_ti_s.ᄋᄋᄋ**^w-**q-s_ǵa** ‘what your pants are patched with.’
 - **ᄋᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w ‘patchblanket.’
- ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w (1): **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w-**xal**, **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w-**un** ‘to put s.t. into s.t. hollow, intr., tr.’ || See **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w (1) for etymological comments.
- **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w-**c-am** ‘to fix a net (by putting floats on, a rope, lead, etc.), intr.’
 - **n.ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w-**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.ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w-**c-an** ‘to put a bar across a gate, tr.’
- ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w (2): **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w:**ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w ‘brush, bushes.’ || PIS ***ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w ‘thicket, bushes’ (K171).
- ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w**c** ‘starting to run (fish), going to the spawning ground.’ || Cf. **n.ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w**ac**.
- **n.ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w**c-ǵy-tən** ‘spawning ground’ (with *-ǵy* a variant of *-ǵz* (4)).
- ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w**ál** (?): **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w**ál-tən** ‘ladder.’ See **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ-ús-ən** (under **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ-ən**) for an example. || Also recorded **ᄋᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w**ál-tən**, **n.ᄋᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w**ál-tən**.
- n.ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w**ac** ‘creek leading off from other creek into shaded area (used as spawning ground by fish).’ || Cf. **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ**^w**c**.
- ᄋᄋᄋᄋ** ‘to get stuck, land somewhere:’ **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ-p** ‘to float down and get stuck, to run aground:’ **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ-p-kán** ‘I ran aground, I got stuck on s.t.’ || PS ***ᄋᄋᄋᄋ** ‘to (cause to) land somewhere’ (K59).
- **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ-p-án** ‘to stick s.t. onto s.t., to slap it on, tr.: **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ-p-án ʔá.taʔ** ‘stick it on there (wallpaper, or a picture of a wall)!’
 - **ka.ᄋᄋᄋᄋ-ǵp_ǵa** ‘to get stuck (e.g., s.t. thrown that gets stuck on a wall).’
 - **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ-p-alq**^w-**ilx** ‘to stand against a tree or wall.’
- ᄋᄋᄋᄋ** ‘Poison Ivy:’ **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ:ᄋᄋᄋᄋ=ᄋᄋ** (*) ‘to get sore from Poison Ivy.’ || See **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ-rń-ǵᄋp** below for etymological comments.
- **ᄋᄋᄋᄋ:ᄋᄋᄋᄋ=ᄋᄋ-xal** (A) ‘Sarsaparilla’ (“Wild Ginseng”), *Aralia nudicaulis*, (B) ‘Poison-ivy,’ *Rhus radicans* (in both meanings synonymous

with 𐄂𐄃𐄄-𐄅-𐄆𐄇, next item).

- 𐄂𐄃𐄄-𐄅-𐄆𐄇 (A) ‘Sarsaparilla’ (“Wild Ginseng”), *Aralia rudicaulis*, (B) ‘Poison-ivy,’ *Rhus radicans* (in both meanings synonymous with 𐄂𐄃𐄄:𐄅𐄆𐄇=𐄈𐄉-𐄊𐄋, preceding item). || PIS *𐄂𐄃𐄄-𐄅-𐄆𐄇 ‘unid. plant (poison ivy?)’ (K171, who notes that the Colville cognate, which means ‘fireweed,’ complicates the matters semantically).

√𐄂𐄃𐄄 (1) 𐄂𐄃𐄄<𐄅>𐄆-𐄇𐄈 M ‘to make cedar shakes, intr.’ || The F gloss is 𐄂𐄃<𐄅>𐄆^w-𐄇𐄈.

- 𐄂𐄃<𐄅>𐄆-tən ‘froe.’

√𐄂𐄃𐄄 (2): 𐄂𐄃𐄄 ‘wide.’ || PS *𐄂𐄃𐄄 I ‘wide’ (K59).

- 𐄂𐄃𐄄:𐄅𐄆𐄇 F ‘ribs.’
- 𐄂𐄃-𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈^w ‘wide (flat) land.’

√𐄂𐄃𐄄 ‘to interfere by taking s.t. away:’ n.𐄂𐄃𐄄-c-𐄅𐄆 ‘to steal food from s.o.’s plate, tr.:’ n.𐄂𐄃𐄄-c-𐄅𐄆-c-𐄇𐄈 ‘he stole food from my plate.’

- n.𐄂𐄃𐄄-𐄅𐄆𐄇, n.𐄂𐄃𐄄-𐄅𐄆𐄇-𐄈𐄉 ‘to interfere with s.o.’s work by taking over what (s)he is doing, intr., tr.:’ n.𐄂𐄃𐄄-𐄅𐄆𐄇-𐄈𐄉-c-𐄇𐄈 wa? k^wuk^w ti.n.səm𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊𐄋_a ‘my wife took over from me when I was cooking, interfered with my cooking.’

- 𐄂𐄃𐄄+𐄅𐄆+𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊𐄋, 𐄂𐄃𐄄+𐄅+𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊𐄋 (the latter form with 𐄂 of +𐄅𐄆+ dropped) ‘one who elopes with s.o. else’s wife.’

𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆, 𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇, 𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇 ‘short’ (variants may be accidents of recording or represent idiolectal differences). See s𐄂𐄃𐄄 for an example.

- 𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆-𐄇𐄈^w𐄉𐄊 ‘short of body.’
- n.𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆-𐄇𐄈 ‘short-legged.’
- 𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈-𐄉𐄊 ‘to make s.t. shorter, tr.’
- 𐄂𐄃𐄄<𐄅𐄆>𐄇𐄈𐄉-𐄊 ‘to make s.t. a little bit shorter, tr.:’ 𐄂𐄃𐄄<𐄅𐄆>𐄇𐄈𐄉-𐄊𐄋-𐄌𐄍 ‘I made it a little bit shorter.’

√𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆: See 𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆-𐄇𐄈^w𐄉𐄊, n.𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆-𐄇𐄈 (under 𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆).

√𐄂𐄃𐄄^w: s.𐄂𐄃𐄄^w ‘to ride on horseback’ (with s- stative). || PIS *𐄂𐄃𐄄^w ‘to put on top, put astride’ (K171).

- 𐄂𐄃^w-𐄅𐄆 ‘to mount a horse.’
- 𐄂𐄃^w-𐄅𐄆𐄇 ‘to ride a horse, tr.’

ʃáq^w-xal ‘to eat soapberry (whipped into a foam), intr.’ || PS *ʃu/ak^w/q^w ‘to lap up, lick up; bail’ (K57, who also lists ʃúk^w-uñ ‘to bail out water’ and various derivations of √ʃuq^w ‘to serve food’ under this root).

— n.ʃáq^w-c-tən ‘spoon for eating (whipped up) soapberries.’

√ʃiq^w (1) ‘to disassemble s.t. by squashing or cutting it up:’ ʃiq^w-xal, ʃiq^w-iñ ‘to cut s.t. up into small pieces, intr., tr.’ || See √ʃiq^w (2) for etymological comments.

— ʃi<ʃ>q^w-əñ ‘to squash s.t. (e.g., fruit); to make it small, cut it up, tr.’

— ka.ʃiq^w-a ‘to get squished, squashed.’

— ʃi(?)q^w ‘to get squished, mashed:’ ʃi(?)q^w ʔi.n.s.ǫ^w-áw_a ‘my berries are squished.’

√ʃiq^w (2): s.ʃiq^w ‘flesh (human, salmon)’ || PS *s-ʃiq^w ‘flesh, meat’ (K60). A connection to √ʃiq^w (1) through a possible common reference to cutting (of meat) seems plausible, for which see also the comment on ʃík-ala.

n.ʃúq^w-xal (A) ‘to serve oneself, intr.’; (B) ‘to put food in bowls, on dishes (for others), intr.’; n.ʃúq^w-uñ ‘to put food in bowls, on dishes; to serve food, tr.’ || See ʃáq^w-xal for etymological comments.

— n.ʃúq^w-xit ‘to serve food to s.o., tr.’

— n.ʃuq^w-xi[t]-cút ‘to serve oneself.’

— n.ʃúq^w-mən ‘ladle.’

— n.ʃúq^w-tən ‘serving bowl.’

— ʃú<ʃ>q^w-əñ M (also Skookumchuck) ‘to scoop fish out of the water, intr.’
|| The F gloss is záw-əm.

— n.ʃú<ʃ>q^w-əñ ‘to bail out a boat’ (synonymous with n.ʃúk^w-wiʃ).

ʃúq^w-əl (*) ‘old leaves on ground.’

ʃúq^w-uñ ‘to undress s.o., to take a blanket off s.o., tr.’ || See ləq^w-xál for etymological comments.

— ʃuq^w-uñ-cút ‘to undress oneself.’

— ʃúq^w-ləx ‘to pull a blanket off oneself.’

— ʃu<ʃ>ǫ^w ‘naked.’

— n.ʃúq^w-la-qin ‘bald-headed.’

√ʃq^wut : n.ʃq^wu<q^w>t ‘to brood, sit on eggs.’ || PS *ʃəq^w ‘to fall/duck to the ground, lie there’ (K60, who also lists ʃáq^wut ‘to bend over’ under this root, but as a variant of ʃq^wu<q^w>t (probably reflecting

an earlier error in my data provided to him), together with Thompson 𐏈áq^wut ‘bend over, stoop down’.

— n.𐏈q^wú<q^w>t-xal ‘to set a hen, intr.’

𐏈áq^wut ‘to bend over.’ || See √𐏈q^wut for etymological comments.

√𐏈əx̃ : 𐏈əx̃-p, n.𐏈əx̃-p ‘overgrown, grown into sticks; stiff and wiry’ (e.g., hay, when grown out, opposite of 𐏈ilam; when this happens to pústəh̃ it is not good any more): plan wa? n.𐏈əx̃-p ʔi.hák^w?_a ‘the wild rhubarb is grown out, gone to sticks.’ || PIS *𐏈əx̃ ‘vegetation’ (K225).

√𐏈aḥ̃ : 𐏈aḥ̃-c ‘plate, dish.’

𐏈áxil F ‘cold (person).’ || The M gloss is cú𐏈-um̃.

𐏈x̃iḥ̃alá𐏈x̃^w (*) ‘rheumatism.’

√𐏈x̃^w : See 𐏈x̃^wálus-əm.

√𐏈əx̃^w (1): ka.𐏈əx̃^w_a ‘to come up (suddenly):’ ka.𐏈əx̃^w_a ti.s.nəq^w-m_a ‘the sun came up;’ ʔák_k^wu? ʔay𐏈, ʔáq_k^wu? ʔá.ti?, ʔac̃x̃-n-ə́m_k^wu? ʔə_ki.ʔux^walmíx^w_a; “tay, ʔak kən.tú ta_n.kýap_a, n.kýap ká.ti? ta_ʔák_a;” ʔák_k^wu?, ka.xim_a_k^wú?tu?, q^wacác_k^wu? ʔay𐏈 𐏈əl.k^wʔú ní? na_núk^w_a, ka.𐏈əx̃^w_a_k^wú?_ʔu?, q^waḫ̃t-min-it-ás_k^wu?; “ʔak múta? ká.ti? ta_pə<pə>l?_a, pə<pə>la? ká.ti? ta_ʔák_a múta? ‘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.𐏈əx̃^w-min_a ‘to come up (suddenly) to s.o., tr.:’ ka.𐏈əx̃^w-min-c-as_a_ʔú?_a ‘he came right up to me.’

√𐏈əx̃^w (2): 𐏈əx̃^w-p ‘to get away from the enemy.’ || PS *𐏈əx̃^w ‘to pass through a hole; escape, run away’ (K61, who also lists 𐏈aḥ̃^w ‘to recover’ (√𐏈aḥ̃^w (1)) under this root and refers to (N)IS *𐏈ax^w ‘patch’).

√𐏈əx̃^w (3) (?): n.𐏈əx̃^w:𐏈əx̃^w-l-əqs ‘to have a snotty nose; to be just a young punk, to know nothing.’ (Considered a “slang” term by some consultants.)

√**ƒaǎ**^w (1): **ƒaǎ**^w ‘to recover, get well.’ || See √**ƒəǎ**^w (2) for etymological comments. See also √**ƒǎ**^w**əmx**.

√**ƒaǎ**^w (2): **ƒǎǎ**^w-**ən-s** ‘to spit s.t. out (e.g., cherry stones), tr.’ || PCS ***ƒəǎ**^w ‘to spit’ (K142). Cf. **ptíǎ**^w-**ən-s** and **ǒíq**^w-**ən-s**.

— **ka.ƒǎǎ**^w-**s_ua** ‘to cough or spit s.t. out by accident (e.g., false teeth), tr.’

√**ƒǎ**^w**əmx** : **ƒǎ**^w**ǎ<ǎ**^w**>ǎəx** ‘young teenager, pubescent (esp., pubescent girl).’ || PIS ***ƒəǎ**^w ‘pubescence’ (K171). A connection to √**ƒaǎ**^w ‘to recover, get well’ (√**ƒaǎ**^w (1)) seems possible.

— **ƒǎ**^w**ǎ<ǎ**^w**>ǎəx-tən**, **n.ƒǎ**^w**ǎ<ǎ**^w**ǎəx-tən** ‘lodge for pubescent girl.’

— **ƒǎ**^w**əmx-ǎƒx**^w *id.* as **ƒǎ**^w**ǎ<ǎ**^w**>ǎəx-tən**. Recorded from Sam Mitchell only.

ƒǎ^w**ǎlus-əm**, **n.ƒǎ**^w**ǎlus-əm** F ‘to take a shortcut.’ || The literal translation given by one consultant is ‘to take one’s eye out,’ in which case the breakdown would be **ƒǎ**^w-**ǎl-us-əm**, **n.ƒǎ**^w-**ǎl-us-əm**, but this may be a popular etymology. A shared etymon with Shuswap **c-x-ƒǎ**^w-**eləs-m** (Kuipers 1974:199) is very likely (in which case the form goes back to PS ***ƒəǎ**^w ‘to escape, etc.’, see √**ƒəǎ**^w (2)). The M gloss is **ǎ**^w**íc-ləx**.

√**ƒəǎ** (1): **ƒəǎ**=**ǎ-əp** F ‘to get sold out.’ || Cf. **pǎl**=**l-əp** for a similar formal and semantic make-up.

— **ƒəǎ**=**ǎ-əp-xǎl**, **ƒəǎ**=**ǎ-əp-s** ‘to sell s.t. out, intr., tr.’

√**ƒəǎ** (2): **ƒəǎ-p** (*) ‘to scatter, flutter in the wind.’

√**ƒǎí** (1): **ka.n.ƒǎí**^w**_a** ‘to swallow (liquid) the wrong way, into one’s windpipe, intr.’ (synonymous with **ka.n.ǎǎ**^w**_a**).

— **ka.n.ƒǎí**^w-**min_a** ‘to swallow (liquid) the wrong way, tr.’ (-min probably a misrecording for expected -min): **ka.n.ƒǎí**^w-**min-ƒkán_a** **ti_q**^w**ú?_a** ‘I swallowed the water the wrong way.’

√**ƒǎí** (2): **ƒǎí(ǎí)**^w ‘to scatter (e.g., people leaving from a gathering).’

— **ƒǎí-ləx** ‘to go in different directions.’

— **ƒǎí-xal**, **ƒǎí-ín** ‘to scatter objects, people, intr., tr.’

√**ƒaǎt** : **ƒəǎ:ƒǎt** F ‘fast, to go fast.’

√**ƒǎ**^w : See **ƒǎ**^w-**ǎlq**^w-**əm** (√**ƒaǎ**^w).

√**ƒəǎ**^w : **ƒəǎ**^w-**p** ‘to bounce (off s.t.).’

— **ƒǎ**^w-**ilx** ‘to jump.’

- ʔəʔʷ:ʔəʔʷ-í<ʔʷ>ǰəx F ‘to jump up and down:’ waʔ ʔəʔʷ:ʔəʔʷ-í<ʔʷ>ǰəx
ʔi.s.q^wyíç_a ‘the rabbits are jumping up and down.’
- √ʔaʔʷ ‘to peel:’ ʔáʔʷ-alq^w-əm ‘to peel off bark from a tree or pole (using
a knife or an axe), intr.’ || See ʔəǰ^w-xál for etymological
comments.
- ʔəʔʷ-álq^w-əm *id.* as ʔáʔʷ-alq^w-əm.
- √ʔuʔ^w : ʔúʔ^w=əʔ^w-s ‘to have time for s.t., s.o.:’ x^wʔəz k^wən_çʔuʔ^w=əʔ^w-s-
túmin ‘I don’t have time for you.’
- ka.ʔúʔ^w-s_a ‘to manage to find time:’ nuk^wʔ-an-ʔkán_çka ka.ʔúʔ^w-s_a
ka.ʔúʔ^w-s_a ‘I would help him if I would have time.’
- √ʔaʔ^w (?): ʔá<ʔ>ʔ^w-əç, ʔá<ʔə>ʔ^w-ç-ań ‘to interrupt s.o. talking, intr., tr.:’
ʔa<ʔə>ʔ^w-ç-ań-ç-as ‘he interrupted me.’
- ʔawt (A) ‘lower back;’ (B) ‘spine’ (different meanings recorded from
different consultants).
- s.ʔawín ‘bedding, blanket; mattress’ (in the last meaning synonymous with
n.k^wup): málx^w-ən ti.s.ʔawín-sw_a ‘roll up your bedding/blanket!’
|| PS *ʔaw ‘matting,’ *ʔaw-alq^w ‘raft’ (K60, who also lists
Lillooet s.ʔəwlaq^w ‘raft’ under this root and mentions that both
s.ʔawín and s.ʔəwlaq^w “may well be borrowings from Squamish
(because of the close correspondence and of Li[llooet] ə)”, CeS
*s-ʔaw-in ‘bedmat’ (K216, who adds that the root is all-Salish,
but the extension -in is CS).
- ʔwál-ən ‘to leave, abandon s.o., s.t., tr.:’ čəx̣-ən-ʔkálap ʔi.s.ʔistkən-láp_a,
x^wʔəz-as k^walap_çʔwál-ən ká.tiʔ k^wu.s.tám, k^wu.s.x^wík^waʔ_ç, məṣ.ʔuʔ^w
niʔ x^wʔəz ‘clean out your underhouses, don’t leave anything, not
even a salmon bone!’ || PS *ʔaw(-al) ‘to leave behind, abandon’
(K61, who also suggests a link to Lillooet ʔwálc-tən ‘fall,
autumn’).
- ʔwál-xit ‘to leave s.t. to s.o., tr.’
- ʔwəl-awíʔ ‘to miss the train, bus, etc., intr.’
- √ʔwálc : ʔwálc-tən ‘fall, autumn; October’ || See ʔwál-ən for etymological
comments, and cf. s.çapç ‘spring (season)’ for the segment -ç.
- s.ʔəwlaq^w ‘raft.’ || See s.ʔawín for etymological comments.
- ʔáʔ-ən ‘to put things close together, tr.’ || PS *ʔaʔ ‘to touch, close by’

(K56).

- ɬaʔ-mín ‘to go close to s.t., tr.’
- ɬaʔ-min-twáɫ-ən ‘to put things close together, tr.’
- ɬaʔ-xít ‘to put s.t. close to s.t., tr.’ See ka.ɬáʔ-əlq^w a below for an example.
- s.ɬaʔ (A) ‘to be close, go close’ (with stative prefix s-); (B) ‘area close to s.t.’ (with nominalizer s-): s.ɬáʔ-s_a ti_qúʔ_a ‘close to the water.’
- s.ɬa[ʔ]-ʔúl ‘to be too close.’
- n.ɬaʔ-k, n.ɬaʔ-k-ám ‘to lean with one’s back against s.t.’
- n.ɬaʔ-k-ə<kə>ǹ ‘to lay down for a little while.’ || A very rare case where consonant reduplication involves an intransitivizer.
- n.ɬaʔ-k-án ‘to lean s.o. with her/his back against s.t., tr.’
- n.ɬaʔ-xn-ám ‘to get close(r) to where one is going.’ nás-kan n.ɬaʔ-xn-ám ‘I am getting close to where I am going.’
- ɬaʔ-qs ‘to get across the water, to go ashore.’ cix^w ʔə.tʔú n.k^wú<k^w>ǹ_a ɬ_{kə}ɬ-n-ás ta_s.ɬəx^w-q-s_a mútaʔ ɬ_s.tám-as k^wa_s.ɬəx^w-s-ás; lá.niʔ waʔ x^wʔáz_ka k^was_xʔít k^wa_s.təm:tə<tə>ǹ-s, k^wa_s.ɬəx^w-s-ás; níɬ_ʔú_{ti}ʔ s.zús-un-as l.cʔa ǰ^wúm-qən-s_a; níɬ n.ǰáy-ləx-s, ɬaʔ-qs, ɬəx^w-n-ás ta_s.ɬəx^w-q-s_a ‘he came to a spot upstream where he took off his pants and everything [else] that he was wearing; he wasn’t wearing too many clothes at that time, I guess; next, he tied his clothes on his head; then he swam off, he got across, and he put on his pants.’
- ɬʔ-us ‘to get close to the shore.’
- ɬʔ-ús-ən ‘to lean s.t. against s.t., tr.’ ɬʔ-ús-ən ti_qɬax^wál-t_ɲa ‘lean the ladder against it!’
- ɬə<ɬ>ʔ-aq ‘close to the bottom of a hill.’
- ɬʔ-ákaʔ-tən ‘cane, walking stick.’
- n.ɬáʔ-x-tən ‘stepladder.’
- n.ɬʔ-ank-áɬx^w ‘ceiling.’
- ɬʔ-ilx (A) ‘to get, sit or stand close to s.t.’; (B) ‘to go ashore.’ lá.tiʔ_kɬ [ɬ_q]ɬʔ-ilx-at ‘that is where we will go ashore.’
- ɬʔ-iws ‘to point “both bones inside” in lahal game’ (traditionally

signalled by pointing both thumbs down).

- ka.ʔáʔ-alq^w a ‘to back up against a wall, to get close to a wall.’ ʔačǵ-n-ás₂k^wu? tiʔ₂ta₂x^wík-t₂a ta₂sámʔ₂a, ǰzum-ʔúl; ǰíʔ-xit-əm ʔə.cʔá ʔə.ta₂ʔúx^walmix^w a s.múʔac: ʔaʔ-xít-əm ʔə.ta₂qá<q>naʔ-s₂a; niʔ s.x^wúl=əl-s, x^wúl=əl ʔə.tʔú, ka.ʔáʔ-alq^w a, niʔ lá.tiʔ s.x^wʔay-s k^was₂q^wc-íl₂x, x^wʔaz k^was₂ka.q^wál₂a; wáʔ₂k^wuʔǰuʔ ǰíǰ-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.’

√ʔaʔx^wál : ʔaʔx^wál-tən, n.ʔaʔx^wál-tən (Variants of ʔax^wál-tən).

I/I

l₂ ‘in, on, at; among; with.’ l₂ti₂cítx^w a ‘in the house;’ l₂ki₂ʔux^walmíx^w a ‘among the Indians;’ l₂ti₂x^wík-t₂a ‘with a knife.’

ləp ‘suddenly’ (recorded only in combination with ǰǰuʔ): ləp₂ǰuʔ k^ws₂.ka.qíl₂-s₂a ‘he suddenly got mad.’

láp-an ‘to bend s.t. over, tr.:’ láp-an ʔlá.taʔ ti₂qəpǰǰ-áz₂ a ‘bend over that hazelnut tree!’ || Tentatively listed under PS *li/ap ‘to bend down (esp. treebranch), bend over, cover; skew’ in K52. See also ləp and líp-xal.

— ləp:láp-anaʔ ‘to have floppy ears, ears that hang down (like a dog’s)’ (also used as a derisive term).

lup F ‘rope.’ || Borrowing from English. See also ǰwʔləm.

ləpát ‘cup.’ || Borrowing from French *le pot* (probably in a phrase that has the [t] pronounced).

ləputáy F ‘bottle.’ || Borrowing from French *la bouteille*.

ləpask^wí ‘biscuit.’ || Borrowing from French *le biscuit*.

lípən ‘ribbon.’ || Borrowing from English.

ləpinitás, lapinitás ‘to punish, intr.’ || Borrowing from French *la penitence*.

Recorded as lapínitas from Sam Mitchell.

- læpinitás-c, lapinitás-c ‘to punish s.o., tr.’
- lapál F ‘shovel.’ || Borrowing from French *la pelle*.
- lapál, lapál-əm F ‘to shovel.’
- laplås ‘board, plank.’ || Borrowing from French *la planche*.
- lapýús ‘hoe.’ || Borrowing from French *la pioche*.
- láp ‘to get buried, covered:’ lá.ti? ɬ.láp-ás ‘that is where he is buried.’
 - || PS *li/ap ‘to bend down (esp. treebranch), bend over, cover; skew’ (K52, who does not list the Lillooet item here, but includes láp-ən ‘to cover s.o. with a blanket’ and tentatively lists láp-añ under *li/ap).
- láp-xál, láp-ən ‘to bury s.o., s.t., to plant s.t., intr., tr.’
- s.láp-xál ‘s.t. buried in the ground (e.g., a seed).’
- n.láp-xál-tən ‘garden.’ húy-ɬkan ʎáq̣ l.cʔá-wna l̥.ti̥.n.láp-xál-t̥n̥.a ‘I am going to go across this garden.’
- láp=əp ‘to get covered (e.g., in a slide):’ láp=əp ti̥.x^wwáɬ̥.a ‘the road is covered with mud; there has been a wash-out.’
- láp-q-ám ‘to hill potatoes, corn, etc., intr., tr.’
- láp-q-míx ‘to get planted and hilled right away.’
- láp-q-tən ‘hoe.’
- n.láp-ána? ‘to get covered with dirt.’
- láp+aɬ+k^wúna? ‘cured salmon eggs (having been stored in the ground for a period of time)’ (“stink-eggs”).
- láp-ən ‘to cover s.t., s.o. with a blanket, tr.:’ láp-ən-c-as ‘he covered me.’
 - || See láp for etymological comments.
- láp-əm ‘to cover oneself (with a blanket one has to get first).’ || Cf. láp-ləx.
- láp-ləx ‘to cover oneself (with a blanket that is already there).’ || Cf. láp-əm. The difference in meaning between láp-əm and láp-ləx seems also to be a matter of idiolect. (It “sometimes depends on who is talking,” according to some consultants.)
- s.láp ‘blanket.’
- líp-xal, líp-in ‘to squeeze s.t., intr., tr.’ See k^wan for an example.
 - || Tentatively listed under PS *li/ap ‘to bend down (esp. treebranch), bend over, cover; skew’ in K52. See also láp-añ.

- s.líp-s ‘to hold s.t. in a squeeze, tr.’
- líp-aḗq̄^wəlt-an ‘to choke s.o., tr.’
- líp:əlp̄-ət ‘to make a nuisance of oneself, to insist on a point.’
- ləm-xál, lám-ən ‘to break s.t. that is brittle or dry, intr., tr.’
- lám:əlm̄-ən ‘to break s.t. all up, tr.’
- ka.lám_a ‘to get all broken.’
- ka.ləm:lám_a ‘to get all broken up.’

√lam (1): lam ‘rum.’ || Borrowing from English. Also listed as CSLT
 *lam ‘liquor’ in K225, with a note that this term was borrowed
 via Chinook Jargon.

- s.lam-ála, s.ləm-ála ‘bottle.’
- lam-áwtəx^w M ‘liquor store.’

√lam (2) ‘to speak gently; pray:’ lám-ən (A) ‘to pacify a crying child, to
 make it stop crying, tr.?’ (B) ‘to pray to s.o., tr.’ (the latter
 meaning was probably acquired as a result of Christianization):
 lám-ən k^wu_xáʔ_a k^wú<k^w>pəy ‘pray to the Lord!’ || PIS *lam ‘to
 be comforted, pleased, happy’ (K169).

- lám-xal ‘to pray (collectively, as in Church), intr.’
- lam-xal-áʔx^w M ‘church.’
- lám-xal-tən F ‘church.’
- lam-xal-áska? ‘hymn.’
- lam-ín-ən ‘to pacify a child, tr.’

lúm-ən ‘to accuse s.o., tr.’

- lú<lə>r̄n̄ ‘jealous in matters of love; to suspect or accuse one’s love-
 partner of infidelity.’
- lu<lə>r̄n̄-sút ‘to be jealous without reason.’
- lu<l>r̄n̄-úʔ ‘always jealous.’
- lu<l>r̄n̄-uʔ-sút ‘always jealous without a reason.’

lmát-min ‘to leave s.t. with s.o., tr.’ || The configuration #RC (rather than
 #RəC) within a root is unusual. The segment l is probably a
 petrified form of the prefix l- (related to the proclitic preposition
 l̄).

ləmatú ‘sheep.’ || Borrowing from French *le mouton*.

ləmatísən ‘rheumatism.’ || Borrowing from English.

lamtáw (*) ‘fading; about two or three days old (track):’ lamtáw ʔi s.ǰíl-
tn_a ‘the track (traces) are two or three days old.’

√lámən : ləm:lámən ‘medicine.’ || Reduplication of a truncated form of
məlámən.

√límq^w : n.lí<l>rńəq^w-tən ‘egg-shell.’ || The section -əq^w may be the suffix
-q^w ‘head; animal’ which also combines with n- and consonant
reduplication in, for example, n.pə<pə>lʔ-aq^w ‘one (pálaʔ) egg.’

√lítəm̄ : lí<l>təm̄ ‘grown up; old.’ (Overlaps semantically with
qəʔmə<mə>ń in the meaning ‘old.’ Some speakers employ lí<l>təm̄
to express only ‘grown up’ and not ‘old,’ for which they use
qəlmə<mə>ń exclusively.)

— lí<l>təm̄-sút ‘to think you are grown up.’

— s.la:lí<l>təm̄ ‘parents.’

— la:lá<lə><l>təm̄ ‘to get older.’ See xiń and ʔəmh-á<hə>ń for examples.

latám ‘table.’ || Borrowing from French *la table*.

latań F ‘tent.’ || Borrowing from French *la tente*.

— latań-əm F ‘to put up a tent, intr.’

lútən ‘altar.’ || Borrowing from French *l’autel*.

√ləc̣ : lə<l>ć ‘bile (thrown up when having gall stones).’ || CSLT *ləc̣
(red.) ‘gall, bile (color)’ (K225).

lić ‘to ooze; mucky matter runs; mud comes up between toes.’

— ləc̣:líć-lurńx^w ‘muddy, soggy soil.’

luć ‘tight.’ || PS *lu/ać, *yu/ać ‘tight, crowded’ (K51).

— luć-akáʔ-əm, lúć-akaʔ-min ‘to hold on tight to s.t., intr., tr.’

ləş ‘to cave in.’ See n.ləş-əńʔ-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.ləş_a ‘to cave in, to sink in:’ ka.ləş_a ʔi.n.k^wǰ-ús-təń-s_a ‘his eyes
are sunken in.’

— ləş-p ‘to cave in, get caved in.’

— n.ləş-ənaʔ ‘to get entombed, covered in a cave-in.’

— n.ləş-əńʔ-an ‘to cave s.t. in, tr.:’ n.ləş-əńʔ-an-ít-as ǰuʔ tiʔ ta_s.ʔístkn_a;
x^wʔáy ǰuʔ k^w_s.ǰəq-n-ít-as ʔi.ʔux^walmíx^w_a; níʔ ǰuʔ lá.tiʔ s.ləş-
c_ǰuʔ tuʔ ʔá.k^wuʔ ta_s.ʔístkn_a ‘they caved in the underground

house; they did not dig out the [dead] people [who were in there]; so the underground house got caved in right there.’

— n.ləṣ-p-ána? ‘to get entombed, covered in a cave-in.’

— ləṣ-p-úlṁəx^w ‘ground is caved in.’

√lis : ka.lís=əs_a ‘to be dumbfounded, really surprised, gobsmacked:’

ka.lís=əs-wít_a_ka ʔayʔ ‘they must be really surprised.’

√lus : lús=əs-əm ‘to work with a sluicibox or flume.’

— s.lús=əs ‘sluicibox, flume; irrigation.’

— s.lús=əs-əm ‘irrigation.’

l̥iṣaput ‘Apostle.’ || Borrowing from French *les apôtres*.

lasúpla ‘to pray the Rosary.’ || Borrowing from French *les supplices* (?).

lísapik ‘bishop.’ || Borrowing from French *l’archevêque* or *les évêques*.

l̥iṣáṣ ‘angel.’ || Borrowing from French *les anges*.

lasál F ‘salt.’ || Borrowing from French *le sel*. The M gloss is ʔááʔəm.

— lasál-əm ‘to salt s.t., intr.’ || Also recorded lasál-am, which may be a misrecording, or a slip of the tongue of the consultant, since the suffix -am after a noun usually expresses ‘to get (obtain, collect) the referent of the noun.’

lan ‘already:’ lan ʔayʔ waʔ may-s-an-cút ‘she had already made herself up.’ || Aphaeresis form of plan.

l̥l̥əl ‘type of small duck; makes whistling sound with its wings when flying.’ Probably refers collectively to the three species of Goldeneye which inhabit Lillooet territory (Bufflehead, *Bucephala albeola*, Common Goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula*, and Barrow’s Goldeneye, *Bucephala islandica*). All goldeneyes make a noticeable whistle when they fly. All three species winter on ice-free rivers and lakes, and Barrow’s Goldeneye is also a common lakeside breeder. || The sequence əl may result from final reduplication.

l̥l̥uya ‘gull, seagull’ (general term covering all subspecies).

lak ‘to be (there, then):’ lak ʔ_húʔ-as ʔiq ‘that is when he’ll come;’ lak ʔ_ʔíq-as ‘that is when he came’ (synonymous with lá.niʔ ʔ_ʔíq-as); wáʔ-wit_ka ʔk^wun lá.k^wuʔ k^wʔ_ǰ^wə:ǰ^wuʔʔ-í, k^wʔ_s.taṁ, tákəm_ka lá.k^wuʔ waʔ lak l_ʔa_s.ʔístkn_a ‘their bones and

everything else that used to be there in the underground house must still be there.’ || See also **ɬlak** for a semantically and formally similar verb.

- **lak-s** ‘to be concerned about s.t., s.o., to care for s.t., s.o., tr.’
- **n.lák-q-tən** ‘candle holder; cement holder for a cross (on a grave).’
- **s.lak-ʔúl** ‘(first) cousin; close relative.’ || Also recorded **s.ɬak-ʔúl**.

lák-əm M ‘to log.’ || Borrowing from English.

lík:lik ‘unidentified little swamp bird’. The name imitates the bird’s call.

Perhaps Wilson’s Snipe, *Gallinago delicata*, for which however also **ʃít:ʃit** was recorded, or maybe more likely one of the other sandpipers that occur in Lillooet territory, with the Spotted Sandpiper, *Actitis macularia*, being the most likely candidate. The water is said to come up when this bird’s call is heard, which fits with the arrival of the Spotted Sandpiper on its breeding territory, at about the same time the spring runoff begins.

lakáta ‘catechism.’ || Borrowing from French *le catéchisme*.

ləkí ‘key.’ || Borrowing from French *la clef*. Also **nəkí**.

lákált F ‘card.’ || Borrowing from French *la carte*.

— **lákált-əm** F ‘to play cards.’

lək:lákik ‘(White-tailed) ptarmigan,’ *Lagopus leucurus*. || Rejected by some speakers in favour of **kə:l:kákik**. The form **lək:lákik** was recorded only in F, but it is possible that it is also used by some M speakers.

√lak^w : **lək^w:lák^w** ‘loose (coat, dress).’

— **la{?}k^w** ‘to get loose.’

lak^wá ‘cross.’ || Borrowing from French *la croix*.

lak^wín ‘cross (on grave), headstone.’ || Borrowing from French (?).

√lix : **s.líx-il** ‘fish slime, slime.’

— **lix-il-áliwís** ‘slime on skin.’

— **líx:əlx-ət** ‘slimy.’

— **lí{?}x** ‘(to get) slimy.’

— **n.lí{?}x-əc** ‘to have slime in one’s mouth.’

√lǎx^wəm : **s.lǎx^w:əlx^wəm** M ‘pile of rocks resulting from rock slide.’

|| The sequence **əm** may be the formative (or homophonic

intransitivizer) -əṃ.

s.lax^wázaʔxən ‘caribou.’ || May contain the suffix -xən ‘foot, leg.’

√ləý ‘to stopper (?):’ læý-c-ám, læý-c-án ‘to cork s.t. (a bottle), intr., tr.’

|| PIS *ləý ‘to insert’ (K169).

— læý-c-tən ‘cork.’

ləq ‘even, o.k. (after paying for s.t., when both parties are satisfied with the deal):’ plan waʔ ləq ‘it’s even, it’s o.k.;

ləq tuʔ ‘it’s been sold already, they are satisfied.’

√liq : líq-aʔ ‘easy.’ || PCS *liq ‘easy’ (K142).

— lí<í>q id as líq-aʔ.

— n.s.lí<í>q ‘generous.’

— lí<í>q-s ‘to allow, permit s.o. (to do s.t.), tr.’

— lí<í>q-xit ‘to permit s.o. to s.o., tr.:’ x^wʔaz k^w.lí<í>q-xí[t]-c-as k^w.s.Alec
tj.káh-s_a ‘Alec did not allow me to use his car.’

s.ləqəṃ ‘hay; tall grass.’ || May contain the formative or homophonic intransitivizer -əṃ.

— s.ləqəṃ-ʔúl ‘Alfalfa,’ *Medicago sativa*, but also applied to sweet-clovers, Red Clover, and sometimes Bluebunch Wheat Grass. Originally applied to indigenous Bluebunch Wheat Grass (“Bunchgrass”), *Agropyron spicatum*, now also to major species of cultivated hay crops. || See also láq^wam-až.

— ləqm-ám ‘to hay, intr.’

— ləq:əlqəṃ ‘prairie, meadow.’

— p̣əc+aʔ+ləqəṃ ‘first snow of winter (knocks down the grass).’

√ləqs : s.ləqs-áyʔ ‘pet, favourite child.’ || √ləqs results from ʔáqs through aphaeresis of ʔa and further changes.

— ləqs-áyʔ-áz-am ‘to pretend to be the pet, to refuse to do anything, to demand attention or service.’

— ləqs-ayʔ[-s]-cút ‘to want to be petted, to think one is the pet more than others.’

√ləq̣ : ləq̣-p ‘flipped over (e.g., a blanket).’ || Cf. láq̣-xal, láq̣-añ.

— ləq̣-p-án ‘to flip over a blanket or a page, tr.’

— ləq̣-p-ánaʔ ‘Purple Penstemon,’ *Penstemon fruticosus*.

láq̣-xal, láq̣-añ ‘to flip over a page, to take a cover off, to take a blanket

off a bed, intr., tr.’ || Cf. $\sqrt{\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{q}}}$.

— $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{q}}=\text{a}\acute{\text{q}}$ ‘to get removed (cover), to get flipped over;’ $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{q}}=\text{a}\acute{\text{q}} \text{?ay}\text{f}$ ‘it got flipped over (e.g., by the wind).’

— $\text{la}\acute{\text{q}}\text{-an}\acute{\text{a}}\text{?}\text{-}\text{en}$ ‘to uncover s.t. (e.g., hay, or a person), tr.’

— $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{q}}\text{-a}:\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\acute{\text{q}}\text{-a}$ (A) ‘to turn pages fast;’ (B) (Design on basket, in which the woven-in decorative strips are alternately shown and hidden by other parts of the basket’s structure).

$\sqrt{\text{la}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}$: $\text{ka.l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{a}$ ‘to get partly torn off.’ || Cf. $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-en}$.

$\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{a?}$ (*) ‘cedarbark basket.’ || Maybe misrecording for $*\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{a?}$ (cf. $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-x}\acute{\text{a}}\text{l}$). See also $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{iy}$, $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{iy}$.

$\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{á}\acute{\text{z}}$ (A) ‘blanket;’ (B) ‘clothing’ (synonymous with $\text{s.t}\acute{\text{a}}\text{m}:\text{t}\acute{\text{é}}\langle\text{t}\acute{\text{a}}\rangle\text{m}$); (C) ‘woman’s dress’ (synonymous with $\text{s.la}\acute{\text{w}}\text{í}\text{w}\text{s}$). || CSLT $*\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{a}\acute{\text{y}}$ ‘clothes’ (K225).

$\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-x}\acute{\text{a}}\text{l}$, $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-en}$ ‘to tear s.t. off (e.g., a piece of dried salmon from its skin), intr., tr.’ || PS $*\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{w}/\text{r}^{\text{w}}$ ‘to come off (as skin, bark)’ (K53, who lists $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-en}$, together with $\text{f}\text{u}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-u}\text{h}$ ‘to undress s.o.’ (and several related derivations) and $\text{l}\acute{\text{u}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-al}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-em}$ ‘to peel a log,’ in a subsection of Salish cognates that have extensions q^{w} , q^{w} , q or q (and that should also include Lillooet $\sqrt{\text{la}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}$ ‘to tear open’), while $\text{f}\acute{\text{a}}\text{r}^{\text{w}}\text{-al}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-em}/\text{f}\text{r}^{\text{w}}\text{-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{l}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-em}$ ‘to peel off bark’ and $\text{s.l}\acute{\text{u}}\text{w}\text{-a}\acute{\text{z}}$ ‘inner cedar bark’ are listed as direct descendants of $*\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{w}/\text{r}^{\text{w}}$, and $\text{l}\acute{\text{r}}^{\text{w}}\text{-in}$ as a possible descendant).

— $\text{ka.l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{a}$ ‘to get torn off (e.g., toenail).’

$\sqrt{\text{la}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}$ ‘to tear open, pry open.’ $\text{n.l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}:\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-al-}\acute{\text{u}}\text{s-}\text{em}$ ‘to pry open one’s eyes.’ “ $\text{n.l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}:\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-al-}\acute{\text{u}}\text{s-}\text{em}_\text{ma}\text{f}$,” $\text{c}\acute{\text{u}}\text{n-as}_\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{u?}$ $\text{?ay}\text{f}$ $\text{ta}_\text{s.kal}\acute{\text{u}}\text{l?}_\text{a}$, “ $\text{n.l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}:\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-al-}\acute{\text{u}}\text{s-}\text{em}$, $\text{x}\acute{\text{í}}\text{l-}\text{em-}\text{fkan}$ $\text{?}\acute{\text{a}}.\text{ti?}$, $\text{?}\acute{\text{a}}\check{\text{c}}\text{-}\text{en}$ $\text{f}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\acute{\text{u}}\text{n-s}_\text{a}$ $\text{?}\acute{\text{a}}\text{ma}$ $\text{ta}_\text{ns.k}^{\text{w}}\acute{\text{λ}}\text{-}\acute{\text{u}}\text{s}_\text{a}$, $\text{m}\acute{\text{ə}}\text{y-s-an-c}\acute{\text{u}}\text{t-kan}$,” $\text{x}^{\text{w}}\text{u?}$, $\text{n.l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}:\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-al-us-}\text{em}_\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{u?}$ $\acute{\text{λ}}\text{f}$ $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}.\text{ti?}$ $\text{ta}_\text{s.kal}\acute{\text{u}}\langle\text{l}\rangle\text{?}_\text{a}$; $\text{n}\acute{\text{í}}\text{f}_\text{k}\text{a}_\text{wi?}$ $\text{z}\acute{\text{a}}\text{m}$ $\text{s}\acute{\text{ə}}\text{s}_\text{en.c}\acute{\text{ə}}\text{f:c}\text{f-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{l-us}$ $\text{ta}_\text{s.kal}\acute{\text{u}}\langle\text{l}\rangle\text{?}_\text{a}$; $\text{n.l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}:\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{-al-}\acute{\text{u}}\text{s-}\text{em}_\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{u?}$ $\text{?ay}\text{f}$ $\text{l}\acute{\text{a}}.\text{ti?}$, $\text{x}^{\text{w}}\text{u?}$, $\text{n.p}\acute{\text{u}}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{-al-us-n-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{s}_\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{u?}$ $\text{?ay}\text{f}$ $\text{ki}_\text{s}\acute{\text{í}}\text{kil}_\text{a}$, $\text{ki}_\text{q}^{\text{w}}\text{al}\acute{\text{í}}\text{f}_\text{a}$, $\text{tak}\acute{\text{ə}}\text{m}_\text{k}^{\text{w}}\acute{\text{ú}}\text{?}$ $\acute{\text{λ}}\text{u?}$ $\text{n.p}\acute{\text{u}}\text{k}^{\text{w}}\text{-al-}\acute{\text{u}}\text{s-n-as}$ “‘open your eyes wide, she told the Owl, “open your eyes wide, this is what I have done, look now, and see how beautiful my face is, I have made myself up;” oh, he pried open his eyes, the Owl; that is why the Owl is still big-eyed today; he

opened his eyes wide and, oh my, she poured into his eyes the treebark, the pitch, everything she poured into his eyes.’ || See ləq^w-xál, ləq^w-ən for etymological comments.

líq^w-in̄ ‘to splash (on s.o.), intr., tr.:’ líq^w-in̄-c-as ‘he splashed on me.’

— ka.líq^w_a ‘to splash (suddenly).’

— líq^w-c-ar̄n̄ ‘to splash on the shore.’

√luq^w ‘to peel, strip:’ lúq^w-alq^w-əm ‘to peel a log, take off bark (mainly by hand, also a bear stripping a log when looking for ants), intr.’

|| See ləq^w-xál, ləq^w-ən for etymological comments.

ləq^wiy, ləq^wiý (*) ‘cedarbark basket.’ || Cf. ləq^wa?

√ləx̄ (1): ləx̄:ləx̄ ‘intelligent, well-educated, knowing everything.’ || PS *li/aḥ ‘clear, bright, light; intelligence, mind’ (K55, who also lists ləx̄:ləx̄-s ‘to remember’ (√ləx̄ (1)), n.ləx̄:líx̄ ‘clear water,’ and laḥ ‘wide-mesh net’ (√ləx̄ (2)) under the PS root).

— lə<|>x̄:ləx̄ ‘a little bit smart.’

√ləx̄ (2) (?): ləx̄-áz F ‘Small-flowered Bulrush’ (“Cut-grass,” “Swamp Hay,” “Swamp Grass,” with the last two terms also used to refer to pústəñ), *Scirpus microcarpus*. || The M gloss is níx̄:ənḥ-až.

√ləx̄ (1): ləx̄:ləx̄-s ‘to remember (to do s.t.), tr.:’ ləx̄:ləx̄-s-kax^w k^w_s.ʔiʔwaʔ-s-áx^w cʔa ‘remember to take this with you.’ || See √ləx̄ (1) for etymological comments.

— ləx̄-ən-s ‘to bring s.t. up, tr.:’ x^wʔaʔ mútaʔ k^wasu_ləx̄-ən-s ‘don’t bring it up again!’

— ka.ləx̄-s_a ‘to remember s.t. (suddenly), to think of s.t., tr.:’ ka.ləx̄-s-kan_á_kʔ ‘I might think of it.’

√ləx̄ (2): laḥ ‘type of net with wide mesh (used for any kind of fish).’

|| See √ləx̄ for etymological comments, and cf. láx̄yən.

— ləx̄:ləx̄, ləx̄:ləx̄-álus ‘wide mesh on net.’

√liḥ : n.ləx̄:líx̄ ‘clear (water).’ || See √ləx̄ (1) for etymological comments.

— n.li{ʔ}ḥ ‘to clear up (water).’

— n.li{ʔ}ḥ-átk^waʔ ‘water clears up.’

láx̄yən (*) ‘spring salmon net.’ || Cf. laḥ (√ləx̄ (2)) and -ayən ‘net.’

ləḥ-ən ‘to drag s.t. along, tr.’

— ləḥ-p-ásqəʔ (A man’s name, meaning both ‘sound of s.t. being

- dragged,’ and ‘sound of running water in a brook.’)
- ləʃ-íṅak-tən ‘violin.’
 - laʃəsa ‘Squaw Currant’ (“Wild Currant”), *Ribes cereum*.
 - laʃəsh-aʒ ‘Wild Currant bush.’
 - ləʃ^w-úm, ləʃ^w-ən ‘to hide s.t., intr., tr.’
 - s.ləʃ^w-úm ‘hidden.’
 - ləʃ^w-xít ‘to hide s.t. from s.o., tr.’
 - ləʃ^w-áslaq ‘to find a lot of berries without telling anybody (so one can keep them for oneself).’
 - ləʃ^w-átk^waʔ ‘to hide booze.’
 - ləʃ^w-ílx ‘to hide oneself.’
 - ləʃ^w-ílx-min ‘to hide oneself from s.o., tr.’
 - ləʃ^w-ilx-ú<x>zaʔ ‘to play hide-and-seek.’
 - ləʃ^w-c-áṁ ‘to deny s.t., to refuse to admit it, intr.’
 - ləʃ^w:əʃ^w-əc ‘to hide one’s words, to talk really low, so that others will not hear it.’
 - ləʃ^w-útəm ‘Fountain Valley.’
 - √laʃ^w ‘space:’ ləʃ^w:láʃ^w ‘room, spaces in between things.’ || See líʃ^w-in for etymological comments.
 - láʃ^w-ləx ‘to make room for oneself.’
 - láʃ^w-ləx-min ‘to make room for s.o., tr.’
 - láʃ^w-xit ‘to move s.t. out of s.o.’s way, tr.’
 - láʃ^w-q-aṁ ‘to thin out what one has planted, intr.’
 - ka.láʃ^w-q_a ‘vegetables get thinned out.’
 - líʃ^w-in ‘to dismantle s.t., to take it apart, to break into (a house), tr.’ || PS *liʃ^w ‘loose, free’ (K55, who also lists láʃ^w-ləx under this root and suggests a possible link to tiʃ^w-ín ‘to set loose, free,’ while K53 suggests a possible link to PS *ləw/ʃ^w ‘to come off (as skin, bark)’).
 - líʃ^w-alc ‘to tear down a house, intr.’
 - líʃ^w-mən ‘wrench.’
 - líʃ^w-ləx ‘to break in (person into a house, animal into a garden, etc.).’
 - lí{ʔi}ʃ^w ‘to fall apart.’
 - líʔ:əl{ʔi}ʃ^w ‘to fall apart (all over).’

- líſ^w-almín ‘about to fall apart.’
- læſ^w:líſ^w-in ‘to take s.t. apart completely, tr.’
- læháć ‘otter.’
- √læw : ka.láw_a ‘to fall, to land with a thud.’ || K170 suggests a possible link to PIS *læſ^w ‘to rumble.’
- law ‘to get hanged, hung:’ níſ_maſ tiſ_k^wu_s.qáyx^w lów_tuſ, ká_ſ_la.tſ-ás_maſ k^wu_s.ŷáp, ká_ſ_ən.káſ-as_ſ_uſ, ſ_uſ la.tiſ_ká_həſ_ſ_uſ; wáſ_həſ_ſ_uſ waſ cut k^was_tuſ_wáſ k^wu_waſ_lów lá.tiſ ‘so that guy was hanged, whether it was on that tree, or wherever it was, but it was over there; anyhow, they say that somebody was hanged there.’ || PS *law ‘to snare, catch’ (K54).
- lów-ań ‘to hang s.t., s.o. up (on a rope or string), tr.’
- lów-ləx ‘to hang oneself.’
- lów-alk-ən ‘to hang s.t., s.o. up on a string (esp., to hang up a baby basket), tr.’
- lów-alk ‘swing (e.g., for baby basket):’ zál-k^w-n-as tiſ_ſiſmac-s_a, n.ſam-án-as l_t_i_cəpalín_a, niſ s.lów-ań-as l_t_i_lów-alk_a ‘she wrapped up her grandchild, put her in the baby basket and hung her on a swing.’
- law-úćw>saſ, law-úćw>ſ-an ‘to snare a grouse, intr., tr.’
- s.ləw:lów ‘hung up (many things):’ cſás-wit_k^wuſ ſayſ lá.taſ ſiſ_ſux^walmix^w_a, u, ſiſ_s.ćəq^w:ćəć>q^waz_a s.ləw:lów_k^wuſ ‘so the people went there and, oh, the fish that were hanging there!’
- √liw (?): s.ſiw-ſəst ‘sharp little rocks.’
- √luw ‘to take off (?):’ s.lúw-aſ ‘inner cedar bark.’ || See læq^w-xál for etymological comments.
- √liwat : líćl>wat ‘Mount Currie’ (original name of a long-time settlement, the boundaries of which overlap with those of present day Mount Currie).
- líćl>wat-əmx ‘person, people from Mount Currie.’
- líćl>wat-əmx-əc ‘to speak Mount Currie language (the Mount Currie dialect of Lillooet).’
- ləws ‘to crack, shatter (like glass).’
- ləws-án ‘to crush, shatter s.t. (e.g., glass), tr.’

- ka.lwəs_a ‘it cracked, shattered (suddenly).’
lawəsza ‘sleet (rain hits snow and freezes).’ || The semantic, idiolectal or dialectal relationship to čəž:čəžx̣^w-əm *id.* still needs to be established.
- s.lawíws, s.ləwíws, lwíws ‘woman’s dress’ || See læq^wáz for semantic comments.
- láwa? M ‘sockeye.’ || The F gloss is s.š^waʔs.
- n.láwʔ-aq^w (Unidentified kind of mushroom that grows when sockeye runs.)
- ļayám ‘devil.’ || Borrowing from French *le diable*.
- ļays ‘rice.’ || Borrowing from English. The original term is ʔásəm.
- lúʔk^waʔ ‘grave-pole, gave-monument, statue (on grave).’

k

- ka, ka_u ‘obligation, expectancy’ (usually translates as ‘would,’ ‘should’):
cuk^w-uñ-ʔkán_{ka}tiʔ ‘I should finish that;’ x̣zúm_{ka}həm
k^wu_{ka}máx^w-y-əqs-káʔ ‘we should have a big car;’ x^wʔáz_{ka} ʔá.tiʔ
k^wasu_ux̣íl-əm ‘you shouldn’t do that;’ x^wʔáz-as_{ka} ʔá.tiʔ k^wasu_ux̣íl-
əm ‘I wish you wouldn’t do that;’ ka_uʔ_uʔáčx̣-n-an ʔi_nnátx^w-as,
saw-ʔən-xít-kan_{ka} ni_utáx̣^wʔac-s_a ‘had I seen him yesterday, I
would have asked him for his gun;’ ka_uʔ_us.ʔənc-ás s.núwa ‘if I
were you.’
- ki_u (Article, ‘present, known, collective.’ This article is mostly used with the object complements of formally intransitive verbs. It could thus also be interpreted as an oblique case marker: waʔ táw-əm ki_us.máñx_a ‘he was selling tobacco;’ waʔ káx-xal ki_uməxáz_a ‘she is drying huckleberries.’) || See also ʔi_u.
- kəp-ən ‘to tap/touch s.o. lightly (e.g., on the arm, to get attention), tr.’
- ka.kəp-s_a *id.* as kəp-ən but apparently with an (as yet undetermined) lesser degree of control: ka.kəp-s-tuñx̣-ás_a ‘he tapped/touched me;’ ka.kəp-s_a = wáʔ_umaʔ ka.kəp-s_a ‘tap/touch him!’
- √kap : ka{ʔ}p ‘sore, hurt:’ ka{ʔ}p ʔi_un.s.ptínus-m_a ‘my feelings are hurt.’

- ka{?}p-áws-xən ‘to have sore knees (from kneeling).’
- n.ka{?}p-ánwas ‘not feeling well.’
- n.ká{?}p-əq ‘to be tired from sitting too long.’
- kəpt ‘cupboard.’ || Borrowing from English.
- kápic ‘cabbage.’ || Borrowing from English.
- cánəmən kápic ‘Chinese cabbage.’
- kapúh ‘coat.’ || Borrowing from French *capote*.
- kapúh-am ‘to put on a coat (on oneself).’
- kapúh-an ‘to put on a coat on s.o. else, tr.’
- kapə́<pu>h ‘little coat, light jacket.’
- kám-əm ‘to dig up edible roots, potatoes, vegetables, etc., intr.:’ wa?
 - kám-əm ʔi_míxəʔ_a, ti_s.qac-əzʔ-ih_a mútaʔ ti_s.kix-əzʔ-ih_a ‘there were some black bears digging roots, a father and a mother with their cubs (literally, “their father and their mother”).’
- n.km̄-úlməx^w ‘to plough, work the land, dig it up; to shovel, clear land, work in a garden, intr.’
- n.km̄-úlməx^w-tən ‘tool used for plowing or digging.’
- √kam̄ (1): n.kám-xal, n.kám-ən ‘to pick s.t. up, intr., tr.’ || Tentatively linked to PS *kəm̄ ‘to carry (CS ‘on back’)’ in K37.
- n.kám-sləp ‘to gather firewood, intr.’
- n.kám-c-am̄ ‘to pick up food from the floor (like a child), intr.’
- n.ká<kə>r̄-xal ‘to pick things up here and there, intr.’
- √kam̄ (2): kam̄-án ‘to look down upon s.t., s.o. (e.g., a nurse who does not want to go near a person with sores, white people looking down on Indians, a daughter who does not want her mother’s old-fashioned coat), tr.:’ kam̄-án-as ti_s.ʔum̄-n-án_a ‘he disliked what I gave him;’ kam̄-án-ci-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).
- km̄us ‘Kinnikinnick Berry, Bearberry’ (the dried leaves of which were often mixed with tobacco and smoked), *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.
|| Cf. √kmúsaʔən.
- km̄ús-aʔ ‘Kinnikinnick bush.’
- kəm̄:kəm̄ə<r̄>s-aʔ (Unidentified plant, the branches of which would be

boiled into a “tea” and drunk as medicine against excessive bleeding during menstruation.)

s.kírnūt : See s.kírnwæt.

√kmúsaǰən : kəm:kmú<m>saǰən (General term for three species of Catharus thrushes, viz., Hermit Thrush, *Hylocichla guttata*, Swainson’s Thrush, *Hylocichla ustulata*, and Veery, *Hylocichla fuscescens*, all three commonly referred to as “Swamp Robin.”)
|| Cf. kmús.

√kərn̄x^w : s.kərn̄x^w ‘stubbed, cut off, broken off.’

— kərn̄x^w-áka? ‘to have a hand missing.’

— n.kərn̄x^w-əq ‘to have one’s tail cut off, to have a missing tail.’

— n.kərn̄x^w-l-əqs ‘pug-nosed.’

— kərn̄x^w-y-əqs ‘car, truck.’ || The term refers to the old style cars, with high flat radiators (as in a T-Ford).

s.kírnwæt (also s.kírnūt, an allegro-form) ‘Tiger Lily, Columbia Lily,’
Lilium Columbianum.

√kt (?): s.kt-íca? F ‘shirt.’ || The F gloss is s.ǰp-íwən (√ǰəp (3)).

— kt-íć?-am ‘to put on a shirt (on oneself).’

— kt-íć?-an ‘to put on a shirt on s.o., tr.’

kíc-cal, kíc-in̄ ‘to lay s.t. down, intr., tr.’

— kíc-ləx ‘to lay down (oneself).’

— n.kíc-ləx-tən ‘lair (of deer).’

— s.kíc ‘lying down.’ || See s.ǰp-ílap (√ǰəp (2)) for an example.

— ka.kíc_a (A) ‘to get laid up (when sick):’ ka.kíc_a_k^wú?_a ‘he got laid up, I hear;’ (B) ‘to just touch the ground:’ ka.kíc_a_ǰu?_?á.ta?_q^wíx^w-lap_a ‘it just about touches the ground.’

— kíc=əc (A) ‘to get laid up;’ (B) ‘to land somewhere:’ ?á.ta?_?_kíc=c-as ‘that is where it landed.’

— n.kíc-xal ‘to plant seeds, potatoes, vegetables, etc., intr.’

— n.kíc-ank-áfx^w ‘foundation.’

√kəs (1): kəs:ks-əm ‘kind of dark, not enough light:’ wá?_ǰu?_kəs:ks-əm_tj_s.ćák^w-kafx_a ‘our light is low; our lamp is not giving enough light.’

√kəs (2): ka.ks-əp_a ‘to go far:’ ka.ks-əp-kan_a_?ayf ‘I went far’

(synonymous with *ká(ʔə)w̃ ɸ_cíx^w-an*); *plán-ɸkaɸ_ʃuʔ waʔ ka.ks-əp_a l_ɸti_púk^w_a* ‘we went far in the book (we read a lot of it already).’

kas ‘to be how?, to be (done) in what manner?:’ *waʔ kas ɸəx^w_máys-ən ʔi_ɸk^w-álu_s_a* ‘how do you make baskets?’; *x^wʔəz k^was_zəwát-n-as ɸəs_kás ɸəs_ǰ^wəl* ‘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^w ɸ_máys-n-ax^w* ‘how did you fix it’ (literally, “what did you do to it when you fixed it?”); *x^wʔáy_ʃuʔ ká.tiʔ k^w_s.kás-c-an* ‘I did not do anything to him;’ *kás-c-as ti_káɸ_s_a* ‘what did he do to his car?’; *wáʔ-ɸkax^w kas-c, níɸ_ʃuʔ səs_ǰzúm ʔi_n.k^wʃ-ús-təñ-sw_a* ‘what do you do to your eyes to make them so big?’

— *kás-ləx* ‘to do s.t. how?, intr.:’ *kas-ləx-káɸ_kɸ ɸ_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^w* ‘how did you go (get there)?;’ *s.kás-kax^w_kɸ* ‘how are you going?’; *s.kás-kaɸ_kɸ* ‘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^w_kɸ* ‘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^wʔit ʔi_s.kísəm-s_a s.Alec* ‘Alec has a lot of food stored away;’ *n.s.kísm_a* ‘behind me, at the back of my house;’ *s.kísəm-sw_a* ‘behind you, at the back of your house.’

— *kəs:kís-əm* (A) ‘to go through the back;’ (B) ‘to sleep close to a wall’ (in latter meaning opposite of *kəw:káw*).

— *kis-əm-q-álc* ‘back of house.’

s.kásən ‘messenger:’ *s.núwa ʔayɸ k^wu_huý_s.kásən* ‘you will be the messenger, the one who does the job.’ || CSLT **kəs* ‘to send (a person)’ (K221).

— *ksn-am, ksn-an* ‘to send s.o. on an errand, intr., tr.:’ *wáʔ_k^wuʔ ká.tiʔ ta_s.cicáʔ_a*; “*símaʔ_qaʔ ʔə.cʔá, símaʔ ʔə.cʔá, húy-ɸkan ksn-án-ci*

n,” cún-as_uk^w? ta_s.cicá?_a; ʔu? s.ni⁴-c ʔay⁴ s.ksn-ánas, s.q^wál¹-n-as ʔay⁴ ta_s.cicá?_a k^wu_{hu}y_s.záy-tən-s ʔ_cíx^w-as ʔá.k^wu? ʔúx^wáí, ʔə_{ki}.s.ʔístkn_a, ʔə_{ki}.s.la.lí<í>tərn_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.kásənkəm ‘illegitimate child, bastard’ (in latter meaning also used as a scolding term). || CSLT s-kasnəkəm ‘illegitimate child’ (K224).

√kaslaq : ká<k>slaq ‘field mouse’ (a little bigger than púʔyax^w; also has a shorter tail).

kswal (*) ‘box lunch, provisions for a trip.’

√kn (?): kən:kn-ən-cút ‘to take one’s time.’ || Cf. √kin.

√kəń : kəń=əń ‘to get bumped.’ || PS *kən ‘to touch, hold, keep steady’ (K37).

— kəń=ń-álq^w ‘to bump into a large object (e.g., car bumping into another car, a house, stump or tree).’

— n.kəń=ń-əqs ‘to bump one’s nose.’

— kəń=ń-áka? ‘to bump one’s hand.’

— kəń=ń-ák?-am, kəń=ń-áka?-min ‘to beat s.o., intr., tr.:’ papt k^was_u.kəń=ń-ák?-am ‘he is always beating people;’ kəń=ń-aka?-mín-as ti_səmʔám-s_a ‘he beat his wife.’

kən_u ‘around, via:’ kən_{ti}.cítx^w_a ‘around the house, via the house.’

√kan (1): kán-am ‘to can s.t., put it in cans, intr.’ || Borrowing from English.

√kan (2): ‘what, whether, how?:’ kán-əm (A) ‘to do what, to be in what state, to do how?:’ kax^w kán-əm ‘what are you doing?; how are things?, what are you up to?’ (standard greeting, usually shortened to kán-əm); kan-əm-⁴kán_k ‘what will I do?;’ x^wʔáy_u ʔu? k^was_u.zəwat-n-ít-as ʔəs_{ti}? kán-əm, q^wnúx^w ʔu? ‘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_qacác-wit ‘why are they going?;’ kán-əm su_qlíl ‘why are you mad?;’ tay, s.kalú<la>ʔ, kán-əm səs_uǰúm

ʔi.n.k^wǎ-ús-təń-sw_a ‘hey, Owl, why are your eyes so big?’ || Cf. kas.

- s.kan ‘is it the case that ...?’ (comparable to Russian *li* or Polish *czy*):
s.kan k^wǎ.s.ǎiq-i ‘did they come?’; ka_[4-].s.kán-as k^wǎ.s.huý-s ǎiq ‘he might come;’ kan-as.qáʔ.maʔ k^wǎ.s.ǎiq-s ‘I wonder whether he will come.’ || The function of s.kan seems to be almost identical to that of ʔha, although s.kan might hint at a greater degree of puzzlement (‘I wonder if ...’).
- s.kən:kán (A) ‘to be of what size, of what amount?:’ s.kən:kán k^wǎ.s.xiń-s k^wasu.s.x^wák ‘how long have you been awake?’
s.kən:kán k^wǎ.s.kəkáw-s k^wǎ.s.mát-q-su ‘how far did you walk?’
(B) ‘at all, even’ (with x^wʔaz ‘not,’ see qəʔmín for an example).
- s.kən:kán-s ‘to make it how much?, to ask what price for it?, tr.:’
s.kən:kán-s-kax^w ti.ʔk^w-álus-cw_a ‘how much are you asking for your basket?’
- kán-m-as-as ‘when?:’ kan-m-as-ás.kʔ ʔǎiq-ax^w ‘when will you come?’
kan-m-as-ás.kʔ ʔ.nás-ax^w ‘when will you go?’; kan-m-as-ás.ka ʔǎiq-as ‘I wonder when he came, I don’t know when he came;’
kan-m-as-ás.kʔ ʔ.húz-as ǎiq ‘I wonder when he will come.’

√kan (3): kan-úm-t ‘to notice, intr.’

- kan-ún ‘to notice s.t., tr.’

√kin (1): s.kin ‘to go slow:’ s.kín-ʔkax^wǎlu? ‘go slow!’

- s.kən:kín ‘to go slow, be slow:’ s.kən:kín ʔəs.pump ‘he is pumping slowly’ (punning on Lillooet pəmp ‘fast’).
 - s.kən:kín-s ‘to go easy on s.o., tr.:’ s.kən:kín-s-tumx, ʔápa? ‘go easy on me, ʔápa?’
 - s.kən:kín-c ‘to talk low, to whisper’ (synonymous with s.ká<k>p-əc).
 - kən:kín-c-ań ‘to calm down (oneself).’
 - kən:kín-c-ań ‘to calm s.o. down, tr.’
 - s.kín-atq^wa? ‘slow water.’
- √kin (2) (Meaning unclear, recorded only in combination with -qs ‘nose, point’): kín-qs-ań ‘to aim, take aim, intr.’ (largely synonymous with k^wíl-qs-ań).
- kín-qs-xit ‘to aim at s.o., s.t.’ (largely synonymous with k^wíl-qs-xit):

kin-qs-xít-kan ti_ćí?_a ‘I aimed at the deer.’

√knap : kən:knáp F ‘thunder.’ || The M gloss is kǎl:kǎǎ.

kánti ‘candy.’ || Borrowing from English.

√kəʔ (1): ʔkəʔ (ʔkʰ when unstressed) ‘remote future, future possibility:’

qlil-miñ-cíh-as_ʔkəʔ_tu? ‘he might get mad at you;’ ka.cəʔ_a_ʔkəʔ_a

‘he might sober up;’ ?ačǎ-ən-cí-ʔkan_ʔkʰ mǔta? ‘I shall see you

again’ (used as equivalent of ‘see you later!’); ʎǎ-ən-c-ás_ʔkʰ

ti_s.qaǎa?-láp_a ‘your dog might bite me.’

√kəʔ (2): kǎʔ-ən ‘to take s.t. off, apart, tr.:’ kǎʔ-ən_maʔ ?i_s.təm:ǎtǎ>ǎm-

sw_a ‘take off your clothes!;’ kǎʔ-ən_maʔ ti_s.zǎxən-sw_a ‘take the

pack off your back!’ || PS *kəʔ ‘to be detached, come off/apart,

separate’ (K37).

— ka.kǎʔ_a ‘to come off, apart.’

— kǎʔ-p ‘to split up (couple):’ húǎ_k^wu? kǎʔ-p-wít ‘they are going to

separate, I hear;’ lan wa? kǎʔ-p-wít ‘they split up already.’ || Cf.

kʰ-ǎw<=wǎ>s.

— kʰ-a^ws ‘split in half.’

— kʰ-ǎw<=wǎ>s ‘to split, to part, get parted (group of people who were

doing s.t. together, or a couple):’ kʰ-ǎw<=wǎ>s-wít_k^wu? ‘they got

parted, I hear;’ húǎ_k^wu? kʰ-ǎw<=wǎ>s-wit ‘they are going to split

up.’ || When referring to a couple, kʰ-ǎw<=wǎ>s is synonymous

with kǎʔ-p.

— kʰ-ǎw<=wǎ>s-ən (A) ‘to divide things up (e.g., cups), tr.;’ (B) ‘to split up a

couple, tr.’

— kǎʔ:kʰ-ǎw<=wǎ>s-ən ‘to divide it all up, tr.’ See n.mí<m>ǎ-ən for an example.

— kʰ-a^ws-átq^w?-am ‘to split (water):’ kʰ-a^ws-átq^w?-am ti_q^wú?_a ‘the

water splits.’

— kʰ-a^w<=wǎ>s-átq^wa? ‘forks in river.’

— kʰ-a^ws-ílx ‘to fork off (trail, road), to separate (itself).’

— kʰ-ílx ‘to quit (doing s.t.), to move over.’

— kʰ-íkən, s.kʰ-íkən ‘fat from back of beef or deer.’

— kǎʔ-p-ǎka?-min ‘to miss s.t. when trying to catch it, tr.’

— kʰ-ák?-am ‘to let go off s.t. (also refers to heavy rain or snow), intr.:’

kʰ-ák?-am ?ayʔ ti_máq?_a ‘the snow is really coming down;’ kʰ-

ákʔ-am ʔayʔ ti_s.kʷís_ǵa ‘the rain is really coming down.’

- kʔ-ákaʔ-min ‘to let go of s.t., (also refers to heavy snow), tr.:’ kʔ-akaʔ-mín-as_kʷuʔ lá.tiʔ ti_s.qawc_ǵ_xʷiʔ_á_ǵká ‘she let go of what turned out to be a potato [instead of the mouse she thought she had caught];’ kʔ-akaʔ-mín-as ti_máqʔ_ǵa ‘the snow is really coming down.’
- kʔ-ákaʔ-xit ‘to let go of s.t. for s.o., tr.’ See kʷíl-qs-xit for an example.
- kʔ-úlwat ‘to castrate an animal, intr.’
- kʔ-álc-əm (A) ‘to unload a gun, intr.;;’ (B) ‘to turn over rocks, looking for ants, intr.’
- n.kʔ-ánk-ən ‘to take red wood out of pkʷ-aʔ, tr.’
- kʔ-álk-añ ‘to take a packsack off, tr.’
- n.kəʔ-k-áñ ‘to take off a saddle, intr.’
- kəʔ-qs-áñ ‘to take a bottle off one’s mouth, intr.’
- kəʔ-qs-án (A) ‘to take the tip off s.t., tr.;;’ (B) ‘to wean (mostly cattle or horses, but also people), tr.’

√kaʔ (Allomorph of kaʔás before stressed suffixes.)

kaʔás ‘three.’ || PS *kaʔas ‘three’ (K37).

- n.kə:kaʔás ‘three people.’ See pá<p>laʔ for an example.
- kaʔá<ʔ>s ‘three animals.’
- n.kəʔá<ʔ>s-əqʷ ‘three eggs.’
- kaʔ-qín ‘three year old buck.’
- kaʔ-á<ʔ>qaʔ ‘three-point buck, three year old buck.’
- kaʔ-úl-wiʔ ‘three bottles, canoes, cars, wagons.’
- kaʔ-álqʷ ‘three sticks.’
- kaʔ-ásqət ‘Wednesday.’

√kəl ‘area, spot:’ n.kl-us ‘front, area in front of s.t.:’ n.kl-ús-c_ǵa ti_cítxʷ_ǵa ‘in front of the house.’

- n.kəl:kl-ús ‘to go in front of the houses:’ n.kəl:kl-ús-kan_ǵkʔ ‘I will go right in front of the houses.’
- kəl-ǵ ‘to back up.’

√kəʔ : ka.kəʔ-ǵ_ǵa ‘to catch sight of s.t., to catch a glimpse of s.t., tr.’

|| PIS *kəl ‘to look at, see’ (K164, where the Lillooet form given there should read ka.kəʔ-ǵ-as_ǵa ‘he caught sight of it’).

- ka.kəǵ|₁-min₂a ‘to look at, cast a glance at s.t., tr.:’ x^wʔáy.ǵuʔ
k^w.s.ka.kəǵ|₁-min-c-ás₂a ‘he never even looked at me.’ (The presence of n rather than expected n̄ in -min may be a misrecording.)
- n.kǵ|₁-ǵnaʔ-min ‘to keep an eye on s.t., tr.:’ n.kǵ|₁-ǵnaʔ-mín-c-as ‘he keeps an eye on me.’
- kál-ən ‘to chase s.o., s.t., tr.:’ waʔ kál-n-as ti.púʔǵax^w.a ‘he is chasing the mouse;’ waʔ kál-n-as ti.s.qáǵʔ.a ti.máw.a ‘the dog is chasing the cat;’ s.taǵ ti.waʔ.kál-n-as ti.máw.a ‘what is the cat chasing?;’ s.taǵ k^wu.waʔ.kal-ən-táli ti.púʔǵax^w.a ‘what is chasing the mouse?’ || PS *kal ‘to go after, follow, chase’ (K36). Cf. kalál.
- kəl:kál-ən ‘to chase and try to catch s.o., tr.’
- n.kál-im, n.kál-ən ‘to want to go with s.o., intr., tr.’
- n.kál-xal, n.kal-s ‘to follow s.o. (to see that he does not get into trouble, to see that he gets home safely), intr., tr.’ || Probably contains the stative prefix s-, merged with n-.
- n.ká<kə>|₁-xal, n.ká<kə>|₁-s ‘to follow s.o. all the time (e.g., dog following its master, or child following its mother), intr., tr.’
|| Probably contains the stative prefix s-, merged with n-.
- n.kál-xən ‘to follow tracks, intr.’
- n.kál₁-c-xal ‘to repeat s.o., intr.’
- n.kál₁-c-aǵ (A) ‘to repeat s.o., tr.:’ n.kal₁-c-aǵ-c-kax^w ‘you repeat after me!;’ (B) ‘to pay the witness at a name-giving ceremony, tr.’
- n.kal₁-c-s ‘to repeat after s.o., tr’ (largely synonymous with n.kál₁-c-aǵ):
n.kal₁-c-s-túm-x-kax^w ‘you repeat after me!’
- √kiǵ : kí{ʔ}<kə>|₁ ‘unwilling to do s.t.:’ ǵák.k^wuʔ ká.taʔ, xáʔ-s₂a ʔə.tʔú-na ti.q^wúʔ.a; súx^wast, ʔúq^waʔ, ǵak mútaʔ ǵáǵ-əm; wáʔ.ǵuʔ ʔá.tiʔ ǵíl-əm, níʔ.ǵuʔ s.kí{ʔ}<kə>|₁-s k^was.ǵáǵ-əm ‘he was going along there, quite a ways up from the water; he went down, he had a drink, and he went up again; he kept doing that until he got too lazy to go uphill.’
- ki{ʔ}<k>|₁-úʔ ‘lazy, always unwilling to do things.’
- √kiǵ! (Meaning unclear, only found in combination with -us ‘face’ or -qs ‘nose’): ka.kǵ|₁-us₂a ‘to get hurt suddenly (physically or in feelings, e.g., when jamming one’s finger in a door, or when being utterly

embarrassed or saddened)’ (refers to the expression on s.o.’s face, when that person is hurt, embarrassed or saddened): **ka.kiꞥ-us-kán_a ʔayɤ** ‘I was at wit’s end (with pain or shame).’

- **kiꞥ-us-əm** ‘to feel very bad about s.t., intr.?’ **kiꞥ-us-əm-ɤkán_kɤ ʔayɤ ɤ_ǎán-s-as ti_n.káh_a** ‘I will feel very bad if he wrecks my car;’ **wáʔ_maɤ kiꞥ-us-əm** (virtually untranslatable, said to a child when it wants to cry, probably something like ‘go ahead and give in to your grief’); **wáʔ_λuʔ waʔ kiꞥ-us-əm, xʷʔəz kʷas_k.a.ʔlal_a** ‘he is at wit’s end so bad, he cannot even cry.’
- **kiʔ(?)ꞥ-ús** ‘to get really embarrassed or hurt.’
- **kiꞥ-qs-am, kiꞥ-qs-miñ** ‘to snub s.o., to “wrinkle one’s nose at s.o.” intr., tr.’

√**kaláp** (?): **n.s.kaláp-tən** (*) ‘village.’

n.kəɫám ‘(to observe) Lent.’ || Borrowing from French *le carême*.

kálic ‘carrots.’ || Borrowing from English.

— **kalic-úpzaʔ** ‘Pineapple Weed,’ *Matricaria matricarioides*.

klísməs ‘Christmas.’ || Borrowing from English.

kəɫəñ ‘candle.’ || Borrowing from English.

kalál ‘soon.’ || Cf. **kál-ən**.

— **ɤ_kalál-as** ‘after a while.’

káik-ən ‘to delouse s.o., an animal, tr.’ || PS ***kalk** ‘to delouse’ (K36).

— **káik-tən** ‘louse comb.’

√**kɫəkik** : **kəɫ:kɫəkik** ‘(White-tailed) ptarmigan,’ *Lagopus leucurus*. || See also **lək:ləkik**. Thompson **kəl:klákək** ‘White-tailed ptarmigan’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1113).

kláxʷ ‘muskrat.’ || PS ***kəɫaxʷ** ‘muskrat’ (K36).

— **kə:kláxʷ** ‘muskrat, muskrats.’ || The initial reduplication indicates plurality in some idiolects. However, in other idiolects, **kə:kláxʷ** is used as the general gloss for ‘muskrat,’ without implication of plurality.

— **kláxʷ-am, kə:kláxʷ-am** ‘to trap muskrats, intr.’

√**kəɫəx** : **kəl:kəɫəx** M ‘to thunder.’ **waʔ kəl:kəɫəx** ‘it is thundering.’ || The F gloss is **kən:knáp**.

— **s.kəl:kəɫəx** ‘thunder.’

káíwat ‘medicine.’ See q^wnuǰ^w for an example. || káíwat is used in both M and F, while mǝlámən is largely limited to F.

— káíwat-á4x^w ‘drug store.’ || A neologism. Traditionally, the suffix -a4x^w only occurs after verbs, not nouns.

— n.káíwat-ál-us-tən ‘eye-medicine.’

s.kláwckza? ‘cone of pine or fir’ (synonymous with s.cǝk-qír̃n). || For the sequence ckza? cf. -alckza? ‘leaf.’

káíwíl ‘to barbecue tree-moss, intr.’

kála? (A) ‘first:’ ní4_tí? kála? sáq^wu4 l.c7a Lillooet_a k^wu_s.mú4ac, Harry Carey ta_səm7ám-s_a ‘that was the first halfbreed woman here in Lillooet, Harry Carey’s wife;’ ní4_7í? kála? ǰlít-n-as, 7izá-wna 7i_s.7ix^w4-úlr̃nǝx^w_a ‘those were the first ones he invited, those strangers;’ (B) ‘very, really:’ wá?4kax^w_ǰu? zəwát-ən 7i_q^wáí4_a, kála? q̃íǰ ‘you know what pitch is, it is really hard;’ kála? 7áma cíkən ‘a really good chicken;’ kála?4kán_ǰu? 7ǰl̃s-əm ‘I am really sick;’ (C) ‘to go ahead:’ kála? 7á.ta? ‘go ahead!;’ núwh-as k^wu_kála? ‘you go ahead!;’ kála?4káx^w ‘you go ahead!;’ (D) ‘before’ (kála? in meaning (A), but followed by factualized k^w-constructions): kála? k^w_s.x^wák-i 4əl_wi_s.nu-láp ‘they were awake before you folks;’ kála? k^w_s.cúk^w-ka4 4əl_wi_s.ní4 ‘we were finished before them.’

— s.kála?-s (usually abbreviated to kála?-s) ‘before:’ 7úq^w7-an-s c7a kála?-s 4əl_k^w_s.7ǰl̃s-əm-su ‘drink this before you get sick;’ húy-4kan cúk^w-uñ c7a kála?-s 4əl_k^w_ən.s.ǰák ‘I am going to finish this before I go;’ 7acǰ-ən-cí-4kan_k4 kála?-s 4əl_k^w_ən.s.ǰák 7í(7)wəs ‘I’ll see you before I go fishing.’

— s.kál:kla? ‘ancestors.’

— s.kəl:kǝk>la? ‘elders; oldtimers; ancestors.’ || The stress-pattern indicates that this is a CVC-reduplication of an unattested simplex s.kǝk>la?, rather than C-reduplication of s.kál:kla?.

— s.kǝkǝ>l7-arnǰ ‘older relative, oldest in the family’ (opposite of s.7alǝ<l>na?): s.kǝkǝ>l7-arnǰ-kan (synonymous with s.7ǝnc_a ti_s.kǝkǝ>l7-arnǰ_a) ‘I am the oldest in the family;’ ti_s.kǝkǝ>l7-arnǰ_a n.s.qayx^w ‘my oldest brother’ (woman speaking).

- s.kəlʔ-áqs, s.kəlʔ-áqs-tən, kəlʔ-áqs-tən, n.kəlʔ-áqs-tən ‘leader, band councillor.’
- s.kalú<la>ʔ ‘Great Horned Owl,’ *Bubo virginianus*: x^wʔáz-as
 k^wasu_ka.ték^w_a, níʔ_ǵuʔ n.s.huʔ ǵlít-ən ta_s.kalú<l>ʔ_a, cʔas-min-
 cíh-as_kʔ ta_s.kalú<l>ʔ_a ‘if you don’t hush, I will call the Owl,
 the Owl will come for you.’ See n.k^wǵ-ús-təh̄ ‘eye,’ √laq^w ‘to
 tear, pry open,’ and ʔəm:ʔímn-əm ‘to make animal noise’ for
 additional examples. || Cf. Thompson kə:kel-uleʔ, s.kel-úleʔ (√kel
 ‘to follow,’ -uleʔ ‘deer (?)’), Thompson and Thompson 1996:1063.
 While the Lillooet form suggests reduplication (from an otherwise
 unattested root *kaluʔ), it may also have been borrowed in its full
 form from Thompson.
- kalú<l>ʔ-ac-aṁ ‘to hoot, like owl (also persons, to indicate that one has
 found game).’
- kəkńí ‘Kokanee salmon:’ x^wʔit ʔi_kəkńíh_a ‘there is lots of Kokanees.’
 || PS *kanax^w ‘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).
- kəkʷəlxáz (* ‘indolent.’ || Possibly contains the suffixes -ilx (in its
 unstressed allomorph) and -aʔ ‘playingly.’
- kíkaʔ (Respectful and affectionate form of address to a woman, comparable
 to ‘dear,’ but often untranslatable): símaʔ_ǵuʔ, kíkaʔ ‘come here,
 kíkaʔ;’ kán-əm, kíkaʔ ‘what is the matter, my dear?’
 || PS *kay(-aʔ) ‘grandmother’ (K39). See also √kix (1).
- s.kíkaʔ ‘girl, (young) woman’ (term of endearment; used as argument
 in sentences, rather than as form of address): x^wʔit wi_s.kíkaʔ ‘lots
 of girls’ (referring to girls taking part in a communal dance; line
 from a dancing song); waʔ l.cʔa k^w_s.kíkaʔ ‘here is my little girl.’
 || As the examples show, this word combines with the articles
 k^w_ and wi_, which typically combine with proper nouns.
- n.kak^wúsənt, n.kak^wúsənət ‘star.’ || PS *k^wusən ‘star’ (K47).
- √kəx : kəx:kəx ‘older sister.’ || See √kix (1) for etymological comments.
- √kix (1): s.kíx-zaʔ ‘mother.’ See kəm-əm and ʔ^wuyt for examples. || PS

- *kix(-aʔ) ‘mother, elder sister’ (K39, who also lists Lillooet káx:kəx ‘older sister’ under the PS root and refers to PS *kay(-aʔ) ‘grandmother,’ for which see also Lillooet kíkəʔ).
- s.kix-əzʔ-úʔ ‘stepmother.’
- √kix (2): kíkx:kəx-ət ‘lively, working fast, getting things done quickly’ (synonymous with xət:xát and xəʔ:xəʔ-əm).
- √kəxm ‘to walk along s.t.’ (recorded only in unstressed derivations, and often in the shape kxm-): kəxm-ákst, kxm-akst ‘branch, limb of a tree.’
- kəx:kəxm-ákst ‘many branches.’
- n.kəxm-ákst-la-qín ‘stupid person, knothed.’
- n.kxm-áʔm>ləq^w (A) ‘to walk on a log;’ (B) A species of berry, tentatively identified as Stink Currant, Greyberry, *Ribes ? bracteosum*.
- n.kxm-aʔm>ləq^w-áz Stink Currant (Greyberry) bush.
- n.kəxm-íwac, n.kxm-íwac ‘to walk on the ice on a river or lake.’
- √kəx^w : kəx^w-p ‘to get bruised.’
- kəx^w-p-ál-us ‘to bruise one’s eye, to get a black eye.’
- ka.n.kəx^w-al-ús_a ‘to get a black eye (suddenly).’
- kəx^w:kx^w-əm ‘dark blue, purplish blue.’
- kəx^w:kx^w-əm-mínst ‘blue (lighter than kəx^w:kx^w-əm).’
- kx^wans, n.kx^wans (Unidentified type of small owl, announces an imminent death’ (“ghost owl”). It is most likely the Saw-whet Owl, *Aegolius acadicus*, which is the most common small owl around Lillooet and Mount Currie.) || The form kx^wans was recorded by Davis for M, while n.kx^wans was recorded by Van Eijk and Davis for F.
- √kiš : ki{ʔ}š ‘cranky (child), fussing (because it wants attention or is sick).’
- s.kiš-c, kíkš-c-am ‘to baby oneself, to think one is helpless in everything.’
- √kəš^w ‘tapping sound:’ ka.kəš^w_a ‘to make a tapping sound (e.g., cane on hard surface).’ || Cf. √kiš^w.
- kəš^w:kəš^w:kəš^w ‘rattling or tapping sound (e.g., when chain on a tire

breaks).’

√kiǰ̃^w : kǰ̃^w=əǰ̃^w ‘crackling sound of s.t. frying (e.g., grease), or of pitch burning.’ || Cf. √kəǰ̃^w.

√kiŋ^w (*) (Meaning unknown, recorded only in ka.kiŋ^w-us_a ‘to be upset, troubled, sad (e.g., about lost money).’ Possibly a misrecording of ka.kiŋ^w-us_a, but cf. piŋ-xal and piŋ-iŋ for a similar ! ~ ŋ^w pair.)

s.kiŋ^w (*) ‘wife, girlfriend; kept woman (?).’ plan_k^wu?_tú?_ti? ʔayɬ q^wacác piǰ̃əm̄ ta_s.kalú<ɪ>?_a, x^wiŋ-əŋ k^wu_s.q^wyíc múta? k^wu_tákəŋ_ǰ̃u? ká.ti? wá?_ǰ̃u? ǰ̃iŋ-s-as, ʔi_s.mú<ŋ>tm̄_a, ʔi_s.taŋsəzh_a, ǰ̃iŋ-xit-as ta_s.kiŋ^w-s_a, níɬ_t_i? ʔayɬ wa? nah-n-ás k^wa_s.kiŋ^w; s.tam̄-as_ka_maɬ_t_i?, x^wʔaz k^wəŋswa_zəwát-əŋ ɬ_s.tám-as k^wa_s.kiŋ^w ‘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.kiŋ^w, that is what he used to call her, s.kiŋ^w; whatever that is, I don’t know what a s.kiŋ^w is;’ x^wʔaz múta? k^was_ǰ̃ək-xiŋ[t]-c-as na_n.k^wə<k^w>?_a ɬ_s.tám-as k^wa_s.kiŋ^w; níɬ_ka_wi?_həŋ ta_səm?am-min-ás_a ta_s.mə<ŋ>ɬac_a ‘and my grandmother did not tell me what a s.kiŋ^w is either; I guess that what he made the girl into by keeping her as a wife.’ (The two example sentences run consecutively in a legend told by Martina LaRochele.) See hála-xit for an additional example.

káh-əŋ ‘to pry s.t. open a little bit, tr.’ || PIS *kah *ka? ‘to open’ (K164).

— kah-q^w-án ‘to open a lid, tr.’

— kah-c-ám ‘to open one’s mouth.’

— n.kah-c-án ‘to open a door a little bit, tr.’

— kh-álc-əŋ ‘to pry a rock, intr.’

kəh ‘car, train.’ || Borrowing from English.’

— kəh-əŋ (A) ‘to go by car, intr.?’ (B) ‘to meet the train, intr.’

— n.kəh-əw̄s ‘railroad track.’

— n.kəh:kh-əw̄s ‘to walk along the railroad track.’

√kw (?): kw-álckza? ‘acorn.’ || See kaw-álckza? for comments.

kəw-xál, kéw-əŋ ‘to clear land, intr., tr.’

— s.kəw ‘clearing, cleared land.’

— kéw:kw-əŋ ‘area in forest with no underbrush.’

— na.kəw ‘area in forest with no underbrush.’ || Possibly an irregular

amalgam of *naləw* and *s.kəw*.

√*kaw* (1): *s.kaw* ‘woman’s sister-in-law (husband’s sister; woman’s brother’s wife).’ || PS **kaw* I ‘relative through marriage (mostly of, to or through female)’ (K38).

√*kaw* (2) ‘away:’ *káw-ləx* ‘to move away on land.’ || PS **kaw* II ‘down, downhill area (beach, lakeshore),’ PS **kaw* III ‘far (out on the water/prairie)’ (K39, who lists Lillooet *kəw:káw* ‘lakeshore’ under **kaw* II, although that item does not occur in that meaning in my corpus (but see *kəw:káw* below), and states that a connection between **kaw* II and **kaw* III is quite possible.

— *n.káw-ləx* ‘to move away on or in the water (swimming or in a boat or canoe); to set off from the shore.’

— *kəw:káw* ‘to sleep away from a wall’ (opposite of *kəs:kís-əm*). || See comment under *káw-ləx* above.

— *káw=əw* ‘to come apart from s.t. (e.g., joints, or extension coming away from the main structure).’

— *ká(ʔə)w̓* ‘to go far away on land.’

— *ká<k>(ʔa)w̓* ‘to go a bit farther.’

— *n.ká(ʔə)w̓* ‘to go far away on or in the water.’

— *n.kəw:káw* ‘to move away on water (but not as far as *n.ká(ʔə)w̓*):’
n.kəw:káw-ɬkax^w ‘go out further!’

— *kə:káw* ‘far away.’ See *put* for an example.

— *n.kə:kaw-aláqaɬ* ‘wide (of water); far from shore to shore.’ See *sał-átq^wa?* for an example.

— *sa.káw-məx*, *sa.káw-amx*, *sa.káw-aməx* (different variants recorded from different consultants) ‘Prairie Indian; Cree Indian’ (in the latter meaning also commented on as “Indian from way up north” by one consultant, which does not correspond to the location of the Cree as east of the Lillooet). || Cf. *sə.káw-aməx* (next item).

— *sə.káw-aməx* ‘giant from way back.’ || Cf. preceding item. The exact semantic and formal relationship between *sa.káw-məx/sa.káw-amx/sa.káw-aməx* and *sə.káw-aməx* remains to be firmly established.

√*kaw* (3): *káw:kəw* ‘Big Sagebrush,’ *Artemisia tridentata*. || Cf. *s.káʔəw̓*

‘berries of Sitka Mountain-ash,’ and *kaw-álckza?* ‘Yarrow’ (*√kaw* (4)).

√kaw (4) (?): *kaw-álckza?* ‘Yarrow (?)’ || Cf. *kw-álckza?* ‘acorn.’ The exact semantic and formal relationship between *kaw-álckza?* and *kw-álckza?*, and between *kaw-álckza?* and *qə́cyu?-á<?>ʔəp* (see there), remains to be firmly established.

√kay : *káy:kay* ‘Steller’s Jay,’ *Cyanocitta stelleri* (when bringing good news). || Synonymous with *qáy:qay*. Cf. Thompson *q^wáy*, *q^wáy*, *q^wáy* ‘call of Steller’s Jay [foretells success in gathering, harvesting]’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:955).

√kiy : *kiy-a:kiy-a* (Longlegged spider, probably Daddy-longlegs.)

s.kayú ‘horse.’ || Possibly a borrowing from Chinook Jargon *kiuatan*. According to Joe Joseph, *s.kayú* is an “old-time word,” used before *č+qáǰa?* came into use.

s.kíy?amx F ‘porcupine.’ || CSLT **s-kə́ya-mx* ‘porcupine’ (K225, although this word alphabetically belongs on p. 224). The M gloss is *k^wəl:k^wəl*.

s.kəžk (General term for both Brittle Prickly-pear Cactus, *Opuntia fragilis*, and Plains Prickly-pear Cactus, *Opuntia polyacantha*.)

√káza? (1): *n.s.káza?* ‘proud, stuck-up, conceited.’

— *n.s.ká<k>za?* ‘a little bit proud.’

√káza? (2): *ká<k>za?* ‘to lie, tell a lie.’

— *ká<kə>z?-an* ‘to lie to s.o., tr.?’ *ka<kə>z?-án-c-as* ‘he lied to me.’

— *ká<k>za?-min* ‘to lie about s.o., tr.?’ *wá?_k^wu? ta_k^wú<k^w>pý_a, wá?_ti? ʔə[s].s.k^wúza? ta_s.qáyx^w_a; níʔ_k^wu?_ǰu? ká.ti? səs_cíx^w ka<k>za?-mín-as ta_s.qác-za?-s_a k^was_ǰələn-c-ám ká.ti? ki_s.tám_a* ‘there was this chief, who had a son; so he [the son] would go out and lie about his father, saying that his father was begging for all kinds of food.’

— *kə<k>za?-nún, kəza?-nún, kəz?a-nún* ‘to doubt s.o., tr.’

n.ka? (A) ‘(to be) where?:’ *n.ka? ni_máw_a* ‘where is the cat?’; *n.ka? k^wu_cúwa?-s s.Alec cəs-p-íča?* ‘which one is Alec’s sweater?’ (literally, ‘where is the sweater belonging to Alec?’); (B) ‘whither’ (in that meaning probably a contraction of **ʔə.n.ká?*, with *ʔə-*

‘towards’): n.kaʔ ɬ_nás-ax^w ‘where are you going?’; n.káʔ_tuʔ
 ni_máw_a ‘where did the cat go?’; n.kaʔ-as_ká_həm_tuʔ ʔayɬ
 ni_púʔýax^w_a ‘the mouse must have run off somewhere.’

— ʔəl.ən.káʔ ‘(to be) where?’ || Possibly a back-formation, with a unique
 allomorph of the prefix l-, to make exclusive reference to ‘where
 at,’ in contrast to [ʔəl.]n.kaʔ (n.kaʔ (B)).

kaʔɬ ‘again, one more time; for a while:’ núwa kaʔɬ k^wu_zaxn-áyɬ ‘it’s
 your turn to carry the baby (on your back);’ húy-ɬkan kaʔɬ cuk^w
 ‘I am going to quit for a while;’ n.ǎák^w-xi[t]-c kaʔɬ ‘pour me
 another one!’

kʔáxil (*) ‘young person.’

s.káʔəw ‘berries of Sitka Mountain-ash.’ || Cf. káw:kəw (√kaw (3)) and
 kaw-álckzaʔ (√kaw (4)).

— kaʔw-áz ‘Sitka Mountain-ash,’ *Sorbus sitchensis*.

ḳ

√ḳ (?): s.ḳ-áp-qən ‘back of head.’ || Cf. s.ḳz-áp-qən. The root ḳ in s.ḳ-áp-
 qən is possibly a remnant of √kaʔ to stop at s.t.’ The word may
 also be a borrowing from Shuswap s-kep-qn ‘head,’ Kuipers
 1974:212.

̣ka, ḳa ‘possibility, surmise:’ wáʔ_ka lá.tiʔ ʔəs.cítx^w ti_s.kíx-zaʔ-s_a
 ti_s.yáqcʔ_a ‘I guess the mother of the woman had a house there;’
 sámaʔ_ka k^wu_s.q^wal-ən-táli ‘it must have been a white man who
 told her;’ x^wʔáz_ka k^was_x^wʔít k^wa_s.təm:tə<tə>ṁ-s ‘apparently he
 was not wearing too many clothes;’ x^wʔáy_ǎuʔ k^was_ka.ták^w_a,
 s.təm-as_ká_maɬ k^wa_ʔilal-mín-as ta_s.k^wú<k^w>ṁit_a,
 ta_s.ṁə<ṁ>ɬac_a ‘whatever the little girl was crying for, she
 would not hush;’ x^wʔaz k^w_s.zəwat-n-ít-as ɬ_s.wát-as_ʔiz
 k^wu_ʔús[-s]-tali, ḳa_ɬ_sámʔ-as, ḳa_ɬ_s.támʔ-as ‘they did not know who
 had thrown those things away, whether it was a white man, or
 whatever.’ For an additional example see n.kaʔ. || The clitic ̣ka (ḳa_)
 shares the idea of ‘conjecture’ with ̣aṁ. However, ̣ka

refers only to a possibility, while *ʌn* refers to an almost inevitable conclusion, as is shown by the following two examples: *wáʌka* *kʷzús-əm* ‘he must be at work (which is why he is not here);’ *wáʌ-as.ʌn* *kʷzús-əm* ‘it looks like he is working.’ See also *kámaʌ*.

kámaʌ ‘but’ (generally introduces information that is contradictory to what has been said about something else, as in Russian *a*):
nu(?)qʷ-ám *ʌkʷún-s.ʌ*, *kámaʌ* *ʌnátxʷ-as* *kálaʌʌuʌ?* *ʌəʌ* ‘it is warming up today, but yesterday it was really cold;’ *tákəm.ʌuʌ?* *s.wat* *waʌ?* *zəwat-ən-c-ál-it-as* *kʷənswa.ʌn.kýáp*, *kámaʌ* *xʷʌz* *s.núwa* *kʷasu.ʌkýáp* ‘everybody knows that I am a coyote, but you are not a coyote.’ || The constituent *ka* is interpreted as a full word variant of *ka* but the entire form *kámaʌ* could also be monomorphemic *kámaʌ*, cf. PS **ki/aməl* ‘almost, near’ and Shuswap *kəməʌ* ‘but, only’ (K41, who also suggests a link to PS **kih* ‘near’).

kápał ‘sinker, weight on fishline.’ || Also recorded *kápał* (probably a misrecording, cf. Shuswap *x-kəp-elstn* ‘sinker line on dragnet’ (Kuipers 1974:212), with non-glottalized *p*).

kəpiłus ‘stem of pipe, cigarette holder.’ || Variant of *pəkilús*.

kəpxʷ-xál, *kəpxʷ-án* ‘to make a hole in or through s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS **kəpxʷ* ‘to break, crush, gouge out’ (K42).

— *s.kəpxʷ* ‘hole’ (synonymous with *s.ʌətq*).

— *ka.kəpəxʷ.ʌ* ‘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.ʌtəq.ʌ*).

— *kəp:kəpxʷ-ə<xʷ>łus* ‘to have little holes (e.g., a biscuit).’

— *s.kəpxʷ-əc* ‘hole, mouth of cave or cavity, mouse hole.’

kəpʌ-xál ‘to knock, intr.’

— *ka.kəpəʌ.ʌ* ‘to make a single knocking sound (e.g., a pencil falling on the floor).’

— *kəp<=pə>ʌ* ‘to make a continuous knocking sound (e.g., hailstones hitting a roof).’

— *kəpʌ-ús-xal* ‘to knock on a window when s.o. goes by, intr.’

ʌkəp ‘soft, low (of sound):’ *kəp:kəp-c* ‘to talk low, to whisper.’

- s.ká<k>ǵ-ǵc, ká<k>ǵ-ǵc *id.* as kǵ:káǵ-c.
 - s.ká<k>ǵ-ǵc-miń ‘to whisper to s.o., tr.:’ s.ká<k>ǵ-ǵc-miń-ǵkax^w
ti.ńǵ<ń>ǵ^waǵ-sw_a ‘you whisper to your sweetheart.’
 - kǵ:káǵ-xǵn to walk softly.’
 - s.ká<k>ǵ-xǵń *id.* as kǵ:káǵ-xǵn.
- kǵǵ-ǵń ‘to hold s.t. with tweezers or tongs, tr.’ || PS *kǵǵ ‘to squeeze, pinch’ (K42).
- kǵǵ-mǵn ‘tweezers, tongs.’
 - kǵǵ-c-ǵm ‘to press one’s lips together.’
 - n.kǵǵ-q-tǵn ‘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.kǵǵ-q-ǵm ‘to put a n.kǵǵ-q-tǵn on a basket (bottom) frame, intr.’
 - kǵǵ:kǵǵ-ǵl-ǵs-ǵm ‘to squint one’s eyes.’
 - kǵǵ:kǵ<k>ǵǵ-ǵl-ǵs ‘to have squinty eyes.’
- káǵǵǵ (Probably incorrect variant of káǵǵǵ.)
- √kǵm ‘area, location, edge:’ kǵm-ǵs ‘end of street, stick, bridge:’ kǵm-ǵs-c_a ti.ǵǵǵ-mǵn_a ‘on the other side of the bridge.’ || PIS *kǵm ‘stem occurring with many (complexes of) lexical suffixes, sometimes accompanied by local prefixes, to form words expressing parts of the body (but not internal organs), parts of lodgings, and geographical features; its use is markedly less widespread in Li[lloet,] Th[ompson,] C[oeur] [d’Alene] than in the other IS languages’ (K166, who also mentions that this root should not be identified with PS *kǵm ‘grab a handful’).
- kǵm-ǵńs ‘edge of land or water:’ kǵm-ǵńs-c_a lá.ti? ti.tmǵx^w_a ‘at the edge of the land;’ kǵm-ǵńs-c_a ti.q^wú_a ‘at the water’s edge.’
 - kǵm-ǵs (A) ‘edge of a cliff or steep sidehill;’ (B) (Unidentified species of mushroom, in this meaning also recorded as n.kǵm-ǵs which is rejected by some consultants).
 - kǵm:kǵm-ǵs ‘to go along the edge of a steep sidehill.’
 - s.kǵm-c (A) F ‘door’ (cf. sǵps M ‘door’); (B) ‘edge (of body of water):’ s.kǵm-c-s_a ti.q^wú_a ‘(at) the edge of the water;’ s.kǵm-c-s_a ti.calǵǵ_a ‘(at) the edge of the lake;’ s.kǵm-c-s_a

ti_s.cwá<w>x^w_a ‘(at) the edge of the river.’

- n.kə́m-c ‘edge of body of water’ (in M, this term usually refers to the head of Lillooet Lake): ná-s-kan ʔá.k^wuʔ n.kə́m-c_a ‘I am going to the edge of the water; I am going to the edge of Lillooet Lake.’
 - n.kə́m:kə́m-əc ‘to walk along the edge of the water.’
 - kə́m-qín ‘top, summit.’ kə́m-qín-s_a ti_cítx^w_a ‘the top of the house;’ kə́m-qín-s_a ti_s.ɣáp_a ‘the top of the tree;’ kə́m-qín-s_a ti_s.q^wə́m_a ‘the top of the mountain.’
 - n.kə́m-qín ‘head (end) of a valley, creek or river.’
 - n.kə́m-úlqn-am ‘to dive.’
 - n.kə́m-ańk ‘seed of any berry or other piece of fruit, or of vegetables like cucumber.’
 - n.kə́m-áxan-min ‘to carry s.t. under one’s arm, tr.:’ waʔ n.kə́m-ańan-mín-as ʔi_píph_a ‘he is carrying papers under his arm.’ || Possibly a misrecording for *n.kə́m-áxan-min, with √kə́m (1) ‘to plug, put in narrow crack.’
- √kə́m (1): kə́m-xál, kə́m-ən ‘to put s.t. in a narrow split or crack, to plug s.t. into s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS *kə́m ‘to grab a handful, squeeze, bite’ (K41). See also comment on √kə́m ‘area, etc.’
- s.kə́m-s ‘to hold s.t. in a narrow crack or split, tr.’
 - ka.kə́m_a ‘to get plugged in, to get stuck in a crack.’
- √kə́m (2): ka.kə́m_a ‘to go too far, to get carried away, to be too late:’ lán_ʔuʔ núk^wuń waʔ ka.kə́m_a ‘he went too far again, he got carried away again;’ waʔ núk^wuń ka.kə́m_a ‘he is too late again;’ ka.kə́m_a ɤwas_ʔáw<=wə>t ‘he is too late’ (synonymous with lan núk^wuń waʔ ka.kə́m_a and most probably also with the two preceding examples, but probably with minor semantic differences). || Some speakers use ka.kə́m_a in a more positive sense than ʔák^w=ə́k^w (B), in that ka.kə́m_a also refers to working too hard (i.e., getting carried away doing s.t. positive). On the other hand, some speakers associate ka.kə́m_a with səx-wílx, which seems to have a wholly negative connotation.
- √kam ‘softly, quietly:’ kám-ləx ‘to walk softly, to sneak along.’ Used less frequently than ká<kə>m-ləx below. || PIS *kam ‘near, close’

(K166).

- ká<kə>m̄-ləx ‘to walk softly, to sneak along:’ k̄ak lá.ti? ká<kə>m̄-ləx
‘he walked softly, went with quiet steps.’
- s.ká<kə>m̄-ləx (Variant of ká<kə>m̄-ləx): s.ká<kə>m̄-ləx-kax^w ɬ_nás-ax^w
n.s.xim̄ ‘you walk softly when you go to lay beside a woman.’)
- ká<kə>m̄-ləx ‘to sneak up to s.o., tr.’
- √kim (?): kím-aíc ‘to freeze.’ || CSLT *kím ‘cold, to freeze’ (K224, who
also suggests a link to PS *kay ‘cold (season),’ K43).
- s.kím-aíc ‘ice.’
- n.kím-aíc ‘frozen over (river or lake); ice on body of water.’
- kím-aíc-an, kím-aíc-ən ‘to freeze s.t., tr.’
- s.kar̄nc ‘Yellow Avalanche Lily; Glacier Lily’ (“Wild Sweet Potato”),
Erythronium grandiflorum. || May contain the suffix -c ‘mouth.’
- kámaɬ : See ká_maɬ.
- n.kəm̄q̄^w-án ‘to drown s.o., s.t., tr.’
- n.kəm̄q̄^w-ilx ‘to drown oneself.’
- ka.n.km̄əq̄^w_a ‘to fall into the water:’ ka.n.km̄əq̄^w_a_k^wú?_a ‘he fell into
the water, I hear.’
- káma? ‘needles of tree (pine, fir, etc.) lying on the ground.’ || PS
*kamu/a(ma?) ‘(cover of) conifer needles (on ground)’ (K41).
- kát-ən ‘to poke s.o., s.t., tr.’ || Cf. s.kátəc, n.kátəq, kátl-až.
- ka.n.kát-al-ús_a (A) ‘to have s.t. sharp in one’s eye;’ (B) ‘to stare (into
a void).’
- ka.n.kát-al-ús-min_a ‘to stare at s.o., tr.:’ ka.n.kát-al-us-min-c-ás_a ‘he
stared at me.’
- √kit ‘close(by):’ kít-xn-ar̄m̄ ‘to get close (to s.t.), to go on a short trip:’
nás-kan kít-xn-ar̄m̄ ‘I am going on a short trip.’ || PS *kih, *ki-t
‘near’ (K40).
- kík>t-a? ‘closeby, nearby; to go on a short trip:’ kík>t-a?_ǰu?
t_ən.s.nás_a ‘I am going to a spot closeby.’
- kík>t-a?-min ‘to get close to s.t., tr.’
- kík>t-a?-xit ‘to put s.t. close to s.t., tr.’
- kík>t-a?-xn-ar̄m̄ ‘to go on a short trip:’ nás-kan kík>t-a?-xn-ar̄m̄ ‘I am
going on a short trip; I am not going far.’

— kík>tʔ-ám ‘closer by.’

s.kátəc (*) ‘tanning stick.’ || Cf. kát-ən.

n.kátnəq (*) ‘horsefly’ (considered by some M speakers to be the F variant of čk^wus, although čk^wus was also recorded in F). || Cf. kát-ən.

√katl (?): kátl-až ‘Devil’s-club,’ *Oplopanax horridus*. || The final l of the root may be the connective l, in which case the root (*kát) might be related to kát-ən. CSLT *kátl ‘devil’s club’ (K222).

n.kətk ‘urgent, important message; special delivery.’

kətx^w-án ‘to cut s.t. off, tr.’ || CSLT *kətx^w ‘to cut, sever, carve’ (K224).

— kətx^w-mən ‘pliers.’

— kət:kətx^w-án ‘to cut into little pieces (stew meat, wood, fish, etc.), tr.’

— kətx^w-úsləp ‘to saw wood.’

— n.kətx^w-ús ‘to have one’s head cut off.’ See s.ná:ňatx^w for an example.

— n.kətx^w-ús-ən ‘to behead s.o., tr.’

— ka.ktəx^w_a ‘to fall off (after cutting):’ ník-xal-čkan, ka.ktəx^w_a ʔayč, cúk^w-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).

— kək>k>caʔ ‘small storage box or basket.’

— kəc:kək>cʔ-aq^w ‘Prince’s-pine; Pipsissewa,’ *Chimaphila umbellata*.

|| The Lillooet name derives from the fact that the tops of the plant look like kək>k>caʔ.

√kəc ‘put across:’ n.kəc ‘log or other object put across a creek or road.’

|| PS *kəc I ‘to cross, put across e.o.’ (K40).

— n.kəc-xál, n.kəc-ən ‘to put s.t. (e.g., a log) across s.t. (e.g., a road or creek), intr., tr.’

— n.kəc-c-án ‘to put a bar across a gate, put a log across a creek, tr.’

— n.kəc-c-tən ‘bar on door or gate.’

— n.kəc:kəc-əc ‘bars and other obstacles all over the road (e.g., after Halloween).’

- ka.n.kć-ám̄_a ‘to go in sideways (s.t. one tries to fit in), by accident; to end up cross-wise on the road (car in accident).’
- n.kć-ám̄-ləx ‘to go sideways.’
- kǎć-əl-wíʔ-tən ‘crosspiece in canoe.’
- kć-ut ‘collar bone.’
- kć-áka? ‘board used for measuring mesh when making a net.’
- s.kǎć-alc ‘horizontal strut in a roof frame.’ || The presence of a (rather than ə) in the root is unexplained.

√kać : See s.kǎć-alc (√kǎć).

√kić : kić, kǎć:kíć ‘clean.’

- kíć-ləx (A) ‘to clean oneself (either outside, by washing, or inside, by taking a laxative or emetive);’ (B) ‘to clean the house’ (synonymous with čǔ-ilx).

- kíć-xal, kíć-in̄ ‘to clean s.t., intr., tr.’

√ks (?): n.ks-ańk ‘mean(spirited).’ || PS *kis ‘bad’ (K42, who mentions that Lillooet n.ks-ańk is borrowed from Shuswap).

- n.ks-ə<s>ńək ‘a little bit mean.’

kǎstən ‘nits.’ || PS *(kə)st/tań ‘nits’ (K43, who does not list the Lillooet form).

n.ksáytkən ‘friend, relative, neighbour’ (“people right around you”): níʔ_ʔiź wa? n.ksáytkən-ʔkaʔ ‘those are our neighbours, relatives;’ pápt_k^wu? wa? ʔi?wa? ʔwas_píǎm̄ ʔi_n.ksáytkən-s_a ‘he always came along when his fellow-tribesmen went hunting.’

√kən (?): kən-əlwás-tən ‘corset’ (also recorded kəń-əlwás-tən). || Cf. √kəń.

√kəń : kəń-p ‘to harden (like jello or tallow).’ || Cf. √kən.

- kəń-p-áik ‘fat on top of soup hardens.’

√kin : kín:kən-t, kín:kń-ət ‘dangerous.’ || PIS *kin ‘dangerous, precarious, causing fear’ (K166). Cf. kńux^w with a shared reference to danger, and see also √kiń.

√kiń (?): ki(ʔə)ń-mín ‘to visit s.o. who has just returned from a trip:’ ki(ʔə)ń-min-c-al-it-as ‘they came to see me (as soon as I had arrived from my trip);’ nás-kan ki(ʔə)ń-mín ʔi_łíq_a ‘I am going to see the people who have just arrived.’ || A connection to √kin

‘dangerous’ is not excluded, due to the unpredictable discourse situation involving returnees from a trip, cf. Silver and Miller 1997:173-174)

√knux^w : knúx^w=əx^w ‘to experience an eerie, spooky feeling (e.g., when people are together, and suddenly the conversation stops and an eerie feeling comes over the people).’ || See √kin for etymological comments.

√kəǎ : kǎǎ:kəǎ ‘dirty, not cleaned well.’ kǎǎ:kəǎ ti_cítx^w_a ‘the house is dirty (on the inside).’ Cf. káw:kw-ət. || PIS *kǎǎ ‘grey, brown, dirty’ (K165).

— ka(?)ǎ ‘to get dirty’ (more or less synonymous with cí(?)ǎ): ka(?)ǎ ti_kǎh_a ‘the car got dirty.’

√kǎǎ (Ablaut form of √kəǎ in ka(?)ǎ.)

kǎǎ ‘rock, stone.’ || CSLT *kǎǎa? ‘stone, rock’ (K221).

— n.kǎǎh-íməm ‘rocky canyon.’

√kiǎ : ka.kíǎ_a ‘to creak, crack (when s.t. is going to break).’ || PIS *kǎt ‘to break off, crack, cut’ (K167).

— kíǎ-aká?-əm ‘to crack one’s knuckles.’

√kəʔ ‘to settle.’ n.kəʔ-p-əq ‘to settle down on the bottom (like sediment).’

√kəʔ ‘mud, thick liquid.’ s.kəʔ-t ‘mud.’ || PS *kəʔ ‘to drip, drain, mud’ (K41).

— kəʔ-ən ‘to make liquid thick (e.g., by adding flour to water), tr.’

— kəʔ-p ‘muddy, thick (of liquid).’

— kəʔ:kəʔ-əp ‘all muddy.’

— kəʔ-p-ú!mǎx^w, kəʔ-t-ú!mǎx^w ‘muddy road.’

kǎʔmǎt ‘to burp.’

— kǎʔmǎt-s ‘to make s.o. burp, tr.:’ kǎʔmǎt-s-túmǎx-as ti_píyh_a ‘the beer made me burp’ (a very rare example of a non-animate transitive agent).

— kǎʔmǎt-min ‘to burp s.t. up, tr.:’ kǎʔmǎt-mín-ʔkan ti_píyh_a ‘I burped up the beer.’

√káʔa? : kǎ<k>ʔa? ‘bugs (of the type found in dried salmon when it gets soggy).’ || PS *káʔu? (mostly red.) ‘maggot, mite’ (K41).

— kǎ<k>ʔʔ-án-əm ‘to be infested with kǎ<k>ʔa?:’ kǎ<k>ʔʔ-án-əm

- ʔi.s.čwán_a ‘the dried salmon are infested with ká<k>ʔa?’
- √kál ‘slow (?):’ n.kəl-c ‘to eat s.t. slowly (s.t. one does not really care for), intr.’
- kəl-xál, kəl-ən ‘to make a mark by scratching s.t., by cutting into it, intr., tr.’ || PS *kəl ‘to cut (esp. skin), rip’ (K40).
- kə<k>|-ən ‘to make a little mark on s.t., to scratch it a little bit, tr.’
- kəl:k|-ən (A) ‘to cut s.t. (leather) into pieces, tr.?’ (B) ‘to mark, scratch s.t., tr.’
- ka.kəl_a ‘to make (leave) a scratchmark.’
- ka.kəl=|_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.kəl-aká?_a ‘to get scratched on one’s hand.’
- s.kəl (A) ‘leather, buckskin;’ (B) ‘s.t. one marks.’
- s.kəl-ʔúl F ‘buckskin.’ || The M gloss is sə<sə>ṁ.
- s.kə<kə>| (A) ‘small piece of leather;’ (B) ‘small mark.’
- k|-íca? ‘leather coat, buckskin coat:’ ni⁺ cʔa n.k|-íca? ‘this is my buckskin coat.’
- s.k|-úl^wməx ‘mark on the ground.’
- n.k|-úl^wməx-am ‘to make a mark on the ground, intr.’
- kəl-mən ‘anything one scratches with.’
- kəl-x^wəl-tən ‘black, coagulated blood in salmon (mainly along backbone, scraped out before it spoils the salmon).’
- √kál (1): kəl:kál ‘quiet, no noise is heard.’ || Cf. √kál (2) and kálán.
- ká(ʔə)l ‘to quiet down (e.g., when a group of people or deer move away, so the noise stops):’ ká(ʔə)l_{tu}? ʔi.ʔux^walmíx_a ‘the people are gone.’
- ká(ʔ)l-əc ‘to stop (noise, esp., when people are talking).’
- √kál (2): kál-əm ‘to wait, intr.’ || PS *kál ‘to listen to, attend, wait’ (K41, who also lists Lillooet kálán ‘to listen’ under PS *kál).
- kál-əm-min ‘to wait for s.o., tr.’
- s.kíl ‘rock rabbit; pika.’ || PIS *s-kíl/n ‘hoary marmot, Rocky mountain pika’ (K165).
- s.kálpa? M ‘wife of man’s deceased brother.’ || PIS *s-kalp ‘man’s

deceased brother's wife; parents-in-law or son-in/daughter-in-law after death of spouse' (K165). The F gloss is *n.q^wíc-tən*.

— *kálp?-am* 'to marry the husband of one's deceased brother.'

√k!íp 'to curl:'. *k!íp-ləx* 'to curl up.' || For the sequence *íp* see the comment under *čniþ*.

— *s.k!íp-q^w*, *s.kə!k!íp-q^w* 'curly hair.'

— *k!íp-q^w-am* 'to curl one's hair.'

— *k!íp-q^w-an* 'to curl s.o.'s hair, tr.'

kəlp 'to be on the edge of s.t.'

— *kəlp-s* 'to put (sew, etc.) s.t. on the edge, tr.'

√kəls : *ka.k!əs_a* 'eerie silence falls:'. *ka.k!əs_a ʔayɬ* 'an eerie silence fell (e.g., in the evening);'. *ka.k!əs_kəɬ_a* 'an eerie feeling came over us.'

kálan 'to listen, intr.:'. *kálan-wi* 'listen, you people!' || See *√ka!* (2) for etymological information.

— *kálan-min* 'to listen to s.o., tr.:'. *kálan-min_maɬ ti_waʔ_q^wal-ut-s-turíh-as* 'listen to the one who is talking to you.'

— *kálan-min-an-cút* 'to listen to one's own advice.'

— *n.kálan-ac* 'to listen without saying a word.'

√kəlx^w : *n.kə!k=lə>x^w-xál*, *n.kə!k=lə>x^w-s* 'to bother people, intr., tr.' || Cf. *n.klux^w*.

√kálax^w (?): *kálax^w-az* 'False-box, Oregon Boxwood' ("Deerweed"), *Paxystima myrsinites*. || Synonymous with *máwas-az*, *k^wəc-ǰ-m-áz*.

— *kə!kə!k>lax^w-az* (Unidentified plant.)

n.klux^w 'to be in bad shape (e.g., sick and almost dying; having no money):'. *lan waʔ n.klux^w ti_waʔ_ʔá!s-əm* 'the one who is sick is in very bad shape, he is close to death.' || PIS **kə!əlx^w* 'to set (of sun), be (dangerously) sick' (K165). Cf. *√kəlx^w* 'to bother people' for a possible shared semantic connection 'discomfort.'

— *ka.n.klúx^w-miñ_a* 'to be worried about s.o., tr.:'. *ka.n.klúx^w-miñ-ɬkán_a ʔi_waʔ_ʔəs.ǰlaz* 'I am worried about the ones in the canoe.'

kə!q-xál, *kə!q-án* 'to cut s.t. (paper, cloth), intr., tr.'

— *kə!q-ál-us-min* 'to snub s.o., tr.:'. *kə!q-al-us-mín-c-as* 'he snubbed me.'

kəlĭ-án ‘to fit s.t. into s.t. narrow, into a small hole, tr.’

— ka.klǎĭ_a ‘to fit into a small or narrow place.’

— ka.klǎĭ-s_a ‘to manage to fit s.t. into a narrow place, tr.’

— kəlĭ-ĭlx, kəlĭ-í<ǎ>ĭəx ‘to squeeze or wiggle one’s way through s.t. (e.g., through a crowd, a thick brush).’

— kəlĭ-ál-us, kəlĭ-ál-us-əm (n.kəlĭ-ál-us, n.kəlĭ-ál-us-əm) ‘to look or peer through a crack or keyhole, intr., tr.’

— kəlĭ-ál-us-min (n.kəlĭ-ál-us-min) ‘to look, peer at s.o., tr.:’ n.kəlĭ-al-us-mín-c-as ‘he looked, peered at me.’

— n.kəlĭ-ál-us-tən ‘glasses, spectacles.’

ká|a? ‘liver.’

√kx : See n.kx-ínwas (under kax).

kəx-xál, kəx-ən ‘to shake things loose (e.g., fruit or berries from a tree), intr., tr.:’ kəx-ən_maʔ ti_ǫʷl-áǰ_a ‘shake the fruit tree!’ || See s.kx-us below for etymological comments.

— kəx-p ‘to fall out, to fall off (e.g., leaves):’ wa? kəx-p ti_máq?_a ‘the snow is falling lightly.’

— s.kəx-p ‘something fallen off (e.g., leaves, apples, berries); spilled matter; crumbs:’ xʷuy, n.cáqʷəm-ʔa?, síma?, húy-ʔkaxʷ l.c?a kʷan ʔi_s.kəx-p_a, ʔi_s.kəx-p-s_a c?a ti_s.máhx_a ‘come on, n.cáqʷ-əm-ʔa?, 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.’

— ka.n.kəx-al-ús_a ‘to have tears in one’s eyes.’

— s.kx-us (A) ‘tear;’ (B) ‘bead;’ (C) ‘hail stone.’ || PIS *s-kx-us ‘tear(s)’ (K167, who also refers to Lillooet which apparently is the only IS language to have preserved √kəx without -us).

— s.kə:kx-ús (A) ‘tears;’ (B) ‘beads;’ (C) ‘hail stones.’

— kə:kx-ús-am (A) to bead, do beadwork;’ (B) ‘to hail’ (the latter also recorded as kx-ús-am).

kax ‘dry, to be dry:’ plán_ha wa? kax ‘is it dry already?’; húǰ_ha kax ‘is it going to be dry?’ || See √kaza for etymological comments.

- káx-xal, káx-añ ‘to dry s.t., intr., tr.’ See ki_u for an example.
- n.kax ‘container is dry inside.’
- ká(?)<k>x-a† ‘dried out completely.’
- káx-ləx ‘to dry oneself.’
- káx-†ča? ‘to dry meat.’
- n.káx-a†ča? ‘constipation.’
- n.kx-ínwas ‘island.’
- s.kəx^w ‘hole (e.g., hole made in riverbank by muskrat).’
- s.kə<k>x^w *id.* as s.kəx^w (but probably smaller).
- kí(?)<kə>x^w ‘hole (esp., hole in ground, like those made by muskrat):’
kí(?)<kə>x^w cípwəñ ‘hole in ground for storing vegetables.’
- kí(?)<kə>x^w-əñ ‘to gnaw a hole (like mice, rats).’
- n.kx^w-ank ‘basin in sidehill.’
- kə<k>x^w-təñ ‘net rings.’
- √kix^w (Ablaut form of √kəx^w in kí(?)<kə>x^w.)
- n.kax^wál-əñ (A) ‘to get onto s.t. (in order to reach s.t.), intr.?’ (B) ‘s.t. one gets onto’ (with the nominalizer s- merged with n- of the stem).
- kəx^wa? (A) ‘hockey;’ (B) ‘lacrosse.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.) || CSLT *kəx^wa? ‘lacrosse’ (K225).
- √kɣ (?): kəɣ:kɣ-ílɣ ‘to rain now and then; to rain in different spots; weather turns bad (clouds form).’ || Cf. √kəɣ.
- √kəɣ : kəɣ-p ‘to go down, sink into s.t. (e.g., earth, snow):’ ǎák.ǎu?
kəɣ-p ‘she is going father down with every step.’ || Cf. √kɣ.
- n.kəɣ-p ‘to go down into the water, sink into water.’
- kəɣ, kəɣ, kəɣ (Words said by Ghost Woman, probably referring to sinking further into the underworld.)
- √kəq : ka.kəq_a ‘to land somewhere and stay there.’ lán_k^wu? ʔay†
ka.kəq_a k^wu_wa?_ʔǎ!s-əñ ‘a sick person falls and does not move.’
- ka.kəq-ǎlǎws_a ‘to fall back tired, after a hard day’s work.’
- √kqin (?): n.kí<qí>ñ-təñ ‘fishing rod.’ || Probably a combination of a root *k (cf. √ka? ‘to stop at s.t.’) and the suffix -qín ‘head.’ Meaning also recorded as ‘stationary fishing rod,’ which is probably the

original (and perhaps the only correct) meaning, since there is also ʔi(?)wəs-tən, with the exclusive meaning '(handheld) fishing rod.'

kíx-xal, kík-in 'to fry s.t., intr., tr.'

— s.kíx 'fried.'

— n.kík-mən 'frying pan.'

— kík=əx 'to fry, get fried.'

kəxəm 'to blow (wind); wind.' || Probably contains the formative (or intransitivizer) -əm.

— kək>xəm 'breeze.'

— kəxm-án-əm 'to be blown upon, to be blown around (by wind):'

kəxm-án-əm ti.s.q'íc-m_a 'the laundry is blown by the wind;'

kəx-m-án-əm ʔi.s.γəp:γáp_a 'the wind blows on the trees.'

— kəxm-ālin (Name of a mountain in the Mount Currie area, where the wind is always blowing.)

√kʕ (?): kʕ-ilx 'to glide when flying.' || Variant (and possibly misrecording) of qʕ-ilx.

√kʕ^w : s.kʕ^w 'delicate, frail.' || K43 suggests a possible link between the Lillooet root and PS *kaw I 'old, decrepit,' although I suggest that Lillooet √kaw 'dirty' might also be a descendant of the PS root.

— kʕ(?)ʕ^w 'to be run down, withered; to have t.b.'

√kʕh : See kʕh-ápəl, s.kʕh-ayʕ (under kʕh-xál).

kʕh-xál, kʕh-ən 'to pick s.o. or s.t. up and put him (it) in one's lap, intr., tr.' || CSLT *kʕh 'to rise, raise' (K224).

— s.kʕh-s 'to hold s.o. in one's lap, tr.'

— n.kʕh-k-án 'to put s.t. on s.o.'s shoulder, tr.:' n.kʕh-k-án-c-kax^w 'put it on my shoulder!'

— n.kʕh-k-ám, n.kʕh-k-mín 'to put s.t. on one's own shoulder, in one's own pack, intr., tr.:' n.kʕh-k-mín-ʕkan ti_n.təx^wʔac_a 'I put my gun on my shoulder; n.kʕh-k-mín-lkan ti_n.q'wís-qín_a 'I put my axe on my shoulder.'

— n.kʕh-k-xít 'to put s.t. in one's pack for s.o., tr.:' n.kʕh-k-xí[t]-c 'put it in your pack for me!'

- n.kih-q-án ‘to push s.o. up by his bum, tr.’
- k̄h-ápəl ‘to rest one’s head in one’s hands.’
- s.k̄h-aȳʔ ‘to carry a baby in one’s arms, intr.’
- √k̄aw : k̄aw:k̄w-ət ‘(repulsively) dirty.’ k̄aw:k̄w-ət ti_cítx^w_a ‘the house is dirty (on the outside, cf. k̄ə́ł:k̄ə́ł).’ || See √k̄iŋ^w for etymological comments.
- k̄aw-ləx ‘to make oneself dirty (e.g., by soiling one’s pants); to get really ugly-looking (e.g., when starved or drunk).’
- √k̄iw (?): n.kiw-kiñ-ús-əm ‘to frown.’ || Cf. PS *ki/aw II ‘to go up, ascend’ (K43, who does not list the Lillooet form there).
- n.k̄yap ‘coyote.’ See k̄á_maʔ, s̄x-ə<xə>ṁ (√səx), ʔak (1) for examples. || PS *s-n-kəl(ap) ‘coyote’ (K40). The Lillooet form suggests a borrowing from Thompson snk̄yep (K40), since PS *l was generally preserved as l in Lillooet.
- √k̄aȳt : s.k̄á<k̄>ȳət ‘spider.’ || PIS *s-kaȳ(t) ‘spider’ (K167).
- √k̄z (?): s.k̄z-áp-qən ‘back of head or neck.’ || Cf. s.k̄-áp-qən (√k̄).
- √k̄az ‘to destroy, annihilate.’ k̄az-ákʔ-am, k̄az-ákaʔ-min ‘to kill s.o., intr., tr.?’ k̄az-akaʔ-mín-ʔkan ‘I killed him.’
- k̄áy-c-am̄, k̄áy-c-miñ ‘to deny false information (e.g., that you stole s.t.), intr., tr.’
- √k̄aza ‘ugly.’ k̄azh-úsaʔ ‘ugly, old (berries, from last year).’ || PS *kaȳ ‘to dry out, wither’ (K43, who also tentatively links Lillooet k̄ax ‘dry’ and √x^wik̄ ‘to butcher (clean and dry) fish’ to the PS root, in the latter case through a possible inversion of *k̄ix^w < *k̄aȳx^w).
- s.k̄zaq ‘fishtrap (consisting of vertical sticks put right across a creek; fish are trapped behind these and then caught by the z̄aw-əm method).’ || CSLT *k̄yaq ‘salmon weir’ (K225).
- k̄záq-am ‘to make a s.k̄zaq, intr.’
- k̄zuz ‘to have twins.’ k̄zúz_k^wuʔ ‘I heard she had twins.’ || PCS *k̄əyuya ‘twins’ (K140, who comments that Lillooet is the only IS language with a reflex of the PCS root).
- k̄zuz-ált *id.* as k̄zuz.
- s.k̄zuz, s.k̄zuz-ált ‘twins.’
- √k̄aʔ : ka.k̄áʔ_a ‘to land somewhere and stay or get stuck right there

- (without bouncing).’ || PIS *káʔ ‘to lie (of round object)’ (K165).
- n.káʔ F ‘to be put in jail.’
 - n.káʔ-ən F ‘to put s.o. in jail, tr.’
 - ka.n.káʔ_a ‘to get snagged (e.g., a fishline):’ ka.n.káʔ-ʔkan_a ‘my fishline got snagged.’ || Cf. √k̄.
 - n.káʔ-c ‘doorstop, prop or rock used to keep a door open.’
 - n.káʔ-c-án ‘to plug up a groundhog hole with a rock, tr.’
 - s.káʔ ‘rock or anything that just lies there (also used to refer to lazy people).’
 - n.k̄ʔ-ánk-ən ‘to block s.t., to prevent it from rolling away; to prop s.t. up, tr.’
 - n.k̄ʔ-ánk-xən ‘rock against a wheel (to prevent it from rolling back).’
 - k̄ʔ-ilx ‘to refuse to move (e.g., a donkey or horse).’
 - k̄aʔ-qin-úps-əm ‘to tie a horse to another horse that leads it, intr.’
 - k̄áʔ=aʔ ‘laid up.’
 - k̄íʔ-əm̄ (*) ‘to peel off bark from Indian Hemp (s.pác̄ən), intr.’

k^w

- k^w (1) (Article, used with single proper nouns when these take the position of a subject or object complement in a predication: **waʔ** k̄^wzús-əm k^ws.Bill ‘Bill is working.’ The article is not used where the proper noun is the adjunct to a form with a third person possessive marker and refers to the owner of the object in question, as in ti_cítx^w-s_a s.Bill ‘Bill’s house.’ Neither is k^w used after proclitic conjunctions, as in ʔə_s.Bill ‘by Bill.’)
- k^w (2) (Conjunction used in combination with factual constructions (factuals) in certain types of dependent clauses, viz., (a) after *verba sentiendi et declarandi*: **wáʔ-ʔkan zəwát-ən** k^ws.ʔiq-s ‘I know that he came;’ **cún-ʔkan** k^ws.nas-c ʔáik^w-iʔ ‘I told her to go and babysit;’ (b) after adjectives and numerals, expressing ‘to do s.t. in an X manner, to do s.t. X times:’ **ʔ^wəm** k^ws.cix^w-s ʔú^wal ‘she arrived home fast;’ **kaʔás** k^ws.ǵáy-ləx-s ‘he jumped three

times;’ (c) after $x^w\gamma az$ ‘it is not the case’ and other predicates which translate as adverbials: $x^w\gamma az$ $k^w_s.šiq-s$ ‘he did not come.’) || $k^w_$ is probably an abbreviated form (through apocope) of the article $k^wu_$ (see $k^wu_$ (2)). In progressive tense (incomplete aspect) formations, $k^w_$ fuses with inflected forms of $wa?$ ‘to be busy with, involved in’ into proclitic constructions in which both $wa?$ and the affixes marking it for person and number are greatly reduced phonetically: $k^w_ənswa_$ ($k^w_ən_$) 1S, $k^w_asu_$ 2S, $k^w_as_$ 3SP, $k^w_at_$ ($k^w_a+kaf_$) 1P, $k^w_aīap_$ 2P.

$k^w_a_$ (1) (Connector between a qualifying word and a following verbal form: $ʔáʔǎʔ$ $k^w_a_píǎm$ ‘good at hunting;’ $k^w_áz-añ-as$ $ʔi_təw:twə<w><wə>t_a$ $k^w_a_+q^w-ilx$ ‘he trains the boys for rodeos;’ $q^w_əc=əc-kán$ $ʔayʔ$ $wa?$ $x^w_əp-q-ám$ ‘I finally got started digging roots.’)

$k^w_a_$ (2) (Allegro form of $k^wu_wa?$, with the article $k^wu_$, see $k^wu_$ (2), and cf. $k^w_a_$ (1): $s.tañ_kʔ$ $lá.ti?$ $k^w_a_zúq^w-s-ax^w$ $l_tj_tǎx^wʔac-sw_a?$ ‘what are you going to kill with that bow of yours?’)

$\sqrt{k^w_u}$ (1): $k^wu_$ (Attribute connector: connects constituents in the attribute slot in a sentence with their objects: $ʔáma$ $k^wu_s.qáyx^w$ ‘a good man.’ $k^wu_$ is quite often omitted from such constructions, and it is habitually absent from fixed combinations, such as $s.qayx^w$ $s.k^w_úza?$ ‘son’ (i.e., “male child”).

$\sqrt{k^w_u}$ (2): $k^wu_$ (Article, expressing two functions: (a) when combined with the reinforcing enclitic $_a$, which is inserted after the constituent preceded by $k^wu_$, this article expresses ‘unknown, present singular,’ as in $s.qə<q>yəx^w_k^wu?$ $k^wu_s.k^w_ə<k^w>zaʔ-s_a$ ‘she gave birth to a boy, I was told;’ $qañim-ən-s-kan$ $k^wu_ʔux^walmix^w_a$ ‘I heard a person;’ $qañim-xən-s-kan$ $k^wu_s.wat-as_á_ka$ ‘I heard someone walk;’ $qañim-xən-s-kan$ $k^wu_ʔux^walmix^w_a$ ‘I heard a person walk;’ (b) without $_a$, the article expresses ‘unknown, absent, singular,’ as in $símaʔ-xi[t]-c$ $k^wu_pála?$ ‘give me one!;’ $ʔ_x^w_íć-xi[t]-c-ax^w$ $k^wu_núk^w$ $ʔáx^w-mən$, $ʔum-un-ʔkán_kʔ$ $l.cʔa$ ‘if you give me another patch, I will put it on here.’) || Cf. $k^w_ʔa$, $\sqrt{k^w_ʔu}$, $k^wu?$.

√k^wu (3): k^wu (Nonce word, recorded only in q^wacác-kan k^wu, ʔíhəna ‘I am on my way, ʔíhəna,’ a line from a traditional song.)

|| Possibly a contraction of ʔá.k^wu? ‘that way.’

n.k^wup ‘mattress.’ || PS *k^w/q^wup ‘to push together, stuff’ (K46, who also connects Lillooet q^wú{ʔ}p-əq^w ‘bushy/messy hair’ to the PS root).

√k^wúpəy : k^wú<k^w>pəy, k^wú<k^w>pi? ‘chief.’ || PS *k^wup-i/a? ‘elder’ (K46).

— k^wu<k^w>pj-áz-am ‘to pretend to be a chief.’

— k^wu<k^w>pəy-s-cút ‘to pretend to be the chief, to be bossy.’

√k^wm : k^wm-áʔməx ‘watertight basket (woven out of roots, without a frame).’

— k^wm-áʔməx-am ‘to make a k^wm-áʔməx.’

√k^wəm (1): k^wəm:k^wəm M ‘dull (not sharp).’ || For the F variant of this and the following derivations see √mak^w.

— k^wəm-p ‘to get dull.’

— k^wəm:k^wm-əqs ‘blunt.’

— k^wəm-p-əqs ‘to get blunt.’

√k^wəm (2): k^wəm:k^wə<k^wə>m ‘weasel in brown phase.’

k^wam ‘to take, get s.t., intr.:’ k^wám-ʔkan ʔi.s.ǰ^wál_a ‘I took (or bought) some berries;’ cíx^w-kan ʔə.tʔú qláw-áʔx^w_a k^wam ki.s.qláw_a ‘I went to the bank to get some money.’ || See k^wan ‘to take s.t., tr.’ for formal, semantic and etymological comments. Cf. also s.k^wakst, n.k^wák^w-mən.

— k^wám-sləp ‘to get firewood from the woodpile.’ || Cf. psáx-əm.

— k^wám=əm ‘to catch, receive s.t., intr.:’ k^wám=əm-ʔkan ti.s.ʔáʃ_a-m_a ‘I caught a disease;’ k^wám=əm-ʔkan ti.píph_a ʔəl_s.Bill ‘I got a letter from Bill;’ k^wám=əm-ʔkan ti.s.qláw_a l_iti.píph_a ‘I got some money in the mail.’ || The final sequence əm is homophonous with the intransitivizer -əm. However, k^wám=əm clearly patterns as a form with final reduplication, due to its telic aspect and its “out-of-control” function.

√k^wum : n.k^wú<k^wə>m ‘upstream area.’ ʔá.k^wu? n.k^wú<k^w>m_a ʔ_nás-an ‘I went upstream.’ || PS *k^wum ‘to go up/ashore, inland’ (K46).

s.k^wímcxən ‘rainbow.’ || Probably contains the suffixes -c ‘edge, mouth,’

and -xən ‘foot.’ PIS *s-k^wimc-xn ‘rainbow’ (K167).

√k^wimsa? : n.k^wí<k^wə>ṁsa? ‘firstborn (of human or animal):’

n.k^wí<k^wə>ṁsá?_tí? ‘that’s my firstborn.’

√k^wt (?): k^wt-áltəx^w ‘Common Cat-tail’ (“Bulrush”), *Typha latifolia*. || The vernacular term “Bulrush” is in fact a misnomer, in that it should only apply to məlk^w-áltəx^w (ǰn-áltəx^w) and níx:ənǰ-aẓ (ləǰ-áẓ), while it is also incorrectly applied to múx^wan.

√k^wət ‘to beat (heart):’ k^wət-p-áǰ^wac ‘heartbeat, heart is beating.’ || Cf.

√tək^w (1) ‘to pound, drum’ of which √k^wət is the inverted form.

— k^wət:k^wət:k^wət-aǰ^wac ‘heart is pounding, beating.’

— k^wət-p-ánwas ‘heart is beating.’

— k^wət:k^wət ‘hollow spot on top of breastbone (rises and falls when heart is pounding).’

k^wat_ (1P intransitive subject, progressive aspect k^w-constructions. See k^w_ (2).)

k^wáta ‘quarter (coin).’ || Borrowing from English.

√k^wut (Meaning unclear, found only in combination with -qs ‘nose’): k^wút-qs-am̄ ‘to pout (e.g., like teenager):’ k^wút-qs-am̄ ʔayɬ ‘he is pouting.’ || CSLT *k^wut ‘to pout’ (K225).

— k^wút-qs-míñ ‘to pout at s.o., tr.:’ k^wut-qs-míñ-c-as ‘he pouted at me.’

— s.k^wú:k^wut-əqs ‘to pout, look sombre:’ x^wʔaẓ k^wasu_s.k^wú:k^wut-əqs ‘don’t pout!’

k^wtamc ‘husband.’ || PCS *k^w-tam-c ‘husband’ (K141, with comment on K17 that c may be a petrified hypocoristic suffix and may also be present in s.múɬac ‘woman’ and ʔímac ‘grandchild’). For the section tam see təmit-áqs and comments there.

k^wətəx^wlúʔc (Very small owl, unidentified. Either Saw-whet Owl, *Aegolius acadicus*, or possibly Northern Pygmy Owl, *Glaucidium gnoma*, which is also widespread in Lillooet territory.)

k^wútwan ‘eel.’ || PS *k^wutwal/n ‘eel’ (K47).

√k^wəc : k^wəc-ǰ-m-áẓ ‘False-box, Oregon Boxwood’ (“Deerweed”), *Paxistima myrsinites*. || See máwas-aẓ and kálab^w-aẓ for alternate names of this plant, and see -ǰ in the suffix list for further comments.

- √k^wic ‘to stick out:’ k^wic-q, k^wic-q-am ‘to stick out one’s bum, to stoop over.’
- k^wúca ‘(to go) down towards the shore/river:’ húy-4ka4 k^wúca ‘we’ll go down towards the shore.’
- k^wúch-am ‘to take a canoe down to the river, intr.’
 - k^wúch-an (A) ‘to take a canoe down to the river, tr.?’ (B) ‘to put out food, tr.:’ k^wuch-án-4kan ti_n.s.łáklí_a ‘I put out my lunch, put it with theirs;’ k^wúch-an 4lá.k^wu? 7i_s.łáakəl-sw_a ‘put out your food!’
 - n.k^wúca ‘to go downstream.’
 - n.k^wú<k^w>ca ‘downstream area.’
 - n.k^wú<k^w>ch-amx ‘people from downstream.’
- s.k^wácic ‘name.’ See √zarń (1) for an example. || PCS *k^wac ‘name’ (K141; see also comment under k^wastáy’).
- s.k^wacic-úlməx^w ‘geographical name, name of a place.’
 - k^wácic-an ‘to name s.o., bestow a name on s.o., tr.’
- √k^was (1): k^was_ (3 subject, progressive aspect k^w-constructions. See k^w_ (2).)
- √k^was (2): ka.k^wás_a ‘to get dark, dusk sets in.’ || Also ka.q^wás_a. PS *k^was ‘dusk’ (K47).
- √k^wis (1): k^wis ‘to drop, to rain:’ s.tarń k^wu_k^wis ‘what dropped?;’ wa? k^wis ‘it is raining;’ huż k^wis ‘it is going to rain.’ || CSLT *k^wəs ‘to spray’ (K225).
- k^wis-in ‘to drop s.t. (on purpose), tr.’
 - k^wis-c ‘to drop s.t. by accident, to manage to make s.t. drop (e.g., after one has kept poking at it), tr.:’ k^wis-c-kan ‘I dropped it, managed to make it drop.’
 - ka.k^wis-c_a ‘to drop s.t. by accident, to manage to make s.t. drop (with probably even less control over the final result than k^wis-c), tr.:’ ka.k^wis-c-kan_a ‘I bumped into it (unintentionally) and it dropped; I finally made it drop (after some trying).’
 - k^wis-nuń ‘to drop s.t. by accident (not even knowing that one dropped it), tr.:’ k^wis-nuń-4kan ‘I dropped it;’ k^wis-nuń-4kán_ka_tu? ‘I must have dropped it.’
 - k^wí<k^w>s-əń ‘to drop little things, intr.:’ k^wí<k^w>s-əń 7i_ǵápǵ^w_a

ʔi_s.taʔsəz_h_a ‘the squirrels are dropping hazelnuts.’

- k^wis-cút ‘to drop by accident.’ k^wis-cút_ʕu? ‘it dropped.’
- k^wis-ləx ‘to come off s.t., down s.t. (e.g., a mountain, or a ledge), to lower oneself.’
- k^wí<k^w>s-ləx ‘to return in order to spawn (fish, when coming up the river).’
- k^wis-minst ‘to drizzle, to rain lightly.’
- k^wis-almən ‘to be about to rain, to look like it will rain’ (often translated as ‘it wants to rain’ by my consultants).
- n.k^wis-q ‘heavy snow comes down (e.g., big chunks falling off trees).’
- n.k^wis-əlq^w (A) ‘to fall from a log,’ (B) ‘to come off the track (train).’
- n.k^wəs-tíq^w ‘upside down (head down, legs up)’ (synonymous with n.yəp-q).
- k^wis-əlt, k^wis-lət ‘about to give birth.’
- s.k^wis-tq^w?-am, s.k^wis-təq^w?-am ‘waterfall.’
- k^wí{?}<k^wə>s ‘to come down fast (e.g., down a hill on horseback, in a “suicide race”); to fall out of s.t. (e.g., stepping out of the door of a van without realizing how high the door is, and falling down as a result):’ k^wí{?}<k^wə>s_ʕu? ʔayʔ ‘he fell out, he came down fast;’ k^wí{?}<k^wə>s-kán_ʕu? ‘I fell out, came down fast.’

√k^wis (2): k^wí<k^w>s ‘little, small.’ || Cf. q^wí<q^w>s ‘small.’

- k^wə:k^wí<k^w>s ‘small objects.’ k^wə:k^wí<k^w>s ʔi_n.q^wʔíʔxn_a ‘my shoes are small.’
- k^wí<k^w>s-an ‘to make s.t. smaller, tr.:’ húy-ʔkan k^wí<k^w>s-an ‘I am going to make it maller.’
- k^wí<k^w>s-ʔúl ‘too small:’ s.taṛn_kʔ lá.ti? k^wa_zúq^w-s-ax^w l_ti_tăx^w?ac-sw_a? k^wí<k^w>s-ʔúl, k^wí<k^w>s-ʔúl! x^w?əz k^wasu_zúq^w-s k^wu_stám ‘what are you going to kill with that bow of yours? It’s too small, too small! You won’t kill anything!’
- k^wí<k^w>s-alc ‘small house.’
- k^wí<k^w>s-l-əqs ‘(to have) a small nose.’
- k^wí<k^w>s-əq^w ‘small animal.’
- k^wə:k^wí<k^w>s-əq^w ‘small animals.’

k^wasu_ (2S subject, progressive aspect k^w-constructions. See k^w_

(2.)

k^wusəmtáχan (recorded by Davis from Morgan Wells) ‘Golden Eagle,’
Aguila chrysaetos.

— k^wu<k^w>səmtáχan (*) (Unidentified large bird, mountain habitat;
possibly Red-tailed Hawk, *Buteo jamaicensis*, but see also s.ǰəž.)
|| Possibly contains the suffix -aχan ‘arm.’ K168 suggests a
tentative link between this item and PIS *k^wus ‘to gather up (as
curtain).’

k^wastáy ‘nickname.’ || The sequence aý is possibly a variant of -až
‘playingly, for fun.’ PCS *k^wac / PIS *k^wast ‘(to) name’ (K44).
See also s.k^wácic.

k^wuṣú (also recorded k^wasú) ‘pig.’ || Borrowing from French *cochon*.

— k^wuṣuḥ-áʦca? ‘pork.’

k^wasú (variant of k^wuṣú) ‘pig.’ || Borrowing from French *cochon*.

— k^wasuh-áʦx^w ‘pigsty.’

k^wúṣa? ‘to urinate (men or animals).’ || The term for women urinating is
ʔú<?>ćqa?

— k^wúṣaʔ-tən ‘urinal, bottle for urinating in.’

— k^wuṣʔ-áǰnup ‘to wet one’s bed.’

— k^wuṣʔ-áʦx^w ‘men’s washroom.’

— k^wuṣʔ-áǰmən ‘to want, need to urinate.’

— k^wuṣaʔ-xín, k^wuṣʔa-xín ‘night slipper.’

k^wan ‘to take, catch, grab s.t., tr.:’ cix^w ʔá.k^wuʔ, níʦ_ǰuʔ səs_wáʔ, k^wán-as
ʔə.tʔú ʔi_s.qáw_c_a; wáʔ_k^wuʔ_ǰuʔ ʔá.tiʔ xíl-əm, ǰák_k^wuʔ kná.tiʔ
ti_púʔ_ǰax_w_a; níʦ_k^wuʔ_ǰuʔ s.k^wán-as, lip-in-ás_k^wuʔ ‘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^wam (see there) and n in k^wan 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^wan ‘to take’ (K46). Cf. also
k^wən:k^wəntwíx^w.

- k^wán=ən ‘to get caught:’ lán_k^wu? ʔayʔ k^wán=ən ti_waʔ_náq^w ‘I hear the thief has been caught already.’
- k^wán=ən-s ‘to catch s.o., s.t., tr.:’ k^wán=ən-s-kan ti_s.q^wúrm_c_a ‘I caught the ball; I received a ball;’ k^wán=ən-s-kan ti_s.ʔáʃ_m_a ‘I caught a disease;’ k^wán=ən-s-kan ti_waʔ_náq^w ‘I caught the chief;’ ná(ʔ)q̣ s.qawc ti_k^wan=ən-s-ás_a ‘it was a rotten potato that she had caught [instead of the mouse she thought she had caught].’
- ka.k^wán-s-as_a ‘to be able to catch s.t., to get s.t. after a while or after a lot of trouble, tr.:’ ka.k^wán-s-as_a ti_xáʃ-miñ-án_a ‘I can finally afford the thing I want.’
- k^wán-xit ‘to take s.t. away from s.o., tr.:’ k^wan-xit-ám_k^wu? ki_x^wucin-ál_q^w_a, ki_q^wəs-m-álc-s_a, níʔ_ʃu? s.may-s-xít-əm ‘four of his arrows were taken away from him, and they were fixed for him [magically, endowed with power].’ See s.qʔam for an additional example.
- k^wán-xən, n.k^wán-xən, k^wán-xn-añ ‘to track and animal, follow a track, intr., tr.’
- k^wan-xn-áʔc_a? ‘to follow a track, intr.’
- √k^win : s.k^wən:k^wín ‘Western Spring Beauty,’ (“Indian Potato”), *Claytonia lanceolata*. || PIS *s-k^wnk^win-m ‘wild potato’ (K168).
- √k^wəntwíx^w : k^wən:k^wəntwíx^w ‘to try and catch s.t. (e.g., a rabbit, or a boy trying to catch a girl), intr.’ || Cf. k^wan.
- k^wən:k^wəntwíx^w-s ‘to manage to catch s.t., tr.:’ k^wən:k^wəntwíx^w-s-kan ‘I managed to catch it.’
- k^winúx^w ‘to wait for a long time for s.o. to come back:’ k^winúx^w-ka_x^w_ʃu? ‘you must have been waiting for a long time.’
- √k^wʃ (Meaning unclear, occurs only in combination with -us ‘face’): s.k^wʃ-us ‘face.’ See √laq^w for an example. || PIS *s-k^wʃ-us ‘face’ (K167).
- n.k^wʃ-ús-təñ ‘eye.’ See √kan (2) for an example.
- √k^wʔ (1): k^wʔ_ (Article, ‘present, unknown, plural’ or ‘absent, unknown, plural,’ depending on whether or not it combines with the reinforcing clitic _a. Plural variant of k^wu_ (2): waʔ lá.k^wʔa sáy:səʒ k^wʔ_s.k^wəm:k^wú<k^w>mit_a lá.k^wu? ləp-xál-tñ_a ‘there are children

playing in the garden;’ n.káʔ.tuʔ kʷʔ.s.təm̄:tá<tə>ń-su ‘where are your belongings?’)

√kʷʔ (2) ‘to paint:’ kʷʔ-ús-əm̄ ‘to paint one’s face.’

— kʷʔ-áíw̄s-əm̄ ‘to paint one’s body.’

— kʷʔ:kʷʔ-ús ‘to have spots on one’s face.’

kʷʔʔən ‘to borrow s.t., intr.:’ húy-ʔkan kʷʔʔən kʷʔ.s.qláw̄ ‘I am going to borrow some money.’ || PS *kʷʔul ‘to borrow’ (K45).

— kʷʔʔən-min ‘to borrow s.t. from s.o., tr.:’ waʔ kʷʔʔən-mín-c-as ni.n.tǎx̄ʷʔac_a ‘he borrowed my gun;’ kəns.kʷʔʔən-mín-c-as ‘he wanted to borrow it from me;’ nás-kan kʷʔʔən-min kʷʔ.s.Bill ti.kə́m̄x̄ʷʔəqs-c_a ‘I am going to borrow Bill’s truck.’

— kʷʔʔən-s ‘to lend s.t. to s.o., tr.:’ húy-ʔkan kʷʔʔən-s kʷʔ.s.Bill ti.n.kə́h_a ‘I am going to lend my car to Bill;’ kʷʔʔən-s-kán.tuʔ ni.n.tǎx̄ʷʔac_a kʷʔ.s.wátaʔ ‘I lent my gun to so-and-so.’

— kʷʔʔn-áyʔ ‘to lend things out.’

— kʷʔʔn-íńak ‘to borrow a gun.’

— kʷʔʔn-íńak-xal ‘to rent out guns.’

— kʷʔʔn-íńak-s ‘to lend a gun to s.o., tr.:’ húy-ʔkan kʷʔʔn-íńak-s-túmin ‘I will lend you my gun;’ kʷʔʔn-íńak-s-kán.tuʔ kʷʔ.s.wátaʔ ‘I lent my gun to so-and-so.’ || The form kʷʔʔn-íńak-s and its inflections were recorded in F, but were rejected by my M consultants who provided the examples with tǎx̄ʷʔac under kʷʔʔn-s as the correct forms.

— kʷʔʔn-áwʔ ‘to borrow a canoe, boat, car.’

— kʷʔʔn-áwʔ-xal ‘to rent out cars.’

— kʷʔʔn+s.qáx̄aʔ ‘to borrow a horse.’

√kʷʔl (?): kʷʔ:l:kʷʔl-áw̄s-xən ‘bannock.’ || More common variant of kʷʔlúy-áw̄s-xən. See məkil-áw̄s-xən for the use of -áw̄s-xən ‘knee’ in terms for bread.

s.kʷʔá ‘sunshine.’ || PS *kʷʔal ‘warm’ (K44).

— ka.kʷʔáʔ_a ‘sun shines (suddenly), sun appears:’ ka.kʷʔáʔ_a ʔayʔ ‘all of a sudden the sun is shining.’

— ka.n.kʷʔáʔ-q_a ‘sun rises over a mountain.’

— kʷʔl-ilx ‘to sun oneself.’

- n.k^wí-ank ‘sunny side of mountain.’
- √k^wə! : k^wí-í? ‘green, yellow.’ || PS *k^wəl ‘green, yellow’ (K44, who also lists Lillooet k^wlú<l>?-až ‘Red Alder’ under the PS root).
- ka.k^wí-í?-us_a ‘to have a greenish, yellowish face.’
- ka.k^wí-í?-alxkn_a ‘yellow (tube-like, cylinder-like object):’ ka.k^wí-í?-alxkn_a s.ǰ?ázaq ‘yellowjacket (bee).’
- č.k^wí-í? ‘sorrel horse.’ || Variant of cə.k^wí-í? (next item).
- cə.k^wí-í? ‘sorrel horse.’ || Variant of č.k^wí-í? (preceding item).
- č.k^wəl-aqín F ‘strawberry-coloured horse.’
- s.k^wí-ǰ!št ‘jade.’
- k^wí-it ‘brass.’
- k^wəl-m-ǰkst ‘Wolf lichen’ (“Yellow Tree Moss”), *Evernia vulpina*.
|| Synonymous with paʔs-m-álq^w.
- k^wəl-əń ‘gall, gallbladder.’
- k^wəl:k^wǰ! ‘yellow, light yellow.’
- k^wǰ(?)!-ús ‘pale in the face.’
- s.k^wǰ<k^wə>!’, also recorded s.k^wǰ<k^wə>!’ (Unidentified bird with yellow chest and black back. Most likely Western Tanager, *Piranga ludoviciana*.)
- na.k^wú! ‘coloured butterfly.’ || Cf. pasít.
- √k^wal (?): k^wal-ú<l>sa? (*) ‘eggs of bullhead.’
- √k^wǰ! : See k^wǰ(?)!-ús (√k^wǰ!).
- √k^wǰ! : See k^wǰ!k^wǰ!, s.k^wǰ<k^wə>! (√k^wǰ!).
- k^wí-ín ‘to prepare s.t., to get things ready (e.g. suitcases etc. for a trip), tr.:’ plán-Ɔkan wa? k^wí-ín ʔi.n.s.təń:tə<t>ń_a ‘I already got my stuff ready.’ See sawt for an additional example. || Cf. k^wʔík^wí-ax^w.
- k^wǰ!k^wí ‘all ready to go.’
- k^wí-ńəx^w F ‘to be ready.’
- k^wí-s-tən (A) ‘Creator;’ (B) ‘sweatlodge.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.)
- k^wí-qs-am ‘to take aim, intr.’ || Cf. kín-qs-am.
- k^wí-qs-xit ‘to take aim at s.o., s.t., tr.:’ k^wí-qs-xít-əm_k^wu? ʔayƆ Ɔəl.tʔú Ɔəl.ta.ćúq^wum_a, kƆ-aka?-xít-əm_k^wu? ʔá.tiʔ, pút.ǰu? qámt-s-tum;

ǫ́mín-n-əm_uk^wu? lá.tiʔ, níʔ_uǰ^w s.zuq^w-s ‘then the chickadee aimed [an arrow] at him, he let go [of the arrow] and he hit him; he fell down, and he died.’ (From ‘Coyote and Chickadee,’ as told by Bill Edwards, in which Coyote challenges Chickadee and is promptly shot dead by the latter, only to be revived after a while by another coyote, Van Eijk and Williams 1981.)

— s.k^wil ‘prepared.’

√k^wil̥ : See s.k^wil̥k^wə̃l̥ (√k^wə̃l̥).

k^wúl-xal, k^wul̥-ún ‘to soak s.t. dry, intr., tr.’ (Pertains to the soaking of, for example, dry berries, or dirty socks before washing them. Also used to refer to soaking dried (or salted) salmon, although this type of soaking is also referred to with the special form ʔilax^w.)

— k^wú{ʔə̃}l̥ ‘to get soaked:’ s.ʔilax^w-s-kán_uǰ^w ǰ^w k^wú{ʔə̃}l̥ ‘I kept it in the water until it got soaked.’

√k^wul̥ : See na.k^wul̥ (√k^wə̃l̥).

s.k^wə̃lpatís ‘Palomino.’ || Variant of s.k^wə̃ltapís.

n.k^wil̥ims-əm ‘white area on skin when there is pus underneath.’

s.k^wə̃ltapís ‘Palomino.’ || Variant of s.k^wə̃lpatís.

k^wlátən, s.k^wlátən ‘Pileated Woodpecker,’ *Dryocopus pileatus*. || This term seems to be more common in M, while cək^wlátən (see there) is preferred in F.

√k^wluy (k^waluy) (?): k^wlúy-áws-xən (k^walúy-áws-xən) (*) ‘bannock.’ || The better known form is k^wəl:k^wl-áws-xən. See also na{ʔ}ǫ́-áws-xən, məkil-áws-xən for the use of -áws-xən ‘knee’ in terms for bread.

√k^wluʔ (?): k^wlú<l>ʔ-az̥ ‘Red Alder,’ *Alnus rubra*. || See k^wə̃l̥ for etymological comments.

s.k^wakst ‘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^wan. See also √k^wak^w.

√k^wak^w ‘to take (?):’ n.k^wák^w-mən F ‘handle.’ || Possibly *n.k^wá<k^w>[m]-mən, with the root related to k^wam. The M gloss is n.təq-mən.

k^wuk^w (1) ‘to cook, intr.:’ wáʔ_umaʔ k^wuk^w ‘you’d better do some cooking!’ || Borrowing from English.

— k^wúk^w-un̥ ‘to cook s.t., tr.’ See ʔá<ʔə̃>h̥was for an example.

- k^wuk^w-xi[t]-cút ‘to cook for oneself:’ k^wuk^w-xi[t]-cút-kan ki_s.qáw_c_a ‘I cooked some potatoes for myself.’
- s.k^wuk^w ‘what one cooks, s.o.’s cooking.’
- k^wuk^w (2) ‘to get out of a difficult situation.’ || Tentatively linked to PIS *k^wum ‘to save’ in K167, with a further possible link to PS *k^wum to ‘go up/ashore, inland.’
- k^wuk^w-s ‘to save s.o. out of a difficult situation,’ mainly used to express gratitude: k^wúk^w-s-tuṁx-kax^w ‘thank you’ (one person speaking to one); k^wuk^w-s-tuṁx-kálap (one person to several), k^wuk^w-s-tuṁúṭ-kax^w (several to one), k^wuk^w-s-tuṁúṭ-kálap (several to several).
- k^wuk^w-sút ‘to be fortunate:’ k^wuk^w-sút ʔayṭ k^w_s.Teddy ‘Teddy is fortunate;’ s.təṣ^w-káṭ_ḷuʔ ʔayṭ k^wuk^w-sút ‘we are really fortunate.’
- k^wuk^w-sút-xal ‘to help out, to provide what is really needed:’ k^wuk^w-sút-xal-ṭkax^w ‘you provided s.t. that was really needed k^wuk^w-sút-xal-ṭkax^w ti_kápih_a ‘the coffee brought was really needed; you really helped out by serving coffee.’
- k^wuk^w-sút-s ‘to help s.o., tr.’
- k^wuk^w-ṅumút ‘to make it through a difficult time (e.g., through a severe winter).’
- k^wuk^w-ṅumút-s ‘to help s.o. through, tr.:’ k^wuk^w-ṅumút-s-kax^w ‘thank you’ (considered to be “old language”).
- s.k^wák^wak^w (Unidentified nocturnal bird; said to have white spots, makes much noise, about as big as a Great Horned Owl, lives up in the mountains, also around Duffy Lake. Perhaps the Spotted Owl, *Strix occidentalis*, which formerly inhabited most of Lillooet territory.)
|| Possibly an onomatopoeia and/or a reduplication of a root *k^wak^w.
- √k^wax ‘bad, ugly (?):’ k^wáx-c-am ‘to say bad words’ (more or less synonymous with cṯ^wáy-c-am).
- s.k^wix ‘alert, watching out for possible danger.’ || PIS *k^wi/ax ‘awake, alert’ (K168).
- s.k^wix-miṅ ‘to be alert for s.t., watch out for s.t., tr.:’ s.k^wix-miṅ-ṭkax^w k^w_u_míṣaṭ ‘watch out for bears!’
- k^wəx:k^wix ‘wild (feral, not friendly), shying away from people.’

- k^wəx:k^wix-miñ ‘to shy away from s.o., tr.?’ k^wəx:k^wix-miñ-c-as ti₁núk^w a n.ʔi<?>mac ‘one of my grandchildren shied away from me.’
- s.k^wáǰəm (A) F ‘first spring salmon of the run’ (vs. zúmak ‘any spring salmon’); (B) M ‘spring salmon’ (used largely interchangeably with zúmak).
- s.k^waǰm-ál-us ‘Sagebrush Buttercup’ (blooms when s.k^wáǰəm runs), *Ranunculus glaberrimus*.
- k^waǰm-áyən ‘spring salmon net.’
- √k^wiw : k^wiw:k^ww-ət ‘slippery.’ || PIS *k^wəw, *q^wəw/ɾ^w ‘to slide, crawl’ (K168).
- k^wi{ʔə}w ‘to slip.’
- k^wi{ʔə}w-xən ‘to slip with one’s foot.’
- s.k^wúykaʔ ‘thumb part of glove.’
- √k^wz : See k^wz-ilx (under k^wúz-xal).
- k^wəz-ən ‘to polish, shine s.t., tr.’
- k^wz-ánis-əm ‘to varnish a board, intr.’
- k^wəz:k^wz-əm ‘smooth, slippery.’
- √k^waz ‘child, offspring (?):’ s.k^waz-úz ‘doll:’ k^wan-xi[t]-c-ás.tuʔ k^w s.Johnny ti₁n.s.k^waz-úz a ‘Johnny took away my doll.’ || Cf. s.k^wúzaʔ.
- k^waz-úz-am ‘to play with dolls, intr.’
- k^wúz-xal, k^wúz-un (A) ‘to empty one small bucket of berries into the main, big bucket, intr., tr.?’ (B) ‘to spread out berries to dry, intr., tr.’ (in the second meaning synonymous with pál-xal).
- k^wúz=əz ‘to get spilled (berries).’
- k^wz-ilx ‘to move around busily, in excitement, to create a commotion:’ k^wz-ilx ʔi₁ʔux^walmíx^w a ‘everybody is moving around;’ k^wz-ilx ʔi₁plísmən₁ a ‘the policemen stirred up a commotion;’ k^wz-ilx-kaʔ ʔayʔ ‘we were moving around.’
- ka.n.k^wúy-c₁ a ‘to burp up food.’
- k^wziñx^w-əm ‘to be jealous, envious (e.g., of s.o.’s qualities, wealth, job or abilities), intr.’
- k^wziñx^w-ən ‘to be envious of s.o., tr.’
- k^wziñx^w-s ‘not getting along with s.o., tr.?’ k^wziñx^w-s-twáɫ-wit ‘they are not getting along with each other.’

s.k^wúza? ‘child, offspring, son, daughter.’ s.qayx^w s.k^wúza? ‘son;’ s.yáqca? s.k^wúza? M ‘daughter;’ s.múʔac s.k^wúza? F ‘daughter;’ wáʔmaʔ ʃíʔ[-s]-twi k^wu.s.ʃíʔ-c-aláp.ʃu? ta.n.s.k^wúʔa; x^wʔáʒwi? k^was.ʔáma tsa.ʃíl-əm, tsa.cíx^w ka<k>zaʔ-mín-c-as ‘do whatever you want with my son; it is not good what he does, that he goes and tells lies about me.’ || Cf. √k^waz. PS *s-k^wuy-a? ‘child, offspring’ (K48).

— s.k^wuzʔ-úʔ ‘stepchild.’

— n.k^wúzaʔ-tən ‘womb.’

— s.k^wə<k^w>zaʔ ‘little child (offspring).’

— s.k^wəz:k^wə<k^w>zaʔ ‘little children (offspring).’

k^wʔa ‘this (invisible, singular):’ s.taṛṛ k^wʔa ‘what is this? (when touching s.t. in the dark).’ || Cf. √k^wu (2), √k^wʔu, k^wuʔ.

— l.k^wʔa ‘here (non-visible, proximal, pivoting).’

— l.k^wʔá-wna ‘right here.’

— ʔəl.k^wʔá ‘from here.’

— ʔə.k^wʔá ‘to this place.’

— kən.k^wʔá ‘around here, via this place.’

— lá.k^wʔa ‘there (non-visible, distal, non-pivoting)’ (used mostly when an entity is heard, smelled or felt, but not seen): n.pəʃ^w-c-ám lá.k^wʔa ‘someone is knocking at the door;’ x^wʔux^w lá.k^wʔa ‘something is smelling, stinking;’ məq-kán lá.k^wʔa ‘I feel full (from eating);’ cʔas lá.k^wʔa ʔlá.k^wuʔ k^wu.s.ʃáʔ-álm_a ‘there is a grizzly coming (I hear him).’

— ká.k^wʔa ‘around there.’

√k^wʔu : l.k^wʔu ‘there (non-visible, distal, pivoting).’ || Cf. √k^wu (2), k^wʔa, k^wuʔ.

— l.k^wʔú-na ‘right there.’

— ʔəl.k^wʔú ‘from there.’

— ʔə.k^wʔú ‘that way.’

— kən.k^wʔú ‘around there, via that place.’

√k^waʔ : k^wə<k^w>aʔ ‘grandmother.’ || See papt for an example.

— k^wáʔ:k^waʔ ‘grandmothers.’ ʔi.k^waʔ:k^waʔ-ʔkáʔ_a ‘our grandmothers’ (synonymous with ʔi.k^wə<k^w>ʔ-ʔkáʔ_a).

- √k^wu? (1): k^wu? ‘that (invisible, singular):’ s.tám_uk^wu? ‘what is that? (e.g., when hearing a noise).’ || k^wu? often loses its own stress and is enclitic to the preceding full word, as in the above example. Cf. k^wu_u (2), k^w?a, k^w?u, _uk^wu? (√k^wu? (2)).
- lá.k^wu? ‘here, there (non-visible, proximal, non-pivoting):’ lá.k^wu? pank^wúph_a ɬ_upún-an ti_upúk^w_a ‘I found the book there in Vancouver.’
 - ɬlá.k^wu? ‘from there.’
 - ?á.k^wu? ‘that way.’ See _uk^wu? (below) for an example. || See also k^wu (√k^wu (3)).
 - kná.k^wu? ‘around there, via there.’
 - ká.k^wu? ‘around there, via there’ (variant of kná.k^wu?).
- √k^wu? (2): _uk^wu? (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_uk^wu? ?ám-ləx ?á.k^wu? cípun-s_ua ‘she went that way, to her roothouse to get food, as I was told.’) || See also √k^wu? (1) for related forms.
- k^w?ík^wí-ax^w ‘to dream.’ || A connection to k^wíł-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^w?ík^wí-ax^w ‘a dream.’
 - k^w?ík^wí-ax^w-sút ‘to dream all kinds of things, to dream away; to have a dream the contents of which one does not remember afterwards.’
 - k^w?ík^wí-an ‘to dream about s.o., s.t., tr.’
 - k^w?ík^wí-ax^w-mín *id.* as k^w?ík^wí-an.

k^w

- √k^wap : k^wəp:k^wáp ‘straight (like a stick).’ || PS *k^wəp ‘straight’ (K49).
- s.k^w{?}ap F ‘straight’ (synonymous with k^wəp:k^wáp, and also with s.tǣ^w-ilx where this refers to sticks and similar objects). || The insertion of the infix glottal stop before rather than after the vowel is unique to this case.

- k̥ʷ{ʔ}áp-əm, k̥ʷ{ʔ}áp-ən F ‘to straighten s.t. (e.g., a stick for an arrow, by chewing it), intr., tr.’
- √k̥ʷəp̥ (?): k̥ʷəp̥-wíʔ, k̥ʷəp̥-wíʔ-tən ‘cross-piece in a canoe.’
- √k̥ʷúmit : s.k̥ʷú<k̥ʷ>mit, s.k̥ʷú<k̥ʷ>miʔt ‘child, young person.’ || See ʔka for an example. The presence of the glottal stop in the second variant probably results from pronunciation of the final syllable with creaky voice.
- k̥ʷu<k̥ʷ>mit-án-cut ‘to behave like a child.’
- k̥ʷu<k̥ʷ>mit-s-cút *id.* as k̥ʷu<k̥ʷ>mit-án-cut.
- k̥ʷu<k̥ʷ>mit-áz-am ‘to pretend to be a child, to copy a child’s actions.’
|| See also Van Eijk (1988) for this and the preceding two derivations.
- s.k̥ʷəm:k̥ʷú<k̥ʷ>mit ‘children.’ n.ʔam̥-án-as̥k̥ʷuʔ ʔə.ti.n.cq-ús-t̥n̥a ʔi.ʔá<ʔə>n̥was̥a s.k̥ʷəm:k̥ʷú<k̥ʷ>mit ‘she put the two children into the pot’ (from a story told by Adelina Williams, in which a Grizzly cooks the children (cubs) of a black bear couple, Van Eijk and Williams 1981:14-18).
- k̥ʷu<k̥ʷ>mit-sút ‘to be the only one that is a child (in the family).’
k̥ʷəmslíʔk (*) ‘spine, backbone.’
- √k̥ʷəc : k̥ʷəc-p ‘stiff.’ || PS cək̥ʷ II, *čək̥ʷ (the latter in SIS) ‘straight(en), stiff’ (K23, who also notes inversion in a number of IS languages, including Lillooet).
- k̥ʷəc-p-álimat ‘to have a stiff neck.’
- k̥ʷəc-p-əq ‘to have a stiff leg.’
- k̥ʷəc:k̥ʷc-əp ‘all stiffened up.’
- k̥ʷuc̥ ‘crooked.’ || PS *k̥ʷəl(č), *k̥ʷəč ‘to bend twist’ (K48, who also lists Lillooet s.k̥ʷu|č ‘bent, crooked’ under this PS root).
- k̥ʷúc-ləx ‘to get crooked.’ k̥ʷúc-ləx ti.n.ʔk̥ʷ-áluša ‘my basket went crooked.’ k̥ʷúc-ləx ti.n.s.x̥ák̥ʷk̥ʷa ‘I got peeved.’
- ka.n.k̥ʷuc̥-anwás̥a ‘to get peeved.’ ka.n.k̥ʷuc̥-anwás̥-kan̥a ‘I got peeved.’
- k̥ʷuc̥-q ‘to have a crooked leg.’
- √k̥ʷəčtán (?): k̥ʷəčtán-xən ‘to skate.’ pəm-p ʔi.waʔ.k̥ʷəčtán-xən ‘they are skating fast.’

- √kʷəs (1): kʷəs-ən ‘to singe s.t. (e.g., a duck or grouse), tr.’ || Cf. kʷás-xal.
- kʷs-á<s>l-ícaʔ, kʷs-a<s>l-íčáʔ-ən ‘to burn the hair off an animal, intr., tr.’
 - kʷəs-xín ‘poker (for fire).’
 - kʷəs-p ‘to get singed.’
 - kʷəs-p-ákaʔ ‘hair on hands gets singed.’
- √kʷəs (2) ‘ripple (?):’ kʷəs-p-álk ‘little ripples on water (when wind is blowing).’
- kʷás-xal, kʷás-añ ‘to heat s.t. up, put it close to the heat; to try to cook s.t. fast by holding it close to the fire, intr., tr.’ || PS *kʷas ‘hot, to scorch’ (K50). Cf. √kʷəs (1).
- kʷá<kʷ>s-əñ ‘to burn off the hair of an animal, tr.’
 - kʷas-al-íčʔ-an ‘to burn off down (of a bird), tr.’
 - kʷa<kʷ>s-al-ícaʔ, kʷa<kʷ>s-al-íčʔ-an ‘to burn off hair of an animal, intr., tr.’
 - kʷás-ul-wiʔ ‘to cure a new canoe, make it watertight’ (either by smoking the outside with burning pitch which will blacken the canoe and prevent it from splitting, or by filling up the canoe halfway with water, then putting in hot rocks and go along the outside of the canoe with pitch; the heat of the canoe will melt the pitch which will impregnate the wood).
- kʷástəñ ‘timberbound wood; twisted, gnarled wood.’
- kʷastñ-álqʷ (A) id. as kʷástəñ; (B) ‘tree that has kʷástəñ, i.e., timberbound spots.’
- kʷsixʷ ‘(Canada) goose,’ *Branta canadensis*, the only goose commonly seen in Lillooet territory. || PIS *kʷsixʷ ‘goose’ (K169).
- √kʷn (?): kʷn-ús-əm ‘to nod one’s head (in consent).’
- √kʷañ ‘to see, look:’ kʷá(ʔə)ñ ‘see?!’ (expression used, for example, at the end of a demonstration). || PS *kʷan ‘to inspect (try out, aim at)’ (K49)
- kʷán-xən, kʷañ-xn-áʔcaʔ F ‘to track an animal, intr.’
 - n.kʷañ-ús-tən ‘mirror, window.’ || Also recorded (perhaps incorrectly) n.kʷan-ús-tən.

kʷin ‘how much, how many?:’ kʷinǰʰ ‘what time is it?’ || PS *kʷin ‘how many?; several’ (K49).

— n.kʷin:kʷən ‘how many people?’

— kʷə<kʷ>ǰ ‘how many animals?’ See s.ʔú<ʔ>s-tək for an example.

— kʷin-aszánuxʷ ‘how old?; how many years?’

— kʷin-usaʔ ‘how many pieces of fruit or potatoes?; how expensive (i.e., how many dollars)?’

— kʷin-us-əm ‘different kinds.’

— n.kʷin-us ‘how many layers, how many layer-like objects?:’ n.kʷin-us ʔi.s.láǰ-sw_a ‘how many blankets do you have?’

— kʷin-ám ‘how many rows (of potatoes, etc.)?’

— kʷí<kʷ>n-aʔ ‘some, a few.’

— kʷin-asqət ‘a few days:’ nás_kʷuʔ ʔayʰ mútaʔ ʔə.tú kʷin-asqət ‘a few days went by again.’

kʷúnaʔ ‘salmon eggs, salmon roe.’ || PIS *ʔakʷn/I ‘fish roe’ (K158).

However, this item is also found in non-Interior Upriver Halkomelem and Lower Chehalis. Moreover, the fact that it has ǰʷ in a number of languages (including Shuswap ǰʷune ‘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 ǰu:nʔ ‘roe’ (Krauss 1985:485), with now extinct Nicola being the most likely source.

— ləǰ+aʰ+kʷúnaʔ ‘cured salmon eggs (having been stored in the ground for a period of time)’ (“stink-eggs”).

— kʷən:kʷə<kʷ>naʔ ‘Stonecrop,’ *Sedum divergens*.

√kʷəǰ : ka.kʷəǰ_a ‘to break open (sore, boil):’ ka.kʷəǰ_a ʔayʰ

ʔi.n.éúrn:čm_a ‘my sores broke open.’ || PIS *kʷəǰ ‘to become exposed’ (K168).

— ka.n.kʷəǰ_a ‘to break out of an egg.’

— n.kʷəǰ-ən ‘to break peas out of a pod, to peel eggs, tr.’

— n.kʷǰ-ilx ‘to break out of a cocoon (fullgrown insect).’

kʷuǰ ‘sea, ocean.’ || CSLT *kʷuǰ ‘salt water, ocean’ (K225).

kʷəʰ-ən ‘to spill, pour out liquid, tr.’ || PCS *kʷəʰ ‘to spill’ (K141).

— n.kʷʰ-ánʔ-an ‘to pour s.t. all over s.t., s.o., tr.’

— ka.k^wə́ɬ-c-as_a ‘to pour s.t. out by accident, tr.’

— n.k^wə́ɬ-c-ám ‘to pour a drink into one’s mouth, intr.’

— k^wə́ɬ-alú^s (*) ‘gall spills.’

k^wáɬ-xal, k^wáɬ-ań ‘to hire s.o., to ask s.o. to come along on an expedition, intr., tr.’

√k^wiɬ : s.k^wiɬ ‘to be left over:’ s.k^wiɬ_ǵu? ʔi_n.s.ləqma ‘my hay got left over (from the winter);’ wá_ɬa k^wu_s.k^wiɬ ‘is there anything left over?;’ k^wan-it-ás_k^wu? lá.ti? ʔi_wa?_s.k^wiɬ s.k^wəz:k^wə<k^wə>z?-i, níɬ_k^wu?_ǵu? s.q^wacác-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>ńit above).

— k^wiɬ-aíc ‘to leave food, to leave left-overs.’

— s.k^wiɬ-aíc ‘leftovers, leftover food.’

s.k^wə́ ‘quill of porcupine.’ || PS *k^wə́ ‘skin, feather, quill (porcupine)’ (K48)

— s.k^wə́:k^wə́ M ‘porcupine.’ || The F gloss is s.kíy?amx.

√k^wal ‘to call names, to make nasty remarks:’ k^wal-íńaɬ ‘making nasty remarks about people, calling them names, making fun of them in an ugly manner.’

— k^wal-ín ‘to pass nasty remarks on s.o., poke fun at s.o. in an ugly manner:’ k^wal-ín-c-as ‘he called me names, poked fun at me in a nasty way.’

k^wul-əm, k^wul-xal, k^wul-ún ‘to make s.t., intr., tr.’ || The transitive form k^wul-ún is rarely used. Its semantic range is also largely covered by máy-s-ən, which is employed very frequently. One consultant described k^wul-ún as “higher language” and employed it in the meaning ‘to create,’ giving the following example: niɬ ti_xá?_a k^wú<k^w>pəy k^wul-ún-tali ti_tmíx^w_a ‘it is the Lord who created the world’ (with the semantically identical alternative niɬ ti_xá?_a k^wú<k^w>pəy may-s-ən-táli ti_tmíx^w_a). PIS *k^wul ‘to become; do, make, fix’ (K168).

— s.k^wul ‘s.t. made:’ s.wáńuɬ c?a s.k^wul ‘who made this?;’ cúwa?-s s.Marie s.k^wul ‘Marie made that.’

— k^wul-əm-sút ‘to make s.t. up as one goes along, without blueprint’

(synonymous with *may-s-xal-sút*).

- *kʷúl=əl* ‘growing.’
- *s.kʷúl=í-əm*, *s.kʷúl=í-əm-sút* ‘illegitimate child.’
- *kʷúl-xit* ‘to make s.t. for s.o., tr.’
- *kʷúl-xi[t]-cút* ‘to make s.t. for oneself.’
- *kʷúl-an-cút* ‘to go out and cut wood for a fence or house.’
- *kʷúl-c-aṁ* ‘to make food, to get food (in general or for oneself), intr.:’
qʷacác.kʷu?, *cún-as.kʷu?* *ʔi.s.cm-ált-s_a*: “*nás-kan kʷúl-c-aṁ*” ‘she set out, and she told her children: “I am going to get food.”’
- *kʷúl-c-aṁ* ‘to get or make food for s.o., tr.:’ *cixʷ ʔayʔ kʷúl-c-aṁ-as*
ʔi.s.cm-ált-s_a, *s.taṁ-as.ká_wi?* *múta?* *kʷʔ_waʔ.s.kʷúl-c-aṁ-as* ‘she went to get food for her children, whatever kind of food she got for them.’

√kʷəl ‘crossed:’ *n.kʷəl-əl-us* ‘cross-eyed.’

- *kʷəkʷ>|_aṁ* ‘to stagger (when hurt, hit, or tripped).’

kʷult ‘to come down a hill diagonally, veering off to one side’ (opposite of *suχʷast-ús* ‘to come down straight’).

- *n.kʷəlt-ánk* ‘to go up a hill diagonally’ (opposite of *χaḷ-aṁ-ús* ‘to go up straight’).

kʷəlcáza? (*) ‘any fishtrap.’

√kʷəlç : *s.kʷəlç* ‘bent, crooked’ (overlapping with *kʷuç* in the meaning ‘crooked’ and see there for etymological information). || Cf.

√kʷəlç.

- *kʷəlç-án* ‘to bend s.t., tr.’
- *kʷəlç-ílχ* ‘to bend (oneself).’
- *s.kʷəlç-ílχ* ‘a bend:’ *tí.s.kʷəlç-ílχ-s_a* *tí.xʷwáʔ_a* ‘a bend in the road.’
- *kʷúʔç-a?* ‘red crossbill,’ *Loxia curvirostra*.

√kʷəlç (?): *kʷəl:kʷəlç-ún-əm* ‘to get ghosted.’ || Cf. *√kʷəlç*.

kʷalxʷ ‘dog salmon.’ || CSLT **kʷuləxʷ* ‘dog salmon’ (K225).

- s.kʷalχ* (A) ‘young Bald Eagle,’ *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, (B) ‘Bald Eagle (young or mature).’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants. In meaning (B), *s.kʷalχ* is synonymous with *pq-us*.)
|| Upriver Halkomelem *s.kʷəlχ* ‘immature bald eagle’ (Galloway 2009:1213, possibly meaning ‘having head feathers skinned off,’

Galloway 2009:170).

√k^wix^w : k^wi{?}x^w ‘black pitch inside tree; wood all pitched inside.’

— k^wi{?}x^w-ám ‘to get pitch (or pitchwood), on order to use it as a fire starter.’

s.k^wíqəq ‘(American) robin,’ *Turdus migratorius*. || The sequence əq may result from final reduplication, although the CSLT form (as listed by K221) is *s.k^wíqəq ‘robin.’

k^wəq-xál, k^wəq-ən ‘to crack or split things (e.g., beans), to break s.t. open, intr., tr.’

k^wəx-xál ‘to rattle s.t., intr.’

— k^wəx-p ‘to rattle (not very loud, e.g., like rattlesnake, not as loud as q^wít=ət).’

— k^wəx-mən ‘rattle (of any kind, e.g., deerhoof rattle).’

— k^wəx-l-áka? ‘rattle’ (basically synonymous with k^wəx-mən). || Meaning also recorded as ‘snaredrum,’ which may be incorrect (see k^wəx-m-áka?, next item).

— k^wəx-m-áka? ‘snaredrum.’

— k^wəx-m-áka?-tən ‘stick for beating snaredrum.’

— k^wəx-əm-l-áka? (*) (A) ‘snaredrum;’ (B) ‘stick for beating snaredrum.’

|| Apparently less common term than respectively k^wəx-m-áka? or k^wəx-m-áka?-tən.

— k^wəx-m-áz ‘Snowbush, Snowbrush,’ *Ceanothus velutinus*. || The Lillooet name is derived from the “rattling” noise the leaves make when one walks through a patch of it. See also k^wəc-x-máz, and the reference to -x there.

k^wáw-an ‘to make s.t. go slanted, tr.’ || PIS *k^wəwət, *k^wəwət ‘to walk, step’ (K165).

— k^wáw-ləx ‘to pass around s.t., to go in a curve, to shoot one way (gun), to go off to one side:’ ǎkǎʎu? k^wáw-ləx ‘he keeps going off;’ k^wáw-ləx ti_waʎ_ən.ćáq ‘the pitcher throws a curve.’

— k^wəw:k^wá<k^wə>w-ləx ‘to slalom.’

k^wwát-əm ‘to step, take steps.’

— k^wwát-ən ‘to step on s.t., tr.’

— k^wəw:k^wwát-ən ‘to step all over s.t., to trample down s.t.; to belittle

s.o., tr.?’

— n.k^wwát-mən ‘track.’

— n.k^wwát-əm-tən ‘little stepladder.’

— n.k^wwat-án ‘stirrup(s).’

— k^wwat-á<t>qa? ‘to thresh things (e.g., beans).’

— k^wwát=ət ‘to get trampled, squished.’ wa? k^wwát=ət-wit ‘they are getting trampled.’

√k^wz (1) (?): k^wz-ápəl ‘cheek.’

√k^wz (2) (?): n.k^wz-ánwas-əm ‘to worry.’ || See k^wáz-xal for etymological information.

— n.k^wz-ánwas-min ‘to worry about s.o., tr.:’ kán_ǵu? wa? n.k^wz-anwas-mín-wit ‘I am worrying about them;’ wá?-ƒkan n.k^wz-ánwas-min ʔi_wa?_q^wəc-p ‘I am worried about the ones who left.’

— n.k^wz-anwas-min-an-cút ‘to worry about oneself.’

k^wáz-xal, k^wáz-ań ‘to train s.o., intr., tr.’ níƒ wa? k^wáz-xal ‘that’s the trainer;’ k^wáz-ań-as ʔi_təw:twə<w><wə>t_a k^wa_ƒq^w-ilx ‘he trains the boys for rodeos.’ || PS *k^way ‘to suffer’ (K51, who also lists Lillooet k^wzús-əm ‘to work,’ and n.k^wz-ánwas-əm ‘to worry’ under this PS root).

— k^wáz-ləx F ‘to train oneself (spiritually, or for sport).’

— k^waz-án-cut ‘to train oneself.’

k^wzús-əm M ‘to work:’ wá?_maƒ k^wzús-əm ‘you’d better work!’ || See k^wáz-xal for etymological information. The F gloss for ‘to work’ is ʔalkst.

— s.k^wzús-əm ‘work, job:’ níƒ_ti? s.k^wzús-əm-su ‘that’s your job.’

— k^wəz:k^wzə<ý>s-əm ‘to do all kinds of little jobs.’

— s.k^wəz:k^wzú<z>s-əm, s.k^wəz:k^wzə<ý>s-əm ‘all kinds of little jobs:’ ʔi_n.s.k^wəz:k^wzə<ý>s-m_a ‘my crafts, what I do around the house (sewing, knitting, patching, mending)’ (according to the consultant’s comment, this expression is less often used by men).

— nək^w.k^wzús-əm ‘fellow-worker, colleague:’ níƒ wa? n.nək^w.k^wzús-əm ‘that’s my colleague;’ níƒ s.Mary ti_wa?_ən.nək^w.k^wzús-əm ‘Mary and I work together.’

— k^wzus-m-íca? ‘work clothes.’

- k^wzús-əm-l-áka? ‘tool:’ ῥάω-ən ʔi.n.k^wzús-əm-l-ákʔ_a ‘gather my tools!’
 - k^wzús-miñ ‘to work for s.o.; to take care of s.o., tr.’
 - k^wzús-əm-xit (also recorded k^wzús-xit) ‘to work for s.t., in order to get s.t.’
- n.k^wʔáta ‘D’Arcy.’
- n.k^wʔáth-amx ‘people from D’Arcy.’ See xmañ-ú<ñ>s for an example.

X

- √xəñ : ka.xəñ_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.xəñ-ʔkan_á_ka_ʔu? ʔayʔ ‘I really must have gone haywire;’ ka.xəñ_a ti_máqʔ_a ‘it is snowing too hard (the snow went out of its mind);’ ka.xəñ_a ti_tmíx^w_a ‘the weather has gone crazy (it rains, then it shines, etc.).’
- xəñ-p ‘not knowing what one is doing (e.g., when a feeble-minded person tries to do a job and botches it); to go wild doing s.t.’ (largely synonymous with ka.xəñ_a): xəñ-p lá.ti? ʔi_waʔ_sáy:səʔ ‘they are going wild playing.’
 - xəñ:xəñ:xəñ ‘to know only partially what one is doing.’
- √xim̄ : ka.xim̄_a ‘to disappear (for a while, not forever, in contrast to ka.x^wáz_a ‘to disappear forever’):’ lán_tu? ka.xim̄-wit_a ‘they already went out of sight;’ ʔák_k^wu?, ka.xim̄_a_k^wúʔ_tu? ‘he went on, and he went out of sight.’
- xim̄-ín ‘to put s.t. out of sight, to turn it low (e.g., wick in a coal-oil lamp), tr.:’ xim̄-ín_maʔ ti_s.ćák^w_a ‘turn the lamp low!’ || In the meaning ‘to turn it low,’ xim̄-ín overlaps with ʔuz-ún.
 - ka.n.xim̄-q^w_a ‘to disappear over a mountain (sun):’ ka.n.xim̄-q^w_a ti_s.nəq^w_a ‘the sun disappears behind (goes over) the mountain.’
- xmañ ‘enemy:’ cʔás-wit ʔi_xmañ_a ‘the enemies are coming.’ || PS *xəm ‘both (sides),’ *xəm-an(-was) ‘other side, alter ego, enemy’ (K117).

- xmañ-min ‘to be against s.o., tr.’
- xmañ-ú<ñ>s ‘opposing side (in a game):’ niʔ ʔi.n.k^wʔáth-amx_a huʔ
xmañ-ú<ñ>s-kaʔ ‘the people from D’Arcy will be playing against
us.’
- xmañ-úʒ ‘to play that one is s.o.’s enemy.’
- xmaʒ ‘fly, housefly.’ || PIS *xəməʎ/y ‘fly (insect)’ (K194).
- xəm:xmə<m>ʒ-al-us ‘fly design on a basket.’
- √xət : xət-p ‘to be tired (e.g., after running), to pant.’
- √xat (1): xát-xal ‘to lift s.t. up, intr.’ || Cf. √xátus.
- xát-añ (A) ‘to lift s.t. up, tr.?’ (B) ‘to give away an Indian name, tr.’
huʒ_k^wuʔ xát-añ-as ti_s.k^wácic-s_a ‘he is going to give away his
(Indian) name;’ húy-ʔkan xát-añ ti_n.s.k^wácic_a ‘I am going to
give away my Indian name.’
- n.xát-añ ‘to swipe s.t., tr.?’ n.xát-añ-əm ‘it got swiped.’
- s.xat-s ‘to hold s.t. up, to keep it up, tr.’
- ka.xát-q_a ‘to rise (sun, moon):’ ka.xát-q_a ti_s.néq^w-m_a ‘the sun
rose;’ ka.xát-q_a ti_ʔánañ-tñ_a ‘the moon rose.’
- xát-qs-min ‘to lift up one end of a log, bench, etc.:’ ka.xat-qs-mín-m_a
‘the end of a log or bench is lifted up (because of the weight at
the other end).’
- √xat (2): xat ‘lead (metal); lead weight on net.’ || CSLT *xat ‘lead’
(K230).
- √xat (3): xət:xát ‘lively (animal or person).’
- xátus ‘deadfall (type of trap).’ || Probably contains the suffix -us ‘face,
head,’ and √xat (1).
- xéc-ən ‘to cut, mow s.t., tr.’ || Cf. xíc-xal, xíc-iñ.
- xəc-q-áñ F ‘to cut hay, tr.’ || The M gloss is ník-q-añ.
- xəc-q^w-áñ ‘to cut, trim s.o.’s hair, tr.’
- xíc-xal, xíc-iñ F ‘to cut, mow brush, intr., tr.’ || Cf. xéc-ən.
- xíc-q-tən F ‘scythe, mowing machine.’
- n.xcus ‘piled evenly (e.g., firewood).’
- n.xcús-əm, n.xcús-ən ‘to pile it evenly, intr., tr.’
- √xis ‘messy (hair):’ s.xis-q^w ‘to have messy hair.’ || Cf. q^wú{ʔ}p-əq^w.
- xís-q^w-am̄, xís-q^w-añ ‘to mess up one’s own hair (-am̄), s.o. else’s hair

(-ań).’

— xí{?}s-əq^w ‘hair is all messy.’

xíń ‘to last a long time:’ x^w?ǎz_u?_u?_u? k^w.s.xíń-s lá.ti?, c?ás_u?_u?_u?_u?
ta_s.kalú<l>?_a ‘it did not take long before the Owl came;’ wa?
xíń_u.ká_{wi}? ?ə.t7ú ?ə?ǎíq ?ay? ?i_s.cm-áít-s_a ‘some time passed
before her children arrived (were born);’ xíń ?ə.t7ú la:lá<lə><l>təń
?ay? ?i_{təw}:twə<w><w>t_a, ní?ǎ_u? səs_u?acác-wit ká.ti? píxəń
‘time passed by and the boys got older, so they went out
hunting.’

— s.xíń-s (A) ‘old (object):’ s.xíń-s c?a k^w_u.kapúh ‘this is an old coat;’
(B) ‘to last a long time:’ s.xíń-s_u?_u? k^wənswa_u.k^wú<k^w>?əy ‘I have
been chief for a long time.’

— ?i xíń-as ‘a long time ago.’ || See pá<?>la? for an example.

s.xniž (General term for ‘Coastal Black Gooseberry,’ *Ribes divaricatum*,
‘White-stemmed Gooseberry,’ *Ribes inerme*, and ‘Idaho Black
Gooseberry,’ *Ribes irriguum*.)

— xníž-až ‘gooseberry bush.’

— xníž-am ‘to pick gooseberries.’

√xǎ ‘flat, wide:’ xǎ-alq^w F ‘board.’ || The M gloss is ǎplǎs.

xǎǎ-ən ‘to put s.t. somewhere as a block, in order to prevent s.t. (car,
wagon) from rolling away, tr.’

— ka.xǎǎ_a ‘something gets blocked or stopped (e.g., s.t. that one is
dragging is blocked).’

— n.xə<x>ǎ ‘steps (e.g., on a porch).’

— n.xə<x>ǎ-əń ‘to make steps where one is going to put one’s feet.’

— s.xǎǎ (Name of a fishing spot on the Fraser River, a few miles north
of Lillooet, so called because the passage upstream is partially
blocked.)

xǎǎ-xal (A) ‘to take s.t. out of s.t., intr.?’ (B) ‘to give away a deceased
person’s belongings, intr.’ || PS *xat, *tax (inv.) ‘to ladle’ (K112,
who also lists Lillooet s.ǎaxímən ‘spoon’ under this PS root).

— xǎǎ-xal-s ‘to let s.o. take s.t. out of s.t., tr.’

— xǎǎ-ań ‘to take s.t. out of s.t., tr.’

— xǎǎ-ləx ‘to get out of s.t.’

- xał̣-í-əm ‘to unload a car, boat, wagon (e.g., to unload hay).’
- xáł̣-q-ań ‘to take a pot off a stove, tr.’
- √xíł̣ (1) ‘to sit (or stand) on knees or toes:’ xíł̣-il ‘to kneel down (e.g., in church, or in Indian Court).’ || PS *xiť ‘to be stretched out, project’ (K118)
- xíł̣-il-q-ań ‘to go to Indian Court, to be judged in Indian Court:’ náś-kaχ^w xíł̣-il-q-ań ‘you have to go to Indian Court;’ cíχ^w-kan xíł̣-il-q-ań ‘I went to Indian Court.’
- xí:xíł̣-xəń, xí:xíł̣-xń-ań ‘to stand on one’s toes.’
- xíł̣-ləχ ‘to kneel down’ (synonymous with xíł̣-il): wáʔ_umaʔ xíł̣-ləχ ‘kneel down!’
- √xíł̣ (2): xəł̣:xíł̣ (*) ‘puttees, strips of cloth wound around one’s legs.’
- √xəʔ, √xaʔ ‘active, dilligent.’
- xəʔ:xəʔ ‘diligent’ (semantically overlapping or synonymous with xəʔ:xaʔ-úʔ).
- xəʔ:xəʔ-əm ‘lively, brisk’ (synonymous with kíc:kx-ət, xəʔ:xát).
- xəʔ:xáʔ ‘to be willing to do what s.o. asks.’
- xəʔ:xaʔ-úʔ ‘diligent.’
- xəʔ:xáʔ-miń ‘to be willing to go with s.o., work for s.o., tr.’
- xəḷ:xáʔ-c ‘to allow, permit s.o. (to do s.t.),’ (synonymous with li<ł>q-s).
- xəʔ:xáʔ-xit ‘to allow s.o. to have or use s.t., tr.’ (synonymous with li<ł>q-xit): húy-ʔkan xəʔ:xáʔ-xi[t]-cin ‘I will let you have it, use it;’ xəʔ:xáʔ-xi[t]-c-as ti_ł̣láz-s_a ‘he let me use his canoe.’
- xəʔ-an-cút ‘to offer to help, to volunteer for a job:’ wáʔ_uk^wuʔ ti_s.ł̣aʔálm_a, pún-as ʔi_s.k^wəm:k^wú<k^w>ńit_u, níʔ_ł̣uʔ s.xəʔ-an-cút-s k^was_huʔ_ʔálk^w-iʔ ‘the Grizzly Bear was around, she found the children [of the Black Bears], and she decided that she was going to babysit for them.’
- √xaʔ : See √xəʔ, √xaʔ.
- √xəḷ : xəḷ-p ‘water moves (when s.t. is running under the surface).’
- xl-ilx ‘fish running under the surface of the water (causing it to move).’
- xəḷ:xl-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 *xəl, *xal ‘to hang spread out; steep’ (K117, who also lists xəl-ən, see below, and s.ǰəl ‘steep’ under this reconstructed doublet).

- ka.xəl_a ‘to get to an edge, to the brow of a hill; to hang over an edge:’ ka.xəl_a k^wú?_a ʔá.k^wu? ‘he got to the brow of a hill over there;’ ka.xəl_a ʔá.ta? q^wú?_a ‘he got to the edge of the water.’
- ka.xəl-almən_a ‘to be almost at the brow of a hill, to get close to the edge of s.t., to the brow of a hill.’ || See súx^wast for an example.
- n.xəl-us F ‘to go to a gathering; to attend a funeral.’
- xá<x>ǰ-əp ‘Fountain’ (so called because it is close to the brow of a hill). || The combination of -p with a root with a full vowel (i.e., not ə or ɐ) is unusual.

xəl-ən ‘to hoist up a flag or sail, tr.’ || See s.xal for etymological information. Cf. √xəl|x.

√xil (1): xíl-in ‘to land a canoe, tr.’

- xil-qs ‘to land with a boat (only the front end lands, so one can get out):’ plan wa? xil-qs ʔi_wa? ʔəs.ǰláz ‘they have already landed their canoes.’
- xíl-qs-án ‘to land a canoe, tr.:’ xil-qs-án-as ti_ǰláz_a ‘he landed the canoe.’
- xíl-wiʔ ‘to pull a canoe out of the water, put it ashore.’
- xíl-ləx ‘to go ashore.’
- ka.n.xíl-k_a ‘to run aground’
- ka.n.xíl-q_a ‘end of s.t. gets stuck (when pushing s.t. out).’ || The presence of -q rather than -qs, suggests that it is actually the bottom of s.t. that gets stuck.

√xil (2): s.xíl:xəl ‘Common Silverweed, Cinquefoil,’ *Potentilla anserina*.

xíl-xal, xíl-ín ‘to stir s.t., intr., tr.’

- s.xíl-s ‘to keep stirring it, tr.’
- xíl-áik-arn, xíl-áik-án ‘to stir around in a pack, intr., tr.’
- xíl-q-arn ‘to cultivate potatoes, stir up soil, intr.’
- xí<x>ǰ-əqs-arn ‘to dig around in s.t. with one’s nose, intr.:’ cúk^w_ǰu? ʔi_k^wasúh_a wa? xí<x>ǰ-əqs-arn ‘it is only the pigs that dig around

with their noses.’

s.xíləm (Unidentified plant, possibly Cluster Lily (Large-flowered *Triteleia*, False Onion), *Triteleia grandiflora*, or perhaps Hooker’s Onion, *Allium Acuminatum* (for which Turner 1987 lists (s.)nəqləqs, a word not known to me), although the latter identification was rejected by Alec Peters (Turner 1987).) || Possibly contains a petrified reduplication.

√xlać : xəl:xláć (*) ‘flying squirrel.’ || Also recorded x^wəl:x^wláć, and see there for further comments.

√xəlk : ka.xlák_ua (*) ‘to snap off.’

— ka.xlí{?}<ə́>k-a_ua (*) ‘to snap right off.’ || Both this item and ka.xlák_ua were commented on with “you don’t hear that very often.”

√xəlk : ka.n.xlák_ua ‘to be half full, almost half full.’

— ka.n.xlák-s_ua ‘to have something (almost) half full, tr.’

— ka.n.xlák-almən_ua ‘to be almost half full.’ ka.n.xlák-almən_ua ʔi_uns.ǫ^wl-áw_ua ‘my (pail/basket of) berries is almost half full.’

√xilκ : See ka.xlí{?}<ə́>k-a_ua (√xəlk).

√xəlx : n.xá<x>ləx ‘to hover.’ || Cf. xá|-ən.

xləʔ, x^wləʔ, yəx^wləʔ (with the last form rejected by some consultants)

‘(Common) Raven,’ *Corvus corax*. || Thompson s.xláś ‘Common Raven’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1130).

xík-in ‘to push s.t., tr.:’ xík-in-c-as ‘he pushed me;’ xík-in-~~ɬ~~kan ‘I pushed him.’

— ka.xík-s_ua ‘to push s.t. by accident, tr.:’ ka.xík-s-as_ua ‘he pushed it by accident.’

— xík-akaʔ-min ‘to push s.o. with one hand in order to wake her/him up, tr.:’ xik-akaʔ-mín_uma_ɬ lá.taʔ ‘wake him up!’

— xik-a:xík-a ‘to push a hoop with a stick (also as part of a woman’s spiritual training).’

√xək : ka.n.xək_ua ‘to choke, get choked.’

— ka.n.xək-s_ua ‘to choke on s.t., to get s.t. stuck in one’s throat, to run out of breath suddenly, tr.’ ka.n.xək-s-as_ua ‘she/he choked on it;’ ka.n.xək-s-kan_ua ti_uǰə_ɬa ‘I (kind of) choked on the cold air.’

xík-ən ‘to miss s.t. (one aims at), tr.:’ xík-ən-ɬkan ta_s.pzú<z>ʔ_a ‘I missed the bird;’ xík-ən-ɬkan ‘I missed you.’ || PIS *xík ‘to miss a target’ (K194).

xák^w-xal, xák^w-ań ‘to shovel snow, intr., tr.:’ xák^w-ań-əm ti_máqʔ_a ‘the snow got shoveled.’

xax ‘steam.’

— xáx-xal, xáx-ań ‘to steam s.t., intr., tr.’

— n.xáx-s-əń ‘to steam (e.g., insoles or rubber boots when being aired out).’

— n.xáx-c-miń ‘to breathe steamy air on s.t., tr.’

s.xíxix, s.xíxi? ‘Gray Jay,’ *Perisorius canadiensis*, also known by various English vernacular names including “whisky-jack”, “camp robber”, “Canada jay”, “Oregon jay,” “Hudson Bay bird”). || The variant s.xíxix was recorded in F only. The variant s.xíxi? is derived from xíxi? ‘curious, to see what is going on, to have a look.’ Cf. Thompson s.hi:híhe tək s.pzú<zu>ʔ ‘prob. grey or Canada jay [whisky jack, camprobber]’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1388), and Thompson s.xíxix “spring bluebird,’ prob. Mountain Bluebird and (or) Western bluebird’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:641).

xíxi? ‘curious, to see what is going on, to have a look.’ || Probably contains either initial reduplication or consonant reduplication.

— s.xíxi? ‘Gray jay.’ || See s.xíxix for detailed comments.

xíw-in ‘to put a stick into or through s.t., tr.’ || CSLT *xiw ‘to thread on string, put on spit’ (K230).

— n.xíw-c, n.xíw-c-ań (A) ‘to close, lock a door with a latch, intr., tr;’ (B) ‘to skewer fish lengthwise on a stick (in order to roast them), intr., tr.’

— n.xíw-c-tən ‘latch (for door).’

xaʔ ‘high.’ || CSLT *xaʔ ‘high, top, upward’ (K229).

— s.xaʔ ‘high place, area above s.t.:’ ʔák_k^wuʔ ká.taʔ, xaʔ-s_a ʔə.tʔú-na ti_q^wúʔ_a ‘he was going along there, on the high ground away from the water’ (with habitual dropping of the nominalizer s-).

— xə<xa>ʔ ‘higher.’

— xaʔ-s-cút ‘to brag.’

- xaʔ+a+tmíx^w ‘Heaven’ (literally, “high land”). || A contraction of k^wu_xáʔ_a tmíx^w, which also occurs as such.
 - xaʔ+a+k^wúk^w>pəy̆ ‘The Lord; God’ (literally, “high chief”). || A contraction of k^wu_xáʔ_a k^wúk^w>pəy̆, which also occurs as such.
 - n.xaʔ-q-áñ ‘to push open a window, tr.’
 - n.xaʔ-k-áws ‘ceiling.’
 - n.xʔ-ank ‘high sidehill.’
 - n.xáʔ:xʔ-aq ‘anything high from the ground (e.g., bushes, or a horse with long legs).’
 - ka.n.xáʔ_a ‘to have the hiccups.’ See ǰ^wəñ-c for an example.
 - xə:xʔ-áp-ía-xən ‘high-heels.’ || Possibly derived from xə<xə>ʔ, with consonant reduplication, although initial reduplication, indicating plurality and opted for here, seems more likely. See also xə:xəʔyuʔ-mín-twaí below.
- s.xáʔyuʔ, xáʔyuʔ ‘woman’s rival in love (husband’s girlfriend).’ || PCS *xaʔyuʔ ‘sexual rival’ (K154).
- xə:xəʔyuʔ-mín-twaí ‘to be rivals in love; (two women) fighting over one man.’ || For the two possible reduplication types involved, and for the decision to accept initial reduplication, cf. xə:xʔ-áp-ía-xən (√xaʔ).

X^w

- x^wəp-ən ‘to lift s.t., s.o. up, to put s.o. on his feet, tr.’ || See s.ǰp-ílap (√ǰəp (1)) for an example.
- x^wp-ilx ‘to rise from lying position.’
 - x^wəp-q-ám ‘to dig cedar roots (for making baskets), intr.’ (synonymous with ʔak^w-almíx^w-am).
- √x^wap (1) x^wáp-añ ‘to unfold s.t., tr.’ || PS *x^wap ‘to unfold, spread out (as blanket, arms)’ (K121). PIS *x^wap ‘to unfold, spread out (as blanket)’ (K195, who also lists Lillooet x^wáp-añ incorrectly (but perhaps resulting from an older transcription by JvE) as x^wápñ, and does not explain the double listing of *x^wap as PS and PIS).

Cf. $\sqrt{x^w}$ ap (2).

— x^w áp-áik-añ ‘to fold open any bundle, tr.’

— x^w áp-álikst ‘to open a newspaper or letter.’

$\sqrt{x^w}$ ap (2) (?): s.x^wáp-məx ‘Shuswap.’ || Possibly related to $\sqrt{x^w}$ ap (1), see Kuipers 1974:187.

— x^w áp-əmx-əc ‘to speak Shuswap.’

— x^w áp-məx-ákst ‘East Wind.’

$\sqrt{x^w}$ up : s.x^wup ‘to have all left, everybody is gone:’ s.x^wup-wit_tú?_ǰu? ‘they have all left;’ plán_tu?_ǰu? s.x^wup nəɬ_ʔux^walmíx^w_a ‘the people are all gone already (there is nobody left).’

x^w íp-iñ ‘to tie a rope to a tree and pull it down.’ || Considered an “old-time word,” now largely replaced with síp-iñ.

— n.x^wíp-la-qin ‘Steller’s jay,’ *Cyanocitta stelleri*. || n.x^wíp-la-qin refers to the shape of the bird’s crest. See s.q^wáz-až for the “official” name of the Steller’s jay.

$\sqrt{x^w}$ əm : x^w əm-p ‘lonesome.’ || PS * x^w əm ‘to be lonesome, pining (for)’ (K121). Cf. $\sqrt{x^w}$ am (which K121 also derives from PS * x^w əm).

— x^w əm-p-mín ‘to be lonesome without s.o., tr.’

$\sqrt{x^w}$ am : x^w əm:x^wám ‘lonesome, lonely.’ || See $\sqrt{x^w}$ əm for etymological comments.

— x^w əm:x^wám-min ‘to be lonesome without s.o., tr.’ || The absence of glottalization on n in -min is probably due to a misrecording.

x^w imán ‘to keep store:’ ti_wa?_x^wimán ‘storekeeper.’

— x^w əman-áɬx^w, x^w iman-áɬx^w ‘store.’

$\sqrt{x^w}$ ət : n.x^wət-p ‘to go around.’ || PS * x^w ət ‘to come to an end, be exhausted, all gone’ (K121, with listing of * x^w ət also as a PIS root on p. 196 but without explanation for the double listing).

— x^w ət-p-xən ‘birthday.’

— s.x^wət-p-aszánux^w ‘year.’

$\sqrt{x^w}$ it : x^w ít-ən ‘to whistle:’ x^w ít-ən-ɬkax^w ɬ_x^wít-n-as ‘you whistle when he whistles!’ || PS * x^w iw ‘to whistle’ (K121).

— x^w i:x^wít-ən ‘to keep whistling.’

— x^w ít-ən-s ‘to whistle at s.o., tr.’

— x^w ít-aká?-əm ‘to whistle through one’s hands or fingers.’

- x^wit_u qá? a ‘whistle!’ (said to hiding persons in hide-and-seek game).
- x^wtin, n.x^wtin, nə.x^wtín ‘rope made out of twisted limbs’ (preferably cedar, but also willow or hazelnut, the latter only when nothing else is available).
- nə.x^wtín-až ‘any tree used for making nə.x^wtín (e.g., čəx^w:čx^w-áž).’
- x^wtín-əm, nə.x^wtín-əm ‘to twist branches in order to twist a rope.’
- s.x^wətk^w (A) ‘Sweet Cicely’ (“Wild Parsnip”), *Osmorhiza chilensis*; (B) ‘Garden Parsnip,’ *Pastinaca sativa*.
- n.x^wacín-ən ‘to listen to s.o.’s advice, tr.:’ n.x^wacín-ən-ƒkálap
ʔi.s.la:lí<|>tərn-láp a ‘listen to your parents, you folks!’ || The sequence in̄ is possibly a fossilized suffix, cf. saw-ín-ən.
- x^wəclamácya? (A game: one participant is in the middle of a circle formed by others who are holding hands; the participant in the middle must then try to break out.)
- √x^wic̄ (1): x^wic̄-xal, x^wic̄-in̄ ‘to give s.t. (e.g., money for an event), to hand it over, intr., tr.’ || PIS *x^wic̄ ‘to give, point to, show’ (K195).
- x^wic̄-xit ‘to give s.t. to s.o., tr.’
- √x^wic̄ (2) ‘to jump up (end of stick or log):’ x^wic̄-qs ‘to jump up (end of board, log).’ || CSLT *x^wic̄ ‘to sway, rock (baby)’ (K230).
- x^wəč-am-áya, x^wic̄-am-áya ‘teeter-totter, seesaw.’ || The occurrence of a (partially) retracted suffix after a non-retracted root is highly unusual, see also məkil-úlyya? (under s.míkil).
- √x^wəs : x^wəs:x^wəs-t, x^wəs:x^ws-ət ‘strong, forceful, overbearing, pushy (smell, taste, way of talking or acting):’ x^wəs:x^wəs-t-šlu?
ti.wa? q^wəl:q^wal-ə<|>t ‘he is very pushy in his way of talking;’
x^wəs:x^wəs-t ti.s.čáq^w-tən-s_a ‘its taste is strong, it has a strong taste.’ || PIS *x^wus ‘forceful, scary; eager, alert, hurried’ (K196).
- x^wəs:x^wəs-t-ʔúl ‘too strong, overbearing:’ x^wəs:x^wəs-t-ʔúl ti.s.čáq^w-tən-s_a ‘it tastes too strong;’ x^wəs:x^wəs-t-ʔúl-ti? šlu?, x^wʔáy šlu?
k^w.s.ka.čáq^w-s-an_a ‘it tasted too strong, I could not eat it.’
- x^wəs-ləx ‘to get worse; to spread, to come up (e.g., a bush growing out after having been trimmed).’ || The use of -ləx, rather than -ilx, after a stem with ə is unexpected.

x^wás-añ ‘to grease s.t. (a car, machine, pan), to rub ointment or cream on s.o., tr.:’ x^wás-añ ti_kíx-məñ_a ‘grease the pan!’ || See also x^wík^w-iñ below.

— x^wás-us-əñ ‘to rub cream on one’s face.’

— n.x^wás-q-añ ‘to rub cream on one’s buttocks.’

√x^wn (?): x^wn-ús-əñ ‘to nod one’s head.’

— x^wn-ús-miñ ‘to nod one’s head at s.o., tr.’

√x^wuñ : x^wú<x^wə>ñ ‘to heave a deep sigh.’

s.x^wnamt ‘co-parent-in-law.’ || Cf. s.x^wná?əñ.

— x^wnamt-áws ‘co-parents-in-law together, people who are co-parent-in-law to each other.’

x^winúms, x^winúms-əñ ‘to be jealous, envious (when s.o. is better at s.t., or has more possessions).’

— x^winúms-əñ ‘to be envious of s.o., tr.’

x^winúñs ‘to kind of doubt s.o. (e.g., s.o. who is telling a story).’

|| Possibly a hybrid form between x^winúms and x^wáy^w-nuñ.

s.x^wná?əñ ‘Indian doctor, shaman.’ || Possibly related to s.x^wnamt through an association with tabooed or spiritually powerful concepts.

— x^wəna?m-án ‘to put s.o. under a spell, to curse s.o., tr.:’ x^wna?m-án-əñ_k^wu? ‘he was put under a spell.’

— x^wəna?m-áska? ‘power song.’

— x^wəna?m-ílx ‘to use one’s powers (to reach s.o.).’

x^wəł ‘to desist, give up’ (used only in combination with x^w?əz ‘not’ in constructions expressing ‘to insist, be determined’): x^w?áy^w_łu? k^was_x^wəł ‘he is determined to do it;’ x^w?áy^w_łu? k^was_x^wəł l_k^wu_s.tám ‘he is determined to do it, he isn’t giving up at all.’

— x^wə<x^wə>ł ‘to desist, give up’ (only in combinations with x^w?əz; the aspectual difference with x^wəł is virtually untranslatable):

x^w?áy^w_łu? k^was_x^wə<x^wə>ł k^was_?í?wa? ‘he insists on coming along;’ x^w?áy^w_łu? k^was_x^wə<x^wə>ł k^was_kí(?)<kə>í k^w_s.Bill

k^was_k^wúk^w ‘she insists that Bill is lazy to cook.’ || The form

x^wə<x^wə>ł is interpreted as containing consonant reduplication

with rare repetition of the targeted vowel, but x^wé:x^wəł is also a

morphological and semantic possibility.

x^wú^l-uⁿ ‘to take s.t. off (article of clothing), tr.’

— x^wú^l-al-íć?-am ‘to take off one’s clothes.’

— x^wú^l-q^w-am ‘to take off one’s hat.’

— x^wú^l-aká?-əm ‘to take one’s gloves off.’

— x^wú^l-xn-am ‘to take one’s shoes off.’

— x^wú<x^w>^l-xəⁿ ‘barefoot.’

— x^wú^l-alwás-əm ‘to take one’s pants off, to pull one’s pants down.’

√x^wə^lmin ‘buckskin.’ x^wə^lmin-ílap ‘buckskin pants.’ || PIS *x^wə^l ‘to cut up, whittle’ (K195).

— x^wə^lmin-á^lqs ‘buckskin coat.’

√x^wi^l ‘after all, as it turned out to be’ (always in combination with the reinforcing enclitic √a which precedes √x^wi^l and is sometimes repeated after √x^wi^l; often cooccurs with √ka ‘possibility, surmise’): lán_a√x^wi^l wa? ʔuc-á^l-p ʔi_s.ćúq^waz_a ‘the fish are not fit to eat;’ ʔuc_a√x^wi^lti? k^was_cúwa?-s ‘that’s not his;’ k^l-aka?-mín-as_ku? lá.ti? ti_s.qáwc_a√x^wi^lá_k ‘she released her grip on what turned out to be a potato [instead of the mouse she thought she had caught].’

√x^wəl (1) ‘to step into s.t. unknown.’ ka.x^wəl-xn_a ‘to step into s.t. deep suddenly (e.g., when getting off a plane and not noticing the step).’

— x^wəl:x^wəl:x^wəl ‘to go in the dark, not knowing where one is going.’

√x^wəl (2): x^wəl-p ‘to spin around.’ || See √x^wul (3) for etymology and cf. x^wəl:x^wlák^wəm.

— x^wəl-p-án ‘to spin s.t. around, tr.’

— x^wəl-p-ílx ‘to spin around (oneself).’

— x^wəl-p-í<ρ>ləx ‘to go round and round.’

— x^wəl-p-ús-əm ‘to turn around, to make a turn.’

— n.x^wəl-p-ək ‘to flip over (saddle, pack on horse).’

— x^wəl-əp=ap=əp ‘to whirl around.’ || A unique case of final reduplication targeting not the consonant following the stressed vowel but the final consonant.

√x^wəl : x^wəl-p ‘breeze is blowing, draft is coming through.’ wa? ʔlá.ta?

- x^wə|p ‘there is a breeze coming from there;’ x^wə|p ʔayʔ ʔlá.k^wuʔ
‘there is draft coming from there.’
- ka.x^wʔ|əp_a ‘to get a breeze suddenly; to get frightened to death;’
ka.x^wʔ|əp_a_ʔuʔ ʔayʔ ‘he got scared to death, he died.’
 - x^wə|p-tən ‘fan.’
 - n.x^wə|p-ánk ‘breeze along sidehill.’
 - ka.x^wə|_a ‘draft or breeze starts suddenly.’
 - x^wə|ən ‘to fan s.o., tr.’
- √x^wá| : ka.x^wá|_a ‘to give off smell;’ lán_ʔuʔ waʔ ka.x^wá|_a ‘it smells
already;’ ka.x^wá|_a ti_s.k^wúk^w-sw_a ‘your cooking is smelling.’
- ka.x^wá|_s_a ‘to smell, s.t., get a whiff of s.t., tr.:’ ka.x^wá|_s-kan_a
k^wu_s.mánx_a ‘I smelled some tobacco;’ ka.x^wá|_s-kan_a
ti_s.k^wúk^w-sw_a ‘I smelled your cooking;’ ka.x^wá|_s-as_a ‘she
smelled it.’
 - x^wá|=á|=á| ‘to give off smell (e.g., a person who has been drinking).’
- √x^wá| : x^wá<x^w>|_ám ‘light of weight.’ || Perhaps related to PS *x^wa ‘light
of weight’ (K119, who does not list Lillooet √x^wá| as a
descendant of the PS root).
- n.x^wə<x^w>|_ám-áp (also recorded n.x^wə<x^w>|_ám-áp) ‘lively, going fast.’
- √x^wil (1): n.x^wil-xal, n.x^wil-in ‘to roast or bake s.t. (e.g., meat, potatoes,
bread) in an oven (not on an open fire), intr., tr.:’ wáʔ-ʔkan
n.x^wil-xal ki_s.záq_a ‘I am baking bread in the oven;’ n.x^wil-in-
ás_kʔ ti_ćíʔ_a ti_n.s.kíx-əzʔ_a ‘my mother will roast the meat.’
- n.x^wil-xit ‘to roast meat etc. for s.o., tr.:’ n.x^wil-xi[t]-tumuʔ-kán_kʔ
ti_ćíʔ_a ‘I will roast the meat for you folks;’ niʔ_kʔ ti_n.s.kíx-əzʔ_a
n.x^wil-xi[t]-tam-álap-as ti_ćíʔ_a ‘it is my mother who will roast the
meat for you folks.’
- √x^wil (2): ‘under:’ n.x^wil-ánk ‘to go under a fence (e.g., pigs).’
- x^wí<x^w>|_əc ‘drop-off under water (e.g., in a lake bed).’
- x^wí|_əm, x^wí|_ən ‘to look for s.t., intr., tr.’
- x^wí|_əm-sút ‘to look around for s.t., not knowing where to look, intr.,
tr.’
 - x^wə|:x^wil-ús, x^wə|:x^wil-ús-ən ‘to check if s.o. has arrived already, intr.,
tr.’

- n.x^wəl-ílt, n.x^wíl-ílt ‘to look for eggs, intr.’
- √x^wul (1): x^wúl=əl ‘to run away (from danger).’
- x^wúl=əl-min ‘to run away from s.o. or s.t., tr.’
- x^wúl=l-us, x^wúl=l-us-min ‘to dodge s.t. with one’s face, intr., tr.’
- n.x^wúl-q^w-am̓ ‘to put a cover over one’s head (as part of a healing ceremony), so that one’s spirit can travel.’
- n.x^wúl-q^w-tən ‘cover used when n.x^wúl-q^w-am̓.’
- √x^wul (2): x^wú<x^w>l-am ‘to play a tune, to make music.’
- s.x^wú<x^w>l-am ‘music.’
- x^wú<x^w>l-atən ‘musical instrument, record player.’
- √x^wul (3), √x^wul̓ ‘to roll, twist, drill:’ x^wúl-uñ ‘to drill a hole in s.t., tr.’
- || Listed with √x^wəl (2) under PS *x^wul ‘to turn, spin, drill, wrap around, round’ in K120.
- x^wúl-mən ‘drill, auger.’
- x^wúl-k^w-xal, x^wúl-k^w-ən ‘to roll s.t. up (paper, blanket, sleeping bag, etc.), intr., tr.’
- x^wú<x^wə>l-k^w-əñ, t.x^wú<x^wə>l-k^w-əñ ‘to roll a cigarette, intr.’
- x^wúl-xal, x^wul̓-ún (*) ‘to drill fire, intr., tr.’
- x^wúl-k^wəp (*) ‘to drill fire, intr.’
- s.x^wú(ʔə)l̓ ‘drill for making fire (either hand-driven or bow-driven), match (for lighting s.t.).’
- x^wu(ʔ)l̓-áz ‘Pacific Willow’ (“Long-leaved Willow”), *Salix lasiandra*, the wood of which is used for tinder (when drilling fire).
- √x^wul̓ ‘to drill fire:’ see √x^wul (3).
- x^wálap̓-ən ‘to fan s.o., tr.:’ waʔ x^wálap̓-ən-c-as ‘he is fanning me.’
- x^wálap̓-íl̓x ‘to fan oneself.’
- s.x^wáləm ‘deer trail, game trail.’
- x^walítəm M ‘white person.’ || PCS *x^wəl/nitm ‘white person’ (K155, who lists the Lillooet form as x^walít̓n, identical to the Squamish and Sechelt forms. The Chilliwack (Upriver Halkomelem) form x^walít̓m is however the more likely donor, as x^walítəm is the only form of this word in my corpus.)
- √x^wlač : x^wəl:x^wláč (*) ‘flying squirrel,’ || Variant of xəl:xláč. The part ač may be a petrified suffix, cf. txač ‘elk,’ ləháč ‘otter’ and s.əmc-áč

(type of groundhog).

x^wl̥aɬp, s.x^wl̥aɬp ‘ghost, dead person.’

— x^wəl̥:x^wl̥aɬp, s.x^wəl̥:x^wl̥aɬp ‘graveyard.’

— x^wl̥aɬp-úl̥m̥əx^w (General term for a variety of mushrooms, including *Lycoperdon perlatum* and other *Lycoperdon*, *Bovista*, and *Calvatia* species, generally commonly referred to as “Puffballs;” grow where people are buried; if one steps on a puffball, one will be pursued by a ghost.)

√x^wl̥ák^wəm : x^wəl̥:x^wl̥ák^wəm (x^wəl̥:x^wl̥ák^wəm̥) ‘whirlwind.’ || PIS *x^wlak^w ‘whirlwind’ (K195, who does not list the Lillooet form there, but suggests a possible link between *x^wlak^w and PS *x^wul ‘turn, spin’).

x^wl̥aʔ (Variant of x̥l̥aʔ ‘Raven.’)

x^wák-añ ‘to wake s.o. up, tr.’ || PCS *x^wak ‘to awaken’ (K155).

— s.x^wak ‘to be awake.’

— x^wák-ləx ‘to wake up.’

— ka.x^wák_a ‘to wake up (suddenly).’

— x^wáʔ:x^w{ʔa}k ‘waking up.’

x^wak ‘to stop raining;’ x^wák_tuʔ ‘it stopped raining;’ lan waʔ x^wak ‘it stopped raining already.’

x^wík-əm, x^wík-ən ‘to butcher fish, intr., tr.’ || See √kaza for etymological comments, and cf. s.x^wík^waʔɬ.

— x^wík-m-áɬx^w ‘shed for butchering fish’ (usually an open shed consisting of a roof frame and supporting poles plus a butchering table).

— s.x^wík ‘butchered fish.’

— x^wík-áz (*) ‘butchered and prepared (dried, conserved) fish:’ cún-as_k^wuʔ ta_s.cicáʔ_a: “húy-ɬkax^w nas, k^wán-xi[t]-c k^wu_x^wík-áz, k^wu_zúć-mən, məkil-úlyəʔ,” cút_wiʔ ‘she told the crow: “You will go, and get me some prepared salmon, paint, and məkil-úlyəʔ,” that’s what she said;’ “ʔaa, ʔaa,” cút_k^wuʔ_ʃuʔ ta_s.cicáʔ_a, “cʔas-min-xít-kan s.kíkaʔ ʔi_məkil-úlyəʔ-s_a, x^wík-áy-s_a, zúć-mən-s_a, ʔaa, ʔaa,” cút_k^wuʔ ʔayɬ ta_s.cicáʔ_a “Aeh, aeh,” said the crow, “I am coming for kíkaʔ’s məkil-úlyəʔ, for her prepared salmon, and for her paint, aeh, aeh,” said the crow.’ || The word x^wík-áz was only recorded in the legend ‘The Girl and the Owl,’ as told

by Martina LaRochelle, from which the above sentences are taken.

— x^wík-tən ‘knife.’

— x^wík-tn-álq^w ‘iron; iron rod or bar.’

— x^wík-in̄ ‘to tell s.o. to butcher or prepare salmon, tr.’

x^wík^w-in̄ ‘to polish s.t. (by rubbing polish on it); to spread ointment,

medicine on s.t., tr.:’ x^wík^w-in̄ ti.ɬatám̄a ‘polish the table, rub polish on it!’ || x^wík^w-in̄ overlaps semantically with x^wás-añ.

However, x^wás-añ refers more to a rubbing motion, while x^wík^w-in̄ refers more to a spreading motion: in the above example, x^wás-añ may not be substituted for x^wík^w-in̄. PS *x^wi/ak^w, *x^wik^w ‘to wipe, brush, smooth, clean, bathe’ (K119).

— x^wík^w-mən ‘liniment.’

— x^wík^w-ləx ‘to spread ointment on oneself.’

— x^wík^w-alíws-əm ‘to spread ointment, liniment on one’s body.’

— x^wík^w-us-əm ‘to spread ointment, liniment on one’s face.’

√x^wuk^w ‘to open, remove’ (only recorded in combination with -c ‘mouth, opening’): x^wuk^w-c ‘cork is removed, bottle is opened:’ tíx̄-ləx-wit, x^wuk^w-c ta.palʔ-ulwíʔ̄a ʔəl.ki.s.ʔúq^wʔ̄a, ʔəl.ki.rum̄a ‘they sat down at the table, and one of the bottles of booze, of the rum, got opened.’ || PS *x^wuk^w, x^wuk^w ‘to pull (out)’ (K119, who also lists Lillooet x^wúk^w-ən (‘to drag s.t., tr.’) under this root).

— x^wúk^w-c-añ ‘to remove a cork, open a bottle, tr.’

s.x^wák^wək^w ‘heart, feelings, mind:’ ʔáma ti.n.s.x^wák^wk^w̄a ‘I am glad;’ ʔəx^w.kəns.pún k^wu.niċ-aʔ̄əlt-án-tali tiʔ̄.ti.sumíkh̄a, x̄w̄əmə.ʃuʔ̄ n.s.x^wák^wək^w k^w̄.s.pún-xi[t]-cin ʔ̄.ʔúm̄-ən-c-a-x^w k^wu.ʔańwas-úlwiʔ̄ s.ʔúq^waʔ̄, ʔańwas-úlwiʔ̄ rum ‘if you want to find the one who has cut the shoemaker’s throat, I think I can find him for you right away if you give me two bottles of booze, two bottles of rum.’

|| Possibly a case of final reduplication of a root *x^wak^w (see also Kuipers 1974:40 for such an analysis of Shuswap s-x^wék^wək^w ‘lung’). Note, however, also PS *x^wa ‘light of weight’ (K119, who derives Lillooet s.x^wák^wək^w from this root).

x^wúk^w-xal, x^wúk^w-ən ‘to drag s.t., intr., tr.’ || See √x^wuk^w for etymological

information.

- $n.x^wuk^w-c$, $n.x^wúk^w-c-am̃$ ‘to drag a deer, to drag fish in the water, tited to one’s boat (in both caes by running a line through the animal’s mouth), intr.’
- $x^wú(?)<x^wə>k^w$ ‘to drag, s.t. drags (when one has nothing to put underneath it).’
- $x^wu(?)<x^w>k^w-a4-ír̃n$ ‘to drag s.t. along (e.g., a log), to drag s.t. on the ground.’ $x^wu(?)<x^w>k^w-a4-ír̃n-wit$ ‘they are dragging it along.’
 $s.x^wak^wt$ ‘frost.’ || Possibly contains the aspectual suffix $-t$.
- $x^wək^wt-úlm̃əx^w$ ‘frosty ground.’
- $x^wak^wt-mín-ən$ ‘to get frosted, covered with frost.’ $x^wak^wt-mín-əm ʔayɬ ʔi.n.s.ǫ́wíc-m̃a$ ‘my laundry got frosted.’
 $x^wák^wəlcəm (*)$ ‘river canoe.’
 $s.x^wík^w-a7ɬ$ ‘salmon backbone.’ See $x^wʔaz$ for an example. || Cf. $x^wík-əm$.
 $x^wəx^wí$ ‘(Western) Meadow lark,’ *Sturnella neglecta*. || PIS $*x^wəli/aʔ$ ‘meadowlark’ (K195, who also suggests a possible link to PS $*x^wiw$ ‘to whistle’).
- $x^wwaɬ$ ‘road, trail, street.’ || PS $*xəwal$ ‘trail’ (K118).
- $x^wṵə<ṵ>ɬ$ ‘little road, street.’
- $\sqrt{x^w}ay$ ‘disappeared, gone (?)’; $x^wáy-nuñ$ ‘to miss s.o., s.t, to feel the loss of s.o., s.t., tr.’ || Probably derived from $\sqrt{x^w}az$ ‘to disappear,’ with regular change of \acute{z} to \acute{y} before a coronal consonant (a suggestion supported by the etymological information under $\sqrt{x^w}az$ ‘to mourn’).
- x^wuy ‘come on!, do this or that!’; $x^wúy-maɬ$ ‘come on!; go ahead!’; $x^wúy-wi-maɬ$ ‘come on, you folks!; go ahead, you folks!’; $x^wúy-wi ʔá.taʔ$ ‘go that way, you guys!’ || PIS $*x^wuy$ ‘to go’ (K196).
- x^wuy-s ‘let us go, do it!’; $x^wúy-s-maɬ$ ‘let us go, do it!’ (used for a smaller group within a larger group); $x^wuy-s-twí-maɬ$ ‘let us go, do it!’ (used for the whole group). || These forms (x^wuy-s , $x^wúy-s-twi$) 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^wúy-t-əm ‘to go ahead.’

s.x^wyat ‘different.’ || Skookumchuck dialect. The M and F dialects have s.ʔix^wʔ.

x^wyáyawt ‘to owe (mostly to a store, but also to a person).’ || Possibly contains a petrified reduplication and see √x^waz for etymological information.

x^wəž M bushtail rat.’ || The F gloss is háwint.

√x^waz : n.s.x^waz ‘to mourn; to lose one’s treasures (e.g., one’s house, or a relative), intr.’ || PIS *x^wal/y ‘to be absent, missing; debt’ (K195, who also lists Lillooet x^waz-án ‘to forget about s.t.’ (from √x^waz ‘to disappear’—JvE), x^wáy-nuñ to miss s.t.,’ and x^wyáyawt ‘to owe’ as descendents of this root). Cf. also x^wʔaz ‘not, no.’

— n.s.x^wáz-miñ ‘to lose one’s treasures, tr.’

√x^waz : ka.x^wáz_a ‘to disappear (for good), to pass away.’ ka.x^waz_a_tú?_a ‘he disappeared, he passed away.’ || See √x^waz for etymological information.

— x^waz-án ‘to forget about s.t., let it vanish, tr.’

— x^waz-wílX ‘plan gets changed, mind gets changed.’ x^waz-wílX_ha múta? k^w.s.nás-cu ‘did you change your mind again about going?’ ka_ʔ_ná[s]-tuñx-áx^w_tu?_ʔ_u? ʔə.k^wʔú pank^wúph_a, x^waz-wílX_ha zam ‘I thought you were going to take me to Vancouver, did your plans get changed?’ See also séna? for an example.

— x^waz-wílX-s ‘to change one’s mind about s.t., tr.:’ x^waz-wílX-s-kan múta? k^w.ən.s.nás ‘I changed my mind again about going.’

√x^wuz (1): x^wúz-xal F ‘to have a hemorrhage in one’s mouth.’ || Cf. x^wuz (2).

√x^wuz (2): n.x^wúz-xal, n.x^wuz-ún ‘to take things out of a box, drawer, intr., tr.:’ n.x^wuz-ún ti? ‘take that out!’ húy-ʔkan n.x^wuz-ún lá.ti? ʔi_wa?_ən.ʔám ‘I am taking the things out that are in.’ || Cf. x^wuz (1).

√x^wuz (3): s.x^wúcx^wə>ž ‘ant.’ See q^wul for an example. || PS *x^w/x^waya? ‘fly, maggot, worm, ant’ (K122, who also lists Lillooet x^wəy:x^wyáqs ‘maggots on a deer’s head,’ naǰ^wít ‘snake’ and its

diminutive form $nax^w\acute{a} < \check{x}^w > t$ ‘worm’ as descendants of this root).

— $x^w u < x^w > \acute{z} - \acute{a} 4 x^w$ ‘ant-hill.’

$\sqrt{x^w} uz\acute{z}$ (4): $x^w uz\acute{z}$ ‘to be about to do s.t.:’ $x^w \acute{u} \acute{z} - 4kan$ $x^w \acute{u}l - un$ $ta_s.k\acute{a}m - c_a$
‘I am going to drill a hole in the door.’ || Variant of $hu\acute{z}$.

$x^w uz\acute{a}?$ ‘to get ready, to get dressed in order to go.’ || Variant of $huz\acute{a}?$.

See there for etymological information.

— $x^w uz\acute{a}?$ -s ‘to get s.o. ready, to dress so. so s/he can go, tr.’

$\sqrt{x^w}?$ (?): $n.x^w?$ - $\acute{a}n$ ‘to let s.o. do s.t., to allow her/him to do s.t., tr.’

(considered to be the “high word” for $x\acute{o}4:x\acute{a}4 - c$): $n.x^w?$ - $\acute{a}n - 4kan$
‘I let him do it;’ $x^w?$ $\acute{a}z$ $k^w asu_n.x^w?$ - $\acute{a}n$ $ti_s.k^w\acute{o} < k^w > za? - sw_a$
 $k^w as_n\acute{a}s$ $k^w u_k\acute{a}h - \acute{a}ws_a$ ‘don’t let your child go to the railroad
track;’ $x^w?$ $\acute{a}z$ $k^w asu_n.x^w?$ - $\acute{a}n$ $k^w as_\eta i?wa?$ ‘don’t let him go with
you;’ $x^w?$ $\acute{a}z$ $k^w _ \acute{o}n.x^w?$ - $\acute{a}n - ax^w$ $k^w _ s.nas - c$ ‘don’t allow him to go’
(synonymous with $x^w?$ $\acute{a}z$ $k^w _ s.x\acute{o}4:x\acute{a}4 - c - ax^w$ $k^w _ s.nas - c$).

$\sqrt{x^w} i?$ (1) (?): $n.x^w i?$ - $c\acute{in}$ (A) ‘confluence of two rivers;’ (B) ‘(to get to) the
mouth of a river into a lake.’ (Different meanings recorded from
different consultants.)

$\sqrt{x^w} i?$ (2): $n.x^w i?$ ‘emptyhanded (e.g., to come too late for a meal, to get
to the store when that what one wanted is already sold out).’

|| Cf. $x^w?$ $\acute{a}z$.

$x^w u?$ ‘oh!, my!’ (exclamation of amazement or excitement). See $\sqrt{laq^w}$ for
an example. || Cf. $hu?$.

$x^w?$ i ‘much, many:’ $x^w?$ i $\eta i_wa? - t\acute{o}x^w - p$ ‘there were many buyers;’ $l\acute{a}.ni?$
 $wa?$ $x^w?$ $\acute{a}z_ka$ $k^w as_x^w?$ i $k^w a_s.t\acute{o}m:t\acute{o} < t\acute{o} > m - s$, $k^w a_s.4\acute{o}x^w - s - \acute{a}s$ ‘he
wasn’t wearing too many clothes at that time, I guess;’ $\phi_l\acute{i}q - as$
 $ta_s.qac - za? - l\acute{a}p_a$, $x^w?$ i $k\phi$ $k^w u_s.\eta i\phi\acute{o}n - lap$ ‘when your father
comes, you will have lots to eat.’ || PIS $*x^w?$ (i) ‘much, many’
(K196).

— $x^w?$ $i < ? > t$ ‘a little bit more:’ $t\acute{i}\check{x} - l\acute{o}x - wit$, $x^w uk^w - c$ $ta_pal? - ulw\acute{i}\phi_a$
 $\phi\acute{a}l_ki_s.\eta uq^w \eta_a$, $\phi\acute{a}l_ki_rum_a$, $n.\acute{a}k^w - xit - as$ $\eta iz\acute{u}$ $x^w?$ $i < ? > t$, $n.\acute{a}k^w -$
 $xit - as$ $\eta i_s.\eta ix^w \phi - \acute{u}l\acute{r}m\acute{o}x^w_a$ ‘they sat down at the table, and one of
the bottles of booze, of the rum, got opened,; he [the host]
poured those strangers a little bit more’

— $x^w?$ i $t - alx^w$ ‘to have a big family.’

- x^wʔit-aslaq ‘many berries’ (synonymous with qǎ-áslaq).
- x^wʔit-usaʔ ‘many berries, fruit, potatoes; expensive (i.e., many dollars).’
- x^wʔa! ‘to be anxious to do s.t., go somewhere.’ plán_ǵuʔ waʔ x^wʔa!-wit k^was_ǵás-wit ‘they are anxious to go;’ lán-ʔkaʔ_ǵuʔ x^wʔa! ‘we are anxious to go.’ || PS *lax^w, *x^wal ‘to shake, hurry’ (K54, who also lists ʔəx^w ‘become frenzied’ (√ʔəx^w (2)) under the PS doublet).
- x^wʔux^w ‘to smell, give off smell.’ x^wʔux^w ʔi_ǵəp+aʔ+k^wúnʔ_a ‘the “stink eggs” are smelling.’
- ka.x^wʔúx^w_a ‘to smell, start smelling (e.g., s.t. that has gone off, like meat that is a few days old).’
- x^wʔúx^w-nuñ ‘to smell s.t., notice the smell of s.t., tr.’
- s.x^wʔux^w ‘smell:’ ʔáma ti_s.x^wʔúx^w-s_a ‘it smells good.’
- n.x^wʔux^w-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^wʔúx^w-əm F ‘to have a smelling bum’ (said to refer to a more serious condition than n.x^wʔux^w-q).
- x^wʔaʔ ‘no; not (it is not the case that...); nothing; to be gone:’ “n.kýáp-ʔkan, tákəm_ǵuʔ s.wat waʔ zəwat-ən-c-ál-it-as k^wənswa_n.kýáp; ká_maʔ x^wʔaʔ s.núwa k^wasu_n.kýáp, pə<p>laʔ-ʔkákx^w,” “x^wʔaʔ ká.tiʔ, n.kýáp-kan_ǵuʔ ǵit,” cúť_k^wuʔ; “x^wʔaʔ ká.tiʔ, pə<p>laʔ-ʔkákx^w” “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^wʔáy_ǵuʔ s.tañ ‘nothing;’ cíla k^wu_x^wʔaʔ ‘nothing;’ cəǎ-ən-ʔkálap ʔi_s.ʔistkən-láp_a, x^wʔaʔ-as k^waláp_ʔwál-ən ká.tiʔ k^wu_s.tañ, k^wu_s.x^wík^waʔʔ, məs_ǵuʔ niʔ x^wʔaʔ ‘clean out your underground houses, leave nothing behind, not even a salmon backbone, nothing at all;’ plán_tuʔ x^wʔaʔ ‘it is already gone.’ || Cf. n.x^wiʔ (√x^wiʔ (2)) and see √x^waz ‘to mourn’ for etymological information.
- x^wʔay-s ‘to refuse s.t., tr.’
- x^wʔaʔ-aslaq ‘few berries, not many berries.’

- n.x^wʔáz-anwas ‘not feeling like doing s.t.’
- x^wʔáz-áz-am ‘pretending not to notice s.t. (e.g., when people are clowning around or misbehaving).’
- x^wʔáz-áz-a[m]-min ‘to ignore s.o., s.t., to pretend not to notice s.o., s.t., tr.’
- x^wʔá<{?}>áz-aʔ ‘good for nothing.’ x^wʔá<{?}>áz-aʔ_ʕu? k^was_nú^wʔ-an-c-as ti_n.s.k^wúz_ʔ_a ‘my child never helps me, never tries to help me;’ x^wʔá<{?}>áz-aʔ_ʕu? k^was_nú^wʔ-an-c-as ti_wa_ʔ_wá? l_s.ʔənc ‘the one who is staying with me never helps me.’ || See 4.2 for the notation <{?}>.
- x^wʔá<{?}>áz-aʔ-ʔúl ‘good for nothing, not able to do anything right:’ s.təx^w_ʕu? x^wʔá<{?}>áz-aʔ-ʔúl k^w_s.Bill ‘Bill can’t do anything right.’

ʎ

- √ʎəp : s.ʎəp ‘upright, standing up.’ || PS *ʎ/ʎəp ‘to stand upright; tree’ (K134). Cf. s.ʎəp, ʎíp-xal, and √wəp, √wap.
- ʎəp-xál, ʎəp-ən ‘to stand s.t. up, put it upright, intr., tr.’
 - ʎə<ʎ>p-əm, ʎə<ʎ>p-ən ‘to stand it up a little bit, intr., tr.’
 - ʎəp-q-áń, ʎəp-q-án ‘to plant a tree, intr., tr.’
 - n.ʎəp-q ‘upside down.’ || Also recorded n.ʎəp-q^w, which may have resulted from confusion with n.pálk-əq^w.
 - n.ʎəp:ʎp-əq ‘upside down’ (probably referring to several things).
 - n.ʎəp-q-án ‘to turn s.t. upside down, tr.’
 - ka.n.ʎəp_ʔ_a ‘noon:’ ptak ti_s.ka.n.ʎəp_ʔ_a ‘afternoon.’
 - ka.n.ʎəp-almən_ʔ_a ‘almost noon.’
 - ʎəp-mən ‘post:’ ʔáta? ʔ_cíx^w-as ti_n.ʎəp-mən_ʔ_a ‘that is how far my land goes;’ ʎəp-mən-s k^wu_cítx^w ‘house-post.’
 - n.ʎəp-átq^wa? ‘rock in a river.’
 - n.ʎəp-ínwas-tən ‘center pole.’
 - ʎəp-la-qíń-tən ‘headstone.’
- s.ʎəp ‘tree.’ || Cf. √ʎəp, ʎíp-xal.

— s.γḗp:γáp ‘trees, timber:’ yək:yík-almix^w ʔi_s.γḗp:γáp_a ‘may the trees fall down.’

— s.γḗp-ʔúl, s.γap-ʔúl ‘Douglas-fir,’ *Pseudotsuga menziesii*.

γíp-xal, γíp-in̄ ‘to raise s.o., grow s.t. (persons, horses, trees, etc.), intr., tr.:’ γíp-in̄_máʔ_tiʔ ‘raise him!’ || Cf. √γḗp, s.γap.

— s.γíp-xal ‘what one grows or raises.’

— γí{ʔ}p ‘to grow, grow up:’ γí{ʔ}p ʔi_ləp̄-xál-ʔkaʔ_a ‘our plants are growing.’

— n.γí{ʔ}p-təm ‘to grow, grow up’ (virtually synonymous with γí{ʔ}p, but with a very slight, untranslatable aspectual difference; Alec Peters “used to hear it a long time ago” and mentions that there is only a slight difference with γí{ʔ}p).

— γí{ʔ}p-mín ‘to grow up with s.o., tr.’

— γí{ʔ}p-úpzaʔ ‘potatoes start growing (in sack or in roothouse).’

— γí{ʔ}p-úlməx^w ‘weeds.’

— γí{ʔ}p-kálc ‘weeds.’

— n.γí{ʔ}p-əq^w ‘to go to seed.’

√γíc : γíc-in̄-əm ‘to ache’ (passive form with transitivizer -in̄ and passive marker -əm): waʔ γíc-in̄-əm ʔi_n.s.q̄^wáxt_a ‘my feet are aching.’

|| According to a later note, γíc-in̄-əm refers to the way broken bones ache when they are healing; cf. q̄^wálc̄:q̄^wəl̄-t which refers to the way a broken bone aches when it is just broken, before it heals.

√γḗp̄ : γḗp̄-p ‘to freeze (persons, animals), to freeze to death:’ γḗp̄-p-wít_k^wuʔ_tuʔ ‘they froze to death;’ tqíʔ-kan_ʕuʔ γḗp̄-p ‘I almost froze.’ || The form *γḗp̄-p ti_q̄^wúʔ_a ‘the water froze’ was explicitly rejected, as γḗp̄-p cannot refer to non-living things.

√γiwp : n.γiwp-əm (*) ‘buckish.’ || Possibly a misrecording based on γí{ʔ}p.

q

- √qəp (1): qəp-ən ‘to put s.t. on a table or on a wall, to put a band-aid or a bandage on s.t., tr.:’ qəp-ən |_ti_típl_a ‘put it on the table!’
 || PIS *qəp ‘to put s.t. on s.t. (mostly to cover or protect)’
 (K180). See also √qəp̄.
- n.qp-íməṃ ‘to line the inside of anything, intr.:’ n.qp-íməṃ_məṃ
 ti_ǎ́cṃ_a ‘line the inside of the box!’ || Probably a haplogological form resulting from underlying *n.qp-ím[-əṃ]-əṃ, although occasionally intransitive verbs with a lexical suffix occur without -əṃ, as in pǎǎ́-əlq^w (besides pǎǎ́-əlq^w-əṃ).
 - n.qp-íməṃ-tən ‘wallpaper.’
 - n.qəp-k-áṃ ‘to put s.t. (e.g., a blanket) on one’s shoulders.’
 - n.qp-ánaʔ-tən ‘earmuff’ (synonymous with nəq^w-ánaʔ-tən).
 - n.qp-ál-us-əṃ, n.qp-ál-us-ən ‘to blindfold oneself (-əṃ), s.o. else (-ən).’
 - n.qp-ál-us-tən ‘blinkers.’
 - qp-áǎ́^wac ‘bib.’
 - ka.qəp_a ‘it landed (like a bird or an airplane landing on water on land).’
- √qəp (2): ‘white:’ qəp-ṃíx, s.qəp-ṃíx M ‘Swan, Snowgoose.’ Most likely the Trumpeter Swan, *Cygnus buccinator*; as the Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) does not occur regularly in Lillooet territory.
 || √qəp is a metathesized form of pəq ‘white’ (see there for etymological information). The F variant of qəp-ṃíx is s.pəq-ṃíx.
- √qap : qəp:qáp ‘soft (hide, clothing, etc.).’ || Cf. s.qapc. PS *qap ‘soft, pliable’ (K180).
- qáp-xal, qáp-aṃ ‘to soften a hide by poking it (as part of the tanning process).’
 - qa(?)p ‘to get soft.’
- s.qapc, qapc ‘spring (season).’ || For the sequence qap cf. √qap (with a possible semantic extension of ‘soft’ to include weather); for the c in qapc note also the c in ʔwǎ́lc-tən ‘fall, autumn.’
 PS *(s-)qap(-c/s) ‘spring, summer, spring salmon’ (K85).

— qapc-ʔúl ‘March.’

— s.qəpc-ákaʔ, qəpc-ákaʔ ‘south wind.’

√qəm : qəm-p ‘hot, warm (weather, object):’ qəm-p_k^wuʔ lá.tiʔ ti_s.pám-s_a ‘the fire was going good;’ qəm-p-kán ‘I am warm;’ qəm-p ti_n.kapúh_a, waʔ s.4aʔ l_iti_n.pám-s-t_n_a ‘my coat is warm, it was close to the stove.’ || PS *qəm I ‘soft, lukewarm, calm, gentle’ (K83).

— qəm-p-áliws ‘fever.’

— n.qəm-p ‘hot, warm liquid.’

— n.qəm-p-átk^waʔ ‘hot water (e.g., in tub).’

— n.qəm-p-álc ‘house is hot.’

— ka.n.qəm-alc_a ‘house is getting warm.’

— qə<q>m̄-əp ‘lukewarm.’

— qəm-ən ‘to heat s.t., tr.’

— n.qəm-mən ‘tea kettle.’

√qam̄ : qam̄:qám̄ ‘to get wounded.’ || Cf. qarnt̄.

√qim ‘chunky (?)’: qím-us, s.qím-us M ‘rainbow trout.’ (The name is supposed to mean ‘chunky head,’ but no other derivations of √qim could be elicited.) || The F gloss is s.čə<č>q^waz̄-ʔúl.

qmut ‘hat.’

qarnt̄ ‘to get hit:’ qarnt̄_k^wuʔ_{tuʔ} ‘he got hit, I hear.’ || Cf. √qam̄.

— qarnt̄-s ‘to hit s.t., tr.:’ k^wil̄-q̄s-xít-əm_k^wuʔ ʔayʔ ʔəl_iti_cúq^wur̄_a, k4-akaʔ-xít-əm_k^wuʔ ʔá.tiʔ, pút_ʔʔuʔ qarnt̄-s-tum ‘the chickadee took aim at him from there, he let go [of the arrow] at him, and he hit him;’ x^wúy_{qaʔ} zam̄, nas ʔə.tʔú-na x̄ʔiʔ_a ʔá.tiʔ l_iti_n.ləp̄-xál-t_n_a, x̄^wə́m_ʔʔuʔ lá.tiʔ k^w_s.qarnt̄-s-túmin ʔəl.cʔá ‘come on then, you go over there, to the other side of that garden, and I’ll hit you right away from here.’

— qarnt̄-an-cút ‘to hit oneself.’

— qarnt̄-sút ‘to get hit by accident.’

— qarnt̄-sút-s ‘to hit s.t. by accident, tr.:’ qarnt̄-sut-s-tum̄x-ás_ʔʔuʔ ‘he hit me, but he didn’t mean to.’

— qarnt̄-us ‘to get hit in the face.’

— qarnt̄-ákaʔ ‘to get hit on the hand.’

- qarnt-álq^w ‘to get bumped into.’
- qarnt-álq^w-min ‘to bump into s.t., tr.:’ qarnt-álq^w-mín-ɬkan ti_kərn̄x^w-y-əqs_a ‘I bumped into the car;’ qarnt-álq^w-mín-c-as ti_kərn̄x^w-y-əqs_a ‘the car bumped into me.’
- qəms-án ‘to put things away, tidy them up (dishes, clothes, etc.), tr.:’
wá?_maɬ qəms-án ‘you’d better tidy them up!’ || PCS *qəm ‘to fold, pack’ (148).
- qəms-úlwat ‘to pack things up, to get ready to go.’
- √qməñ : qməɬcməñ ‘dirt all piled up on top of burrow made by muskrat.’
- qəmlá?, s.qəmlá? (*) ‘young, newly hatched fish.’
- √qamqs : qəm:qámqs ‘rim around the bottom of a basket’ (does not go up in a coil, but the ends of the strip that form the rim meet each other).’ || Possibly contains the suffix -qs ‘tip.’
- qámx^w-ən ‘to coil up a rope, roll up a rope, tr.’ || See also qərn̄-q^w-án, √qərn̄x^w (1). PS *qərn̄x^w ‘a lump, ball, cluster’ (K84, with suggested links to a number of items, see s.q^wum̄c).
- qtas, qtás-ən ‘to pit-cook s.t. (e.g., meat, black moss), intr., tr.’
- n.qtás-tən ‘cooking pit.’
- s.qtiñ (*) ‘big dipnet (used in Skookumchuck).’ || Recorded from Charlie Mack only. CSLT *qtiñ ‘(dipnet for fishing in) pool in river’ (K226). Cf. s.qátin.
- s.qátin ‘Skookumchuck.’ || Cf. s.qtiñ.
- s.qátin-əmx ‘person from Skookumchuck.’
- √qəc ‘to pull a muscle:’ ka.n.qc-əp-k_a ‘to pull a muscle or tendon in one’s back’ (synonymous with ka.n.ɬl-əp-k_a). || PIS *qəc ‘to shrink’ (K179).
- √qac (?): s.qác-za? ‘father.’ See qəl:qəl-cín-miñ, qa? (1), ?azút for examples. || Cf. qack. PIS *qaca?, *qack ‘father, elder brother’ (K179).
- s.qac-əz?-úɬ ‘stepfather.’
- qack ‘older brother.’ || See √qac for etymological information.
- qəɬq>cək ‘older brother’ (used far more frequently than qack).
- √qic : qí<q>c-əm̄ (qí<q>c-əm̄), qí<q>c-əñ ‘to chew s.t. (s.t. hard, e.g.,

pitch, or a fishskin), intr., tr.:’ ʎak, k^wám_uk^wu? ʎi_uq^walíft_a, qí<q>ć-
əm_uk^wu? ʎayft lá.ti? ‘he went and he got some pitch, and he
chewed it there.’ || The form qí<q>ć-əm, rather than expected
qí<q>ć-əm, in this sentence, may be a misrecording

— qí<q>ć-min ‘to chew s.t., tr.:’ wáʎ-4kax^wʎu? zəwát-ən ʎi_uq^walíft_a,
kála? qíx; məq^w-ən-s-káx^w, níft_uʎu? s.qí<q>ć-mín-ax^w ‘you know
what pitch is, it is really hard, you put it in your mouth, and
then you chew it.’

— s.qí<q>ć ‘s.t. one chews (e.g., bubblegum): ka.qsák-s-as_a ti_uqí<q>ć-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).’

√qíckən : qí<q>ćkən (Variant of qí<q>ćqəń ‘Swallow (bird).’ See there for
further comments.)

√qíćqəń : qí<q>ćqəń (also recorded qí<q>ćkən) ‘Swallow (bird).’ Probably
refers to either the Barn Swallow, *Hirundo rustica*, or the Cliff
Swallow, *Hirundo pyrrhonota*, both of which build mud nests
close to or on human habitations. || May contain the suffix -qən/
qəń ‘head’ or -kən ‘back.’ A relation to √qíć ‘to chew (gum)’ is
also possible, because swallows build their nests from mud, which
they carry in their beaks and mix with saliva. Thompson qíqec̣ḳń
‘prob. barn swallow’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1298).

√qəćyu? (?): qəćyu?-á<?>ftəp (*) (Variant of qəćyu?-á<?>ftəp ‘Yarrow.’
See there for further comments.)

√qəs ‘to wiggle, shiver:’ qəs-p (*) ‘to shiver.’ || Tentatively linked to PIS
*qəs ‘to scratch, tickle’ in K180.

— n.qə<q>s-p-əq (*) ‘to wiggle one’s behind, to walk in a provocative
manner.’ || The better-known term is n.q^wəc-p-əq.

naqíktən ‘dragonfly.’

√qəṣḳ : ka.qsák_a ‘to crack, pop (like bubblegum).’

— ka.qsák-s_a ‘to let s.t. pop, tr.’ || See s.qí<q>ć for an example.

qəṣḳəc (*) (Unidentified species of little fish.)

√qin ‘head:’ s.t.qin ‘pillow.’ || Full word variant of the suffix -qin. See
also cət-qín.

- s.t.qín-min ‘to use s.t. for a pillow, tr.’
- qańím ‘to hear, intr.:’ plán-ᄋkax^wᄆ ha wa? qańím ‘did you hear the news already?’ || PS *qan ‘to hear’ (K84).
- qańím-ən-s ‘to hear s.t., tr.:’ plán-ᄋkax^wᄆ ha wa? qańím-ən-s ti₂s.q^wá₂a ‘did you hear the news already?’; qańím-ən-s-ás₂k^wu? ʔayᄋ ti₂s.kalú<|>ʔ₂a, lán-s₂a ʔayᄋ múta? wa? ʔáp-almən ‘he heard the Owl, because it was getting dark again.’
- qańím-sút ‘to overhear, intr.:’ qańím-sút-kan ‘I happened to hear it (nobody told me when it first happened).’
- qańím-c ‘to understand:’ wáʔ-ᄋkax^wᄆ qańím-c ‘do you understand?’
- qańím-c-ań ‘to understand s.o., tr.:’ qańím-c-áń-ci-ᄋkan ʔayᄋ ‘I understand you.’
- qańím-xn-ań ‘to hear s.o.’s footsteps, tr.’
- qańím-xən-s ‘to hear s.o.’s footsteps, tr.’ || Probably indicates a lesser degree of control than the preceding item.
- ka.qańím-xən-s₂a ‘to hear s.o.’s footsteps (suddenly, unexpectedly), tr.:’ ka.qańím-xən-s-ás₂a ‘he heard s.o.’s footsteps.’
- √qənk^w : qə<q>nək^w (A) ‘uvula;’ (B) ‘salmon heart.’
- s.qńíwáᄋ (also s.qańíwáᄋ), s.qə:qńíwáᄋ ‘shadow, reflection.’
- √qánaʔ : qə<q>naʔ ‘(front of) neck.’ || PS *qənu/a(x^w) ‘throat, gullet’ (K84).
- √qəǎ : qəǎ=aǎ=ǎǎ ‘to shiver from cold.’
- qǎǎ ‘fishline with many hooks, fastened somewhere (e.g., on the beach), and floated out in the water.’ || Cf. qǎ<q>ǎǎǎ, √qǎǎ (2).
- qǎǎ-tən *id.* as qǎǎ.
- qǎǎ-am ‘to set one’s line out.’
- √qǎǎǎ : qǎ<q>ǎǎǎ ‘small fishhook’ (cf. qǎǎǎyu). || Cf. qǎǎ.
- qəᄋ-ən ‘to put s.t. away, to bury s.o., tr.:’ lá.tiʔ ᄋ₂qəᄋ-nəm-as ‘that is where they buried him.’
- qəᄋ-q^w-áń ‘to put a cover on s.t. (e.g., to put s.t. on top of one’s basket), tr.’
- s.qəᄋ-q^w ‘overcast.’
- n.qᄋ-ánaʔ ‘to get covered up.’
- n.qᄋ-ánʔ-an ‘to cover s.t. with a canvas, blanket, piece of cloth, tr.’
- qᄋ-áík-ań ‘to cover s.t. with a tarp or canvas, with dirt or hay, etc.,

tr.’

— qəʔ-alt ‘(to attend a) funeral):’ nás-kaʔ qəʔ-alt ‘we are going to the funeral;’ waʔ ʔʷəl-xál-wit ʔəs_cúkʷ ʔi_waʔ_qəʔ-alt ‘they are having a burn (i.e., burn the deceased one’s possessions) when the funeral is over.’

qəʔmín ‘to be of middle age, old:’ s.ʔawt-s ʔlá.tiʔ ʔwas_tiʔ_ká.tiʔ ʕak, xʷʔaz_kʷuʔ mútaʔ s.kən:kán kʷas_cút, kʷas_huʒ_nah-n-ás tiʔ_ta_íʔ<í>trn_a, ta_qəʔmín_a s.múʔac “Butcherknife” ‘after that, whenever she came by, he never called that old woman “Butcherknife” anymore.’

— qəʔmá<mə>ń ‘old:’ “s.kən:kín-s-turmx_ʕuʔ, ʔápaʔ,” cút_kʷuʔ ta_qəʔmá<mə>ń_a, “s.ʔənc; l.cʔá_ʕuʔ ʔ_wáʔ-an, muzmit-s-túmi-kan, níʔ_ʕuʔ s.xʷʔay-s kʷ_ən.s.ʔiʔwaʔ ʔi_s.la:íʔ<í>trn-sw_a mútaʔ ʔi_nukʷ_a_ʕúʔ_a ʔúxʷalmixʷ” ““take it easy on me, ʔápaʔ,” said the old one, “it is me; I stayed here, because I took pity on you; that is why I did not go with your parents and the other people”” (said by a grandmother to her grandson who has been abandoned by his people as a punishment for his bad behaviour; she addresses him when he is about to kick the bucket in which she is hiding); wáʔ_kʷuʔ ta_pá<pə>ʔiʔ_a qəʔmá<mə>ń l_wi_s.níʔ, níʔ_kʷuʔ_ʕuʔ s.cut-s: “zəwat=ət-s-ás_tiʔ kʷ_a_píxəń, wáʔ_ʕuʔ zəwát-n-as [ʔ_ə]n.káʔ-as ʔəs_wáʔ ʔi_cíʔ_a” ‘there was this one old person among them, and he said: “that fellow has learned how to hunt, he knows where the deer are.”’ See also ʔáma for an additional example.

qəʔayʷ ‘big gaffhook (bigger than qí<q>ʕəʔ); to use a qəʔayʷ.’

|| CSLT *qəʔayʷ ‘gaffhook’ (K221).

√qəʔ (1): n.qəʔ-ən ‘to stir s.t. into s.t. (e.g., to add flour to water), tr.’

√qəʔ (2) (?): qəʔ:qəʔ-cín ‘to ask for a favour, intr.:’ cʔás_kʷuʔ ʔayʔ kál-im ti_s_ʕaʔálm_a qəʔ:qəʔ-cín kʷ_s.xʷʔay-s kʷas_ʔwál ‘Grizzly came along too, begging not to be left behind.’ || Cf. √qíʔ (1).

— qəʔ:qəʔ-cín-min ‘to ask for a favour, to ask for help, tr.:’ húy-ʔkan qəʔ:qəʔ-cín-min-cin ‘I am going to ask you for help;’ qəʔ:qəʔ-cín-min ti_s.qác-əʔ_a ‘to pray to the Father (God, the Creator, e.g.,

- at First Salmon ceremony).’
- qə! ‘bad; old, worthless (e.g., clothing):’ qə! ʔayʔ ti.ʔámh_a ‘that what was good, went bad (e.g., when a good person goes to waste);’
- qə! ʔi_waʔ_náqʷ ‘those who steal are bad.’ || PCS *qə! ‘bad’ (K148, who also lists Lillooet qí<qə>! ‘weak’ under this root, together (though tentatively) with Thompson qilil ‘get angry,’ but not Lillooet qilil ‘angry’).
- qə!-mín ‘to have s.t. that disagrees with one (e.g., food); to be allergic to s.t., tr.’
 - qə!-s ‘to dislike s.t., tr.’
 - qə!-q!-ən ‘to destroy s.t., tr.’
 - qə!-q!-əm ‘noisy (e.g., machine, coffee percolator; not people).’
 - q!-átməx ‘not able to do s.t. right, properly:’ s.təxʷ-káxʷ_ʔuʔ q!-átməx, s.ʔənc-ás kʷu_may-s-ən-táli ‘you are doing it all wrong, let me fix it.’ (This sentence is in fact quite rude, since one is not supposed to tell a person that s/he is q!-átməx.)
 - s.qə!-c ‘leavings of food.’ || Cf. next item.
 - qə!-ç-mín *id.* as s.qə!-ç.
 - qə!-ç ‘to use bad language.’ || Also recorded qə!-c.
 - qə!-qə!-ç-ám ‘to use bad language, to swear’ (overlaps semantically with qə!-ç, but also seems to refer to worse language than qə!-ç).
 - q!-á!-ícaʔ ‘dirty clothes.’
 - q!-us ‘ugly (of face).’
 - n.q!-ánwas, n.q!-ánwas-min ‘to dislike s.t., s.o., intr., tr.’
 - q!-áʔcaʔ ‘mean.’
 - q!-á!t-əm ‘to be against s.o. as one’s future child-in-law; to dislike s.o. as a spouse for one’s child.’
 - q!-á!qʷərn ‘ugly, homely.’
 - q!-ákaʔ, q!-ə<|>kaʔ, qə!-q!-ə<|>kaʔ ‘not being good with one’s hands; to mismanage things (e.g., when ruining clothes in a washer, letting nice things in the house going to waste; being unable to manage money).’ || Also recorded with the prefix n-, although such variants seem to be substandard.
 - qə!-xn-án-cut, qə!-qə!-xn-án-cut ‘to suffer from lack of help (when

there is nobody around to help you).’

- s.qəḷ-ḳ ‘old shoes.’
 - n.qəḷ-ḳ ‘having no luck.’ n.qəḷ-ḳ-káx^w ha ‘didn’t you have any luck?’
 - s.qəḷ:qəḷ-mút (*) ‘deformed.’
 - qəḷ-mix^w á? : See qəḷ-nix^w á? (next item).
 - qəḷ-nix^w á? ‘to be crabby (esp., little kids).’ || Also recorded qəḷ-mix^w á?.
 - qəḷ:qəḷ-núx^w ‘to be unwanted, to go from place to place.’
 - qəḷ:qəḷ-núx^w-mín ‘to be unfriendly to s.o., tr.:’ wa? qəḷ:qəḷ-núx^w-mín-as ti₂səmʔám-s₂a ‘he is unfriendly to his wife.’
 - qəḷ:qəḷ-núx^w-xit ‘to be unfriendly to s.t. that belongs or goes with s.o., tr.:’ wa? qəḷ:qəḷ-núx^w-xi[t]-c-as ti₂n.s.qáǰʔ₂a ‘he does not want my dog around.’
 - qḷ-əm (A) ‘undertaking s.t. one cannot accomplish.’ ʔi₂qḷ-əm₂a ʔúx^walmix^w ʔá.tiʔ waʔ ǰíl-əm ‘people who think they are good at something, but in fact are not’ (approximate translation); qḷ-əm₂kʔ ʔayʔ k^w s.John ‘John is about to try s.t. he cannot do’ (Consultant’s comment: “it’s like belittling John”); (B) ‘not good (e.g., berries not coming up good).’
 - qəḷ-wǰǰx ‘to get spoiled (e.g., meat, potatoes), to break down (car, wagon).’
 - qəḷ-wǰǰx-an ‘to wreck s.t., tr.’
 - qəǰ<qəǰǰ ‘good for nothing, useless (persons, horses, etc.).’ || For the particular phonological problem posed by this form see Van Eijk 1997:254, fn. 15.
 - qəǰ:qǰ=qəǰ ‘getting cranky, fussy (e.g., baby, or drunk).’ || See 4.2 for the unusual reduplication pattern.
 - qəǰ:qǰ=qəǰ-s ‘to argue with s.o., tr.’
 - qəǰ+aʔ+tmíx^w ‘storm, bad weather.’
 - qəǰ+aʔ+ləqəm ‘bad weed, couch grass.’
- √qǰǰ (1): qǰ<qəǰǰ ‘weak.’ || Cf. √qəǰ (2), qəǰ and qǰǰ.
- qǰ<q><=qəǰǰ ‘getting weak, getting weaker.’ lán₂ǰuʔ ʔayʔ waʔ qǰ<q><=qəǰǰ ‘he is getting weaker.’
 - qəǰ<q><qəǰǰ ‘rather weak.’

— qə<q>í-ál-us, qí-ál-us (the latter form with aphaeresis). Name of a part of the Mount Currie reserve, named after a person with a bad eye.

√qil (2): qíl:qəl-t, qíl:qí-ət ‘to have fun’ (more or less synonymous with q^wám:q^wm-ət). || K83 makes a tentative link with PS *qiʔ ‘to wake up, be awake.’

s.qəlməx^wúlx^w F ‘ghost, ghost-like person.’ || Borrowing from Shuswap, cf. x-qlməx^w-uləx^w ‘beings half human half fish, believed to understand the language of the birds’ (Kuipers 1974:236). Cf. PS *qal-mix^w ‘person’ (K82, who lists s.qəlməx^wúlx^w as a direct descendant of the PS form). See also s.qayx^w and s.qəl:qálx^w.

qilil ‘angry.’ || Possibly contains a petrified reduplication. Cf. √qil (1) and see qəl for etymological information.

— qíl-miń ‘to be mad, angry at s.o., tr.’

— qíl-us, n.qíl-us, n.qíl-us-əm ‘to put on a mad face, intr.’

— qíl-us-min ‘to make a mad face at s.o., tr.:’ qíl-us-mín-c-as k^w s.Bill
‘Bill made mad face at me.’

— qilil-an-cút ‘to sulk.’

— qilil-kiń-ús-əm ‘to frown.’

— qilil-sút ‘to be mad for nothing.’

— qilil-úʔ ‘always angry.’

— n.qílil-tən ‘hollow spot in neck’ (seat of one’s temper: the deeper the spot, the more hot-tempered one is).

qəlilám ‘to be in a hurry to get somewhere (e.g., at an accident).’

|| Probably a reduplicated form.

√qəlx^w : qəl<=lə>x^w=əx^w=əx^w ‘rushing to get s.t. done, rushing to get ready:’ húy-ʔkan ʔayʔ ká.tiʔ qəl<=lə>x^w=əx^w=əx^w, plán-ih_a waʔ
ʔiq ‘I was rushing [to get things done], because they were arriving already’ (translation sic, although húy-ʔkan suggests ‘I will,’ while ‘I was’ suggests wáʔ-ʔkan). || This item was also recorded qəl<=lə>x^w, in the meaning ‘rustling noise,’ but this form and its meaning were rejected by a number of consultants and may result from a contamination with ʔəl<=lə>x^w.

√qəlx^w : qəl:qálx^w, s.qəl:qálx^w ‘rooster.’ || On different occasions, my

consultants remarked that $q\acute{a}l:q\acute{a}l\acute{x}^w$ is used in isolated quotations, but $s.q\acute{a}l:q\acute{a}l\acute{x}^w$ in sentences. This is the only word in which this distinction is so explicitly made. For a possible etymological connection see $s.qayx^w$.

$\sqrt{q\acute{a}lq}$ (1): (General term for Rose (hips and flowers), including Nootka Wild Rose, *Rosa nutkana*, Clustered Wild Rose, *Rosa pisocarpa*, Woods' Wild Rose, *Rosa woodsii*, Prickly Wild Rose, *Rosa acicularis*, and for some consultants also Baldhip Rose (Dwarf Wild Rose), *Rosa gymnocarpa*.)

— $q\acute{a}lq-\acute{a}z$ 'rose bush.'

— $q\acute{a}lq-\acute{a}su\uparrow$ (*) 'spring salmon running in June.'

$\sqrt{q\acute{a}lq}$ (2) 'ornament (?), ring-like object (?):' $q\acute{a}lq-\acute{u}s$ 'necklace.'

— $q\acute{a}lq-\acute{a}na?$ 'ear-ring.'

$\sqrt{q\acute{a}lqs}$: $q\acute{a}\langle q\rangle\acute{l}\acute{e}qs$ 'to spin wool.'

— $q\acute{a}\langle q\rangle\acute{l}\acute{e}qs-t\acute{e}n$ 'instrument for spinning wool (stick or wheel).'

$\sqrt{q\acute{a}luq}^w$ (?): $n.q\acute{a}l\acute{u}q^w\text{-}a\uparrow\text{-}t\acute{e}n$ 'packsack for carrying babies; strap under s.t. to support s.t. (e.g., strap under one's buttocks, for loggers; strap under a basket carried by a horse).'

$s.q\acute{a}l\acute{w}$ (A) 'beaver;' (B) 'gold, money' (the B meanings being a rather recent extension of 'beaver,' and referring to the use of beaver skins as a means of exchange). || May contain the suffix $-a\acute{w}$. PS * $s-q\acute{a}l\acute{w}$ 'beaver' (K83).

— $s.q\acute{a}l\acute{e}\langle l\acute{e}\rangle\acute{w}$ 'little beaver.'

— $n.q\acute{a}l\acute{w}-t\acute{e}n$ 'purse.'

— $s.q\acute{a}l\acute{w}-\acute{u}l$ 'beaver.' || A retronym, literally "real/original beaver," referring to the animal but not to the later meaning 'money.' Rarely used, since the context will make clear which meaning of $s.q\acute{a}l\acute{w}$ is applicable.

$q\acute{a}ka?$ (*) (A) 'fin on whale; splash made by whale's fins;' (B) 'blowhole of whale.'

$\sqrt{q\acute{a}k}^w$ (1) 'to get slammed, closed violently' (only in combination with $-c$ 'mouth?'): $ka.q\acute{a}k^w\text{-}c_a$ 'mouth gets shut suddenly (e.g., when a car hits a pothole, or when one gets an uppercut):' $ka.q\acute{a}k^w\text{-}c\text{-}k\acute{a}n_a$ $\acute{a}y\uparrow$ 'my mouth got closed suddenly.'

- qəḵʷ-c-áḥ-əm ‘mouth is shivering.’ qəḵʷ-c-áḥ-c-al-əm ‘my mouth is shivering.’
- qəḵʷ=əḵʷ=əḵʷ-c ‘to rattle one’s teeth.’ qəḵʷ=əḵʷ=əḵʷ-c ʔayɬ ti_waʔ_čúɬum ‘the one who is cold is rattling his teeth.’
- √qəḵʷ (2): s.qə<q>ḵʷ (A) ‘unidentified type of owl, possibly Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) or Western Screech Owl (*Otus kennicottii*)’ (as recorded by Van Eijk), (B) ‘middle-sized owl, seen in barns, snaps bill, hisses’ (as recorded by Davis from Morgan Wells). This bird is a bit of a puzzle, since the descriptions certainly fit the Barn Owl, but that species in B.C. is currently confined to the lower Fraser Valley and southern Vancouver Island, where it is at the extreme north of its overall distribution; it has certainly not been found regularly anywhere in Lillooet territory in modern times. Screech Owls are not found in barns, and are small (only slightly bigger than Saw-whet Owls). || Cf. Thompson s.ǵáǵekʷ, s.ǵáǵakʷ ‘Western Screech Owl’ (probably also including other types), Thompson and Thompson 1996:1063; Montana Salish s.qǵéxʷe ‘Northern Saw-whet Owl’ (Pete 2010:419).
- √qix (?): (A) qíx-tən ‘elbow;’ (B) ‘quarter measure of length (from hand to elbow).’
 - qíx-tən-xit ‘to poke s.o. with one’s elbow, tr.’
 - qáxʷ-áḥ ‘to break s.t. (e.g., bone or stick), tr.’
 - ka.qáxʷ_a ‘to get broken.’
 - s.qaxʷ ‘broken.’
 - qá<q>xʷ-əḥ ‘to break s.t. all up, to break more things, tr.’
 - n.qáxʷ=xʷ-ək ‘to break one’s back.’
 - qáxʷ=xʷ-əq ‘to break one’s leg.’
 - qaxʷ=xʷ-áwɬ ‘to break down (car):’ qaxʷ=xʷ-áwɬ-kan ‘my car broke down.’
 - qaxʷ-əlwás-ən ‘to break s.t. in half, tr.’
 - qaxʷ-m-áɬp ‘White-flowered Rhododendron,’ *Rhododendron albiflorum*.
 || The Lillooet name derives from the fact that this plant is easy to break.
- √qixʷ ‘scared, skittish:’ qíxʷ-iḥ ‘to chase a person or animal away, tr.’

- qəx^w:qíx^w ‘wild, running away when approached (animal or person).’
- qi(?)x^w *id.* as qəx^w:qíx^w (but with a very slight aspectual difference).’
- qi(?)x^w-mín ‘to chase s.o. around, tr.’ See sílús for an example.
- qi(?)x^w-sút ‘to get scared and run off (animal).’
- qi(?)x^w-átk^w-am ‘to scare the fish away, intr.’
- √qǎ ‘much, many.’ qǎ-áslaq ‘many berries.’ || PCS *qəǎ ‘much, many’ (K149).
- √qiǎ : qíǎ=əǎ ‘to make banging sound (e.g., rocks hitting each other, hammering going on).’
- s.qáǎa? ‘dog’ (originally possibly ‘any domestic animal,’ cf. ċ+s.qáǎa? below): star^m-as.ǎ.ǎ.ti? k^wu.k^wtám-c-s, s.qáǎa?ǎ.ǎ ‘I wonder what her husband will be, maybe it will be a dog’ (from “The Dog Children,” a legend told by Martina LaRoche, in which a woman rejects too many suitors). || PS *s-qaǎa? ‘dog’ (K85). K214 also list the PIS suffix *-sqaǎa? ‘domestic animal,’ esp. ‘horse,’ and Van Eijk 1997:83 also list -sqaǎa? as a suffix, but I now consider complexes with -(s.)qaǎa? as their second member compounds (for which also see ċ+s.qáǎa? and following items below).
- s.qé<q>ǎa? ‘pup.’
- s.qəǎ:qé<q>ǎa? ‘pups.’ || See wi? (1) for an example, which refers to the offspring of same woman as in the example sentence to s.qáǎa?.
- qáǎa?-qańis ‘eyetooth.’
- qəǎ?-íca?, s.qəǎ?-íca? ‘dogskin.’ s.qaǎa?-4káǎ.k^wu?tu?, níǎ.ǎu? s.pám-xi[t]-túmuǎ-as na.s.kix-za?-4káǎ.ǎ nəǎ.qəǎ?-íca?-4káǎ.ǎ, níǎ.ǎu? s.nák-ləx-kaǎ ?úx^walmix^w ‘we used to be dogs, but our mother burned our dogskins, so we changed into human beings’ (from the same legend as the example sentence to s.qáǎa?).
- ċ+s.qáǎa?, ċ+qáǎa? ‘horse’ (literally, “deer-sized dog,” or perhaps, “deer-sized domestic animal”).
- k^wan+s.qáǎa? ‘to get one’s horse.’
- qəy+s.qáǎa? ‘to round up horses, cows’ (cf. qáz-xal).
- zuq^w+s.qáǎa? ‘to kill a domestic animal.’

qəx̃^w ‘to knock, tap.’

— ka.qəx̃^w a ‘s.t. knocks, taps.’

— qəx̃^w-c-ám ‘to knock on a door, intr.’

qáw-əm ‘to have sexual intercourse.’ || CSLT *qaw ‘to lean against, sleep with’ (K227).

— n.s.qáw:qəw̃ ‘sexually aroused, horny.’ || The glottalizations may be misrecordings.

— qaw-m-álmən *id.* as n.s.qáw:qəw̃.

s.qawc ‘potato.’ See k^wán=ən-s for an example. || PS *s-qawc ‘(Indian) potato’ (K85).

— s.qə<q>w̃əc ‘little potato.’

— s.qəw:qə<q>w̃əc ‘little potatoes.’

qiw̃x̃ M ‘steelhead trout.’ || PCS *qiw̃x̃ ‘steelhead’ (K149). The F gloss is cúŋ^w-ʔaʔ.

√qəy : See qəy+s.qáxaʔ (under qáz-xal).

qayt ‘to get to the top of s.t.’ || PIS *qalt ‘to reach the top’ (K180, who lists

Lilloet qayt as a borrowing but does not identify the source, which is probably Thompson qayt).

— s.qayt ‘top, summit (of mountain, stairs, or road, not of trees).’

|| Presumably, s.qayt refers only to a top one would reach on foot, rather than by climbing with hands and feet.

√qayt : qá<q>yət ‘to have a hard time, to suffer, struggle (e.g., when dying).’

√qáys : qáys-aʔ ‘to show off, to think one is better than others.’

— qáys-aʔ-min ‘to show s.t. off, tr.: qáys-aʔ-mín-ʔkan ʔayʔ ti_n.káh_a ‘I showed off my car.’

— qáys-aʔ-xit ‘to show s.t. off to s.o., tr.: qáys-aʔ-xít-kan ʔayʔ k^w_s.Joe ti_n.káh_a ‘I showed off my car to Joe.’

— qáys-min-an-cút ‘to show off.’

s.qayx^w (A) ‘man:’ see pá<ɹ>laʔ for an example; (B) ‘woman’s brother, nephew or male cousin’ (the latter always used with possessive affixes): n.s.qayx^w ‘my brother, nephew, male cousin.’

|| Tentatively listed under PS *qal-mix^w ‘person’ in K82, together with s.qəl:qálx̃^w ‘rooster.’ See also s.qəlməx^wúlx̃^w.

- s.qayx^w s.k^wúza? ‘son.’
- s.qá<q>ýəx^w ‘boy.’
- s.qá<q>ýəx^w s.k^wá<k^w>za? ‘young son.’ s.qá<q>ýəx^w k^wu? k^wu.s.k^wá<k^w>za?-s_a ‘she gave birth to a boy, I hear.’
- s.qáy:qyəx^w ‘men.’ wa? xín_kə_wi? ʔə.tʔú ʔəʔ_łíq ʔayʔ ʔi_s.cm-ált-s_a: n.ǰ̣ə:ǰ̣̣^wúcin_maʔ ʔi_s.qáy:qyəx^w_a s.cm-ált-s ʔəʔ_níʔ ta_s.múʔac_a pá<p>la? ‘it must have been some time before she gave birth, but she gave birth to four boys followed by one girl.’
- s.qəy:qá<q>ýəx^w ‘boys.’
- qayx^w-áws ‘woman’s male relatives.’ || Form given as such, but it would probably combine obligatorily with possessive affixes in actual usage.
- qayx^w-mānst ‘bachelor, unmarried man.’
- n.qáyx^w-xən ‘budstalk of hák^wa? ‘Cow-parsnip’ (“Indian rhubarb”).’
|| See n.yáqcaʔ-xən for further comments.
- n.qayx^w-áqs ‘chasing men, to be man-crazy.’
- qayx^w-án-cut, s.qayx^w-án-cut ‘to act like a man, to do s.t. in a man’s way (esp., a man doing woman’s work in a clumsy way):’
wáʔ_łúʔ wa? s.qayx^w-án-cut ‘he is making a man’s mess of it.’
|| The form qayx^w-án-cut is probably the more correct one, as one would not expect the nominalizer s- in a verbalized form.
- qyaǰ̣, s.qyaǰ̣ ‘drunk.’ wa? s.qyaǰ̣ ʔəs_łák ʔúǰ̣^wáí zí{ʔ}<zə>ǰ̣ s.ʔap ‘he comes home drunk every evening.’ || Originally a term from F, but now also used in M.
- √qǰ̣ (?): s.qǰ̣-áp-qən ‘back of head.’ || Cf. s.k-áp-qən.
- √qəz ‘tickled, frightened.’ ka.qǰ̣-əp_a ‘to get frightened by s.t. (e.g., when driving and suddenly seeing an oncoming car).’
- n.qǰ̣-ańk ‘ticklish.’
- n.qǰ̣-áńk-ən ‘to tickle s.o., tr.’
- n.qǰ̣-áńk-xn-ań ‘to tickle s.o. on her/his footsole, tr.’
- qáz-zal, qáz-an ‘to round up animals, to chase them into a corral; to direct (a crowd) by hand signals or flag signals.’ níʔ_tiʔ waʔ_qáz-xal ‘that’s the flagman.’

- qáz-xit ‘to wave at s.o., tr.’
- qaz-aká?-əm ‘to give hand signals, intr.:’ ti_wa?_qaz-aká?-əm ‘the one giving hand signals (e.g., policeman directing traffic).’
- qəy+s.qáǎx? ‘to round up animals (horses, cows, etc.), intr.’
- √qaz : qá(ʔə)ž ‘tired, feeling low:’ lán_k^wu? ʔayʦ qá(ʔə)ž ti_wa?_ʔáļšəm ‘the sick one is tired, feeling low.’
- qa(ʔə)ž-mín ‘to miss s.o., to be longing for s.o., tr.:’ qa(ʔə)ž-mín-ci-ʦkan ‘I missed you, I longed for you;’ s.təx^w-kán_ǎu? qa(ʔə)ž-mín-cin ‘I am really longing for you.’
- qa(ʔ)ž-ánwas ‘weary, mentally tired.’
- √qəžx̄ : ka.qžəx̄_a ‘to whizz by:’ ka.qžəx̄_a_ǎú?_a ‘he whizzed by;’ ka.qžəx̄_a_tú?_ǎu? ká.ti? ‘he just whizzed by (so I just got a glimpse of him).’
- ka.qžəx̄-s_a ‘to catch a glimpse of s.o., s.t., tr.:’ ka.qžəx̄-s-kan_á_ǎu? ‘I caught a glimpse of him (e.g., when s.o. has been away, then stays only a short time);’ ka.qžəx̄-s-kan_á_tu? ká.ti? ʔi_ǎák-as n.k^wan-ús-tu_a ‘I caught a glimpse of him through the window when he went by.’
- ka.qžəx̄-xit_a ‘to catch a glimpse of s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:’ kan k^w_s.ka.qžəx̄-xi[t]-c-áx^w_a ni_n.čámqəls_a ‘did you see my scissors somewhere?’
- ka.qžəx̄-xal_a ‘to cast glances (esp., at a girl or woman):’ x^wʔəz-as k^was_u_ka.qžəx̄-xal_a ‘don’t peek around at girls!’
- √qa? (1): _qa? ‘presupposed knowledge’ (puts a certain emphasis on an utterance; also indicates that the speaker presupposes a certain knowledge on the part of the addressee, “as you (should) know, as you can see;” _qa? often combines with, and then follows, the reinforcing enclitic _a): ʔáma_ǎu? ʔizá, wáʦ-ʦkaʦ_qa?, x^wʔəz k^was_x^wʔit ʔi_wa?_s.tám-ʦkaʦ ‘these things are good, and here we are, we don’t have much [so we’d better take these things];’ níʦ_qa? s.kxiʔúʦ ti_ʔum-ən-c-ás_a ‘well, it is kxiʔúʦ who gave it to me [as you should know];’ “cʔa núk^wuⁿ, wa? múta? kán-əm ʔá.ti? sax^w_xíʦ-c,” cún-as_k^wu? ti_s.qác-zaʦ-s_a; “ʔu, waʦ-ʦkan_á_qa? n.cut-ánwas k^was_ʔiz_níʦ nəʦ_ʔəyn_a,” waʦ cut ““for

goodness' sake, what did you do that for?" she asked her father; "oh, I thought that those were the irons," he said' (from a story in which a man puts his son-in-law's shoes on the stove, thinking that they are ironing irons); *símaʔ_qaʔ* 'come here please (you may come in, as you should know);' *samaʔ-ʔkákʷ_ʔqaʔ* 'well, you're a white man, after all (you do that because you're a white man);' *níʔ_a_ʔqaʔ* 'well, that's the one;'; *s.nimuf_á_ʔqaʔ* 'well, it's us;'; *s.taṁ_ʔqaʔ_ká_tíʔ* 'I wonder what that is;'; *kan-as_ʔqáʔ_maʔ kʷ_s.ʕiq-s* 'I wonder whether he will come.' || See also *qaʔ* (*√qaʔ* (2)).

√qaʔ (2): *qaʔ* (Interjection, used when a speaker interrupts her/himself, like English 'no' in 'a man, no, a woman'): *wáʔ_kʷuʔ_ʕuʔ wáʔ-wit s.ʕqʷ-aʷs, ʔu, qaʔ, n.kə:kaʔás-wit* 'they were together, oh, uhm, there were three of them;'; *tiʔ_ta_s.yap-ʔú..., qaʔ, ta_s.ʔapʔqʷ-áʔ_a* 'that Douglas Fir (*s.yáʔ-ʔú*), no, Bull Pine.'

√qiʔ (?): *qiʔ-sút* 'to lay low, to try to make up with s.o. who is angry with you, to try to make up for s.t. one did wrong; to be obsequious, toadying.'

— *qiʔ-sút-miṁ* 'to be obsequious with s.o., tr.'

— *qiʔ-sút-xit* 'to be obsequious in order to get s.t. from s.o., tr.'

qʔam 'to be nursed, breastfed.' || See *s.qʔam* below for an example. PS **qam* 'to nurse' (K84).

— *qʔám-xal, qʔam-s* 'to nurse, breastfeed s.o., intr., tr.'

— *qʔám-xal-s* 'to tell s.o. to feed a baby (e.g., by giving a bottle to s.o.), tr.'

— *s.qʔam* 'woman's breast:': *cúkʷ_kʷuʔ ká.tíʔ ta_s.kʷú<kʷ>ṁit_a [...]; tayt_ká_wiʔ, níʔ_ʕuʔ s.cixʷ-s kʷán-xit-as ti_s.kíx-zaʔ-s_a ʔi_s.qʔám-s_a, níʔ_ʕuʔ s.waʔ-s qʔám_ʕuʔ, plan waʔ zuqʷ ti_s.kíx-zaʔ-s_a* 'there was only a child [...]; it must have been hungry, so it went and grabbed its mother's breasts and sucked at them, but its mother was already dead' (from a story about a smallpox epidemic, as told by Martina LaRochelle).

— *qʔám-aʔʔ* 'to breastfeed a pup, intr.'

s.qáʔəl 'Red Huckleberry, Red Whortleberry,' *Vaccinium parvifolium*.

|| Also recorded s.ǵáʔǎǎ, almost certainly a misrecording, considering CSLT *s-qala ‘red huckleberry,’ with non-glottalized q in the Bella Coola and Chilliwack cognates (K221).

- qaʔǎ-ǎǎ ‘Red Huckleberry bush.’ || Also recorded s.qaʔǎ-ǎǎ with a very unusual retention of the nominalizer s- in a form with -ǎǎ.

ǵ

√ǵp (1) (?): ǵp-ǎǎk ‘minnow, small fry.’ || Also recorded ǵǵp-ǎǎk, which is probably the correct variant.

√ǵp (2) (?): ǵp-ilx ‘skin comes up in hives.’ || Also recorded ǵǵp-ilx.

- ǵǎp:ǵǵp-ílx ‘to come up in lots of hives.’

ǵǎp|íʔq^w ‘tadpole.’ || Probably contains -q^w ‘head.’

√ǵápaʔ : s.ǵǎ<ǵ>paʔ ‘sand.’ || PIS *s-ǵapaʔ ‘sand’ (K181).

- ǵǎ<ǵ>pʔ-ac ‘sand on shore.’

- n.ǵǎ<ǵ>pʔ-ǎnk ‘sandhill.’

√ǵǵp (1): ǵǵp-ǎǎk ‘minnow, small fry.’ wáʔ ʔuʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ cix^w k^w.s.ǰǎǎ-
miñ-as k^w.s.k^wis-c ʔi.s.ǰǎq^w:ǰǎ<ǰ>q^wǎǎ_a, cíx^w.k^wuʔ ʔǎǎ múl-un-as
lá.tiʔ ta.ʔiʔiʔ-ícaʔ-s_a; plán.k^wuʔ ʔǎǎ lá.tiʔ k^wis ʔi.s.ǰǎq^w:ǰǎ<ǰ>q^wǎǎ_a,
“ǵǵp-ǎǎk” cún-ǎm wi.s.nímuʔ ʔk^wún-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], “ǵǵp-ǎǎk” we call them nowadays.’ || Cf. √ǵp (1).

√ǵǵp (2): ǵǵp-ilx ‘skin comes up in hives.’ Cf. √ǵp (2).

√ǵǎp ‘to put (down):’ ǵǎp-q^w-ǎñ ‘to put a lid on s.t. (box, bottle, etc.),
tr.’ || PCS *qǎp ‘cover, lid, to close’ (K148, with reference to
PIS *qǎp ‘to put st. on st. (mostly to cover or protect).’

- ǵǎp-q^w-tǎn ‘cover, lid.’

- n.ǵǎp-c-ǎñ ‘to put s.t. upside down, tr.:’ n.ǵǎp-c-ǎñ ti.ʔǎǎǎ_a ‘turn the
canoe upside down!’

- ka.n.ǵǎp-c_a ‘to get turned upside down, to capsize, to get upset (train,
car, pail, wagon).’

- ka.n.ǵǎp-us_a ‘to fall on one’s face.’ Synonymous with ka.n.ǵǵp-ǎñ-

us₂a, according to some consultants.

- nq̄p̄-ám-us ‘to lie on one’s belly.’
- ka.n.q̄p̄-ám-us₂a ‘to fall on one’s belly (one’s whole front).’
|| Synonymous with ka.n.q̄p̄-us₂a, according to some consultants.
- n.q̄p̄-án?-an ‘to put a bucket, tub, can, or hat over s.t., tr.’
- q̄p̄-áws-xən ‘knee, kneecap.’
- √q̄ip̄ ‘stuck, obstructed, lumped (together):’ s.q̄ip̄ ‘lump on a tree.’
- s.q̄ip̄ ‘gathered together, close together (e.g., trees, sticks).’ || Contains the stative prefix s-, in contrast to s.q̄ip̄ above, which contains the nominalizer s-.
- ka.n.q̄ip̄₂a ‘to have food stuck in one’s throat (when eating too fast, e.g., at a cracker race, or when food is dry):’ ka.n.q̄ip̄-kan₂a ‘I got food stuck in my throat.’
- q̄ip̄-in̄ ‘to gather things together (e.g., sticks, small things), tr.’
- n.q̄ip̄=p̄-ánk-xən ‘mud or snow cakes on shoes or boots, or on wagon’s wheels, or on horse’s hoofs.’
- q̄ap̄x̄^w ‘Hazelnut,’ *Corylus cornuta*. || PS *q̄ap̄x̄^w/x̄^w (SIS x̄^w) ‘(hazel)nut’ (K89).
- q̄áp̄x̄^w-az̄ ‘hazelnut tree.’
- q̄əm-xál, q̄əm-ən-s ‘to swallow s.t., intr., tr.:’ q̄əm-ən-s ‘swallow it! (e.g., when giving a pill to a child);’ x̄^w?áz-as k̄^w.s.q̄əm-ən-s-áx̄^w ti₂.s.q̄i<q>č-sw₂a ‘don’t swallow your gum!;’ q̄əm-xál k̄^wu.káíwat ‘to swallow medicine.’ || PS *q̄əm ‘to swallow’ (K88, who also lists Lillooet q̄máltən ‘greedy’ under the PS root). Cf. also √q̄əmp, q̄máik̄^w-am̄.
- n.q̄əm-xál-tən ‘food-tube.’
- q̄í(?)<q̄>əm̄ ‘to swallow s.t. without chewing it (e.g., a pill).’
- √q̄əm̄ ‘to wind up’ (recorded only in combination with -q̄^w ‘head’): q̄əm̄-q̄^w-án̄ ‘to wind s.t. (thread, reel) on a spool, tr.’ (also given as ‘to roll s.t. into a ball, tr.’ which might be due to confusion with q̄əm̄x̄^w-án). || Cf. q̄ámx̄^w-ən.
- s.q̄əm̄-q̄^w ‘wound up (on a spool).’
- q̄əm̄-q̄^w-tən ‘spool.’
- q̄ám-xal, q̄ám-án ‘to join, splice things together, intr., tr.’ || PS *q̄im ‘to

be joined together, repaired, healed' (K88).

— s.ǵarǵ 'put together.'

— ǵarǵ-aka? (s.ǵarǵ-aka?), ǵarǵ:ǵarǵ-aka? 'fingers are grown together; feet are webbed (e.g., of duck or beaver):' ǵarǵ:ǵarǵ-aka? híw-aka? 'mitten.'

— ǵarǵ-anís-əm 'to join two pieces of board, intr.'

— ǵarǵ-ks[t]-twal 'to lie facing one direction (e.g., people in a bed).'

√ǵim : See ǵí{?}<ǵə>ǵ (under ǵəm-xál).

√ǵəmp 'to get plugged' (recorded only in combination with -ana? 'ear'):
ǵəmp-án<=na? 'ears get plugged.' || Probably contains the inchoative prefix -p. Cf. ǵəm-xál 'to swallow.'

ǵəǵp 'ten (objects).'

— n.ǵəǵ:ǵǵəp 'ten people.'

— ǵə<ǵ>ǵəp 'ten animals.'

— ǵəǵp-álmən 'nine.'

— n.ǵəǵ:ǵəǵp-álmən 'nine people.'

— ǵəǵp-á<pə>ǵlmən 'nine animals.' || Also recorded as ǵəǵp-á<pə>ǵǵəǵ,
ǵəǵp-ə<pə>ǵlmən, ǵə<ǵə>ǵəǵp-álmən, ǵə<ǵə>ǵəǵp-álmən,
ǵarǵ:ǵə<ǵə>ǵəǵp-álmən, ǵə<ǵə>ǵəǵp-á<pə>ǵlmən.

s.ǵəǵs 'Pine mushroom,' *Tricholoma magnivelare*. || CSLT *ǵəǵəs
'mushroom, fungus' (K222), CeS *ǵəǵəs 'mushroom, fungus'
(K217, without explanation as to why this item is listed as both
CeS and CSLT).

— ǵəǵs-ám 'to pick pine mushrooms.'

— ǵəǵs-áǵ^w 'Tree fungus.' (Apparently a general term for "many types
of of leathery, inedible fungi growing on tree trunks, tree roots,
and rotten logs, as well as specific for one edible type, the oyster
mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*)," Turner 1987. The inedible
types would include most or all members of the *Ganoderma*,
Fomes, and *Polyporus* species.)

ǵmín-ən 'to throw s.t. down, tr.:'
ǵmín-ən-c-ál-əm 'I fell down (while walking).'

— ǵmín-áǵk-arǵ 'to throw things over one's shoulder (e.g., berries into the
basket on one's back), intr.' || See also next item.

- *q̇əmin-ús?-am, q̇əmin-ús?-an* ‘to lasso an animal, intr., tr.’ || The presence of ə vs. its absence in the preceding item is unexplained. Probably both items allow variants with and without ə, the ones with ə being the expected ones (Van Eijk 1997:19).
- *q̇mín-qs-am̃, q̇mín-qs-miñ* ‘to snub s.o. (by tossing one’s head sideways), intr., tr.’ *q̇min-qs-miñ-c-as* ‘he snubbed me.’
- *q̇əmin-á<n>qa-tən* ‘harpoon.’ || Probably misrecording for **q̇əmin-á<n>qa?-tən*, with *-aqa?* ‘barrel, (slender) cylindrical object.’
- √*q̇əml* : *q̇əml-áz* ‘Broad-leaved Maple,’ *Acer macrophyllum*. || CSLT **q̇əmul-aỹ, *q̇əmul-aɬp* ‘maple,’ lit. ‘paddle tree’ (K227).
- q̇máltən* ‘greedy.’ || See *q̇əm-xál* for etymological comments, including reference to *q̇máik^w-am̃* (next item).
- q̇máik^w-am̃* ‘to crave s.t., intr.’ || Cf. PIS **q̇əm* ‘to covet, wish for, crave’ (K180, who also suggests a probable link to PS **q̇əm* ‘to swallow,’ the ancestor of *q̇əm-xál* and *q̇máltən* (K88)).
- q̇ámq̇^wa?* ‘top (“cigar”) of *k^wt-áltəx^w*.’
- *q̇ámq̇^w?-am* ‘to pick *q̇ámq̇^wa?*.’
- √*q̇əmx̃^w* (1): *q̇əmx̃^w-án* ‘to roll s.t. into a ball, tr.’ || Cf. *qámx̃^w-ən, q̇ərx̃^w-án*.
- *s.q̇əmx̃^w* ‘round, rolled into a ball.’
- *s.q̇əmx̃^w-úsa?* ‘round like a ball’ (probably only used for fruit).
- *q̇əm:q̇əmx̃^w-ilx* ‘to get lumpy (like sour milk).’ || Absence of glottalization on *m* probably a misrecording (also in next item).
- *ka.n.q̇məx̃^w_a* ‘to get stuck (like food, when eating too much).’ || For *m* rather than *m̃* see preceding item.
- √*q̇əmx̃^w* (2): *ka.q̇m̃əx̃^w_a* ‘to drop all of a sudden.’
- *ka.q̇mí(?)<mə>x̃^w-aɬ_a* ‘to drop like that (e.g., s.o. who is killed or knocked out).’ || Presence of *m* rather than *m̃* probably a misrecording.
- √*q̇imx̃^w* : See *ka.q̇mí(?)<mə>x̃^w-aɬ_a* (√*q̇əmx̃^w* (2)).
- q̇ámaž* ‘teenage girl.’ || PCS **q̇a?may?* ‘maiden’ (K149).
- *q̇amaž-ált* ‘teenage girl being so-and-so’s daughter; teenage girl staying with so-and-so.’
- *q̇á<q̇>maž* ‘young teenage girl.’

- s.ǰit ‘day.’ || The prefix may belong to the root, cf. -asǰat ‘day.’ PS *ǰilt, *ǰiyt ‘day(light), sky’ (K87).
- s.ǰit-áws ‘to work during the day:’ s.ǰit-áws-kaʦ ‘we work during the day.’
- ǰátat (*) ‘dried deerskin.’ || Possibly contains final reduplication.
- √ǰǰ (?): ǰǰ-íkñ-am ‘to get fish from a s.kzaq.’ (Fish caught at a s.kzaq are put in a box; people come, club their own fish, pack it on their backs and take it home.)
- ǰǰ-ǰ-xál, ǰǰ-ǰ-ən ‘to weave s.t. (e.g., snowshoes), intr., tr.’ || PS *ǰǰ ‘to intertwine, braid, weave (embrace, strangle)’ (K86, who also lists Lillooet ǰǰ ‘to make head-straps’ under this root).
- ǰǰ-p ‘tangled up.’
- ǰǰ-p-əq^w ‘hair is all tangled up (e.g., when not brushed or combed).’
- ǰǰ-áñk-xñ-am ‘to string (web) a snowshoe, intr.’
- ǰǰ-áʦ-məx F ‘gunnysack.’
- ǰǰ-alc F ‘tent.’
- ǰǰ-ixán ‘shoe.’ || Variant, or misrecording, of ǰǰ-ixán.
- ǰǰ-q ‘extra piece woven on edge of basket (to add strength to it).’
- ǰǰ-íʦən (*) ‘shoe.’ || Ascribed to F by Charlie Mack (a speaker from M). Rejected by other M speakers. Cf. q^w4-íʦən.
- ǰǰǰǰ ‘mat’ (made out of k^wt-áltəx^w; several of these mats can be piled on top of each other to make a mattress).
- ǰǰǰǰ-əñ ‘to make a mat, intr.’
- ǰǰ (*) ‘to make head-straps.’ || Cf. ǰǰ-ǰ-xál, also for the PS form.
- √ǰǰ (1): See ǰǰǰǰ (under ǰǰ-ǰ-xál).
- √ǰǰ (2) (?): n.ǰǰ-áñk-xən, ǰǰ-áñk-xən ‘arch on foot, instep.’
- ǰǰams ‘wild cat; bobcat.’ || Probably a borrowing from a Coast Salish language, cf. Upriver Halkomelem *sqets’ómes* (practical orthography) ‘bobcat’ (Galloway 2009:1112).
- ǰǰusnínina (*) ‘Western White Clematis, White Virgin’s-bower,’ *Clematis ligusticifolia*.
- ǰǰyu?-á<?>ʦəp (also recorded qǰǰyu?-á<?>ʦəp) (*) ‘Yarrow,’ *Achillea millefolium*. || Possibly synonymous with kaw-álckzaʦ.
- √ǰǰ (?): n.ǰǰ-áñk ‘to laugh:’ waʦ ʦayʦ, x^wʦəz k^was_ǰǰáǰ-miñ-as k^was_ǰǰ.

áñk, mēs. ʎu? wá? ʎu? qa? ‘there he was, he did not want to laugh, but he kept on eating.’

— n.ǫs-áñk-min ‘to laugh at, about s.o., s.t., tr.:’ n.ǫs-añk-mín-c-as ‘he laughed at (about) me.’

— n.ǫs-añk-s ‘to make s.o. laugh, tr.’

— n.ǫs-añk-míx ‘to get carried away laughing, to be unable to stop laughing.’ || See cúwa? for an example.

— n.ǫs-añk-ú† ‘to laugh all the time, to laugh easily.’

— n.ǫs-é<s>ñæk ‘to chuckle.’

√qas (1) ‘curly:’ s.ǫás:ǫs-əq^w F ‘curly hair.’ || Also recorded s.ǫás:ǫs-əq^w. The M gloss is kə!k!íp-q^w.

√qas (2): ǫas-p ‘to wait a long time, to wait too long (when one is anxious to see s.o.).’ || PS *ǫas ‘to be of (too) long duration’ (K87).

— ǫas-p-mín ‘to be anxious to s.o., tr.:’ kan ǫas-p-mín-cin ‘I am anxious to see you.’

√qas (1): See √qas (1).

√qas (2) (?): ǫa(?)s-álq^w (*) ‘old tree, still green.’

s.ǫan ‘Black Thornberry, Black Hawthorn’ (“Blackberry”), *Crataegus douglasii* (synonym *Crataegus rivularis*).

— ǫán-až ‘Black Thornberry bush.’

√qañ ‘ache:’ qañ-c ‘toothache.’ || Probably a popular etymology, cf. ǫans.

√qin̄ : qín̄:qəñ̄ ‘bracelet.’

— qəñ̄:qñ̄-áka? ‘ring’ (synonymous with s.yálmæc).

ǫans ‘toothache’ (synonymous with q^wáí-qañis). || See also √qañ.

√qəǎ : qəǎ-p ‘to have a mark on one’s skin from s.t. that is too tight.’

— qəǎ-p-áliw̄s ‘to have marks all over one’s body (e.g., fish that has been in a net too long).’

√qaǎ (1) ‘mend:’ n.ǫáǎ-us-əṁ ‘to repair a net, intr.’ || Cf. n.ǎáq^w-us-əṁ for a partial formal and semantic resemblance. See also √qaǎ (2).

√qaǎ (2) (?): qáǎ-q^w-təṁ ‘strings on cover of basket, serving as hinges or lock.’ || Perhaps related to √qaǎ (1) through a possibly shared meaning ‘string (structure).’ PS *ǫi/at̄ ‘to hoist up; fishhook,’ (deriv.) ‘swing(-cradle)’ (K89, who also lays a tentative link to

- Lillooet $qí\lambda(-tən)$ ‘fishline with many hooks’).
- $qí\lambda$ ‘to heal (wound):’ $lán_\lambda u?$ $wa?$ $qí\lambda$ ‘it is healed up.’ || PS * $qí\lambda$ ‘to heal up’ (K88).
- $s.qí\lambda$ ‘scar.’
 - $qí\lambda-alq^w$ ‘cut on tree has healed.’
 - $qí\lambda-ləx$ ‘to heal up:’ $qí\lambda-ləx_k\text{†}$ ‘it will heal up.’
- $\sqrt{qə\text{†}}$: $qə\text{†}:qə\text{†}$ M ‘muskrat.’ || The F gloss is $kíax^w$, $kə:kíax^w$ (also used in M).
- $\sqrt{qə\text{†}}$ ‘soot, heat:’ $qə(?)\text{†}$ ‘to get sooted.’
- $qə(?)\text{†}-á\text{†}cá?$ ‘soot in stovepipe.’
 - $qə(?)\text{†}-úl-wi\text{†}$, $qə(?)\text{†}-úl-wi\text{†}-ən$ ‘to soot a canoe, intr., tr.’ (probably synonymous with $k^wás-ul-wi\text{†}$).
 - $qá\text{†}=\text{ə}\text{†}$ ‘vapours gather; air or gas is trilling from heat (e.g., air above a lamp, or gas when filling one’s car).’
- $qí\text{†}il$ ‘to run.’
- $qí\text{†}il-min$ ‘to run s.o. down.’
 - $qí\text{†}il-mán$ ‘runner (person).’
 - $qí\text{†}il-xín$ ‘runner (shoe).’
 - $qí\text{†}il-sút$ ‘to run around, looking for help; trying to get s.t. done in a hurry, at the last minute.’
 - $qí\langle q \rangle\text{†}il$ ‘to run any place.’
 - $ʔi.qí\text{†}il$ (*) ‘to run around.’
- $\sqrt{qá\text{†}a?}$: $qá\langle q \rangle\text{†}a?$ ‘to braid.’ || Cf. PCS * $qá\text{†}a$ ‘carrying strap’ (K149, who does not list Lillooet $qá\langle q \rangle\text{†}a?$ there).
- $s.qá\langle q \rangle\text{†}a?$ (A) ‘s.t. braided, a braid;’ (B) ‘Chinese’ (referring to traditional queue).
 - $qá\langle q \rangle\text{†}-ána?$ ‘braided hair.’
 - $qá\langle q \rangle\text{†}-án?-an$ ‘to braid s.o.’s hair, tr.’
 - $qá\langle q \rangle\text{†}?-áy\text{†}xən$ ‘s.t. braided (esp., tumpline).’ || Cf. $sl-ál\text{†}xən$, and next item.
 - $qə\text{†}?-ál\text{†}xən$ (*) ‘s.t. braided.’ || Generally rejected in favour of $qá\langle q \rangle\text{†}?-áy\text{†}xən$.
- $\sqrt{qəl}$ ‘war, to fight:’ $qəl-twáx^w$ ‘to wage war.’
- $qəl-tawáwx^w$ ‘to have a race of any kind.’

- *q̇əl-tawawx^w-áwʔ* ‘racing canoe.’ || Cf. *q̇x^wuʔʔ*.
- q̇íl-xal, q̇íl-in̄* ‘to put s.t. down, to lift s.t. up and put it somewhere, intr., tr.’ || PCS **qa/il* ‘raise (and place somewhere)’ (K149).
- *s.q̇il* ‘(having been) put down.’
- *ka.q̇íl_a* ‘to get on top of s.t. that is high (mountain, etc.).’
- *ka.n.q̇íl_a* (Measure of length, from one hand of an outstretched arm to the shoulder on that arm. Cf. next item.)
- *ka.n.q̇íl-akáʔ_a* (Measure of length, from one hand of an outstretched arm to the shoulder of the other arm. Cf. preceding item.)
- *q̇il-akáʔ-tən* ‘shelf.’
- *q̇íl-q-am̄* ‘to sit down in a chair, to alight (bird on a tree)’ (vs. *mícaʔq* ‘to sit down anywhere): *q̇íl-q-am̄-ʔkan k^wən.s.húʔ ʔíʔən* ‘I sat down in order to eat.’
- *q̇íl-q* ‘chair:’ *n.cúwaʔ-tiʔ q̇íl-q* ‘that is my chair;’ *n.q̇íl-q-tiʔ* ‘that is my chair.’ || Note the (unusual) absence of the nominalizer *s-*, even in the form with the possessive affix, and note *s.q̇íl-q* below.
- *s.q̇íl-q* ‘sitting.’ || Contains stative *s-*. Cf. preceding item.
- *n.q̇íl-q* : See *n.q̇íl-q^w*.
- *n.q̇íl-q^w* ‘surface of lake.’ || Also recorded *n.q̇íl-q*, which is possibly incorrect, as *n.q̇íl-q* literally means “set down on bottom.”
- *q̇il-aqs-xín̄* ‘to have one’s legs crossed.’ || Also recorded *q̇il-aqst-xín̄*.
- *n.q̇íl-k-añ* ‘to put s.t. on s.o.’s back, tr.’
- *n.q̇íl-k-min̄* ‘to put s.t. on one’s own back, tr.’
- *n.q̇il-la-qín̄-min* ‘to carry s.t. on one’s head, tr.’ || *-min̄* expected.
- *q̇íl-min-twaí* ‘to double-back (on a horse).’ || Considered a “bad word” (probably with a sexual connotation) by some consultants, who prefer *n.ʔəq^w-us-áws*. The presence of *-min* instead of expected *-min̄* may be a misrecording.
- *q̇íl-ləx* ‘to get on top of s.t.’
- *n.q̇í<q̇ə>í* ‘to walk on the frozen top layer of snow.’
- √q̇alps* : *q̇əl:q̇alps* F ‘kerchief.’ || PS **q̇əl* ‘to spin, curl, wind/tie around’ (K86). The M gloss is *s.ʔ^wúq̇^wʔəʔ*.
- √q̇alst* (?): *q̇alst-úlax^w* ‘to bake bread with hops (instead of yeast).’ || Cf. *q̇alst*.

q̄alst (*) ‘to heat rocks (for cooking).’ || Cf. q̄alst-úłax^w, and -alst ‘rock.’

q̄lín-əm ‘to expect a meal from s.o., to visit people at suppertime (in order to get a meal from them), intr.:’ q̄lín-əm-†kax^w ʔa ‘are you going to join us for supper?’

√q̄əlx : See q̄áy-ləx.

√q̄əłxən (?): q̄əłxən-xít (*) ‘to look after s.o. for s.o., tr.:’ q̄əłxən-xít[†]-c-kax^w ti ʔn.s.k^w úz ʔa ‘look after my child for me.’

q̄láxan ‘fence.’ || PS *q̄əłx̄, *q̄laḥ ‘round; fence, stockade, corral’ (K88).

— q̄láxan-am ‘to make a fence.’

q̄əlx^w : q̄əł<łə>x^w ‘to rumble.’

— q̄əlx^w-ílx ‘to rumble (e.g., one’s stomach).’

— q̄əł:q̄əlx^w-ílx ‘to rumble all the time.’

— n.q̄əlx^w-ánk-əm ‘to have a rumbling stomach.’

q̄alıwa? ‘hook (any kind, including fishhook).’

— ka.q̄alıw ʔa ‘to get hooked.’

— q̄alıw?-am F ‘to hook fish, intr.’ || The M gloss is ciq.

— q̄alıwa?-xal ‘to hook fish, intr.:’ nás ʔma† q̄alıwa?-xal k^wu.s.cúq^w az ‘go and hook some fish!’

q̄əłza? ‘to take a sweatbath.’ See n.q̄əłza?-tən for an example. || PS *q̄əł ‘to steam-cook,’ *q̄əł-ya ‘take a sweatbath,’ *s-q̄əł-ya ‘sweatbath’ (K87).

— q̄əłza?-xál ‘to go in and have a sweatbath.’

— q̄əłza?-s ‘to give s.o. a sweatbath, tr.’ See n.q̄əłza?-tən (next item) for an example.

— n.q̄əłza?-tən ‘sweatlodge:’ x^wu?, cúť_k^wu? ká.ti? ʔi.təw:twí<w>ťa: “huź q̄əłza?-s-túm ta.s.cutá†-kať_a;” x^wu?, q^wacác_k^wu? ʔ† pám-s-əm ʔi.s.qáy:qəyx^w ʔa lá.ti? n.q̄əłza?-tn_a, huź q̄əłza?-s-twít-as ta.s.cutá†-ih_a; plan lá.ti? wa? ptínus-əm ʔi.təw:twí<w>ťa t.s.húy-s_a káz-aka?-mín-it-as lá.ti? ta.s.cutá†-ih_a ‘oh, the boys said, “we are going to give our in-law a sweatbath;” oh, the men went out to make a fire there in the sweatlodge where they were going to give their in-law a sweatbath; the boys were already planning to kill their in-law there;’ plan cuk^w k^w.s.pám-s-m-i; “x^wuy,” cun-it-ás_k^wu? ʔay† ta.s.cutá†-ih_a, “húy-†kax^w nas q̄əłza?, k^wán-

4kax^w k4 ta_s.kíŋ^w-sw_a;" x^wu?, q^wacac-s-twit-as_kú? ǰ4 ʔá.k^wu?
 ta_s.cutá4-ih_a; cix^w-s-twít-as ʔá.k^wu?, n.ǰálzaʔ-tn_a lá.k^wu?, xik-in-
 ít-as_kú? ʔay4 ʔá.k^wu? n.ǰálzaʔ-tn_a, cíq-in-it-as_kú? ʔay4,
 cəq:cíq-in-it-as_kú? tuʔ, ní4_kú? ǰ4 tuʔ ʔay4 s.zuq^w-s
 ta_s.cutá4_a ‘they were finished making a fire; “come on,” they
 said to their in-law, “you are going to have a sweatbath, and then
 you’ll get your beloved;” oh, they took off with their in-law, they
 brought him over there, to the sweatlodge, they pushed him into
 the sweatlodge, they stabbed him, they stabbed him all over, and
 then the in-law died.’ (The above fragments run consecutively in
 the legend “The Girl and the Owl,” as told by Martina
 LaRochelle, and describe the end of the Owl. Note also the
 religious function of the sweatbath, a purification rite that the Owl
 must undergo before he can get his beloved back.)

√ǰəx^w (1): ǰəx^w-ən ‘to bunch things together, tr.’ || Cf. ǰəx^w (2).

— s.ǰəx^w ‘bunched together (e.g., people, horses, cows):’ waʔ

ʔi_waʔ_s.ǰəx^w ‘a whole bunch of people are standing together.’

√ǰəx^w (2): ǰəx^w-p-án ‘to hook s.t. on to s.t., tr.’ || Cf. ǰəx^w (1).

ǰix^w ‘to have fits of epilepsy.’ || Tentatively linked to PS *ǰax^w ‘stiffen,
 harden, freeze’ in K90.

ǰx^wu74 ‘war canoe.’ || Perhaps a syncopated form of ǰəl-tawaŋx^w-áw4, but
 note CSLT *ǰx^wa7-wi4 ‘war/racing canoe’ (K227).

√ǰáǰ : ǰáǰ-4əp ‘Cascara.’ || Recorded on one occasion only, as a
 (probably incorrect) variant of ǰáyǰ-ləp.

√ǰáǰ : ǰáǰ-ləx ‘to curl up.’ || CSLT *ǰáǰ ‘to bend backwards’ (K227).

— ǰáǰ-əń ‘sucker (fish).’ || A Skookumchuck term. The other dialects
 have ʔ^wu<ʔ^w>4. The term ǰáǰ-əń refers to the way in which the
 fish curls up.

— n.ǰé<ǰ>ǰ-ək ‘chipmunk’ (refers to the way in which it curls up his
 back).

ǰíǰ ‘firm, hard, tough, strong (material).’ See kálaʔ (B) for an example.

PIS *ǰíǰ ‘strong, hard, tight, tough, grudging, stingy, frugal’
 (K181).

— ǰíǰ-in (A) ‘to tie s.t. tight;’ (B) ‘to put s.t. in a safe place where it

will not get hurt or damaged, tr.?’

- q̇íx-wíl̄x ‘to get hard.’
- n.q̇íx-c ‘door is closed.’
- n.q̇íx-c-añ ‘to close a door, tr.’
- n.q̇íx-c-tən ‘gate.’
- q̇íx-álus ‘wood is hard to split, timberbound.’
- q̇íx-akaʔ-min ‘to make s.t. strong (e.g., a piece of furniture), tr.:’ q̇íx-akaʔ-mín-ʔkax^w ‘you make it strong!’
- n.q̇íx-q ‘handle is fitted on tightly (on axe, knife, pick).’
- q̇íx-q^w-añ ‘to put a cover tightly on s.t. (e.g., on a jar with preserved food), tr.’

q̇əxq̇níya, q̇íxq̇níya (Unidentified little black bug in water; poisonous when swallowed, will also kill horses; bigger than mosquito.)

√q̇ɬ : q̇ɬ-ilx ‘to glide thorough air in one direction (like flying squirrel)’ (does not refer to gliding in circles, like zúp-ləx). || Also recorded (probably incorrectly) k̇ɬ-ilx. Cf. √q̇əɬ.

√q̇əɬ : q̇əɬ-p ‘to move (like a clock).’ || Cf. √q̇ɬ. PS *q̇əɬ ‘to stir, move’ (K90).

q̇áw-xal, q̇áw-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 *q̇áw ‘to cast a spell’ (K181). Cf. q̇wát-əm.

- s.q̇áw ‘to be under a spell.’
- q̇áw-q̇s-añ, q̇áw-q̇s-añ ‘to wish s.o. bad luck, intr., tr.’ q̇áw-q̇s-miñ k^was_zúq^w ‘to want s.o. to die.’

q̇áw ‘to get beaten (in a contest):’ q̇áw-ʔkan ‘I got beaten.’ || CSLT *q̇áw I ‘to lose (contest), pay’ (K227).

- q̇áw-ən ‘to beat s.o. in a contest, tr.’

√q̇íw : q̇ə:q̇íw-am, q̇a:q̇íw-am ‘to break off branches (either branches with berries or cherries still on them, or branches to be put on top of berries in a basket or bucket, in order to hold the berries down), intr.’ || PIS *q̇əw ‘to break (as stick)’ (K181).

- q̇íw-lap ‘to get firboughs (in order to use them for bedding or as floor

cover).’

s.ǫ́áwam ‘wolf.’

— ǫ́á:ǫ́awam ‘to howl’ (wolf, also person when crying loudly).

ǫ́wát-əm ‘to drum, to keep time by drumming.’ || Originally recorded as an exclusive reference to magical drumming (to put a spell on s.o.). It is possible that in some idiolects, ǫ́wát-əm is still restricted to this meaning. CSLT *ǫ́əwat ‘stick (esp. for beating rhythm)’ (K227). Cf. ǫ́áw-xal.

— ǫ́wát-xit ‘to keep time for s.o. by drumming, tr.’

— ǫ́wát-mən ‘drumstick.’

— ǫ́wát-tən *id.* as ǫ́wát-mən.

√ǫ́əwt : ǫ́ə<ǫ́>wət ‘to give up (?)’ (possibly synonymous with x^wəł, and recorded in only one sentence, with x^wʔaz ‘not’): x^wʔáy.łu? k^was.ǫ́ə<ǫ́>wət ‘he is determined.’

s.ǫ́awǫ́əncút (*) ‘shadow, cast on mountain, by sun setting behind an opposing mountain.’ || Probably contains -cút ‘oneself.’

√ǫ́wils (?): ǫ́wils-tən ‘suspenders.’ || Also recorded ǫ́^wwils, ǫ́^wwils-tən.

ǫ́íwləst, ǫ́íwəlst (*) ‘to make arrows.’

√ǫ́awǫ́ : ǫ́á<ǫ́>wəǫ́ ‘Chocolate Lily’ (but possibly also referring to Missionbells, see ǫ́áǫ́əm for further comments). || CSLT *ǫ́awawǫ́ (red.) ‘chocolate lily’ (K227).

ǫ́áy:ǫ́ay ‘Steller’s Jay,’ *Cyanocitta stelleri* (when bringing good news). || Onomatopoeia, synonymous with káy:kay.

ǫ́íy-ən ‘to doubt that s.o. can do s.t., tr.:’ s.təǫ́^w-kán.łu? ǫ́íy-ən k^was.ka.tq.álk-m.ə ‘I really doubt that he can drive;’ ǫ́íy-ən-c.ás ‘he does not trust me.’ || PS *ǫ́əy ‘to doubt sb.’s power or words.’ (K90).

√ǫ́ay : ǫ́áy-ləx ‘to jump, run away:’ tx^w-ús-əm.k^wu? ǫ́.ən.ká?-as ǫ́.lák-as ʔi.ǫ́əǫ́?-íca?-s.ə ʔi.s.k^wəm:k^wú<k^w>rhít.ə [...]; níǫ́.k^wu? ʔ.łu? s.cix^w-s ǫ́áy-ləx ʔá.k^wu? s.ʔístkn.ə, k^wán-as.k^wu? ʔi.ǫ́əǫ́?-íca?-s.ə ʔi.təw:tə<w><wə>t.ə ‘she looked around to see where the dogskins of the children were [...]; so she ran into the underground house, and she grabbed the dogskins of the boys;’ wá?k^wu? ʔayǫ́ lá.ti? ptínus-əm.k^wu? ta.s.múǫ́ac.ə ǫ́.húǫ́-as kán-

əm, níʔ_ʂu? s.huý-s ʔlá.ti? ǰáy-ləx ‘the woman was pondering what she would do, and she decided to run away from there;’
kaʔás k^w.ǰáy-ləx-s ‘he jumped three times;’ ǰáy-ləx_tu? ʔayʔ ‘he ran away, escaped.’ || Cf. √ǰazúǰ, with a possible common element ǰaz ‘to jump’ (and z > y before a coronal consonant in ǰáy-ləx).

- ǰáy-ləx-min ‘to run away from s.o., s.t., tr.’
- ǰəlɁ-ánʔ-an ‘to jump over s.o., s.t., tr.’ (with syncopated form of ǰáy-ləx): ǰəlɁ-anʔ-an-ə́m_k^wu?, ǰəlɁ-anʔ-an-ə́m_k^wu?, ʃ^w?úcin k^w.ǰəlɁ-ánʔ-an-ə́m ‘the other one jumped over him, jumped over him, four times he jumped over him’ (as part of a magic ritual in which a killed coyote is revived by another coyote, in ‘Coyote and Chickadee’ as told by Bill Edwards).
- n.ǰáy-ləx-m-áw̄s, n.ǰəlɁ-m-áw̄s ‘to skip a house (e.g., when selling things from door to door).’
- ǰəy:ǰá<ǰə>ý-ləx ‘to jump up and down.’
- n.ǰáy-ləx ‘to (dive in and) swim:’ lá.ní? wa? x^w?ǰz_ká k^was_x^w?it k^wa_s.tə́m:tə<tə>́m-s, k^wa_s.ʔəx^w-s-ás; níʔ_ʂu?_ti? s.zús-uń-as l.cʔa ǰ^wúm-qən-s_a; níʔ n.ǰáy-ləx-s, ʔa7-qʂ, ʔəx^w-n-ás ta_s.ʔəx^w-q-s_a ‘he wasn’t wearing too many clothes at that time, I guess; so he tied it (his clothes) on top of his head, then he swam off, he got across, and he put his pants back on.’
- √ǰáy (?) : ǰáy-ʔəp ‘Cascara,’ *Rhamnus purshiana*. || See also ǰáyʃ-ʔəp and comments there.
- √ǰáyá : ǰə:ǰáyá ‘lean-to.’ || PS *ǰal/y (CS *l, IS *y) ‘to build a structure, raise a tent’ (K87, who also tentatively lists Lillooet ǰyaʂ ‘barrel’ here). Cf. s.ǰaz.
- √ǰayas : s.ǰá<ǰ>yas ‘two-point buck.’ || PIS *ǰəy ‘to make marks, write, draw,’ *ǰáy-ŵs(-qɁ) ‘two-point buck’ (“marks on top (of head)”), K181.
- ǰyaʂ ‘barrel, bathtub.’ || Also recorded ǰyas, which probably is a more recent form as it contains unmarked (i.e., non-retracted) phonemes. Tentatively linked to PS *ǰal/y (see under √ǰáyá) in K87.

- √q̄yək : q̄yək̄>yək̄ ‘colt.’ || PS *q̄yɪʔək ‘an ungulate’ (K90).
- √q̄aȳx̄ : q̄áȳx̄-ʔəp ‘Casara,’ *Rhamnus purshiana*. || Also recorded q̄áq̄-ʔəp, q̄áȳ-ʔəp and q̄áʔx̄-ʔəp, although q̄áȳ-ʔəp and q̄áȳx̄-ʔəp have the widest idiolectal distribution. CSLT *q̄aȳx̄ ‘casara’ (K222).
- √q̄z̄ (?): q̄əz̄:q̄z̄-áʔ-us ‘to have fear of heights.’
- s.q̄əz̄ (A) ‘chicken hawk’ (as recorded by Van Eijk), (B) ‘hawk, harrier’ (as recorded by Davis). Probably refers to a range of raptors, including Northern Goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*, Cooper’s Hawk *Accipiter cooperii*, and Sharp-shinned Hawk *Accipiter striatus* (all in the genus *Accipiter*), Northern Harrier *Circus cyaneus*, and Red-tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis* and possibly Northern Rough-legged Hawk *Buteo lagopus* of the genus *Buteo*. Any of these could potentially prey on domestic chickens (or more likely, their chicks) and thus be described as ‘chicken hawk’. || Thompson s.q̄ač, s.q̄əč ‘hawk [‘chicken hawk’]’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:908), Montana Salish s.q̄<q̄>i ‘chicken hawk’ (Pete 2010:113).
- s.q̄az̄ ‘roof, umbrella.’ || Also used for ‘tent’ by some consultants, although others prefer ʔat̄an or sil-álc. PS *q̄al/y (see under √q̄aya).
- q̄áz̄-am ‘to make a cover, roof over s.t., intr.’
- n.q̄áz̄-kiñ-us ‘big veranda, porch.’ || Cf. next item.
- q̄az̄-kiñ-ús-tən ‘porch, roof over porch, lean-to.’ || Cf. preceding item.
- √q̄azup̄ : q̄azup̄-ləx ‘to hitch a ride (by jumping onto a wagon or truck).’ || Cf. q̄áy-ləx.
- s.q̄zīx̄ ‘cache for food (on poles, off the ground)’ (largely synonymous with páq̄^wuʔ).
- √q̄zūx̄^w ‘cross (?):’ q̄zú<z̄>x̄^w-k-əc ‘jaw.’ || Possibly a misrecording of *q̄^wzú<z̄>x̄^w-k-əc, in which case this word is definitely related to q̄^wzūx̄^w ‘cross (mark), X.’
- √q̄ziw̄ : ka.q̄ziw̄_a ‘to get spooked, frightened.’ ka.q̄ziw̄-ʔkan_a ‘I got frightened slightly (by s.t. spooky).’
- ka.q̄ziw̄-xal_a ‘s.t. frightening happens.’
- √q̄a? (1): q̄a? (A) M ‘to eat.’ See n.q̄s-añk (√q̄s) for an example; (2) F

- ‘to eat dry salmon.’ || The generic term for ‘to eat’ in F is ʔíʔən.
- s.ǰaʔ M ‘food.’ See cúwaʔ for an example. || The F gloss is s.ʔíʔən.
 - ǰʔ-álmən M ‘hungry.’ || The F gloss is tayt.
 - n.ǰaʔ-c ‘to go to Communion.’
 - n.ǰaʔ-c-xál ‘to hold Communion.’
 - ǰaʔ-c-ám, ǰaʔ-c-án ‘to put s.t. into one’s own (-ám), s.o. else’s (-án) mouth.’
 - n.ǰáʔ-tən ‘trough, manger.’
- √ǰaʔ (2): ǰáʔ-ən ‘to hang s.t. up (e.g., on a branch), to put it in the crotch of a branch and a tree (e.g., a jacket), tr.’ || PS *ǰaʔ ‘to remain stuck in st., be wedged into st.’ (K86). See also √ǰʷ.
- ǰáʔ-xən ‘to get caught on s.t. with one’s foot’ (homophonous with ǰáʔxən ‘to shout’).
 - n.ǰʔ-ús-əm ‘to put a handle on s.t., intr.’
 - n.ǰʔ-ús-tən ‘handle.’
 - n.ǰʔ-ákʔ-an ‘to hand s.t. over to s.o., tr.:’ n.ǰʔ-ákʔ-an-c-as ti_səmʔám-s_a ti_ʔáʔ-c_a ‘his wife handed me the plate.’
- s.ǰáʔəl (*) ‘Red Huckleberry; Red Whortleberry.’ || Almost certainly a misrecording for s.ǰáʔəl. See there for further comments.
- ǰáʔxən ‘to shout’ (‘to holler,’ according to some consultants; others use this term for another, as yet undetermined type of shouting).
 || Cf. wəʔáw, ʔíʔ-x-c-ám for semantically related items. Note also the homophonous form ǰáʔ-xən ‘to get caught on s.t. with one’s foot,’ under √ǰaʔ (2).
- ǰaʔxn-ám ‘to give a war whoop; to holler (when bringing a message).’
 - ǰaʔxən-xít ‘to holler at s.o., tr.:’ ǰaʔxən-xít-kan ‘I hollered at him.’
- √ǰaʔx̣ : ǰáʔx̣-ʔəp ‘Cascara.’ || See ǰáʔx̣-ʔəp and comments there.
- √ǰaʔz (?): ǰaʔz-úʔǰʷəlt (*) ‘Adam’s apple.’

q^w

√q^wup (1): q^wəp:q^wúp M ‘lungs.’ || The F gloss is s.pəw:pəw.

- √q^wup (2): ‘bushy, messy (hair):’ q^wú{?}p-əq^w ‘hair is all bushy, messy.’
 || CSLT *q^wup ‘hair’ (K221). See also n.k^wup for further etymological information.
- q^wu{?}p-ús *id.* as q^wú{?}p-əq^w.
 - n.q^wu{?}p-la-qín *id.* as q^wú{?}p-əq^w.
- q^wəm-xál, q^wəm-ən ‘to pile things up (sands, rocks, branches, hay, etc.),
 intr., tr.’ || Cf. múq^w-uń, ƒəc-ən, ǰəp-ən, ɣáz-an for semantically similar cases (and múq^w-uń also for a possible etymological connection). PS *k^w/q^wəm ‘lump, heap’ (K45).
- s.q^wəm (A) ‘mountain, pile’ (with nominalizer s-); (B) ‘piled up’ (with stative s-).
 - s.q^wə<q^wə>ń ‘hill, small pile.’
 - q^wəm-p ‘to get gathered up (e.g. weeds gathered by a plough).’
 - q^wəm-cín-xən ‘ankle; lump on ankle.’
 - s.q^wm-ank, s.q^wm-ə<m>ńək ‘pregnant.’
 - q^wm-áka? ‘wrist.’
 - q^wəm-qín-am ‘to bud, be budding out.’
- √q^wam (1): ‘to plan to do s.t. or to go somewhere:’ q^wám-ƒkan
 k^wən.s.huž.k^wzús-əm ‘I plan to work.’ || Ascribed to F by some M consultants, although it is used in M as well, as shown by the use of k^wzús-əm (rather than the F form ʔal-kst) in the above example.
- q^wá<q^wə>ń, q^wá<q^wə>ń-xal, q^wá<q^w>ń-ən (A) ‘to challenge s.o. (to a race), intr., tr.’; (B) ‘to be after a person as a possible love mate, intr., tr.’
 - q^wá<q^w>ń-ən-twaí ‘to challenge each other.’
 - q^wám-s-ən ‘to want, desire s.o., s.t. (esp., desire s.o. as a love mate), tr.:’ q^wám-s-ən-ƒkan ti.s.yáqc?a ‘I want the woman;’ q^wám-s-ən-ƒkan sána? k^w.s.q^wús-xit-an, ʎu? s.təx^w ʎu? kə:kaw-ʔúl ‘I wanted to shoot it, but it was really too far.’
 - q^wám-s-xit ‘to want s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:’ q^wam-s-xít-kan ti.səm?ám-s.a ‘I’d like to have his wife.’
 - q^wam-s-xí[t]-twaí ‘men being after each other’s wives.’
- √q^wam (2): q^wám:q^wm-ət ‘fun; funny; to have fun.’ || PIS *q^wam-q^wəm-t

‘pleasant, good, beautiful’ (K183).

√q^wəm̄ (?): q^wə<q^wə>m̄-xəñ F ‘chipmunk.’ || The M gloss is n.q̄ə<q̄>ǰ-ək.

q^wəm̄çáļš ‘Bog Cranberry,’ *Vaccinium oxycoccus*. || CSLT *q^wm̄çuls

‘cranberry sp.’ (K228).

— q^wəm̄çáļš-əž ‘Bog Cranberry bush.’

q^wəmsáć ‘crotch, pelvic bone.’

q^wíməlst, q^wímłəst ‘adult woodtick’ (stage after čkáləñ).

√q^wət : q^wət:q^wt-əm ‘dark brown (complexion, e.g., East Indians), dark stained brown (e.g., woodwork).’ || Cf. təq^w:tq^w-əm (√təq^w (1)).

q^wít-xal, q^wít-in̄ M ‘to ring a bell, to set an alarm clock.’ q^wít-in̄

ti.tín:tin_a ‘ring the bell!’ || F uses tíŋ^w-in here.

— q^wít=ət ‘to ring, to rattle (like two cans knocking together, or a rattling car):’ q^wít=ət ʔayʔ ti.tín:tin_a ‘the bell is ringing.’

— ka.q^wít_a ‘to give a ringing sound.’

q^wtaʔ F ‘grease, fat.’ || PS *q^wtaʔ ‘animal fat, grease’ (K93). The M gloss is s.q̄^wu<q̄^w>c.

q^wətǰ^w ‘to slide.’

— q^wətǰ^w-án ‘to slide s.t., tr.’

— q^wətǰ^w-ílx ‘to slide (on hard underground, not on snow).’ || See also q^wíǰ^wlaʔ.

√q^wútaʔ : q^wú<q^w>taʔ F ‘nothing.’

— q^wú<q^w>taʔ-s F ‘to care for nothing, “not giving a damn,” etc., tr.:’

q^wu<q^w>taʔ-s-káx^wǰuʔ ‘you don’t give a damn;’ q^wu<q^w>taʔ-s-kán^wǰuʔ s.ʔənc ‘I don’t give a damn.’

q^wəc-ən ‘to shake s.t., tr.’ || See q^wəc-p below for etymological information.

— q^wəc-n-əm ‘to get started.’

— q^wəc-p ‘to travel.’ || Cf. q^wacác. PS *cəq^w/q^wəc ‘to begin, set out’ (K25).

— q^wəc-p-úlǰəx^w ‘earthquake.’

— n.q^wəc-p-əq (A) ‘handle gets loose (on axe, pick, knife, etc.);’ (B) ‘to wiggle one’s behind’ (in the latter meaning synonymous with n.q̄ə<q̄>s-p-əq).

— ka.q^wəc_a ‘to get started (person, car).’

- q^wəc=əc ‘to get started (finally):’ q^wəc=əc-wít ʔayʔ, lan wa?
ka.n.ʔəp.a ‘they finally got started, it is already noon;’ q^wəc=əc-
kán ʔayʔ wa? x^wəp-q-ám ‘I finally got started digging roots;’
q^wəc=əc ʔayʔ k^w.s.Bill k^wa_məc-xál ‘Bill finally got started
writing.’
- n.q^wc-áls-əm, n.q^wc-áls-ən ‘to stir food, intr., tr.’
- n.q^wəc-qin-úpʔ-am ‘to wag one’s tail.’
- q^wc-áxan-am ‘to flap one’s arms or wings.’
- q^wc-ilx, q^wc-ə<c>łəx ‘to move, move around’ (with q^wc-ə<c>łəx also
referring to the way fish move when caught): ʔi_waʔ_q^wc-ə<c>łəx
píkca ‘movie.’
- √q^wac (1): q^wac ‘hair (on body), fur, wool (on animal).’ || Mainly used
in M. The F gloss for ‘fur, animal hair’ is ʔámin.
- q^wác-aʔan, n.q^wác-aʔan ‘hair in armpit.’
- q^wác-aʔ^wac ‘hair on chest.’
- √q^wac (2): ‘warm:’ q^wác-ləx ‘to warm oneself.’ || PIS *q^wac ‘warm’
(K182).
- q^wacác ‘to leave, set out.’ || Cf. q^wəc-p (under q^wəc-ən) for etymological
information. See súx^wast for an example.
- q^wacác-almən ‘to want to go.’
- q^wacác-s ‘to set out with s.o., s.t., to take s.o. or s.t. along, tr.’ || See
n.ǵəłzaʔ-tən (second sentence) for an example.
- q^wic ‘rich.’
- q^wíc-miñ ‘to be rich in s.t.’
- q^wic-wilx ‘to get rich.’
- n.q^wíc-əc ‘to have lots to eat.’
- q^wəcíwya? (*) ‘fish just before it dies (becomes yaʔ(?)q^w).’
- n.q^wíctən F ‘wife of man’s deceased brother.’ (The widow has the right to
then marry her deceased husband’s brother, as described in Teit
1906:267). || The M gloss is s.kálpəʔ. For the sequence tən in
n.q^wíctən cf. s.záʔtən. PIS *n-ǵ^wíc-tñ ‘deceased sibling’s spouse’
(K184, who mentions that Lillooet (and Thompson) q^w suggests
borrowing from Shuswap (due to the deglottalization of ǵ^w to q^w,
which is typical for Shuswap, but not for Lillooet or Thompson—

JvE), but states that no Shuswap cognate has been recorded).

— n.q^wíctn-am ‘to marry the widow of one’s brother.’

√q^wáča? : q^wá<q^w>ča? (*) ‘intestine of fish.’

√q^was : ka.q^wás_a ‘to get dark, dusk sets in.’ || Variant of ka.k^wás_a.

√q^wis : q^wi<q^w>s ‘little, small.’ || Variant of k^wi<k^w>s (√k^wis (2)).

— q^wə:q^wi<q^w>s ‘small objects.’

— q^wi<q^w>s-alc ‘small house.’

— q^wə<q^w>s-aliwán ‘smallish in stature.’

— q^wi<q^w>s-əq^w ‘small animal.’

— q^wə:q^wi<q^w>s-əq^w ‘small animals.’

q^wús-əṃ ‘to shoot, intr.’

— q^wú<q^w>s-əṃ ‘to shoot small animals, intr.’

— q^wús-xit ‘to shoot s.o., s.t., tr.’ || See tay and q^wám-s-ən for examples.

The use of -xit in a two-place (rather than three-place, ditransitive) verb is generally unusual but apparently not for verbs referring to shooting or aiming (cf. kín-qs-xit, k^wíí-qs-xit).

— q^wus-atk^wáʔ-əṃ ‘to shoot into the water; to dynamite fish, intr.’

— q^wus-an-cút ‘to shoot oneself.’

— q^wus-xi[t]-cút *id.* as q^w-us-an-cút.

— q^wəs-m-álc, q^ws-m-álc ‘bullet; arrow.’

q^wisp ‘buffalo.’ || PS *q^wisp/t ‘bovine.’

s.q^wsaʔ, s.q^wsá<saʔ ‘nephew.’ || PS *q^wəs ‘(younger) sibling, nephew, niece; son’ (K93).

√q^wn (?): q^wn-aʔp ‘Indian Hellebore’ (“locoweed”), *Veratrum viride*. || PS

*q^wən (in name of) ‘a plant (unid.)’ (K93); CSLT *q^wn-aʔp ‘Indian hellebore’ (K228).

q^wən-mín F ‘to want s.t., tr.’ || Cf. q^wən:q^wán-t (√q^wan), √q^wañ (2).

— q^wn=án-miñ (*) ‘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 -miñ).

√q^wan : q^wən:q^wán-t ‘poor, destitute.’ || Cf. q^wən-mín, √q^wañ (2). PIS

*q^wan ‘to be in want, poor, pitiful’ (K183).

√q^wañ (1): q^wá{ʔə}ñ ‘to get sooted up (lamp or chimney), to get smudged

by smoke' (synonymous with $\acute{q}a(?)\dagger$). || Cf. $\sqrt{q^w}i\acute{n}$.

$\sqrt{q^w}a\acute{n}$ (2) (?): $q^w a\acute{n}$ -us-cín (also recorded $q^w a\acute{n}$ -us-cín-əm) 'to ask an Indian doctor to help you.' || Cf. $q^w \acute{e}n$ -mín, $\sqrt{q^w}an$.

$\sqrt{q^w}i\acute{n}$: $n.q^w i\acute{?}q^w \{?i\}$ 'smoke coming over a hill (at a forest fire), haze.'
|| Cf. $\sqrt{q^w}a\acute{n}$ (1).

$\sqrt{q^w}i\acute{n}t$: $s.q^w i\acute{?}q^w \acute{e}nt$ 'big groundhog, whistler' (vs. $n.pi\acute{s}^w$ - q 'little groundhog'). || PS *s-k^w/q^wəy (red.) 'groundhog, marmot, whistler' (K47).

— $s.q^w \acute{e} < q^w \acute{e} > nt$ -íca? (*) 'blanket made of whistler skins.'

— $n.q^w \acute{e} < q^w \acute{e} > nt$ -átk^wa? (*) 'whistler fat.'

$q^w \acute{n}is$ 'whale.' || PCS *q^wənis 'whale' (K150).

$q^w nu\acute{x}^w$ F 'sick:?' $q^w nu\acute{x}^w k^w u?$ $ti?$ ta $pá < p \acute{e} > l?$ \acute{a} , $x^w \acute{a}y$ $\acute{á}u?$ $lá.ti?$ $k^w s.k^w i\acute{n}$ - $as\acute{q} \acute{e}t$ -s; $x^w \acute{a}z$ $k^w as$ $z \acute{e}wat$ - n -ít-as \dagger $s.tám$ -as $k^w a$ $ká\acute{i}wat$; $x^w \acute{a}y$ $\acute{á}u?$ $k^w as$ $z \acute{e}wat$ - n -ít-as \dagger $s.ti?$ $kán$ -əm, $q^w nu\acute{x}^w \acute{á}u?$; $ni\acute{?}$ $\acute{á}u?$ $tú?$ $ti?$ $s.zuq^w$ -s 'that one person got sick within a few days; they did not know of any medicine for it, and they did not know what was the matter with him, he was just sick, and then he died; wa? $\acute{a}y\acute{?}$ $múta?$ $k^w i\acute{n}$ - $as\acute{q} \acute{e}t$, $q^w nu\acute{x}^w \acute{a}y\acute{?}$ $múta?$ ta $nú\acute{k}^w \acute{a}$; $\acute{x}i\acute{l}$ -əm $\acute{á}u?$ $múta?$, $zúq^w tu?$; $\acute{á}k$ -wit $\acute{á}u?$ $\acute{a}y\acute{?}$, $pi:pá < p \acute{e} > la?$ -wit 'a few days went by, and then another one got sick; the same thing happened, he died; and so they went, one after the other.' || The M gloss is $\acute{?}á\acute{l}\acute{s}$ -əm.

— $q^w \acute{e}n$: $q^w nu\acute{x}^w$ 'several/many are sick:?' $plán$ $k^w u?$ $\acute{á}u?$ $wa?$ $n.pá\acute{?}$ $\acute{?}i$ $wa?$ $q^w \acute{e}n$: $q^w nu\acute{x}^w$ 'the sick were just lying around, sapped of their strength.'

— $q^w \acute{e}n$: $q^w nu\acute{x}^w = \acute{e}\acute{x}^w$ 'sickly.'

— $n.q^w nu\acute{x}^w$ - $a\acute{?}ca?$ 'sad.'

— $q^w nu\acute{x}^w$ - $\acute{a}\acute{?}x^w$ 'hospital.'

— $q^w nu\acute{x}^w$ - $atk^w a?$ 'to have a hangover.'

— $wa?$ $q^w nu\acute{x}^w$ - xal (probably a shortened form of ti $wa?$ $q^w nu\acute{x}^w$ - xal) 'Red Baneberry, White Baneberry,' *Actea rubra*. || The name refers to the fact that this is a very toxic plant that, although when used in small doses as a medicine, makes one very sick before one gets better.

- √q^wu^ł : n.q^wə:q^wú^ł-a?xn-am̄ F ‘to have a horse-race.’ || Other recorded variants omit either ? or the prefix n-. Borrowing from Shuswap sə.q^wúte?-xn ‘horse-race,’ ʃ.q^wəq^wúte?-xn-m ‘to race’ (Kuipers 1974:243). PIS *q^wu^ł-a?-xn ‘to race’ (K185).
- √q^wɬ (?) : q^wɬ-í?xən ‘white man’s shoes.’ || See q^wúm-ləx for an example. CSLT *q^wɬi?-xn ‘shoe (white man’s)’ (K222).
- √q^wəɬ ‘birchbark:’ q^wəɬ-alín ‘birchbark basket.’ || Cf. q^wəɬ?in. PS *q^wəɬin ‘birch’ (K92).
- √q^wuɬ : q^wuɬ(?)ɬ ‘(to have a) blister.’ || Cf. √q^wəɬ, √q^wuɬ.
 — q^wú? : q^w{?u}ɬ ‘(to have) blisters all over.’
 q^wəɬ?in ‘birchbark.’ || See √q^wəɬ for etymological information.
 — q^wəɬ?in-áz ‘White Paper Birch,’ *Betula papyrifera*.
- √q^wəl (1) (?) : q^wəl-tən, n.q^wəl-tən ‘socklet (worn over socks, in boots); strip of material wound around foot.’
- √q^wəl (2) (?) : q^wəl-aqín ‘sapling, young tree.’
 — q^wəl-aqə<qə>ń ‘younger stage of q^wəla-qín.’
- √q^wal : ka.q^wál_a ‘to (be able to) speak:’ x^w?əz k^was_ka.q^wál_a ‘he couldn’t say anything;’ ka.q^wál_a_maɬ lá.k^wu? ‘say something! (don’t just sit there!)’ || Cf. q^wal (1). For a full morphological analysis of both √q^wal and √q^wal (1) and their derivations see Van Eijk 1997:137-138. PS *q^wal ‘to speak, think’ (K91).
 — q^wəl:q^wál ‘to speak:’ x^w?əz k^was_q^wəl:q^wál ‘he is kind of quiet.’
- √q^wal (1) ‘to speak:’ q^wal-út ‘to speak seriously, to deliver a speech:’ níɬ_tí? wa? q^wal-út ‘that’s the one who is speaking, holding the speech.’ || Cf. √q^wal.
 — q^wal-út-s ‘to speak to s.o. about a serious matter; to admonish s.o., tr.:’ q^wal-út-s-kan_kɬ ‘I will speak to him (e.g., about the bad things he did);’ q^wal-út-s-as ta_q^wú?_a k^was_húž ɬlá.tí? k^wis k^wu_s.ćəq^w:ćə<ć>q^waz ‘he talked to the water so the fish would fall [into his net] from there;’ ɬ_?ámh-as k^w_s.q^wal-út-s-alap, s.ǰək ʔum̄-ən-tumuɬ-ás_kɬ ‘if you guys talk to him nicely, he might give us some;’ cíx^w_k^wu? ʔayɬ q^wal-ut-s-twít-as lá.tí?, níɬ_ǰu? s.cún-as ʔi_ʔux^walmíx^w_a k^w_s.nás-i zaxn-áɬća? ‘they went and talked to him, and he told the people to go and pack the meat

[of the deer that he had shot].’ (The two preceding sentences run consecutively in ‘The Man Who Stayed with the Bear,’ as told by Bill Edwards, about a man who becomes a great hunter.)

- q^wal-út-miñ (A) ‘to ask for or complain about s.t. or s.o., tr.’ (B) ‘to propose to a woman (in former times always done through a third party):’ wá?_k^wu? lá.ti? ta_pá<pə>l?_a s.mú<ac [...] ní<_k^wu?_ǵu? s.wa?-s ?i_wa?_q^wal-ut-miñ-táli; cíx^w_k^wu? ta_pá<pə>l?_a s.qayx^w, q^wal-út-miñ-əm; x^w?áy_ǵu? k^was_ǵáǵ-miñ-as ?i_s.qáy:qəyx^w_a; cíx^w_k^wu? ta_núk^w_a, x^w?áy_ǵu? k^was_ǵáǵ-miñ-as ‘there was this one woman [...]; so there were suitors who proposed to her; one man would come, and she would be proposed to; but she did not like the men; another one would come, but she did not want him.’
- q^wal-ut-sút ‘to talk away (e.g., when trying to cover up a lie), to talk nonsense.’
- s.q^wal-út ‘speech.’
- q^wal-út-tən, n.q^wal-út-tən ‘language, word, telephone, microphone.’
- n.q^wal-ut-ána? ‘to hint, drop hints:’ pápt_ǵu? k^was_ən.q^wal-ut-ána? ‘he is always hinting.’
- n.q^wal-ut-án?-an ‘to hint to s.o., tr.:’ húy-?kan n.q^wal-ut-án?-an ?i_n.s.cm-ált_a ?_s.tám-as k^wu_huy_n.s.ǵáǵ ‘I will hint to my children what I want;’ húy-?kan n.q^wal-ut-án?-an ?i_n.s.cm-ált_a k^wu_kapúh ‘I will hint to my children that I want a coat.’
- q^wə:q^wal-út ‘to talk loudly, to bawl out.’
- q^wə:q^wal-út-s ‘to bawl s.o. out, tr.’
- q^wə:q^wal-út-c-am ‘to mumble, to make lots of noise without saying anything.’
- q^wəl:q^wal-ə<l>t ‘to talk, to have a conversation.’ || See nə<n>s (under nas) for an example.
- q^wəl:q^wal-ə<l>t-s ‘to talk to s.o., to have a conversation with s.o., tr.’
- q^wəl:q^wal-ə<l>t-min ‘to talk about s.o., s.t., tr.:’ ni< ?ay< l.c?a s.Mama ti_húž_a q^wəl:q^wal-ə<l>t-mín-an ‘this time it is Mama I am going to talk about.’
- q^wəl:q^wal-ə<l>t-sút ‘to be a chatterbox.’

- q^wəl:q^wal-ə<l>t-ú† *id.* as q^wəl:q^wal-ə<l>t-sút.
 - s.q^wal (A) ‘news’ (with nominalizer s-): See qańím-ən-s for an example; (B) ‘to bring news’ (with the stative prefix s-).
 - s.q^wə<q^wə>ǎ (A) ‘story’ (reduplication of s.q^wal (A)); (B) ‘to tell a story’ (reduplication of s.q^wal (B)).
 - s.q^wə<q^w>ǎ-ən ‘to tell a story to s.o., tr.’ || See ńə<ń>s (under nas) for an example.
 - s.q^wə<q^wə>ǎ-mín ‘to tell a story about s.o., s.t., tr.’
 - s.q^wal-ən ‘to report to s.o., bring news to s.o., inform s.o., tr.:' “k^wan ʔizá-wna,” cún-əm.k^wu?; ní†.k^wu? ʔú? ʔay† [s.]s.q^wal-n-əm [†.ə]n.ká?-as.k† †was.pún-as ʔi.ćí?_a “‘take these [arrows],” he was told; then he was informed where he would find deer.’
 - s.q^wal-mín ‘to report, inform on s.t., s.o., tr.’
 - s.q^wəl:q^wal-ú† ‘to be a tattletale.’
 - səq^w:s.q^wal ‘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.ǎ^wəz:ǎ^wz-ə<z>wəs (under súǎ^wəz).
- √q^wal (2): q^wal ‘to hurt.’ q^wal ʔay† ti_n.s.ptínus-m_a ‘I am sad.’
- q^wəl:q^wal ‘tired.’
 - q^wal:q^wal-t ‘to ache, hurt.’ l.c?a †əs.q^wal:q^wal-t ‘it is hurting right here;’ s.təǎ^w ʔú? q^wal:q^wal-t ti_n.s.ptínus-m_a ‘I am really heartbroken.’
 - q^wal-xit ‘to hurt s.t. belonging to s.o. (mainly feelings), tr.:' ka.q^wal-xi[t]-c-káx^w_a ti_n.s.ptínus-m_a ‘you made me sad.’
 - q^wal-us ‘to have a headache.’
 - n.q^wal-ana? ‘to have an earache.’
 - n.q^wal-ánk ‘to have a stomach ache.’
 - q^wal-a†məx (no stress recorded) *id.* as n.q^wal-ánk.
 - q^wal-qańis ‘to have a toothache’ (synonymous with ǎans).
- q^wul ‘full, to have s.t. filled up.’ n.†am-án-as.k^wu? ʔay† lá.ti? |_ta.ćlá?-s_a, q^wul lá.ti? ʔi_naǎ^wít_a, ʔi_s.x^wú<x^w>z_a, ʔi_takm_á ʔú? lá.ti?,

ʔi.pəʔ:ʔiʔh_a, q^wúl.k^wuʔ.ʎuʔ l.ta.ćláʔ-s_a; n.ʔam-q.án-as.k^wuʔ
 ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ ta_s.m̃é<m̃>ʔac_a ‘he put her in the basket, which was
 full of snakes, of ants, of everything, frogs, the basket was full of
 them; and he put the girl in there right on the bottom.’

|| Possibly related to √q^wul.

— q^wúl-un ‘to fill s.t. up, tr.:’ húy-ʔkan q^wúl-un ti.ǰéc_m_a ‘I am going to
 fill up the box.’

√q^wul : q^wúl=əǐ ‘getting cloudy; clouds fill up before rain.’ || PIS *q^wəl
 ‘dust, ashes, powder snow’ (K182). Cf. q^wul.

— q^wəl:q^wúl ‘getting cloudy.’ || Probably *q^wəl:q^wúl.

√q^wul ‘big digit:’ s.ć.q^wúl-akaʔ ‘thumb.’ || CSLT *q^wul ‘digit’ (K228).

— s.ć.q^wúl-axən ‘big toe.’

— ǰzum q^wúl-xən *id.* as s.ć.q^wúl-axən.

— s.q^w|=úl-aʔxən ‘hoof (horse, cow).’

s.q^wlip ‘Black Tree Lichen’ (“Black Moss”), *Bryoria fremontii* (synonym
Alectoria fremontii). || PIS *s-q^wəl̃ap ‘black lichen’ (K182).

— q^wlip-am ‘to get black tree lichen, intr.’

— s.q^wə:q^wlip ‘lots of black tree lichen.’ || Rejected by some consultants.

q^walimak ‘mosquito.’ || PS *q^wan(im) ‘mosquito’ (K93).

— q^walimak-áʔx^w ‘mosquito-net.’

— q^walimak-mín-əm ‘to be bothered by mosquitoes.’

√q^wlit (?): q^wlit-aʔ ‘Lodgepole Pine’ (“Jack Pine,” “Black Pine”), *Pinus
 contorta*. || Occasionally pronounced q^wlit, but this variant does
 not seem to be correct. From one consultant I recorded q^wlit-aʔ
 (and also ǐ in the reduplicated form below). PIS *q^wliʔt ‘jackpine’
 (K182).

— q^wə:q^wlit-aʔ ‘lots of jackpines.’

q^walic ‘firbranch, cedarbranch:’ ká<kə>m̃-xal ʔayʔ ki.q^wáic_a ká.tiʔ, k^wúl-əm
 ta_n.ʔwúyt-tn_a ‘he gathered a bunch of firboughs, and he made a
 bed.’ || PS *q^walc ‘conifer bough’ (K92).

q^walis ‘Red-flowering Currant,’ *Ribes sanguineum*.

— q^walis-aʔ ‘red-flowering currant bush.’

√q^wulun (?): n.q^wulun-átk^waʔ (General term for various *Spirogyra* species
 and other freshwater green algae (“pond slime”); moss on net or

logs that have been in the water too long.)

q^walíʈ ‘pitch (in wood):’ nas k^wam k^wu₁q^walíʈ ‘go and get some pitch!;’
čəq̣-p ʔayʈ ʔi₁q^walíʈ₁a l₁ta₁n.k^wʌ́-ús₁a ‘now the pitch is stuck in
my face.’ See also n.puk^w-al-ús-ən and kálaʈ (B) for additional
examples. || PCS *q^walíʈ ‘pitch’ (K150).

s.q^wáɫaxkən F ‘horn, antler.’ || May contain -kən ‘back.’ The M gloss is
čík-tən.

q^wílqən ‘wolverine.’ || May contain -qən ‘head.’

q^wáɫx^wəʈ ‘gills.’

q^wláwaʈ (A) ‘Nodding Onion’ (“Barbecuing Onion”), *Allium cernuum*; (B)
‘Garden Onion,’ *Allium cepa*.

— q^wlawá[ʔ]-ʔúl (*) ‘Nodding Onion’ (synonymous with q^wláwaʈ (A) and
as such often referred to as “wild onion”).

— q^wlǎ<ɫ>waʈ ‘little onion.’

q^wáq^w-xal ‘to cut a hide into strips or strings, intr.’

√q^waǰ : q^wa<q^w>ǰ ‘to have a nightmare, to sleepwalk.’ || Cf. q^waǰt.

q^waǰt, q^wáǰt-min ‘to hear s.t. (e.g., wood cracking, or a dog scratching at
the door), to catch sight of s.t., intr., tr.:’ ʌ́ák₁k^wuʈ,
ka.xim₁a₁k^wúʈ₁tuʈ; q^wacác₁k^wuʈ ʔayʈ ʈəl.k^wʔú níʈ₁na₁núk^w₁a,
ka.ʈəǰ^w₁a₁k^wúʈ₁ǰuʈ, q^waǰt-min-it-ás₁k^wuʈ ‘he went on, and he
went out of sight; then the other one took off from there, he
appeared, and they caught sight of him.’ || Cf. q^waǰ.

√q^waǰq^w : See n.q^wáǰ^wq^w-tən.

√q^wiǰ^w ‘floor:’ q^wiǰ^w-lap M ‘floor.’ || The F gloss is ǰl-ílap.

— q^wiǰ^w-c-tən ‘porch.’

√q^waǰ^wq^w (*): n.q^wáǰ^wq^w-tən ‘big bird’s nest (made of lots of sticks).’

|| Phonetics unclear: other recorded variants are n.q^wáǰq^w-tən,
n.qáǰq-tən, the last variant probably resulting from a transcription
error (omission of diacritics) rather than a faulty aural recording.

q^wiǰ^wlaʈ ‘to slide (in a sleigh).’ || Cf. q^wətǰ^w-ílx.

√q^wiw (1): q^wə:q^wiw-ám ‘to stagger (horses).’

√q^wiw (2): q^wiw-in ‘to stick s.t. out a bit more (e.g., log out of a stack),
to expose it more (e.g., wick in a lamp, turning it up), tr.:’ q^wiw-
in ʔá.k^wuʈ s.ʔáɫq^w₁a ‘stick it outside!;’ q^wiw-in ʈlá.k^wuʈ n.k^wan^w-ús-

tn_ua ‘stick it out of the window!’

— s.q^wiw ‘sticking out (e.g., one log from a pile).’

— ka.q^wíw_ua ‘it got to stick out.’

— q^wé<q^w>w-ən ‘to stick it out a little bit, tr.’

√q^wy (?): q^wy-áltəx^w, s.t.q^wy-áltəx^w ‘dapple grey horse.’ || Cf. √q^waz (1).

q^wéy-ən ‘to use s.t., tr.’ || Variant of q^wéz-ən. PIS *q^wi/ay ‘to have plenty’ (K183).

√q^wəy̆ : q^wə:q^wy̆-án-əm ‘to get ghosted’ (recorded only in passive forms):
wá?k_u? q^wə:q^wy̆-án-əm ‘he got ghosted.’

— q^wy-án-əm *id.* as q^wə:q^wy̆-án-əm, but recorded on fewer occasions, and probably less frequently used: wa? q^wy-án-c-al-əm ‘I got ghosted.’

s.q^wyic ‘rabbit, hare.’ || PIS *s-q^wyic ‘hare’ (K184).

— s.q^wə:q^wyic ‘rabbit, hare.’ || Rejected by some consultants in favour of s.q^wyic. Probably originally a (now unproductive) plural form.

— q^wyíc-am ‘to hunt rabbits, hare, intr.’

— q^wy̆ə<y̆>c ‘little rabbit, hare.’

q^wayálaqaʔ (*) ‘tobacco leaves.’

√q^wz (?): n.q^wz-áps-tə́n ‘(back of) neck.’

q^wéz-ən ‘to use s.t., tr.:’ húy̆-ʔkax^wha q^wéz-ən ‘are you going to use it?’
|| Cf. q^wéy-ən.

— s.q^wəz ‘used:’ lan ʔayʔ wa? s.q^wəz ti.káh_ua ʔáy-n-an ‘the car I bought is a used one.’

√q^waz (1): q^wəz:q^wáz ‘blue, skyblue.’ || Cf. √q^wy, √q^waz (2). PS *q^way ‘blue, green; bruise’ (K94).

— q^wəz:q^waz-mínst ‘almost blue, light blue.’

— q^wəz:q^waz-álus ‘almost blue, light blue’ (largely synonymous with q^wəz:q^waz-mínst).

— q^wá{ʔ}z̆ ‘to get blue:’ plan wa? q^wá{ʔ}z̆ ʔi_uməxáz_ua ‘the huckleberries are getting blue already.’

— q^wá{ʔ}z̆-əc ‘mouth gets blue from eating blueberries or blackberries.’

— s.q^wáz-až ‘Steller’s Jay,’ *Cyanocitta stelleri* (often erroneously referred to as “blue jay”: see Guiguet 1970a:39). || PIS *q^wasq^way̆ ‘bluejay’ (Kuipers 2002:183, who does not list the Lillooet item as a descendant of this root).

- q^wəz:q^waz-í<Z>kən ‘Bluebird.’ Probably refers to the Mountain Bluebird *Sialia currucoides*, which is relatively common in the north-eastern part of Lillooet territory; the Western Bluebird *Sialia mexicana* is rare to absent, though may have been formerly more widespread.
- √q^waz (2) (?): ka.n.q^waz-anwás_a ‘to have one’s breath cut off after having been punched in the stomach.’ || Perhaps related to √q^waz (1) if it is supposed that one’s insides turn blue after having been punched.
- √q^wu? (1): q^wu? ‘water.’ || Cf. ʔúq^waʔ ‘to drink.’ PS *q^wuʔ, *ʔuq^w, *qu/al ‘water, to drink’ (K91).
- n.q^wuʔ-c ‘spittle, salive.’
- q^wú<q^wu>ʔ ‘pool, puddle, little spring.’
- q^wúʔ:q^wuʔ ‘swamp.’
- √q^wuʔ (2) (?): q^wúʔ-mən (*) ‘tanning stick (used first in tanning process).’ || PIS *q^wəʔ ‘to tan (soften) hides’ (K182).
- q^wʔup ‘Pacific Crab Apple,’ *Malus fusca* (synonym *Pyrus fusca*). || CSLT *q^wʔup ‘crabapple’ (K228).
- q^wʔúp-až ‘crab apple tree.’
- q^wíʔtəǰ ‘chisel.’

q̣^w

- √q̣^w (?): q̣^w-úlṁəx^w ‘Trailing Wild Blackberry, Pacific Trailing Blackberry,’ *Rubus ursinus*. || Possibly a syncopated form of *q̣ʔ-úlṁəx^w, with √q̣aʔ (2).
- q̣^w-úlṁəx^w-až ‘trailing blackberry bush.’
- √q̣^wáplas : n.q̣^wə:q̣^wáplas-əm, n.q̣^wə:q̣^wáplas-ən (*) ‘to castrate (an animal), intr., tr.’
- √q̣^wəm (√q̣^wam, √q̣^wum) ‘to curl up, to shrivel up.’ || Variants reflect different idiolects and dialects, and also different recording sessions. In a number of instances, ṁ instead of m was recorded. Below, all recorded variants are listed. PS *q̣^wam ‘to shorten, pull/reel in’ (K96, with tentative listing of q̣^wəm:q̣^wməǰ ‘to have

all gone' and n.ǰ^wǎmǎ-ǎq-tǎn 'last child of mother' under this root, and suggested possible relation to *ǰ^wum II 'top, high, pile, lump' (see under s.ǰ^wumǎc) in some daughter languages).

- ǰ^wǎm:ǰ^wǎm 'to get cramped into a small spot.'
 - ǰ^wǎm:ǰ^wǎm-xǎn (ǰ^wǎm:ǰ^wǎm-xǎn) 'to have one's feet cramped into a small spot; to have one's legs folded.'
 - ǰ^wm-ilx 'to squat down; to be ready to attack, to curl up.'
 - ǰ^wǎm:ǰ^wm-í<m>ǎx (ǰ^wǎm:ǰ^wm-ǎ<m>ǎx) 'to curl up (when going to sleep).'
 - ǰ^wǎm:ǰ^wam-í<m>ǎx 'to curl up (caterpillar, when going along).'
 - n.ǰ^wm-ap 'to be curled up (e.g., in bed; also mountain goat lying in lair before breeding season).'
 - n.ǰ^wm-áp-tǎn 'lair of mountain goat.'
 - ǰ^wumǎ 'to shrivel up (e.g., leather, when too close to heat).'
 - ǰ^wúm-lǎx (ǰ^wúm-lǎx) 'to duck; to curl up; to shrivel up:' ni₄ a₂ x^wí₄ k_a ʔi₂ cí<c>ǎ a q^wǎ-í₇xǎn-s ti₂ k^wtámc-s₂ a waʔ s.ǰil l₂ ti₂ n.pám-s-t₂ǎ, waʔ n.cut-ánwas s.pǎh k^was₂ ʔǎyǎn; plán₂ k^wuʔ ʔay₄ waʔ ǰ^wúm-lǎx ʔi₂ q^wǎ-í₇xǎ₂ 'it turned out to be her husband's new shoes that were sitting on the stove, the shoes that pǎh thought were irons; and they were curling up already.'
 - ǰ^wǎm:ǰ^wm-ún-ǎm (ǰ^wǎm:ǰ^wm-ún-ǎm, ǰ^wǎm:ǰ^wum-ún-ǎm) F 'to have convulsions.' || The M gloss is cǎk^w:cǎk^w-ílx.
 - ǰ^wǎm:ǰ^wum-xǎ-ǎn-ǎm F 'to have a cramp in one's foot:' ǰ^wǎm:ǰ^wum-xǎ-ǎn-c-ǎl-ǎm 'I have a cramp in my foot.'
- √ǰ^wam : See ǰ^wǎm:ǰ^wam-í<m>ǎx (√ǰ^wǎm).
- √ǰ^wum (1): See √ǰ^wǎm.
- √ǰ^wum (2): ǰ^wúm-qǎn 'head.' || PS *ǰ^wum I '(hair on) head; skull' (K97).
- ǰ^wǎ<ǰ^wǎ>m-qǎn 'small head; small bowl:' ǰ^wǎ<ǰ^wǎ>m-qǎn n.ǎúm-tǎn 'small soup bowl.'
- s.ǰ^wumǎc 'ball.' || PS *ǰ^wum II 'top, high, pile, lump' (K97, with suggested possible links to PS *ǰ^wum I '(hair on) head; skull,' *mǎǰ^w 'to pile up, lump,' *k^w/q^wǎm 'lump, heap' (listed as such on p. 45 but as *k^w/q^wum on p. 97) and *qǎmǎ^w 'a lump, ball,

cluster’).

q̇^waṁs ‘to own it all, to bring it all home, to pay back everything one owes.’ suq̇^w-am-wít_k^wu? ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ, pálaʔ s.q̇it put, ʃap, psíl mútaʔ ta_núk^w_a s.q̇it; pút_ʃu? mútaʔ ʃap, ta_núk^w_a s.q̇it lá.tiʔ ʔ_{q̇}^waṁs-twít-as ʔi_ʃíʔ_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 *q̇^wamp ‘to be all gone, disappear’ (K185). See also under ʃ_{q̇}^wam (ʃ_{q̇}^wam, ʃ_{q̇}^wum) for further etymological comments.

— n.q̇^wáṁ-əq-tən ‘last child of mother.’

— q̇^wám:q̇^wmáṁ ‘to have all gone.’ q̇^wám:q̇^wmáṁ ʔi_ʃʔux^walmíx^w_a ‘all the people have gone’ (a general statement implying that they are still somewhere); q̇^wám:q̇^wmáṁ_{tu}? nəʔ_ʃʔux^walmíx^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^wup.

q̇^wáṁilt (*) ‘to preserve fish by just cutting it open and leaving it like that, with the guts still in it’ (can only be done in autumn, when it is cold).

q̇^wmiws ‘wild (horse, when not broken).’ || PIS *q̇^wmiws ‘wild, untamed,’ (reduplicated): ‘colt’ (K185).

— q̇^wm-ə<m>wəs ‘colt.’

ʃ_{q̇}^wt : See various formations under s.q̇^wut.

s.q̇^wut ‘one side of s.t., place next to s.t. or s.o.:’ lá.tiʔ n.s.q̇^wút_a ʔ_s.táʔ-ləx ‘you stand beside me!;’ lá.tiʔ s.q̇^wút_s_a ʔ_nás-ax^w ‘you go stand beside him!;’ lá.taʔ s.q̇^wút_s_a ʔ_ʃíx^w-an ‘I went over to his side.’ || PS *q̇^wuʔ ‘(other) side, half, companion’ (K94, with further information on variant forms)

— q̇^wt-áp-qən (q̇^wut-áp-qən) ‘singlebladed.’

— n.q̇^wt-íməm ‘other side of the inside of house.’ n.q̇^wt-íməm_s_a ti_ʃcítx^w_a ‘on the other side of the inside of the house.’

— q̇^wt-us F ‘other side of blade, single blade.’

— q̇^wut-ánaʔ (A) ‘other ear;’ (B) ‘other side of s.t.’ (in the latter meaning

also recorded as n.ǰ^wt-ána?): n.ǰ^wt-ána?-s_ua ti_x^wwáɬ_a ‘on the other side of the road.’

- ǰ^wt-áɬca? (ǰ^wut-áɬca?) ‘fifty cent piece.’
- ǰ^wt-alk ‘other side of mountain, river, packhorse, border’ (also the old name of Vancouver, since it is on the other side of New Westminster, the former administrative centre of British Columbia).
- ǰ^wt-alk^w (ǰ^wut-álq^w) ‘other side of tree.’
- ǰ^wt-á<t>ka? (ǰ^wut-á<t>ka?) ‘to have one hand; to do s.t. with one hand intr.’
- ǰ^wt-á<t>ka?-min ‘to do s.t. with one hand, tr.’
- ǰ^wət-q-sút (ǰ^wut-q-sút) ‘to have only one leg, foot or shoe.’
- ǰ^wut-q-álc ‘area beside the house.’ ǰ^wut-q-álc-s_ua ‘beside his house.’
- ǰ^wətǰ^wlíkəh̄n (Unidentified lizard, lives in roothouses, under wet trees, etc.; possibly Western Skink.) || Probably contains the suffix -ikəh̄n ‘back.’

ǰ^wuc : ǰ^wu<ǰ^w>c ‘(to be) fat.’ || PS *ǰ^wuc ‘fat, stout’ (K95).

- s.ǰ^wu<ǰ^w>c M ‘fat, tallow, lard.’ || The F gloss is ǰ^wtaɬ.
- ǰ^wu{?}c ‘to get fat.’

√ǰ^wəc̣ (?): n.ǰ^wəc̣-xən ‘slush.’

√ǰ^wíc̣ (1): ǰ^wíc̣-əm ‘to wash clothes, do the laundry, intr.’ || For the sequence ic̣ cf. -íca? ‘clothing.’ PS *ǰ^wəc̣ ‘to wash, launder’ (K95).

- ǰ^wíc̣-al-íca? *id.* as ǰ^wíc̣-əm.
- n.ǰ^wíc̣-mən, n.ǰ^wíc̣-tən ‘washing machine.’

√ǰ^wíc̣ (2): ǰ^wíc̣-xal, ǰ^wíc̣-in̄ ‘to squeeze s.t. through s.t., to strain it, intr., tr.’ || Cf. ǰ^wíʔ-əm.

- n.ǰ^wíc̣-atk^waʔ, n.ǰ^wíc̣-atk^wáʔ-əm ‘to strain s.t. (through a sieve), intr.’

√ǰ^wəs (1): See ǰ^wəs-m̄-án, under √ǰ^wus (2).

√ǰ^wəs (2): n.ǰ^wə<ǰ^w>s-əq ‘hemorrhoids, piles.’

√ǰ^was : ǰ^wás-tən ‘wool from sheep or mountaingoat.’ || PCS *ǰ^was-tan ‘mountain goat wool’ (K151)

√ǰ^wus (1): ka.ǰ^wús_ua ‘to get startled, surprised (e.g., when seeing s.t. suddenly); to get shocked, frightened.’

- ka.ǰ^wús-xal_a ‘s.t. frightening or startling happens.’

- ka.ǫ́ús-c_a ‘to frighten, shock s.o., tr.?’ ka.ǫ́us[-s]-tumx-as_a_ǫ́ú?_a ‘it shocked, frightened me (e.g., bad news);’ ka.ǫ́ús-c-as_a ‘he shocked, frightened him.’
- ǫ́ús-uñ ‘to frighten a person (on purpose, e.g., by hiding and then jumping on him), tr.’
- √ǫ́ʷus (2) ‘tie, strap (for holding things):’ n.ǫ́ʷús-tən ‘strap or handle to carry s.t. (e.g., handle on basket).’ A relation to PS *(s-)ǫ́ʷsu? ‘bundle’ (K97) may be possible.
- n.ǫ́ʷús-alk-am ‘to bail hay, intr.’ || Cf. n.ǫ́ʷʔ-ús-əm (√ǫ́ʷuʔ).
- n.ǫ́ʷús-alk-tən ‘bailer (for hay), strap or handle for carrying s.t.’
- ǫ́ʷəs-m-án (ǫ́ʷəs-m-án) ‘to bundle things, tr.’
- √ǫ́ʷus (3) (?): wəl:wəl+ǫ́ʷús-əm ‘lightning,’ ʕʷəl:ʕʷəl+ǫ́ʷús-əm *id.* (The first form seems to be the more common one.) || Possibly related to ǫ́ʷús-əm ‘to shoot.’
- ǫ́ʷʂáʔnəʔ ‘Mallard,’ *Anas platyrhynchos* (synonymous with s.ǫ́iq-ʔúl).
- ǫ́ʷúǫ́-uñ ‘to stuff, tuck s.t. into a sack or box (when it is already full and you tuck it in), tr.’ || PIS *ǫ́ʷuǫ́ ‘to stuff st. in a hole, gap’ (K185).
- ǫ́ʷúǫ́-us-əm ‘to tuck one’s face into s.t. (e.g., a baby hiding its face in its mother’s dress, or under its mother’s arm; also for an ostrich sticking its head in the sand), intr.’
- n.ǫ́ʷúǫ́-us-ən ‘to stuff s.t. into a crack (e.g., to plug a leak in a canoe), tr.’
- ka.n.ǫ́ʷúǫ́_a ‘to get stuck in s.t.’
- ǫ́ʷú{ʔ}<ǫ́ʷə>ǫ́ ‘tucked in (not neatly stuffed in, just tucked in).’
- ǫ́ʷúǫ́-ʔxʷ-am ‘to chink a house, intr.’
- n.ǫ́ʷúǫ́-c-am ‘to stuff food into one’s mouth.’
- n.ǫ́ʷúǫ́-c-an ‘to stuff an opening, tr.’
- n.ǫ́ʷúǫ́-c-tən ‘cork.’
- ǫ́ʷúǫ́-il-aq (A nickname, meaning ‘(too much pubic hair) plugged in between legs.’)
- √ǫ́ʷəʔ : ǫ́ʷəʔ-p ‘to get scalded, burned, scorched (by fire, hot water, hot iron).’ || Cf. √ǫ́ʷuʔ, √ǫ́ʷuʔ, √ǫ́ʷəl (1-2), √ǫ́ʷal.
- ǫ́ʷəʔ-p-s ‘to burn, scald s.t., tr.’

- ǰ^wǎƚ-p-ús ‘to get really burned in one’s face’ (vs. cm-us ‘to get sun-burnt in one’s face’).
- ǰ^wǎƚ-p-álx^wcaƚ ‘to burn one’s tongue.’
- ka.ǰ^wǎƚ_a ‘to get burned, scalded (suddenly):’ ka.ǰ^wǎƚ-aká?_ƚkan_a ‘I burned my hands.’
- ka.ǰ^wǎƚ-c_a ‘to burn, scald s.t. by accident:’ ka.ǰ^wǎƚ-c-as_a ‘he burned, scalded it.’
- ǰ^wǎƚ-ən (*) ‘to burn, scald s.t., tr.’ || According to some consultants, this item “is not used often” (in contrast to ka.ǰ^wǎƚ-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.
- √ǰ^wuƚ ‘to burn:’ ǰ^wúƚ-ǎltǎx^w, s.t.ǰ^wúƚ-ǎltǎx^w ‘brown horse.’ || Cf. √ǰ^wuƚ, √ǰ^wǎƚ, √ǰ^wǎl (1-2), √ǰ^wal.
- s.ǰ^wúƚ-uć ‘ashes.’
- ǰ^wǎƚtí? (*) ‘quiver.’ || PIS *ǰ^waƚt NIS ‘backpack, quiver’ (K184).
- √ǰ^wǎl (1): ǰ^wǎl ‘ripe; done (food), cooked:’ ǰ^wǎl ʔi_s.ǰ^wǎl_a ‘the berries are ripe; June.’ || Cf. √ǰ^wuƚ, √ǰ^wǎƚ, √ǰ^wuƚ, √ǰ^wǎl (2), √ǰ^wal. PS *ǰ^wal/y ‘to scorch, (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n); berry’ (K95). See also ċ.ǰ^wǎǰ^wipa? for a further possible etymological connection.
- ǰ^wǎl-ǎm, ǰ^wǎl-xál, ǰ^wǎl-ǎn ‘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 ǰ^wǎqsa?.)
- s.ǰ^wǎl-ǎm ‘s.t. roasted.’
- ǰ^wǎl-xi[t]-cút ‘to roast, bake s.t. for oneself:’ ǰ^wǎl-xi[t]-cút-kan ki_s.qáwc_a ‘I baked some potatoes for myself.’
- n.ǰ^wǎl-tǎn ‘barbecuing stick.’
- ǰ^wl-álmǎn ‘starting to get ripe:’ plan wa? ǰ^wl-álmǎn ʔi_s.ǰ^wǎl_a ‘the berries are starting to get ripe.’
- ǰ^wí{?}<ǰ^w>ǎƚ ‘overripe, overcooked.’
- ǰ^wí{?}<ǰ^w>ǎƚ-ʔúl ‘(really) overripe, overcooked:’ plan wa? ǰ^wí{?}<ǰ^w>ǎƚ-aƚ-ʔúl ʔi_s.qáwc_a s.k^wúk^w-su ‘your potatoes are overcooked.’
- s.ǰ^wǎl (A) ‘ripe; done, cooked’ (with stative s-); (B) ‘berry’ (with

nominalizer s-). || Both homophonous with s.ǫ́wəl ‘copper’ (√ǫ́wəl (2)).

- ǫ́wəl-us-cín-əm ‘to eat berries as one is picking them.’
- ǫ́wəl-až ‘fruit tree.’
- ǫ́wəl-áz-tən (ǫ́wəl-áý-tən, n.ǫ́wəl-áý-tən) ‘orchard.’
- s.ǫ́wəl-ap (General term for ‘Wood Strawberry,’ *Fragaria vesca*, and ‘Blue-leaved Wild Strawberry,’ *Fragaria virginiana*: ka.kʷlíʔ-us_a ʔi.s.ǫ́wəl-áp_a ‘the strawberries are ripening (are still yellow/green); May.’)
- ǫ́wəl-áp-am ‘to pick strawberries.’
- ǫ́wəl-áp-až ‘strawberry bush.’
- n.ǫ́wəl-ank ‘sunny side (of mountain):’ n.ǫ́wəl-ánk-s_a ti_s.ǫ́wəm_a ‘on the sunny side of the mountain.’
- ǫ́wəl-á<l>ńak-əm ‘to sun oneself.’
- ǫ́wəl-alk ‘net gets warm and moist’ (when not properly dried before being stored away; might get mouldy).
- ǫ́wəl-áw-əm ‘to pick berries:’ nás-kan ǫ́wəláw-əm ‘I am going to pick berries.’
- s.ǫ́wəl-aw ‘s.t. picked (fruit, berries).’
- ǫ́wəl:ǫ́wəl (A) ‘to sit in the sun and get hot;’ (B) ‘to get a diaper rash.’
- ʔi.ǫ́wəl:ǫ́wəl (*) ‘June.’

√ǫ́wəl (2): s.ǫ́wəl ‘copper.’ || Cf. ǫ́wəl (1), through a possible reference to the colour of (dark) copper, which resembles that of something roasted. CSLT *ǫ́wəy (mostly red.) ‘copper’ (with *ǫ́wəl in Chilliwack, Lillooet and Thompson), K228.

ǫ́wəl ‘dead trees, dead bushes.’ || Cf. √ǫ́wəl (1). PIS *ǫ́wəl ‘to wilt, wither’ (K184).

- n.ǫ́wəl-á{ʔə}í ‘to burn the skin of a fern root (in order to prepare the inside of the root).’
- n.ǫ́wəl-á{ʔə}í-əm ‘to smoke bunchgrass (s.ləqəm-ʔúl) in order to make it into decorative strips for on a basket (like pústəń).’

√ǫ́wəl: See ǫ́wəl{ʔ}<ǫ́wəl>í-aʔ (under ǫ́wəl (1)).

ǫ́wəlíł (*) (Unidentified small white seagull.) || Cf. Squamish ǫ́wəlítq ‘gull,’ Musqueam and Chilliwack (Upriver Halkomelem) ǫ́wəlítəq ‘gull

(big),’ Cowichan $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}ni$ ‘gull’ (Kuipers 1967:365), to which one should add Bella Coola $\acute{q}^w\acute{li}tq$ ‘seagull’ (Nater 1990:99) and Samish $q^w\acute{a}ni$ (with unglottalized q^w) ‘seagull’ (Galloway 1990:67).

$n.\acute{q}^w\acute{a}l\acute{q}-\acute{a}n$ ($\acute{q}^w\acute{a}l\acute{q}-\acute{a}n$) ‘to turn s.t. inside out, tr.’ || The segment \acute{q} may be a suffix, cf. $z\acute{a}\acute{l}\acute{q}$ and $\acute{x}\acute{a}\acute{q}$.

— $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}l\acute{q}-\acute{a}c$ ‘gramophone (esp., old-fashioned type with horn).’

$\acute{q}^w\acute{a}l\acute{x}^w-\acute{i}lx$: See $\acute{q}\acute{a}l\acute{x}^w-\acute{i}lx$.

$\sqrt{\acute{q}^w\acute{li}7k}$: See $\acute{q}^w\acute{l}\acute{a}\langle l \rangle 7ik$ (under $\sqrt{\acute{x}^w\acute{li}7k}$).

$\acute{c}.\acute{q}^w\acute{a}q^w\acute{i}pa?$, s.t. $q^w\acute{a}q^w\acute{i}pa?$ F ‘doe.’ || PS $*\acute{q}^w\acute{a}y-pa?$ (red.) ‘(young or female) deer’ (K98, with suggested possible relations to $*\acute{q}^w\acute{a}l/y$ to scorch, (burn to) ashes, black; roast, ripe(n); berry’ (K95) or $*\acute{q}^w\acute{a}y$ ‘to rock, shake, sway’ (K98)).

$\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{q}^w\acute{i}la$ ‘Hog Fennel, Desert Parsley’ (“Wild Carrot”), *Lomatium macrocarpum*. || May contain initial reduplication.

$\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{q}^w\acute{u}7\ddot{a}$ ‘bone.’ See *lak* for an example. || May contain initial reduplication. PS $*\acute{q}^w\acute{a}wa\ddot{a}$ (red.) ‘bone’ (K90, who does not list the Lillooet form, and, considering that the only non-Interior form (Sechelt $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{q}^w\acute{a}wa\ddot{a}$ ‘bone (stuck in throat)’) possibly results from borrowing, suggests that we may in fact have a NIS form $*\acute{q}^w\acute{u}7\ddot{a}$).

— $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{q}^w\acute{u}7\ddot{a}-\acute{a}\acute{x}^w\acute{a}c$ ‘breastbone.’

— $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{q}^w\acute{u}7\ddot{a}-\acute{a}q^w$ ‘skull.’

$\sqrt{\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}}$: $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\langle ? \rangle \acute{x}$ ‘to go off, to spoil (esp., anything fat that is not refrigerated properly).’ || Variant of $\acute{x}^w\acute{a}\langle ? \rangle \acute{x}$.

$s.\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}t$ ‘foot, leg.’ || PS $*\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}/\acute{x}^w$ II ‘claw, leg, foot, nail’ (K97).

— $s.\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}t-x\acute{a}n$ ‘track:’ $\acute{l}ak\ k\acute{a}n.c7\acute{a}\ ?i.s.\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}t-x\acute{a}n-s_a$ ‘its tracks are around here.’

$\sqrt{\acute{q}^w\acute{i}\acute{x}}$: $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}:\acute{q}^w\acute{i}\acute{x}$ ‘black.’ || PS $*\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}/\acute{x}^w$ I ‘to smoke (of fire), smoke color’ (K97), PCS $*\acute{q}^w\acute{i}\acute{x}^w$ ‘dark color’ (K151, without reference to the PS root).

— $\acute{q}^w\acute{i}\acute{x}-us$ ‘black (person).’

— $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}:\acute{q}^w\acute{i}\acute{x}-us$ ‘blacks.’

— $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}:\acute{q}^w\acute{i}\acute{x}-lur\acute{m}\acute{x}^w$ ‘black sand.’

— $\acute{q}^w\acute{a}\acute{x}:\acute{q}^w\acute{i}\langle \acute{q}^w \rangle \acute{x}-usa?$ ‘Northern Black Currant,’ *Ribes hudsonianum*.

- √q̣^wəx̄^w ‘nail (on toe or finger):’ q̣^wəx̄^w-qín-xən ‘toenail.’
 — q̣^wəx̄^w-qín-aka? ‘fingernail.’
- √q̣^waḫ^w : s.q̣^waḫ^w ‘skinny.’ || PS *q̣^waḫ^w ‘skinny’ (K97).
 — n.q̣^waḫ^w-q ‘to have a skinny, bony bum.’
- √q̣^wəḡ^w ‘low:’ q̣^wəḡ^w-p ‘to slide down (clothing):’ q̣^wəḡ^w-p ti₁s.ʔəx̄^w-q-s₁a
 ‘his pants slid down.’
 — q̣^wəḡ^w-p-álwas ‘pants slide down.’
 — q̣^wəḡ^w-xál ‘to lower one’s price, to have a sale, intr.:’ q̣^wəḡ^w-xál-ʔkax^w
 ‘lower your price!; wáʔ₁k^wu? q̣^wəḡ^w-xál ti₁waʔ₁x^wiman-áʔx^w ‘the
 storekeeper is having a sale.’
 — q̣^wəḡ^w-xít ‘to bargain with s.o., to get the price down of s.t. that s.o.
 is selling.’
- √q̣^wwis (?): n.q̣^wwís-qín (q̣^wwís-qín) M ‘axe.’ || CSLT *q̣^wəwis-qin ‘axe’
 (K227). The F gloss is *ḷamín*.
- n.q̣^wwus ‘stump of tree.’ || Possibly contains -us ‘face.’
 — n.q̣^wwə<w>s ‘little stump.’
- q̣^wwils, q̣^wwíls-tən : See q̣^wwíls-tən.
- √q̣^wəyxán : q̣^wəy:q̣^wəyxán (*) (Unidentified plant.)
- √q̣^wz : See s.q̣^wz-ə<z>wəs (under súq̣^waz̄).
- √q̣^wəz̄ ‘to keep time (in music):’ s.q̣^wəz̄-xən, q̣^wəz̄-xn-ám ‘to tap one’s
 feet, move one’s feet in time with music.’ || Also recorded with
 unglottalized z in these forms and in the derivations below. PS
 *q̣^wəy ‘to rock, shake, sway’ (K98). See also č.q̣^wáq̣^wipaʔ.
- q̣^wz̄-ilx ‘to dance (either white man’s dance or Indian dance):’ q̣^wz̄-ílx-
 kaʔ s.ʔənc mútaʔ ti₁n.pátənh₁a ‘my partner and I danced.’ || See
 siq̣^wúta for the exclusive term for ‘to do an Indian dance.’
 — q̣^wz̄-íl-x-áʔx^w, q̣^wz̄-íl-x-tən ‘dancehouse, dance hall.’
 — q̣^wz̄-ákaʔ ‘to conduct (an orchestra).’
- q̣^wáz-xal, q̣^wáz-an ‘to blacken s.t. (e.g., s.ʔiw̄x^w, by keeping it buried in
 the ground), intr., tr.’ || Cf. s.q̣^wzuck.
- n.q̣^wáz-us-əm ‘to put black on one’s face, to blackface oneself.’
 — n.q̣^wz̄-álxkən, q̣^wəz̄:q̣^wz̄-álxkən ‘black hornet.’
- s.q̣^wzuck ‘charcoal.’ || Cf. q̣^wáz-xal.
- q̣^wzuḫ^w ‘cross (mark), X.’ || Cf. √q̣^wzuḫ^w.

- $\dot{q}^w z\acute{u}\check{x}^w$ -xal ‘to write an X instead of one’s signature; to vote (mark X on ballot), intr.’
- $n.\dot{q}^w z\acute{u}\check{x}^w$ -k-añ ‘to make an X on s.o.’s back, tr.:’ $n.\dot{q}^w z\acute{u}\check{x}^w$ -k-áñ-as_ku? ta_wwa? $\check{\lambda}$ i_q-miñ-táli, ta_wwa? $\check{\gamma}^w$ uýt-mín-tali ‘she made an X on the back of the one who came and slept with her.’
- $\dot{q}^w i\check{?}$ -əm, $\dot{q}^w i\check{?}$ -xál, $\dot{q}^w i\check{?}$ -ən ‘to squeeze or wring out water (from clothes), to squeeze out fruit, intr., tr.’ || Cf. $\check{\nu}\dot{q}^w i\check{c}$.
- $\check{\nu}\dot{q}^w$ u? ‘trap, snare; string, line:’ $s.\dot{q}^w$ u? ‘trap, snare.’
- $s.\dot{q}^w \acute{u}\check{?}\dot{q}^w$ u? ‘small trap.’
- \dot{q}^w ?-úm, \dot{q}^w ?-ú< $\check{?}$ >ñ ‘to trap, intr.’ || The second form seems to be more frequently used than the first.
- \dot{q}^w ?-u< $\check{?}$ >ñ-mán ‘trapper.’
- $n.\dot{q}^w$?-úm-tən ‘trapline.’
- \dot{q}^w u? $\check{?}$ -xít ‘to trap, snare s.t., tr.’
- \dot{q}^w ?-íñak ‘string on bow, trigger on gun.’
- $\dot{q}^w \acute{u}\check{?}$ -qs-tən ‘strap (e.g., for gun).’
- \dot{q}^w ?-á†na† (*) ‘intestines of sturgeon.’ || Recorded from Charlie Mack only.
- $n.\dot{q}^w$?-ús-əm, $n.\dot{q}^w$?-ús-ən ‘to bail hay, intr., tr.’ || Cf. $n.\dot{q}^w \acute{u}s$ -alk-arn *id.* ($\check{\nu}\dot{q}^w$ us (2)).
- $n.\dot{q}^w$ u? $\check{?}$ -c, $n.\dot{q}^w$ u? $\check{?}$ -c-áñ ‘to take food home; to go to a gathering and get food.’
- \dot{q}^w ?ap ‘sack.’
- \dot{q}^w ?ak ‘bridgelip sucker (fish).’ || PIS $*\dot{q}^w$ a?k ‘a river fish (sucker, chub, squawfish)’ (K184).

X̣

- $\check{\nu}\check{x}\acute{a}p$ (1): $\check{x}\acute{a}p$ -xál, $\check{x}\acute{a}p$ -ən ‘to pile up flat things, intr., tr.’ || PIS $*\check{x}\acute{a}p$ ‘to pile up flat objects’ (K197).
- $n.\check{x}\acute{a}p$ -xál ‘to pile up dishes, intr.’
- $s.\check{x}\acute{a}p$ ‘piled up.’
- $\check{x}p$ -ánis-əm, $\check{x}p$ -ánis-ən ‘to pile up lumber, intr., tr.’

- n.ǰmánk-áp (also recorded n.ǰmank-áp) ‘slow-moving.’
- ǰætq-án ‘to make a hole in s.t., pierce s.t., tr.’
- s.ǰætq ‘hole (e.g., in wall).’
- s.ǰǎǰǰtǎq ‘little hole.’
- ka.ǰtǎq_a ‘hole falls in s.t.’ (synonymous with ka.kpǎx^w_a).
- n.ǰætq-ǎq ‘hole in the bottom of s.t. (canoe, bucket, etc.).’
- ǰætq-ána? ‘hole in earlobe.’
- ǰætq-áƒmǎx-xal ‘Black Twinberry, Twinflower Honeysuckle’ (literally “makes a hole in your stomach,” reflecting the fact the berries are generally held to be inedible), *Lonicera involucrata*. (The “sticks” (young twigs) of this plant are boiled into a medicinal tea.)
- ǰætq-áƒmǎx-xál-aǰ ‘Black Twinberry bush.’
- ǰætq-úlǰmǎx^w ‘hole in ground.’
- n.ǰætq-la-qín-tǎn ‘fontanel, soft spot on baby’s head.’
- √ǰǎt? : ǰǎt?-ílǰ ‘to limp.’ || The glottalization of -ilǰ ‘body’ is unexpected.
- √ǰǎc ‘complete:’ ǰǎc-p-qíǰqiǰǰ-kst M ‘hundred.’ || The F gloss is ǰǎc-p-qíǰqiǰǰ-kst. PS *ǰǎc ‘ready, completed’ (K123), for which see also ǰ^wúcin.
- s.ǰǎc-p-ásqǎt (A) ‘week;’ (B) ‘Sunday’ (synonymous with zap-íws).
- √ǰǎc (?): n.ǰǎǰǰǰǰc-xǎn ‘to trot (horses).’
- ǰǎcǎm ‘box, coffin.’ || CSLT *ǰǎcǎm ‘cedar box’ (K230).
- ǰǎǰǰcǎm ‘little box.’
- √ǰǎǰ (?): ǰǎǰ-ixǎn F ‘white man’s shoes.’ || Probably a borrowing from Shuswap s-ǰǰy-xǎn ‘shoe’ (Kuipers 1974:252). Cf. qǎǰ-ixǎn.
- √ǰǎǰ (?): s.ǰǎǰ-cǎn ‘back.’
- √ǰǎǰǰ (?): n.ǰǎǰǰǰ-mǎn ‘liver.’
- √ǰǎs : ǰǎ{?}s ‘tired, sore (from exercise, hard work).’
- ǰǎ{?}ǰ{?}s ‘to ache, feel tired all over.’
- nǰǎ{?}s-ǎk ‘to have a tired, aching back.’
- ǰǎ{?}s-xǎn ‘to have tired, aching legs, feet.’
- ǰǎ{?}s-ǎlǰmǎt ‘to have a tired, aching neck.’
- ǰǎn ‘to get hurt, wounded:’ s.ǰǎǰǰ-s-kax^w k^wasu_ǰǎn ‘be careful that you won’t get hurt;’ x^wǰǎǰ-as k^w_s.ǰǎn-su ‘don’t get hurt!’ (said to someone who is going to a dangerous place).

- *ǰáñ-s* ‘to hurt, wound s.o., tr.’
- √*ǰnúǰ* ‘noise (?)’: *ǰnúǰ-l-əqs-am̄* ‘to make noise through one’s nose’ (also recorded as ‘to sniff, draw back snot;’ in the latter meaning synonymous with *ǰúǰ-l-əqs-am̄*).
- √*ǰəñqñ* (?): *ǰəñ-qñ-áƒməx* (*) ‘box.’ || The common term is *ǰəcəm*.
- √*ǰəǰ* (1): *ǰəǰ* ‘Skunk-cabbage,’ *Lysichitum americanum*. || CSLT **ǰəǰ* ‘skunk cabbage (?)’ (K230).
- √*ǰəǰ* (2): *ǰəǰ-xál*, *ǰəǰ-ən* ‘to chew on s.t. (mainly grass), intr., tr.’ || PS **ǰiǰ* ‘to cut, bite, gnaw’ (K126, who also tentatively links this root to Lillooet *ǰiǰ-in̄* ‘to take a bite’).
- *ǰǰ-úlməx^w-am̄* ‘to chew on the ground, intr.’
- √*ǰəǰ* (3) (?): *ǰəǰ:ǰəǰ-m-ə<ǰ>l-us* ‘to turn up one’s eyeballs.’ Cf. *ǰəǰ* (2).
- √*ǰəǰ* (1): ‘difficult, loved, worth going through an effort for:’ *ǰəǰ* ‘difficult:’ *kəla?* *ǰəǰ* ‘it is really difficult.’ || Cf. *ǰəǰ* (2), also for etymological information.
- *s.ǰəǰ* ‘what is needed, what one wants:’ *níƒ_vti?* *səna?* *n.s.ǰəǰ* ‘that’s the one I want;’ *n.ʔáñwas* *k^wu_v.ǰəǰ-kaƒ* *k^wu_v.huž_v.k^wzús-əm̄* ‘we need two persons two work;’ *n.ʔáñwas_v.ǰu?* *k^wu_v.ǰəǰ-s* ‘he just needs two persons.’
- *ǰəǰ-miñ* ‘to want, like s.t., tr.:’ *níƒ_vti?* *səna?* *wa?* *ǰəǰ-miñ-an* ‘that’s the one I want;’ *ǰəǰ-miñ-as* *k^was_v.zəwát-n-as* *ƒ_v.wát-an* ‘he wanted to know who I was;’ *ǰəǰ-miñ-as* *k^was_v.zəwát-n-as* *k^wu_v.n.s.la:líltəǰ* ‘he wanted to know who my parents were;’ *wá?*-*ƒkan* *ǰit* *ǰəǰ-min* *k^wənswa_v.ka.ʔáćǰ-m_v* *ƒəs_v.sítst*, *ǰi-l-əm̄* *s.núwa* ‘I also want to be able to see at night, just like you.’
- *ǰəǰ-xit* ‘to take s.o.’s part, tr.:’ *ǰəǰ-xi[t]-c-as* ‘he took my part.’
- *ǰəǰ=əǰ* ‘to get in trouble:’ *ǰəǰ=əǰ-kán_vkƒ* ‘I might get in trouble.’
- *ǰəǰ=əǰ-xal* ‘to cause trouble, intr.’
- √*ǰəǰ* (2): *ǰəǰ-əm̄* ‘to climb a hill or ladder:’ *ǰák_vk^wu?* *ká.ta?*, *xá?*-*s_v* *ʔə.tú-na* *tí_vq^wú_v*; *súǰ^wast*, *ʔúq^wa?*, *ǰak* *múta?* *ǰəǰ-əm̄* ‘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 *ǰəǰ* (1) to PS **ǰəǰ* ‘to want; difficult’ in K125.
- *ǰəǰ-əm̄-s* ‘to bring, take s.t. uphill, tr.’

- ǰaǰ-am-ús ‘to go uphill in a straight line (not diagonally).’
- s.ǰǎ<ǰ>ǰ-ǎm ‘low hill.’
- ǰá(ǰ)<ǰ>ǰ (*) ‘steep, steep trail.’
- ǰǎǰ^w-án ‘to cut s.t. with scissors, tr.’
- ǰǎǰ^w-mǎn ‘pliers, scissors.’
- ǰǎǰ ‘cold (weather).’
- n.ǰǎ-alc ‘to be cold in the house:’ s.tǰǰ^wǰǎ? n.ǰǎ-alc tǰ_n.cúw?ǎ citx^w
‘my house is really cold.’
- √ǰǎǰ (1): ‘to be done in a certain way:’ wa? ǰǎǰ ǰǎ.cǰá ‘this is the way
to do it; this is how it’s done.’ || See ǰǎǰ-ǎm for etymological
information.
- ka.ǰǎǰ_a ‘to work, to work out:’ huǰ ka.ǰǎǰ_a ‘it is going to work out;’
cǎma kǎǰ-n-ás, x^wǰǎǰ_a? k^was ka.ǰǎǰ_a, plǎn_a? wa? kǎx ‘he
tried his darndest to take it off, but it didn’t work, it was already
dry.’
- ǰǎǰ-c ‘to do s.t. in a certain way, to treat s.o. in a certain way, tr.:’
ǰǎǰ-c-kan l_t.s.cun-ǎm-ǎn-c-ás_a ‘I did it the way you taught me;’
kǎn-ǎm su_aǰǎǰ[-s]-turǰx ǰǎ.cǰá ‘why are you doing this to me?;
why are you treating me like this?;’ qaǎím-ǎn-s-kan tǰ_s.ǰǎǰ[-s]-
turǎǰh-as_a ‘I heard what he did to you.’
- ka.ǰǎǰ-c_a ‘to manage to do s.t., tr.:’ x^wǰǎǰ_a k^wasu ka.ǰǎǰ-c_a ‘aren’t
you able to do it?;’ wǎǰ-ǰkan_a? ka.ǰǎǰ-c_a s.ǰǎnc ‘I can do it
myself.’
- √ǰǎǰ (2): ǰǎ<ǰ>ǰ-c ‘to tease s.o., tr.’
- ǰǎ<ǰ>ǰ-ǎǰǰ-ǎm ‘to tease s.o. (esp., children), intr.’
- √ǰǎ (?): ǰǎ-áka? ‘bucket, pail.’
- √ǰǎǎ (1): to build a wall, put in a wall:’ ǰǎǎ-ǎn ‘to put up a wall (also a
wall around one’s garden), tr.’ || PS *ǰǎǎ ‘to cover with planks,
board covering’ (K124).
- ǰǎǎ-mǎǎ ‘chips left by beaver when gnawing down a tree.’
- n.ǰǎǎ-ǰ-tǎn ‘tailgate; box on back of wagon or car.’
- n.ǰǎ-ǎws ‘planks on muddy ground (for walking on).’
- ǰǎ-ǎlap F ‘floor.’
- ǰǎǎ-mǎn, ǰǎǎ-tǎn ‘wall.’

- n.ǰl-íńwas ‘partition.’
- n.ǰl-íńwas-tn-an ‘to put in a partition, tr.’
- n.ǰl-íməm ‘inside wall, partition.’
- n.ǰl-ím[əm]-mən ‘wallboards.’ || Cf. next item.
- n.ǰl-íməm-tən ‘stuff one puts on wall, like wallboard or lumber.’
 || Probably synonymous with preceding item.
- n.ǰl-ímm-ən ‘to put on a wall, to put on wallboard, tr.’ || Possibly
 *n.ǰl-ím[əm]-m[ən]-ən, which would parallel the structure of the
 next item.
- n.ǰl-íməm-tn-an ‘to put on the whole wallboard, tr.’
- √ǰəl (2): ǰəl-ən ‘to beg, to collect, hold a collection (e.g., when s.o.
 dies).’ || The sequence -ən is either a formative or the
 transitivizer -ən; see also the following items, where it occurs in
 all derivations, except one.
- ǰəl-ən-mín ‘to charge s.o. for services, tr.:’ ǰəl-ən-mín-c-as ‘he charged
 me.’
- ǰəl:ǰá<ǰ>ǰ-ən ‘always begging.’
- ǰəl-ən-cám ‘to beg for food, intr.’ || See ká<k>za?-mín for an example.
- ǰəl-ən-c-mín ‘to beg for food (or tobacco) from s.o., tr.’
- n.ǰəl:ǰǰ-əc ‘to wait around people until they offer you food.’
- √ǰəl : s.ǰəl ‘steep (hill or road):’ s.ǰəl tíx^wwáᄃa ‘the road is steep.’
 || PS *xəl, *xal ‘to hang spread out; steep’ (K117, who also
 links Lillooet xəl-ən ‘hoist up flag,’ together with s.xal ‘edge, rim
 (of hill or table)’ and ka.xál_a ‘get to or hang over an edge,’ to
 this PS doublet).
- ǰəl:ǰǰ-əm ‘steep’ (not as steep as s.ǰəl).
- ǰəl:ǰǰ-áws F ‘steep sidehill.’
- s.ǰəl-c ‘steep (river)bank.’
- √ǰal ‘to cut:’ ǰá<ǰə>ǰ-q^w-am ‘to cut one’s hair (esp. as a sign of
 mourning):’ plan wa? ǰa<ǰə>ǰ-q^w-ám.k^wu? ta_səm?ám-s_a, cut
 k^w_s.plan-s wa? s.zá?tən ‘his wife had cut her hair already,
 because she thought that she had already been widowed.’ || See
 ǰá<ǰə>ǰ-q^w-an below for etymological information.
- ǰá<ǰə>ǰ-q^w-an ‘to cut s.o.’s hair, tr.:’ ǰá<ǰə>ǰ-q^w-an-c ‘cut my hair!’

|| Borrowing from Squamish $\check{x}a\check{x}lq^w n$ ‘cut sb.’s hair,’ which goes back to PS $*\check{v}i/al$ ‘to cut (as hair)’ (K134).

$\check{x}il-\check{e}m$ ‘to do s.t. in a certain way, intr.:’ $\check{x}il-\check{e}m-\check{t}kan\ ni.s.cun-c-ax^w_a,$
 $\check{7}a\check{z}-\check{e}n-\check{t}kan$ ‘I did like you told me, I bought it;’ $k^w\acute{ic}k^w>s.\check{\lambda}u?$
 $\check{7}ay\check{t}\ \acute{a}.ti?$ $k^w as.m\acute{u}l-c-am\check{h}, lan\ \check{7}uq^w a?, \check{7}uq^w a?; w\acute{a}\check{7}.\check{\lambda}u? \check{7}a.ti?$ $\check{x}il-$
 $\check{e}m\ \check{\lambda}u\ w\acute{a}q^w.\check{\lambda}u?tu?, ni\check{t}.\check{k}a.t\acute{u}?\check{\lambda}u? s.zuq^w-s$ ‘he just dipped in
 his mouth a little bit, and he was already drinking, drinking; he
 kept on doing that until he got carried away by the water, and he
 died, I guess.’ See $\check{v}laq^w$, $\check{v}kil$ (2), and $\check{x}\acute{a}\check{\lambda}-m\acute{in}$ ($\check{v}\acute{x}a\check{\lambda}$ (2)) for
 additional examples. || PS $*\check{x}il$, $*\check{7}a\check{x}il$ ‘thus, like, similar’ (K125,
 who also lays a link to $\check{v}\check{x}i\check{t}$ (1) ‘to be done in a certain way’).

- $s.\check{x}il-\check{e}m$ ‘what happens to s.o., what s.o. does:’ $s.t\acute{e}\check{x}^w.\check{\lambda}u? q\check{e}l\ ti.s.\check{x}il-$
 $\check{e}m-s_a$ ‘it was really too bad what happened to him.’
- $s.\check{x}il-t\acute{e}n$ ‘track, sign of presence of s.o. or s.t.:’ $\check{\lambda}iq.k^w u?, my!, \check{7}i.s.\check{x}il-$
 $t\acute{e}n-s_a\ \check{7}i.s.k^w\check{e}m:k^w\acute{u}k^w>m\acute{it}_a\ l.ti.s.\check{7}istkn_a$ ‘she got there, and
 my!, there were tracks and footprints of children all over the
 underground house.’
- $p\acute{e}t.\check{x}il-\check{e}m$ ‘to make s.t. worse, intr.:’ $x^w\check{7}a\check{z}\ k^w asu.p\acute{e}t.\check{x}il-\check{e}m$ ‘don’t
 make it worse!’
- $\check{x}i\check{c}\check{x}\acute{e}>\acute{s}$ ‘to look after s.o., give s.o. moral support (e.g., when there
 is a death in the family).’

$\check{x}\acute{e}l\acute{e}m\acute{a}n$ (*) ‘sexually aroused, “horny.”’

$\check{x}l\acute{it}-xal$, $\check{x}l\acute{it}-\check{e}n$ ‘to invite people to a meeting, party or feast (potlatch),
 intr., tr.:’ $wa?\ \check{7}i.wa?\ \check{x}l\acute{it}-xal$ ‘there is going to be a potlatch;’
 $h\acute{u}y-\check{t}ka\check{t}\ \check{x}l\acute{it}-xal$ ‘we are going to invite a whole bunch;’ $x^w uy,$
 $k^w\acute{u}l-\check{e}m.m\acute{a}\check{t}\ k^w u.s.\check{7}i\check{t}\check{e}n, k^w u.x^w\check{7}i\check{t}; h\acute{u}y-\check{t}ka\check{t}\ \check{x}l\acute{it}-\check{e}n$
 $\check{7}i.\check{7}ux^w al m\acute{i}x^w_a$ ‘come on, make batch of food, lots of it; we are
 going to invite a bunch of people.’ (For the use of intransitive
 $-\check{t}ka\check{t}$ in a transitive predication in the last example see Van Eijk
 1997:157, to which we should add that, as the above example
 shows, $-\check{t}ka\check{t}$ may be added to auxiliaries other than $wa?$.) See
 $p\acute{e}l+a\check{t}+c\acute{it}x^w$ for an additional example. || PIS $*\check{x}\acute{e}lit$ ‘to ask,
 invite’ (K197).

- $s.\check{x}l\acute{it}-xal$ ‘feast, potlatch.’

ǰluń, ǰə:ǰlún ‘to be in short supply; to run out of s.t., be short of s.t.’

ǰluń ʔi_n.s.qláw_a ‘I did not have enough money;’ ǰluń

ʔi_n.s.pám-s_a (ǰluń ʔi_n.s.lóqm_a) ‘I am running out of firewood

(hay);’ ǰlún-4kan k^wu_ʔá<ʔə>ńwas mit ‘I am short two dimes’

(also recorded with ǰə:ǰlún).

— s.ǰluń, s.ǰə:ǰlún ‘what one is short of:’ plan ʔayʦ x^wʔit-usaʔ

ti_s.ǰə:ǰlún-4kaʦ_a ‘we are short a lot of money;’ tǣx^w=əx^w ʔayʦ

ʔi_s.ǰlún-4kaʦ_a ‘we are getting further in the hole.’

ǰaláx^wzaʔ ‘Yellowbells, Yellowbell Fritillary,’ *Fritillaria pudica*. || PIS

*ǰəlx^w ‘tooth’ (K197). The connection to ‘tooth’ results from the shape of the bulb.

ǰəlq-án ‘to fit s.t. into a crack, into a narrow space (e.g. in the space between books and the shelf over them), tr.’

— ka.ǰlǣq_a ‘to fit (e.g., clothing):’ ka.ǰlǣq_a_túʔ_a ‘it fits.’ || The

presence of _tuʔ (instead of expected ǰúʔ) may be a misrecording).

— ka.ǰlǣq-s_a ‘to have s.t. fitting, tr.:’ ka.ǰlǣq-s-kan_a ti_kapúh_a ‘the coat

fits me.’

ǰəlq ‘to roll down.’ || Cf. ǰalálq_a. The segment q is possibly a suffix

(with a possible meaning ‘(to turn) around’): cf. q^wálq-ən and zəlq. PS *ǰəlq/k ‘to turn, whirl, roll’ (K125).

— ǰəlq-án ‘to roll s.t. down, tr.’

— ǰəlq-ílx ‘to roll down (oneself).’

— ǰəlq-sút ‘to roll down by itself.’

— ǰəl<ə>ǰ ‘to keep rolling down.’

— ǰəl:ǰlǣq ‘various things (e.g., rocks) rolling down.’

— ǰəl:ǰlǣq-xál ‘to roll down several things, intr.:’ ǰəl:ǰlǣq-xál ki_s.pám-s_a ‘to roll down blocks of firewood.’

— ka.ǰlǣq_a ‘to roll down (suddenly).’

ǰalálq_a (ǰalálq_aʔ) ‘hoop.’ || Cf. ǰəlq.

√ǰək (1): ǰək-xál, ǰək-ən ‘to count s.t., intr., tr.:’ s.ʔənc_a ti_ǰək-ən-

tálih_a ‘I am the one who is counting it.’ || Cf. √ǰək (2).

— ǰk-úsʔ-am, ǰk-úsʔ-an ‘to count money (paper and coins), intr., tr.’

— ǰk-álc-əm ‘to count money (coins only), intr.’

- n.ǰək-c ‘worth anything:’ x^wʔǰz_{ti}? s.taṃ l_k^was_{ən}.ǰək-c ‘he isn’t worth anything.’
- n.ǰək-c-ǰń ‘to put a price on s.t., tr.’
- n.ǰək-c-tən ‘price of s.t.’ See ʔix^wa for an example.
- n.ǰək:ǰək-xál, n.ǰək:ǰk-ən ‘to count people, intr., tr.’
- n.ǰǎ<ǰ>k-ən ‘to count animals, tr.’
- n.ǰǎ<ǰ>k-q^w-ǰń (n.ǰək-q^w-ǰń) ‘to count eggs, tr.’
- √ǰək (2): ‘to instruct, order:’ ka.ǰək_a ‘to obey, listen:’ ka.ǰək_amaɬ ‘listen!’; x^wʔǰz k^was_{ka.ǰək_a} ‘he doesn’t listen.’ || Probably related to √ǰək (1), through a common meaning ‘to control, bring order to s.t.’ K124 indeed relates this root together with √ǰək (1) to PS *ǰək ‘to think, remember, teach.’
- ǰək-ən ‘to correct s.o., tr.’
- ka.ǰək-s_a ‘to get s.o. to do s.t., tr.:’ ka.ǰək-s-kan_a ‘I got him to do it.’
- ǰək-am-sút ‘to guess, imagine s.t., intr.’
- ǰək-an-cút ‘to do as one pleases, to refuse to listen to advice.’
- ǰək-xít ‘to instruct, tell s.o. s.t., tr.’ || See s.kí^ŋw for an example.
- ǰək:ǰk-ət, n.s.ǰək:ǰk-ət ‘bossy’ (“what he says, goes”).
- ǰək=ak=ək ‘bossy (to keep arguing to get one’s way, like a child that is fussy about its food, or s.o. who wants to go somewhere while his parents forbid it); trying to tell people what to do; to want to be really bossy.’
- s.ǰək-xál, s.ǰək-s ‘to be bossy (to people), to boss people, intr., tr.:’ kálaʔ_{ǰu}? wa? s.ǰək-xál ‘he is really bossy;’ kálaʔ_{ǰu}? wa? s.ǰək-s-túm_x-as ‘he is really bossing me.’
- n.ǰək-mən, n.ǰək-tən ‘law, custom.’
- ʔǎ<ʔ>ǰa? ǰək-xál (often syncopated into ʔaʔǰək-xál) ‘to go to Confession.’
- ǰk-ák?-am ‘to use sign language; to point out things, intr.’
- √ǰək (3): s.ǰək ‘perhaps, maybe:’ s.ǰək ʔačǰ-ən-ɬkán_{k_ɬtu}? k^wu_čí? ‘maybe I’ll see a deer;’ s.ǰək nas-wit_{k_ɬtu}? ‘they might go, you never know;’ wáʔ_{ha} s.ǰək, ʔačǰ-n-əm_{k_ɬtu}? k^wu_čí? ‘who knows, we might see a deer’

- √*ǰik* (?): *ǰik-c-am* ‘to gnaw on s.t. (when you don’t like it very much), intr.’
- ǰkít* ‘this side of s.t.:’ *ǰkít-s_a ti_n.s.q^wǰm_a* ‘on this side of the mountain;’
ǰkít-s_a ti_n.cítx^w_a ‘on this side of my house’ (virtually synonymous with *l.cʔa n.ták-s_a ti_n.cítx^w_a*; some speakers prefer *ǰkít-q-álc* below). || CSLT **ǰ-ki-t* ‘this/near side’ (K230).
- *ǰkít-q-álc* ‘this side of the house.’
- *ǰkít-aláqaʔ* ‘this side of the water (lake, river, swamp).’
- *n.ǰkít-əc* ‘this side of the ditch.’
- ǰákt*, *s.ǰákt* ‘Fireweed,’ *Epilobium angustifolium*. || CSLT **ǰakiʔt* ‘Fireweed’ (K223).
- *ǰǎk[t]-tń-áʔp* ‘Goldenrod,’ *Solidago spathulata*.
- √*ǰǎk^w* : *ka.ǰǎk^w_a* ‘to get stuck in s.t. because one is too big.’ || Cf. *√ǰǎk^w*.
- *s.ǰǎk^w* ‘too small to fit.’ *waʔ s.ǰǎk^w ti_n.kapúh_a* ‘my coat is too small (it doesn’t fit me):’ *waʔ s.ǰǎk^w ti_n.q^wʔíʔ-xn_a* ‘my shoe is too small.’
- *ka.n.ǰǎk^w-c_a* ‘to get stuck in an opening (e.g., couch in a doorway).’
- *n.ǰǎk^w-c-mín* ‘to hold s.t. in one’s mouth, tr.’
- √*ǰǎk^w* ‘stuck together:’ *ǰǎk^w-p* ‘to get stuck together (e.g., food that is dropped on the floor and dries up); to get quite dirty (food that is dropped and dries).’ (Note the connotation of dirtiness in this and the following two derivations.) || Cf. *√ǰǎk^w*.
- *ǰǎk^w-p-ál-us* ‘to get stuck in one’s eye (yellow muck, after sleeping too long)’ (also used as a scolding term).
- *ǰǎk^w-p-əq* ‘to have excrement stuck to the hairs around one’s anus’ (mainly used as a scolding term).
- *ǰá(ʔ)<ǰǎ>k^w* ‘artichoke; Jerusalem Artichoke,’ *Helianthus tuberosus*.
- √*ǰǎk^w* : See *ǰá(ʔ)<ǰǎ>k^w* (*√ǰǎk^w*).
- √*ǰík^w* ‘to get grabbed:’ *ka.ǰík^w-s_a* ‘to grab s.t., tr.?’; *ka.ǰík^w-s-as_a* ‘he grabbed it.’
- ǰǎq-ən* ‘to put s.t. in between s.t., tr.:’ *ǰǎq-ən ʔá.tiʔ k^wu.péq* ‘put a white one in between!’ || PS **ǰǎq* ‘to envelop, wedge in’ (K127).
- *ka.ǰǎq_a* ‘to get stuck in between.’

- s.ǰəq ‘stuck in between.’
- s.ǰiq ‘duck.’ || Thompson s.ǰiq ‘duck (gen.), various birds of the family Anatidae’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:793).
- s.ǰiq-ʔúl ‘Mallard,’ *Anas platyrhynchos* (synonymous with ǰ^wʂá†nə†).
- ǰíq-am ‘to hunt duck, intr.’
- ǰáǰ ‘to pay for job or service), intr.:’ ní† ti? wa? ǰáǰ ‘that’s the paymaster;’ s.ʔənc_k† k^wu_ǰáǰ ‘I am the one who will pay.’
|| PIS *ǰáǰ ‘to pay a reward’ (K198).
- ǰáǰ-xal, ǰáǰ-ən ‘to pay s.o., intr., tr.:’ ǰáǰ-ən-c-as k^ws.Bill ‘Bill payed me.’
- ǰáǰ-awí† ‘to pay for a ride on the bus, train, etc.’
- ǰáǰ-xal-s ‘to charge s.o., tr.:’ ǰáǰ-xal-s-túm†-as ‘he charged me (for a job he did for me).’
- ǰaǰíw† ‘flaps on a baby basket (basket cradle).’
- √ǰw (?) : ǰw-áǰan ‘(upper) arm.’
- √ǰaw : ka.ǰáw_a F ‘to be surprised.’
- ka.ǰáw-s_a ‘to surprise s.o., tr.:’ ka.ǰaw-s-tum†-káx^w_a ‘you surprised me.’
- s.ǰaw ‘a surprise:’ ʔi_cíx^w-wit-as, s.ǰáw_tíʔ_ǰu?; ʔac†-n-ít-as, s.†ə_k_ǰu? ʔi_cíʔ_a ‘when they got there they got a big surprise; they saw deer plopped down everywhere.’
- √ǰaw (?) : n.ǰáw-mən ‘palate.’
- √ǰiw : s.ǰiw, ǰiw ‘raw, uncooked.’ || PIS *ǰiw ‘raw’ (K180).
- ǰí{?}<ǰə>w ‘raw, uncooked (s.t. that really should be cooked):’
cʔás_k^wuʔ_ǰ† ta_s.mə<m>†ac_a, cʔás_k^wuʔ_ǰ†, cíla qa(ʔə)ẓ-mín-as
ta_s.kalú<l>ʔ_a †əs_k^wul†-c-án-əm, ǰíq-xit-əm ʔi_s.q^wyíc_a,
ʔi_s.taíəsəzh_a, ʔi_s.mú<m>†tm_a, ʔi_takm_á_ǰu?; x^wʔaz k^was_zəwát-
n-as †əs_kas †əs_ǰ^wəl; x^wʔaz múta? k^w_s.ka.ćáq^w-s-as_a
†əs_ǰí{?}<ǰə>w ‘the girl got pretty sick and tired of the Owl bringing her rabbits, squirrels, grouse, and all kinds of those things for food; she didn’t know how they were cooked; and she could not eat them while they were raw.’
- ǰí{?}<ǰə>w-xál ‘to eat s.t. raw, intr.:’ x^wʔaz k^was_ka.ǰí{?}<ǰə>w-xál_a ‘he cannot eat it raw.’

- √*ǰwís* ‘shallow:’ n.ǰwí<w>s-ə́m ‘shallow:’ n.ǰwí<w>s-ə́m ʔayʈ ti_n.ʈk^w-
 álus_a ‘my basket is shallow.’ || Cf. ǰ^wwís.
- ǰwəs-lílik, ǰwəs-lílik-ə́m ‘to swim just under the surface (fish).’
- ǰáwə́n ‘low.’
- ǰáw:ǰáw:ǰáwə́n ‘low area that just stretches on:’ wáʔ_ǰuʔ ʔá.tiʔ ǰíl-
 ə́m, níʈ_ǰuʔ s.kí{ʔ}<kə>ǰ-s k^was_ǰáǰ-ə́m; níʈ_ǰuʔ mútaʔ s.ʔá.taʔ-s
 ǰáw:ǰáw:ǰáwə́n_a ʈ_ǰák-as ʈaʔ-s_a_ǰúʔ_a ti_q^wúʔ_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.ǰáwə́n-k-ə́c ‘jaw, chin.’
- ǰáwə́n-áqs-tən ‘lower leg.’
- ǰáwə́n-ílx ‘to humble oneself (e.g., in Indian Court).’
- n.ǰáwə́n-ánwas ‘humble, not proud.’
- n.ǰáwə́n-ánwas-min ‘to obey s.o. (not being too proud to ignore s.o.’s
 advice), tr.’
- n.ǰáwə́n-ánwas-ən ‘to straighten s.o. out, tr.’
- n.ǰáwə́n-áʈcaʔ, ǰáwə́n-áǰcaʔ ‘humble’ (virtually synonymous with
 n.ǰáwə́n-ánwas).
- s.ǰáwʈ ‘awl.’
- n.ǰáwʈ-xən (*) ‘shinbone.’ || The more common term seems to be ǰʔ-
 áqs-xən.
- √*ǰǰəy* (?): ǰǰəy-c-ám ‘to save food (e.g., for the next day; either for oneself
 or for s.o. who might come).’
- √*ǰǰay* (?): ǰǰáy-əqs F ‘(male) coho salmon.’ || The term refers to the large
 hooked-over nose of the adult male coho. The root may be related
 to ǰzum ‘big’ (with z developed out of older y). The M gloss for
 ǰǰáy-əqs is cáʔwin.
- ǰíy:ǰíy (Unidentified bird, possibly American Widgeon (“baldpate”),’ *Anas
 americana*.) || Probably an onomatopoeia, which fits with the
 Widgeon’s characteristic whistling call.
- √*ǰǰəz* : ǰǰəz-p ‘to spark, throw sparks.’ || Tentatively linked to PIS *ǰǰəy I
 ‘to heat’ in K180.
- ǰǰəz-ən ‘to make s.t. spark, tr.’
- ǰǰəz-mən, ǰǰəz-tən ‘s.t. to start a fire (e.g., kindling, flintstone).’

- √*ǰaž* : *ka.ǰáz₂a* ‘to get hurt really badly.’
- *ǰaž-akáʔ-əm*, *ǰáz-akaʔ-min* ‘to beat s.o. up, tr.’
 - ǰzum* ‘big, large, great, important.’ || PIS *ǰəy* II, NIS *ǰyum* ‘big, large’ (K180).
 - *ǰzúm-un* ‘to make s.t. big(ger), tr.’
 - *ǰzum-s* ‘to respect s.o., tr.’
 - *ǰžə<zə>ń* ‘a little bit bigger.’
 - *ǰžə<zə>ń-s* ‘to make it a little bit bigger, tr.’
 - *ǰzum-q^w* ‘big (animal):’ *ǰzum-q^w ti₂n.ć+qáǰ₂a* ‘I have a big horse.’
 - *ǰzúm-us* ‘to have a big head.’
 - *ǰzúm-anaʔ*, *n.ǰə:ǰzúm-anaʔ* ‘to have big ears.’
 - *ǰzúm-l-əqs*, *n.ǰzúm-l-əqs* ‘to have a big nose.’
 - *ǰzúm-xən* (A) ‘to have big feet;’ (B) ‘to be big (snowflakes):’ *ǰzúm-xən ʔayʔ ti₂máq₂a* ‘the snowflakes are big.’
 - *ǰzúm-akaʔ* (A) ‘to have big hands;’ (B) See *s.ǰzúm-akaʔ*.
 - *s.ǰzúm-akaʔ*, *ǰzúm-akaʔ* ‘thumb; thumb part of glove.’
 - *ǰzum-anáʔk* ‘to have a big belly.’
 - *ǰzúm-alkən* ‘big (of body).’ || See also next item.
 - *n.ǰzum-aliwáń* ‘big (of body).’ || Considered more correct than *ǰzúm-alkən*.
 - *ǰzúm-aiq^wəń* ‘husky.’
 - *ǰzúm-aʔməx* ‘big sack.’
 - *ǰzúm-ul-wiʔ* ‘big (car, truck, wagon, bottle):’ *ǰzúm-ul-wiʔ ti₂n.s.lam-álh₂a* ‘I got a big bottle.’
 - *n.ǰzúm-iməm* ‘to be big inside (house, pot).’
 - *ǰə:ǰzúm-lurńx^w* (A) ‘wide, big country:’ *ǰə:ǰzúm-lurńx^w lá.tiʔ ti₂tmíx^w₂a* ‘it’s a big country over there;’ (B) ‘coarse salt; gravel bigger than sand;’ (C) ‘snow increases’ (probably: ‘land is covered with more snow’): *ǰák₂ǰuʔ ǰə:ǰzúm-lurńx^w* ‘the snow is getting more.’
 - √*ǰǰ* (?): *ǰǰ-áqs-xən* ‘shinbone.’ || Cf. *n.ǰáwʔ-xən*.
 - ǰǰán-ən* ‘to stop, prevent s.o. from doing s.t., forbid him to do it, tr.:’
ǰǰán-ən-túmuʔ-as ʔi₂wat₂ćníq^w-t-c-ań ‘he stopped us when we were arguing;’ *ǰǰán-ən-c-as* ‘he stopped me, corrected me.’ || PS

*ǰa? I ‘sacred, taboo, forbidden, impressive, smart, etc.’ (K122, who also links Lillooet ʔá<ʔ>ǰa? ‘sacred, supernatural (etc.)’ to this root).

ǰʔiʔ ‘other side of water:’ ǰʔiʔ-c_a ti_q^wúʔ_a ‘the other side of the water;’
nás-kan ʔá.tʔú ǰʔiʔ_a ‘I am going to the other side.’ || Cf. n.ǰʔiʔq.

n.ǰʔiʔq ‘other side of the road:’ ʔá.taʔ ʔi_wwaʔ_{ən}.ǰʔiʔq ‘those people from
across the road;’ n.ǰʔiʔq-s_a ti_x^wəman-áʔx^w_a ʔəŋ_wáʔ ‘I live
across from the store (across the road).’ || Cf. ǰʔiʔ for a partial
formal-semantic resemblance.

— n.ǰʔiʔq-min ‘to live across from s.t., tr.:’ n.ǰʔiʔq-mín-ʔkax^w ti_x^wəman-
áʔx^w_a ‘you live across from the store.’

s.ǰʔázaq ‘bee, hornet, yellowjacket.’

— n.ǰʔázaq-tən ‘bee’s nest.’

— ǰʔazaq-ám ‘to drift down with the wind (in a boat).’ || Possibly a
contamination between ǰʔázaq and zah-q-ám (√zəh (4)). Also
recorded ʔazaq-ám, with aphaeresis of ǰ.

ǰ^w

s.ǰ^wúptəx^w, s.ǰ^wuptx^w F (A) ‘stupid’ (similar in meaning to sx-am); (B)
‘not strong.’ (Different meanings recorded from different
consultants.) || PIS *ǰ^wup-t ‘weak, stupid, useless (person)’
(K199). Borrowing from Shuswap s.ǰ^wup-t-x^w ‘dumb, stupid,
good-for-nothing’ seems also likely.

ǰ^wəm ‘swift, fast, quick; right away’ (generally refers to multilinear
movements, whereas pəm-p refers to movements in one direction;
there is, however, some semantic overlapping): ǰ^wəm k^w.s.cúk^w-
kaʔ ‘we got finished fast;’ x^wúy_{qa}ʔ zaṁ, nas ʔá.tʔú-na ǰʔiʔ_a
ʔá.tiʔ l_{ti}.n.ləp-xn_a, ǰ^wəm_ʔluʔ lá.tiʔ k^w.s.qam̄t-s-túmin ʔəl.cʔá
‘come on, you go that way, over there to the other side of the
garden, and I will hit you from here right away.’ See also
s.x^wák^wək^w and wiʔ (√wiʔ (2)) for additional examples.

— ǰ^wəm:ǰ^wəm ‘to hurry, to do s.t. quickly.’ || Largely synonymous with

the following three items, which also overlap semantically with each other.

- $\check{x}^w\text{əm}=\text{am}=\acute{\text{e}}\text{m}$ ‘to rush, hurry, work fast.’ || See $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{e}}\text{m}:\check{x}^w\text{əm}$.
- $\check{x}^w\text{əm-}\acute{\text{e}}\text{n-cút}$ ‘to rush.’ || See $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{e}}\text{m}:\check{x}^w\text{əm}$.
- $\check{x}^w\text{m-í<}\text{m}>\acute{\text{l}}\acute{\text{e}}\text{x}$ ‘to hurry.’ $\check{x}^w\text{m-í<}\text{m}>\acute{\text{l}}\acute{\text{e}}\text{x}_\text{ma}\text{†}$ ‘hurry up!’ || See $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{e}}\text{m}:\check{x}^w\text{əm}$.
- $\check{x}^w\text{m-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{ka}?$, $\check{x}^w\text{m-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{ka?}-\text{min}$ ‘to work fast, to hurry up with what one is doing, intr., tr.:’ $\text{wá?}_\text{ma}\text{†}$ $\check{x}^w\text{m-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{ka?}-\text{min}$ $\text{ti}_\text{wa?}_\text{má}\text{-s-n-ax}^w$ ‘hurry up with what you are fixing!’
- $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{e}}\text{m-c}$, $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{e}}\text{m-c-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{m}$, $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{e}}\text{m-c-}\text{mí}\acute{\text{n}}$ ‘to eat or drink (s.t.) too fast, intr., tr.:’ $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{e}}\text{m-c-}\text{mí}\acute{\text{n}}-\text{†kan}$ $\text{ti}_\text{n.tíh}_\text{a}$, $\text{ní}\text{†}_\text{á}\text{u?}$ $\text{n.s.k.a.n.xá?}_\text{a}$ ‘I drank my tea too fast, and now I have the hiccups.’
- $\text{n.}\check{x}^w\acute{\text{e}}\text{m-x}\acute{\text{e}}\text{n}$, $\text{n.}\check{x}^w\text{əm-xn-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{m}$ ‘to walk fast.’ || The form $\text{n.}\check{x}^w\text{əm-xn-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{m}$ is rejected by some speakers.’
- $\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{um}}$ (1) ‘to fall, land.’ $\text{ka.n.}\check{x}^w\acute{\text{u}}\text{m-l-}\acute{\text{e}}\text{q}\text{s}_\text{a}$ ‘to fall one’s face (nose)’ (cf. $\text{ka.n.}\acute{\text{q}}\acute{\text{e}}\text{p-us}_\text{a}$ ‘to fall on one’s face or whole front’).
- $\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{um}}$ (2): $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{u}}\text{m-qa?}$ ‘salmon head (esp., the nose, which is considered a delicacy, even more so than the rest of the head).’ || Cf. $\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{um}}$.
- $\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{um}}$ (3): $\check{x}^w\text{um}:\check{x}^w\text{um-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{lq}^w$ ‘tree younger than $\text{q}^w\acute{\text{e}}\text{-}\acute{\text{a}}\text{qín}$.’ || Cf. $\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{um}}$.
- $\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{um}}$: $\text{s.}\check{x}^w\acute{\text{u}}\text{m}:\check{x}^w\text{um}$ (A) ‘cartilage;’ (B) ‘animal’s head:’
 $\text{?i}_\text{s.}\check{x}^w\acute{\text{u}}\text{m}:\check{x}^w\text{um-s}_\text{a}$ $\text{?i}_\text{.}\check{x}^w\acute{\text{i}}\acute{\text{á}}\text{z}_\text{a}$ ‘the heads of mountain goats.’
|| Cf. $\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{um}}$ (2,3).
- $\check{x}^w\text{umt}$ ‘paddle.’ || PCS $*\check{x}^w\text{umt}$ ‘paddle’ (K156).
- $\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{im}}\text{s}$: $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{i}}\text{<}\check{x}^w\text{>}\text{m}\acute{\text{e}}\text{s}$ ‘marten.’
- $\check{x}^w\acute{\text{u}}\text{mis}$ ‘Squamish.’
- $\text{s.}\check{x}^w\text{mawt}$, $\text{s.}\acute{\text{e}}\check{x}^w\text{máwt}$ ‘agate’ (occasionally also used to refer to ‘crystal’).
- $\sqrt{\check{x}^w\text{əc}}$ (1): $\check{x}^w\text{əc-xál}$, $\check{x}^w\text{əc-}\acute{\text{e}}\text{n}$ ‘to split, rip s.t., intr., tr.’
- $\text{ka.}\check{x}^w\text{əc}_\text{a}$ ‘to get ripped, split (e.g., material that is being sewn gets ripped from the point where the needle is inserted into the rim).’
- $\text{ka.}\check{x}^w\text{əc-}\text{aká?}_\text{a}$ ‘to rip one’s finger.’
- $\text{ka.}\check{x}^w\text{əc-c}_\text{a}$ ‘to rip one’s mouth (e.g., fish ripping mouth on hook):’
 $\text{ka.}\check{x}^w\text{əc-c-}\acute{\text{a}}_\text{tu?}$ ‘it ripped its mouth.’
- $\text{ka.}\check{x}^w\text{əc-al-}\acute{\text{u}}\text{s}_\text{a}$ ‘to rip one’s eye.’

— n.ǰ́ǰ́c:ǰ́c-ál-us ‘to be ripped on the eye(s):’ xʷǰ́z_kʷuǰ́_ǰ́u? kʷ_s.xiñ-
s, cǰ́ás_kʷuǰ́_ǰ́ǰ́ ta_s.kalú<l>ǰ́_a, plan ǰ́ayǰ́ wa? n.ǰ́ǰ́c:ǰ́c-ál-us
ǰ́ǰ́s_kǰ́ǰ́uǰ́_kǰ́ns.kǰ́ǰ́-n-ás ǰ́i_síkil_a múta? ǰ́i_qʷalíǰ́_a l_ǰ́ta_n.kʷǰ́-ús-
tǰ́n-s_a, ǰ́i_takm_ǰ́ǰ́u? n.púkʷ-al-ús-n-as ta_s.kalú<l>ǰ́_a ‘it didn’t
take long before the Owl came, he was already ripped around the
eyes because he had been trying to take off the three bark and
the pitch from his eyes, everything that she had poured into his
eyes’ (explains why to this date owls have dark lines under their
eyes).

— ǰ́ǰ́c-qʷ-án ‘to break off a fish’s head, tr.’ (Recorded from Sam
Mitchell only.) || Cf. ǰ́ǰ́c-qʷ-an.

√ǰ́ǰ́c (2) (?): ǰ́ǰ́c-q ‘foot of hill.’

— ǰ́ǰ́c:ǰ́c-ǰ́q ‘to go along the foot of a hill.’

√ǰ́ǰ́ic (?): ǰ́ǰ́ic-lǰ́x M ‘to take a shortcut.’ || The F gloss is ǰ́ǰ́-ál-us-ǰ́m.

√ǰ́ǰ́uc ‘to cut or break off:’ ǰ́ǰ́c-qʷ-am, ǰ́ǰ́c-qʷ-an ‘to cut or break off
a fish’s head, intr., tr.’ || Cf. ǰ́ǰ́c-qʷ-án (√ǰ́ǰ́c (1)).

√ǰ́ǰ́ć (?): n.ǰ́ǰ́ć-ána? ‘corner (of house, room), bend.’

ǰ́ǰ́ć-xál, ǰ́ǰ́ć-ǰ́n M ‘to force, coax s.o., intr., tr.’ ǰ́ǰ́ć-ǰ́n-ǰ́kán
kʷ_s.ǰ́i<ǰ>wa?-mín-c-as ‘I forced him to go with me.’ || The F
variant of √ǰ́ǰ́ć is √ćǰ́ǰ́ (1) (see there for etymological
information).

— ǰ́ǰ́ć:ǰ́ć-ǰ́t ‘pushy:’ s.tǰ́ǰ́_ǰ́u? ǰ́ǰ́ć:ǰ́ć-ǰ́t ‘he is really pushy.’

ǰ́ǰ́ic F ‘to defecate, intr.’ See s.ǰ́ǰ́ic below for an example. || PS *ǰ́ǰ́u/ić
‘defecate’ (K128, who does not list the Lillooet item). The M
gloss is wac.

— ǰ́ǰ́ć:ǰ́ic ‘to have the runs.’

— s.ǰ́ǰ́ic ‘excrement, feces:’ ǰ́á.kʷuǰ́_kʷu? ǰ́_cixʷ-s-twít-as tiǰ́_tǰ́twí<w>t_a;
my!; níǰ́_kʷuǰ́_ǰ́u? s.cun-am-ǰ́n-twál-i ǰ́i_tǰ́w:twǰ́<w><w>t_a: “nás-
kan ǰ́ǰ́t_u ǰ́ǰ́ic:” “níǰ́_ǰ́u? s.wǰ́ǰ́w-su,” cún-as_kʷu? ta_s.ǰ́ǰ́ic-s_a,
“wǰ́ǰ́w-ǰ́kaxʷ ǰ́_wǰ́ǰ́w-as.” ‘that is where they brought that boy
[that was to be left behind]; my!; then the boys gave each other
instructions: “I am going to take a dump” [said one of them]; “so
you holler,” he told his feces, “you holler when he [the boy that
is to be left behind] hollers.”

- $\check{x}^w\acute{e}c\acute{q}^w$ ‘(American) Dipper,’ *Cinclus mexicanus*. || PS $*\check{x}^w\acute{e}c\acute{q}^w$ ‘dipper’ (K128).
- $s.\check{x}^w\acute{e}s$ ‘fat around stomach (in deer or cows).’ || Cf. $w\acute{e}l\acute{i}k^w\text{†}$ ‘fat inside stomach’ (although in one recording $s.x^w\acute{e}s$ was described as ‘fat inside stomach’). PCS $*\check{x}^w\acute{e}s$ ‘to oil, grease’ (K156).
- $\check{\nu}\check{x}^w\acute{a}\text{ḡ}$: $n.\check{x}^w\acute{a}\langle\check{x}^w\rangle\text{ḡ}$ ‘forked (e.g., frame of slingshot); two year old buck’ (named after the shape of its antlers). || $n.\check{x}^w\acute{a}\langle\check{x}^w\rangle\text{ḡ}$ (with an underlyingly retracted vowel before a uvular) poses the same phonological problem as $q\acute{e}\langle q\text{ḡ}\rangle!$ ‘good for nothing’ (see there for further reference).
- $\check{\nu}\check{x}^w\acute{i}s$: $ka.\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{ḡ}_a$ ‘to smile.’ || Perhaps resulting from $*\check{x}^w\acute{e}y\text{-}s < * \check{x}^w\acute{e}z\text{-}s$ ($\check{\nu}\check{x}^w\acute{e}z$ (2) ‘s.t. liked or loved’ and $\text{-}s$ causative transitivity), with detransitivation.
- $ka.\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{-}mi\check{n}\text{ḡ}_a$ ‘to smile at s.o., tr.:’ $ka.\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{-}mi\check{n}\text{-}c\text{-}\acute{a}s\text{ḡ}_a$ ‘he smiled at me;’ $wa\text{ḡ}_ma\text{ḡ}$ $ka.\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{-}mi\check{n}\text{ḡ}_a$ ‘smile at him!’
 - $ka.\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{-}xal\text{ḡ}_a$ (Name of a passage in Cheakamus Canyon, where the walls were so close to each other that travellers coming from opposite directions could smile at each other.)
 - $n.\check{x}^w\acute{e}s:\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{-}ana\text{ḡ}$ ‘to smile (all the time):’ $papt\ k^w\acute{a}su_n.\check{x}^w\acute{e}s:\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{-}ana\text{ḡ}$, $n\acute{i}\text{ḡ}_k\text{ḡ}_\check{\lambda}u\text{ḡ}$ $s.x^w\acute{e}t\text{-}s\ k^w\text{ḡ}_wa\text{ḡ}_s.n\acute{e}k^w:n\acute{u}k^w\text{ḡ}\text{-}su$ ‘always smile, so you will have lots of friends.’
 - $\check{x}^w\acute{e}s:\check{x}^w\acute{i}\langle\check{x}^w\rangle\text{-}l\acute{e}x$ ‘to smile, be full of smiles.’
 - $\check{x}^w\acute{e}s:\check{x}^w\acute{i}\langle\check{x}^w\rangle\text{-}l\acute{e}x\text{-}min$ ‘to smile at s.o., tr.’
 - $\check{x}^w\acute{i}?:\check{x}^w\{i\}\text{ḡ}$ ‘to be full of smiles (e.g., when s.t. funny happens).’
 - $n.\check{x}^w\acute{i}s\text{-}t\acute{e}n$ ‘Bridge River’ (literally, “smiling place,” so called because of the abundance of fish made the inhabitants smile all the time).
- $\check{\nu}\check{x}^w\acute{u}s$: $\check{x}^w\acute{u}s=\acute{e}s$ ‘to foam.’ || PS $*\check{x}^w\acute{u}s$ ‘to foam’ (K129).
- $s.\check{x}^w\acute{u}s=\acute{e}s$ (A type of rock with a large amount of tiny air pockets which give it the appearance of foam, and which due to its lightness will float on water.)
 - $\check{x}^w\acute{e}s=\acute{e}s=\acute{u}s$ (Name of a fishing spot, where the river is always foaming.)
 - $\check{x}^w\acute{u}s=s\text{-}am$ ‘to foam (e.g., eggs when beaten, or s.t. fermented).’
 - $\check{x}^w\acute{u}s=s\text{-}\acute{a}lk$ ‘foam on top of water.’

- s.ǰ́ús-um ‘Soapberry, Soopolallie, Russet Buffaloberry,’ *Shepherdia canadensis*.
- ǰ́ús-um-až ‘Soapberry bush.’
- ǰ́us-um-átk^wa? (A kool-aid like drink, made of soapberry juice and water.)
- √ǰ́^wəst ‘to exert (oneself), to try hard.’ ǰ́^wəst-án-cut ‘to make an effort.’
wá?-ƒkan səna? ǰ́^wəst-án-cut ‘I was really making an effort.’
|| Cf. √ǰ́^wust.
- ǰ́^wəst-án-cut-min ‘to make an effort for s.t., tr.:’ níƒ_uti? səna? ǰ́^wəst-án-cut-min ‘that’s the one I really want.’
- √ǰ́^wust : ǰ́^wu<ǰ́^w>st. ǰ́^wú<ǰ́^w>st-min ‘to need s.t., be in need for s.t., intr., tr.:’ wá?-ƒkan ǰ́^wu<ǰ́^w>st k^wu_u.qláw ‘I need money;’ wa? ǰ́^wu<ǰ́^w>st k^wu_s.Bill k^wu_u.qláw ‘Bill needs money;’ stəǰ́^wǰ́_u? wa? ǰ́^wú<ǰ́^w>st-wit k^wu_u.qáa? ‘they really need food;’ wá?-ƒkan ǰ́^wú<ǰ́^w>st-min k^wu_u.qláw (k^wu_u.qawc) ‘I need money (potatoes).’
|| Cf. √ǰ́^wəst.
- √ǰ́^wəǰ́_m (?): ǰ́^wəǰ́_m-á<m>ƒəp (A type of willow, *Salix glauca*.)
- ǰ́^wəǰ́_u-ǰ́^wəǰ́_m-á<m>ƒəp ‘many willows.’
- √ǰ́^wəǰ́_q (?): ǰ́^wəǰ́_q-áǰ́_{an} (*) ‘to point “both left” or “both outside” in lahal game’ (different explanations given on different occasions).
- s.ǰ́^wiǰ́_áž ‘mountain goat.’ || PS *s-ǰ́^wiǰ́_{ay} ‘mountain goat’ (K128).
- √ǰ́^wəl (1): ǰ́^wəl-xál, ǰ́^wəl-əm, ǰ́^wəl-ən F ‘to saw s.t., intr., tr.’
- ǰ́^wəl-mən ‘saw.’
- s.ǰ́^wəl-c ‘harelip.’
- ǰ́^wəl-q-ám, ǰ́^wəl-q-án ‘to saw down a tree, intr., tr.’ || The presence of l rather than expected ł may be a misrecording.
- ǰ́^wəl-mín ‘sawdust.’
- √ǰ́^wəl (2): See ǰ́^wəl:ǰ́^wəl-qańís (√ǰ́^wəl).
- √ǰ́^wəl ‘to get loose, fall out.’ ka.ǰ́^wəl-qańís_a ‘teeth get loose and fall out.’
- ǰ́^wəl:ǰ́^wəl-qańís ‘to have several teeth missing.’ || The absence of glottalization in the root is probably a misrecording.
- √ǰ́^wal (?): ǰ́^wal-ánx^w M ‘sleet, freezing rain.’ || The F variant is ćəž:ćəžǰ́^w-əm.
- ka.ǰ́^wál=ł_a (*) ‘(snow) is mostly melted, badly gone’ (probably largely

synonymous with ka.čmíŋ^w=ŋ^wǰa): ka.ǰ^wál=lǰa ti₂máqǰ₂a ‘the snow is badly gone.’

√ǰ^wáǰ : ka.ǰ^wáǰǰa ‘to be shy, crestfallen (e.g., when s.o. says s.t. to you that you don’t like).’

ǰ^wul (1): ‘digit.’ ǰ^wul-áka? ‘finger.’ || Cf. ǰ^wul (2).

— ǰ^wúl-xən F ‘toe.’

— lá.ǰ^wul-xən M ‘toe.’

√ǰ^wul (2): ‘ridge, hump.’ ǰ^wəl:ǰ^wúl ‘hump (on ground).’ || Cf. √ǰ^wul (1), through a possible reference to digits as ridges on the hand or foot, ǰ^wəlǰ.

— ǰ^wəl:ǰ^wúl-lumǰ^w *id.* as ǰ^wəl:ǰ^wúl.

— ǰ^wəl:ǰ^wul-áǰk ‘rows of hilled potatoes (in garden); ridges on ground.’

— ǰ^wul-áǰk-tən ‘mound on grave.’

— ǰ^wəl:ǰ^wúl-anis ‘square lumber.’

— ǰ^wəl:ǰ^wúl-alq^w ‘four-by-four (lumber).’

— ǰ^wúl-k-aǰm, ǰ^wúl-k-aǰ F ‘to hill one’s potatoes, intr., tr.’ || The M gloss is ləǰ-q-áǰm.

— ka.ǰ^wúl=lǰa ‘to get hives (on skin), to swell up (flesh) when bumped.’
ka.ǰ^wúl=lǰa lá.ti? ‘that’s where it swelled up.’

ǰ^wəlǰ ‘to go over s.t., intr.’ || The segment ǰ is probably a petrified suffix, meaning ‘over’ or ‘moving in a curve,’ cf. zəǰǰ. For the sequence ǰ^wəl cf. √ǰ^wul (2).

— ǰ^wəlǰ-ǰlx ‘to go over a fence or log.’

— ǰ^wəlǰ-áǰk ‘to go over a hill, hump, mountain’ (in M also ‘to go to Lillooet,’ referring to the mountains separating Mount Currie from Lillooet).

n.ǰ^wəltín ‘satchel.’

s.ǰ^wlǰxkən (also recorded s.ǰ^wlǰxkən) ‘buck.’ q^wacác tiǰ₂ta₂s.qáyx^wǰa, ǰáǰk^wuǰ₂ǰuǰ₂, cix^w ǰə₂ta₂s.ǰəǰ-xít-mǰa ǰə₂ta₂míǰaǰ₂, q^wús-xit-as ta₂ǰzúmǰa s.ǰ^wlǰxkən ‘that man set out, he kept going on, and he got to the place that the bear had told him about, where he shot a big buck.’ || Possibly contains the suffix -kən ‘back.’ PIS *s-ǰ^wl-axkn ‘buck deer’ (K199).

ǰ^wliǰk : ǰ^wlǰ<ǰ>ǰik ‘little slough, draining into larger body of water (creek,

other slough, etc.)’ || PS *x^wəl ‘to dig out, make a hollow, divert water’ (K120). Cf. q^wlák|>?ik.

— x^wəl:x^wlɪʔk (A geographical name, referring to a place where there are many sloughs.)

s.x^wik ‘Varied Thrush’ (“bush robin”), *Ixoreus naevius*. || Said to make a x^wikən-like sound (x^wikən ‘to make a certain sound in the throat’): this fits with the hauntingly atonal qualities of the Varied Thrush’s song.

x^wikən ‘to make a certain noise in the throat:’ pápt.ʃu? wa? x^wikən-wit ‘they are always making that sound.’ || Cf. s.x^wik.

√x^wəq^w : x^wəq^w-p ‘to clear up (sky):’ x^wʔáy.ʃu? k^was_huž_x^wəq^w-p ‘it doesn’t want to clear up.’ || Cf. x^wuq^w.

— x^wəq^w:x^wq^w-əm ‘clear (sky).’

x^wiq^w-xal, x^wiq^w-in ‘to scrub s.t. on a scrubbing board, intr., tr.’

— n.x^wiq^w-mən ‘washing board.’

— x^wiq^w-aká?-əm ‘to scrub s.t. between one’s hands.’

— x^wiq^w-xn-am ‘to scrub s.t. (e.g., snow) off one’s feet, intr.’

√x^wuq^w : x^wu{?}q^w ‘to get clear (sky):’ s.təx^w.ʃu? ʔayʔ x^wu{?}q^w ‘all the clouds are gone.’ || Cf. √x^wəq^w, with which √x^wuq^w is either synonymous or may have a subtle (and as yet not recorded) semantic difference.

— x^wəq^w:x^wúq^w ‘not quite clear (sky), just about clear.’

x^wəq^w ‘to get thinned out, to be made less:’ ʔáma ʔizá k^wa_x^wəq^w ‘there is too much of those in one spot (box, sack, etc.); they need to be made less, thinned out.’

— x^wəq^w-xál, x^wəq^w-ən ‘to take some out (potatoes from a sack, water from a bucket); to lower the price, intr., tr.:’ x^wəq^w-xál ʔi_núk^w.a wa? táw-əm ‘some people who are selling are lowering the price.’

— x^wəq^w=əq^w ‘some get away.’

— x^wq^w-awʔ ‘to lighten the load (on a wagon or truck).’

x^wiq^w-in ‘to put s.t. into s.t. hollow, tr.’

— n.x^wiq^w-c-am ‘to stick s.t. into one’s mouth, to stick s.t. into s.t. hollow, intr.’

- n.ǰ^wíq^w-c-añ ‘to stick s.t. into s.o. else’s mouth, tr.’
- √ǰ^wuq^w (1): s.ǰ^wuq^w ‘bay, inlet.’
- √ǰ^wuq^w (2): ǰ^wuq^w-tən ‘canoe pole.’ || CSLT *ǰ^wuq^w ‘to pole up (in canoe)’ (K230).
- √ǰ^wuq^w (3): ǰ^wuq^w-l-əqs ‘to snore.’ || PS *ǰ^wu/aq^w ‘to grind, rasp; snore’ (K128).
- √ǰ^wəq^wtñ (?): ǰ^wəq^wtñ-álp (*) ‘Northern Field Wormwood,’ *Artemisia Campestris*.
- s.ǰ^wuq^wǰǰ M ‘kerchief.’ || CSLT *s-ǰ^wuq^w-ǰnaǰ ‘kerchief’ (K230). The F gloss is qǰ:qǰálp.
- √ǰ^waǰ : ǰ^wa{?}ǰ ‘mouldy, smelly (e.g., when s.t. fat has gone sour).’
|| Variant of q^wa{?}ǰ.
- ǰ^wá{?}ǰ-əq ‘to have a smelly diaper (not having been changed in a while):’ ǰ^wá{?}ǰ-əq lá.ti? ti.s.k^wú<k^w>ñit_a ‘that child has a smelly diaper.’
- ǰ^wǰ^walx^w, s.ǰ^wǰ^walx^w ‘fox.’ || For the segment x^w cf. x^w in tmix^w ‘earth, land, soil’ and -úlñəx^w/-lurñx^w *id.* || PIS *(s-)ǰ^wǰ^w(-al-mx^w) ‘fox’ (K199).
- ǰ^wwís ‘top:’ ǰ^wwís-k-álc ‘top rim of roof.’ || Cf. √ǰ^wwís ‘shallow,’ to which √ǰ^wwís may be related through a common meaning ‘upper stratum,’ in which case either ǰ or ǰ^w in these roots may be a misrecording.
- ǰ^wwís-alk-añ ‘to put s.t. on top of s.o.’s basket, pack, pack horse, tr.’
- √ǰ^wyaqs : ǰ^wəy:ǰ^wyáqs ‘maggots on a deer’s head (supposed to come out of their eyes and nose in spring time)’ || PS *x^w/ǰ^way-a? ‘fly, maggot, worm, ant’ (K122, who also lists Lillooet naǰ^wít ‘snake,’ naǰ^wə<ǰ^w>t ‘worm’ and s.x^wú<x^w>ǰ ‘ant’ under this root).
- ǰ^wayt ‘more than two persons die, many people die (e.g., during an epidemic):’ plán_ǰu? ʔayǰ wa? tákəm wa? ǰ^wayt lá.ti? ʔi_wa?_ʔəs.ʔístkən ‘everybody in the underground house had already died.’ || PS *ǰ^way ‘to perish pl., disappear’ (K129).
- ǰ^wá<ǰ^w>yət ‘many people die’ (semantically probably an augmentative form of ǰ^wayt, although formally a diminutive): ǰ^wá<ǰ^w>yət ʔi_ʔux^walmíx^w_a ‘the people are dying.’

ǰǰáyc : n.ǰǰá(?)ǰǰǰ ‘sudden coolness sets in in late afternoon or evening, when sun goes down.’

√ǰǰǰǰ (1): ǰǰǰǰ:ǰǰǰǰ ‘sharp (blade):’ ǰǰǰǰ:ǰǰǰǰ ti? kǰuǰǰǰǰ-tǰn ‘that is a sharp knife;’ ǰǰǰǰ:ǰǰǰǰ ha tiǰǰǰǰ-tǰn-swǰa ‘is your knife sharp?’
|| PIS *ǰǰǰǰ ‘sharp’ (K199).

— n.ǰǰǰ-z-ús-ǰm, n.ǰǰǰ-z-ús-ǰn ‘to sharpen a blade, intr., tr.’

√ǰǰǰǰ (2): s.ǰǰǰǰ ‘s.t. one likes or loves, s.t. one takes good care of.’

— ǰǰǰǰ-s ‘to care of s.t. (s.t. one likes, loves):’ kǰnǰǰu? wa? ǰǰǰǰ-s
tiǰn.kǰhǰa ‘I am taking (good) care of my car;’ wa? ǰǰǰǰ-s-ǰs
ǰiǰs.tǰm:tǰtǰtǰm-sǰa ‘he is taking care of his belongings;’ wǰ-
ǰkan ǰǰǰǰ-s tiǰcǰcǰǰǰa n.kapúh ‘I am taking care of my new
coat;’ s.tǰǰǰǰǰu? wa? ǰǰǰǰ-s-túmǰ-as tiǰn.kǰtǰmǰcǰa ‘my husband
really cares for me.’ || See √ǰǰǰǰ for further comments.

— n.ǰǰǰ-z-ílt-ǰm ‘to love one’s offspring.’

√ǰǰǰǰit (1): ǰǰǰǰit ‘wedge.’ || CSLT *ǰǰǰǰit ‘wedge’ (K230).

— ǰǰǰǰit-ǰn ‘to drive a wedge into s.t., tr.:’ ǰǰǰǰit-n-as tiǰlǰplǰsǰa ‘he drove
a wedge into the board.’

√ǰǰǰǰit (2): n.ǰǰǰǰit (*) ‘beach of a lake.’

ǰǰǰǰúcin ‘four.’ || See ǰǰǰǰ-ǰn?-ǰn (√ǰǰǰǰ) for an example (which also
illustrates the function of ‘four’ as a magic number in Lillooet
culture). PS *ǰǰǰǰ ‘ready, completed’ (see also Lillooet √ǰǰǰǰ),
*ǰǰǰǰú ‘complete count: four’ (K123), CSLT *ǰǰǰǰúcin ‘four’
(K230).

— n.ǰǰǰǰ:ǰǰǰǰúcin ‘four people:’ n.ǰǰǰǰ:ǰǰǰǰúcin ǰiǰnǰsǰa ‘four are going.’ See
also s.ǰǰǰǰ:ǰǰǰǰú for an additional example.

— ǰǰǰǰú<?>ciǰ ‘four animals.’

— ǰǰǰǰúcin-ǰiǰ ‘four year old buck.’

— ǰǰǰǰúcin-ǰǰǰǰǰǰ *id.* as ǰǰǰǰúcin-ǰiǰ.

s.ǰǰǰǰa?ǰ F ‘sockeye salmon.’ || The M gloss is *láwa?*

ǰǰǰǰi?ǰ ‘ligaments.’

s.ǰǰǰǰi?ǰǰn ‘deer’ || Port Douglas dialect, and borrowed from Squamish
sǰǰǰǰi?ǰǰn (Kuipers 1967:298), see also Hess 1979, who derives the
Squamish term from s- nominalizer, √ǰǰǰǰi? ‘split’ and -ǰǰn ‘foot,’
the whole complex forming a hunter’s taboo. K218, by contrast,

gives CeS *s-ǰ^wiš(š)n ‘deer,’ without analysis beyond the nominalizer.

ǰ^wuʔǰ ‘sturgeon.’

ǰ^wiʔləm ‘rope.’ || Ascribed to the Port Douglas dialect. CeS *ǰ^wiłm ‘rope, string, twine, thread’ (K218).

— ǰ^wé<ǰ^w>iʔləm ‘small rope.’

s.ǰ^wuʔǰ^w ‘sawbill duck’. Probably Common Merganser, *Mergus merganser*, which, like other mergansers, has a toothed bill (see Carl 1971:67), and is a common breeder in Lillooet territory. Might also refer to Hooded Merganser, *Lophodytes cuculatus*, which occurs less commonly but regularly in Southern Lillooet territory (e.g., on the Birkenhead River). || CSLT *ǰ^wuʔǰ^w ‘sawbill duck’ (K230).

ǰ

ǰap ‘(late) evening sets in (part of the night before sitst).’

— ǰǰap-as ‘tonight.’

— ʔiǰap-as ‘last night.’

— s.ǰap ‘evening:’ ʔáma s.ǰap ‘good evening!’ (an introduced, post-contact greeting, modeled after English ‘good evening!’).

— ǰap-almən ‘(early) evening.’ See √ʔimn for an example.

— ǰap-nux^w ‘to get somewhere when it is dark already:’ ǰap-nux^w-kax^w ‘you did not make it before dark.’

— s.ǰap-tən, ǰap-tən F ‘West.’ || The combination of s- with -tən is somewhat unusual, since both affixes are nominalizers.

— s.ǰap-tn-ákaʔ F ‘west wind.’

√ǰəm (1): ka.n.ǰəm_a ‘to go too far (e.g., when talking more than one should), not knowing when to stop:’ ka.n.ǰəm-ǰkan_aǰ^wuʔ ʔayǰ ‘I went too far; I took too much food (and stuffed myself);’ ka.n.ǰəm_a ʔayǰ ‘he got really full (overate himself).’ || Cf. √ǰəm (2,3).

√ǰəm (2): ǰəm-p ‘water builds up (and splits) against an obstruction (e.g., the bow of a boat, or a deadhead):’ ǰəm-p ʔayǰ ti_q^wúʔ_a ‘the

- water splits.’ || Cf. $\sqrt{\text{fæm}}$ (1,3).
- $\text{fæm-p-át}^{\text{w}}\text{a?}$ ‘water builds up (e.g., against deadhead, or when being stirred).’
- $\sqrt{\text{fæm}}$ (3): fæm-p ‘to make a big noise (e.g., stampeding herd, big airplane, rolling rocks, big waves; also noise in ear when having a headache):’
- $\text{fæm-p ti_tmíx}^{\text{w}}\text{a}$ ‘the earth is making a loud noise (e.g., when a herd is stampeding).’ || Cf. $\sqrt{\text{fæm}}$ (1,2).
- $\sqrt{\text{fim}}$ ‘to make s.t. small by folding or rippling it:’ fím-læx ‘to make oneself small (like a snake)’ (similar in meaning to fís-læx , according to one of my consultants).
- fím-a:fím-a-s ‘to make s.t. small by rippling it (e.g., when pushing a tablecloth from one side), tr.’
- $\sqrt{\text{fat}}$: fát:fæt (*) (Large, unidentified mountain bird). || PIS * fat (red.) ‘unidentified bird of prey’ (K201).
- fít:fít ‘(Wilson’s) snipe’, *Gallinago delicata*. || Onomatopoeia.
- fít-ásqæt (A man’s name; also the name of one of the grand chiefs at the beginning of the last century and commemorated in the place name Retasket.)
- fæc-xál , fæc-æn ‘to tie s.t., intr., tr.’ || PIS * fæc ‘to tie, know’ (K201).
- fæc:fæc-æp ‘tangled up, knotted up.’
 - fæc-p , $\text{fæc}^{\text{f}}\text{c-æp}$ ‘to get caught in a trap.’ || The second variant is used more often.
 - $\text{fæc}^{\text{f}}\text{c-æp-xál}$, $\text{fæc}^{\text{f}}\text{c-æp-s}$ ‘to trap (an animal), intr., tr.’
 - fæc-p-áyæn ‘to get caught in a net or trap; to get trapped in love.’
 - $\text{fí{?}<fæc}$ ‘tied any old way; tied with many knots.’
 - $\text{fí{?}<fæc-s}$ ‘to tie s.t. any old way:’ $\text{fí{?}<fæc-s-ás}$ ‘he tied it.’
 - $\text{n.fæc-át}^{\text{w}}\text{a?}$ ‘to tie a fish one has caught, and leave it in the water (so it will stay fresh); to tie up drinks (bottles or cans) and keep them in the water in order to keep them cool.’
 - ka.fæc-c_a ‘(to get) lockjaw.’ || Cf. $\text{fáçx}^{\text{w}}\text{-æc}$ ($\sqrt{\text{fæc}}^{\text{w}}$).
 - n.fæc-æc-tæn ‘bridle.’
 - fæc-án?am ‘to tie up a boat, intr.’
 - fæc-ána?-tæn ‘rope to tie up a boat, rope with a rock tied to it, used as an anchor.’

- ʒac-úlməx^w, n.ʒac-úlməx^w-am ‘to tether a horse, intr.’
- ʒac-íkənx-am ‘to tie one’s shoelaces.’ || Also recorded ʒac-íkləx-ən (tr.), which was rejected by some consultants. (The n vs. l variants may reflect M vs. F forms.)
- ʒac-íknəx-tən, n.ʒac-íknəx-tən ‘shoelace.’ || Also recorded n.ʒac-íkəlx-tən, which was rejected by some consultants. (The n vs. l variants may reflect M vs. F forms.)
- ʒac-xən, ʒac-xn-ám ‘to tie fish by the tails (when the guts are still in), and preserve them as such’ (done in fall, since it has to be cold in order to prevent the fish from spoiling; done especially with coho salmon).
- n.ʒac-áqs-xən ‘joint on hip (probably where thighbone fits into socket on hip).’
- ʒac-qin-úp?-am ‘to lead horses by tying them to the tail of the horse in front, intr.’

— ʒac+s.qáǰa? ‘to tie down a horse.’

√ʒic (1): See ʒi(?)<ʒǰ>c (under ʒac-xál).

√ʒic (2): ʒic-xal ‘to gnaw, intr.’

— ʒic-mən ‘tooth, fang.’

— ʒi<ʒǰ>c ‘bitten.’

— ʒi<ʒǰ>c-əqs ‘small rainbow trout’ (said to mean “bitten on the nose.”)

— ʒi<ʒǰ>c-əm ‘to gnaw a hole (mouse, beaver, muskrat), intr.’

√ʒac : ʒac:ʒác-ləx ‘to tingle (from cold):’ ʒac:ʒác-ləx ʔayɬ ʔi_u.n.s.k^wákst_a ‘my hands are tingling.’

√ʒic : ʒic-ləx ‘to make noise (singing, swearing, talking, etc.).’ (Usually refers to noise that is annoying or disturbing).’

√ʒacx^w (?): ʒácx^w-əc ‘lockjaw.’ || Cf. ka.ʒəc-c_ua.

ʒis ‘to shrink:’ wáɬ_{ti}? ʒis, x^wʔaz k^wasu_n.ɬam-án ʔə_k^wu_n.qəmp q^wu? ‘it shrinks, so don’t put it in warm water.’ || Also recorded ʒi(?)s, which was rejected by some consultants. PS *ʒis ‘to shrink’ (K134)

— ʒis-ləx ‘to shrink (like a worm).’

— ʒis-iñ ‘to shrink s.t., tr.’

— ka.ʒis-c-as_a ‘to shrink s.t. by accident, tr.’

- √**ᑦᓇᓂ** ‘angry, tough, “to mean business”.’ **ka.ᑦᓇᓂ_ᓐa** ‘to get mad all of a sudden, to get really tough (with s.o.).’ || PS ***ᑦᓇy**, ***ᑦi-n** ‘hot, angry, growl’ (K134, which also links Lillooet √**ᑦᓇᓂ** to **záᑦ-ᓇᓂ** ‘to growl at s.o.’).
- **ka.ᑦᓇᓂ-miᓂ-ás_ᓐa** ‘to get really tough with s.o., tr.:’ **ka.ᑦᓇᓂ-miᓂ-c-ás_ᓐa** **k^ws**.Alec ‘Alec got really tough with me.’
- **ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ** ‘to be angry; to bang things together in order to show one’s anger (e.g., a teenager who has been ordered to do the dishes and is banging them together in order to show his or her discontentment):’ **ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ ᑲayᑦ ᑲi_ᓐwaᑦs.késᓇᓂ** ‘the ones who are on duty are banging their things, because they are mad;’ **ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ-wit ᑲayᑦ** ‘they are banging around things (out of protest).’
- **ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ-miᓂ** ‘to roughen s.o. up, to give s.o. a rough time, to get mad at s.o., tr.:’ **ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ-miᓂ-as ti_ᓐs.k^wᓇ<k^w>zaᑦ-s_ᓐa** ‘she is getting mad at her child.’
- **ᑦᓇᓂ:ᑦᓇᓂ-ᓇᑲ** ‘to get mad easily; easy to get mad.’
- √**ᑦᓇᓗ** ‘to dig (?):’ **n.ᑦᓇᓗ-lᓇx** ‘to dig one’s way under the ground (like a mole), to dig through the snow (like a squirrel looking for his stash of nuts).’
- ᑦiᓗ-xal**, **ᑦiᓗ-iᓂ** ‘to take a bite (of s.t.), intr., tr.:’ **ᑦiᓗ-iᓂ-ᑦkan ti_ᓐapples_ᓐa** ‘I took a bite from the apple.’ || PIS ***ᑦiᓗ** ‘to take a bite’ (K201) and tentatively linked to PS ***ᑦiᓗ** ‘to cut, bite, gnaw’ (cf. Lillooet √**ᑦᓇᓗ** (2)) in K126.
- **ᑦiᓗ-xal-s** ‘to give s.o. a bite, to let s.o. have a bite, tr.’
- ᑦiᓗᑲ** F ‘to be in demand, to be too few of.’
- **s.ᑦiᓗᑲ** ‘s.t. of which one needs more:’ **niᑦ_ᓐᑲiᓗ waᑦ n.s.ᑦiᓗᑲ** ‘those are the things I need more of.’
- √**ᑦᓇᑦ** (1): **ka.ᑦᓇᑦ_ᓐa** ‘to drop, to fall suddenly (e.g., a deer when shot).’
- √**ᑦᓇᑦ** (2): **s.ᑦᓇᑦ<ᑦ>ᑦ** ‘rippled (like a washboard; also a poorly maintained road).’ || Cf. √**ᑦᓇᑦ** (3).
- √**ᑦᓇᑦ** (3) ‘frozen (?):’ **ᑦᓇᑦ-úlmᓇx^w** (*) ‘frozen ground.’ || Probably refers to frost heaves, and in that case is derived from √**ᑦᓇᑦ** (2).
- √**ᑦᓇᓗ** : **ᑦᓇᓗ:ᑦᓇᓗ** ‘strong, healthy, vigorous:’ **ᑦᓇᓗ:ᑦᓇᓗ k^wu_ᓐs.qáyx^w, ᑲᓇ<ᑦ>ᓇᓇᓇᓇ**

- k^wa_píxə́m̄ ‘a strong man, good at hunting;’ *ʒál:ʒəl t_i.n.s.ʔá|s-m̄_a* ‘I am really sick.’ || PIS **ʒəl* ‘strong, vigorous’ (K208). Cf. *√ʒəl*^w (1).
- *ʒəl<ʒəl>:ʒəl* ‘a little bit strong.’
 - *ʒál:ʒəl citx^w* ‘jail.’ *cíx^w-kan ʔá.k^wuʔ ʒál:ʒəl_a citx^w* ‘I went to jail.’
 - *ʒəl:ʒəl-ám* ‘strong.’ || The difference in meaning with *ʒál:ʒəl* is not clear, but *ʒəl:ʒəl-ám* seems to be less well known.
 - *ʒəl:ʒəl-mínst* ‘kind of strong.’
 - *ʒəl:ʒəl-sút* (A) ‘strong for nothing (like a strong person going on welfare); (B) ‘to act strong, without being really strong.’ (In the second meaning virtually synonymous with *ʒəl:ʒəl-s-cút* below.)
 - *ʒál:ʒəl-s* ‘to make s.t., s.o. strong, to give s.t., s.o. strength, tr.’
 - *ʒəl:ʒəl-s-cút* ‘to act tough, to pretend to be strong.’ || Cf. *ʒəl:ʒəl-sút* and *ʒəl:ʒəl-án-cut*.
 - *ʒəl:ʒəl-s-cút-min̄* ‘to act tough on s.o., tr.’
 - *ʒəl:ʒəl-án-cut* ‘to act tough, to pretend to be strong’ (virtually synonymous with *ʒəl:ʒəl-s-cút*).
 - *ʒəl:ʒəl-átk^waʔ* ‘swift water.’
 - *ʒəl:ʒəl-ús* ‘to stick to one’s opinion in an argument; to be headstrong; to be not afraid of doing s.t. (like telling s.o. the truth).’ || Cf. *ʒəl-p-ús* below.
 - *ʒəl:ʒəl-ánwas* ‘brave.’
 - *ʒəl:ʒəl-á|xkən* ‘husky, strong-looking (e.g., a basketball player, or a horse).’ (Virtually synonymous with the next two items.)
 - *ʒəl:ʒəl-á|q^wə́m̄* : See *ʒəl:ʒəl-á|xkən* (preceding item).
 - *ʒəl:ʒəl-iwá́n* : See *ʒəl:ʒəl-á|xkən*.
 - *ʒəl:ʒəl-ákaʔ-min* (A) ‘to give s.o. a rough time, to treat s.o. in a mean way, tr.’; (B) ‘to make s.t. stronger (e.g., a chair), tr.’
 - *s.ʒál:ʒəl-tən* ‘strongest’ (always combined with possessive markers which indicate of which s.o. is the strongest): *níʔ_tíʒ s.ʒəl:ʒəl-tən-ʔkáʔ* ‘he is the strongest of us.’ || Cf. *ʒál-tən* below.
 - *ʒál-tən* ‘strength (also of whisky or vanilla extract poured into a drink to spike it):’ *níʔ_tíʔ ʒál-tən-s* ‘that’s its strength, that’s what makes it stronger.’ || Cf. *s.ʒál:ʒəl-tən* above.
 - *ʒəl-p* ‘to get stronger, to get one’s health back.’

- ʕəl-p-ús ‘to get over one’s fear.’ || Cf. ʕəl:ʕəl-ús above.
- ʕəl-ílx ‘to try hard, to exert oneself.’ ʕəl-ílx-kan k^wa_unəm-xál ‘I paddle as hard as I can.’
- ʕəl-ílx-min ‘to try hard for s.t., tr.’
- √ʕəlx^w (1): ʕəlx^w ‘stiff (hide after soaking it).’ || PIS *ʕələx^w ‘stiff, frozen’ (K201, who does not list the Lillooet form). Cf. √ʕəl.
- √ʕəlx^w (2): ʕəl<=lə>x^w ‘to make sounds (mainly clanging or rattling sounds, like on homemade wagon; also people fighting outside):’ ʕəl<=lə>x^w ti_n.ʕáq-mən_a ‘the bridge is making noise (when a car or wagon crosses it):’ ʕəl<=lə>x^w ʔi_uwaʔ_u.ʕláz ‘the people in the canoe are making noise (floaters hit the gunwhales, paddles are thrown down in the canoe, etc.).’ || The glottalization may result from the reduplication, or it may be part of the underlying root, see also ka.ʕələx^w_a below.
- ʕəl<=lə>x^w-xál ‘to make noise., intr.’
- n.ʕəl<=lə>x^w-c-án ‘to make a noise at s.o.’s door, tr.:’ n.ʕəl<=lə>x^w-c-án-c-as ‘he made noise at my door.’
- ka.ʕələx^w_a ‘to make a single noise (suddenly).’ || The absence of glottalization may be a misrecording, or, conversely, the glottalization in the three preceding derivations may be due to the reduplication in those forms.
- √ʕik : ka.ʕik_a ‘to squeak (e.g., when drawing one’s nail over a blackboard).’
- ʕək=ak=ik ‘to keep squeaking (e.g., new shoes).’
- √ʕəx : ʕəx-p ‘to rustle (creek).’
- ʕəx-xál, ʕəx-ən ‘to lace up a hide for tanning, to put it on a frame, intr., tr.’ || PIS *ʕəx ‘to lace up’ (K201).
- ʕəx-mən, ʕəx-tən, n.ʕəx-tən ‘frame for tanning hides.’
- n.ʕə<ŋ>x-tən ‘little tanning frame.’
- √ʕəw : See ʕəw-p (ʕəw-ən).
- ʕəw-ən ‘to gather people, things, tr.:’ huʔ ʕəw-ən-túmuʔ-as ti_kú<k^w>p_y_a ‘the chief is going to call us together;’ húy-ʔkan ʕəw-ən ʔi_n.s.cm-ál_t_a ‘I am going to gather my children.’ || PIS *ʕiw/ʕ^w ‘to pile up by throwing, dump’ (K201, who also suggests a link with a

root *ʕay, attested in Lillooet ʕáz-an (see there), and Shuswap ʕeym ‘pile up’).

— ʕaw-ílx ‘to get together, to gather:’ ha, ʕaw-ílx-wít_k^wu? ʔi_s.cicáʔ_a, ʔačǎ-n-ít-as ʔi_s.cəq^w:čəčč>q^waz_a wa? s.law l_ki_múlx_a ‘Oh my, the crows gathered, they saw the fish that were hung out on the sticks.’ See also next item.

— ʕəw-p ‘to get together to have a meeting:’ cíx^w-kaʔ ʕəw-p ʔi_sítst-as ‘we went to the meeting last night;’ ʕəw-p ʔi_ʔux^walmíx^w_a ‘the people got together.’ || The form ʕaw-ílx generally refers to getting together on the spur of the moment, while ʕəw-p refers to a more planned meeting.

ʕayú? F ‘carrot.’ || Borrowing from Shuswap ʕyu? ‘a kind of wild carrot with a sour-bitter taste’ (Kuipers 1974:259).

ʕáz-xal, ʕáz-an ‘to pile things up in order to make a protective barrier (e.g., rocks around a fire), intr., tr.’ || See ʕáw-ən for etymological information.

— s.ʕáz-xal ‘s.t. that one has piled up:’ s.ʕáz-xal-s_ʔiž ‘those are the ones that he piled up;’ ʕaz-xal-sú_ha_ʔiž ‘did you pile up those?;’ níʔ cʔa n.ʕáz-xal ‘these are the ones that I piled up’ (with rather common dropping of the nominalizer s in the latter two examples).

√ʕaz : s.ʕá<ʕə>ž F ‘to quarrel (like a couple):’ s.ʕá<ʕə>y-ʔkan ‘I quarreled.’

√ʕəʔí : ʕəʔí<ʔə>ǀ ‘to lose (in a game).’ || PS *ʕəl ‘to lose (ability, object, contest’ (K134).

— ʕəʔí<ʔə>ǀ-min ‘to lose s.t. in a game (when betting), tr.:’ ʕəʔí<ʔə>ǀ-mín-ʔkan_tu? nəʔ_ən_s.qláw_a ‘I lost my money, I played it away.’

s.ʕíʔí? ‘(Black-billed) Magpie,’ *Pica pica*. Found only on the eastern side of the Coast Mountains. || Cf. Thompson ʕín:ʕəń ‘Black-billed Magpie’ (Thompson and Thompson 1996:1003).

— ʕíʔí-íča? ‘coat made of magpie skins:’ cún-as ta_ʔí<ʔ>mac-s_a: “ńás-kax^w_maʔ q^wú<q^w>s-əǀ k^wu_ná|ak^w, múta? k^wu_s.xíxiʔ, s.ʕíʔí?;” cíx^w_k^wu? ʔayʔ ta_twə<w><wə>t_a ká.tiʔ q^wú<q^w>s-əǀ, ʕíq-s-as_k^wuʔ, níʔ_ʕú? s.k^wúl-əǀ-s ta_k^wə<k^wa>ʔ-s_a ta_ʕíʔí-íčʔ_a, cun-

it-ás_hərn̄ ʎk^wún-s_a zaṁ “ʎiʎiʎ-íca?;” k^wúl-əm_tíʎ ʎayʎ
 ta_k^wá<k^wa>ʎ-s_a lá.tiʎ ta_waʎ_huy_s.ʎəx^w-s-ás ‘she told her
 grandson: “go hunt for Clark’s Crows, and camprobbers, magpies;”
 the boy went out to hunt, and he brought them back; so his
 grandmother made a coat out of magpie skins, yes that is what they
 call it, “ʎiʎiʎ-íca?;” his grandmother made that so he could wear it.’

ʎ^w

ʎ^wic-árn̄ (A) ‘to make jokes or teasing comments about s.o. when you see
 him’ (the comments may be, but do not have to be, insulting);
 (B) ‘to say dirty words.’ || Possibly derived from what would be
 a ə-grade of ʎ^way ‘to make a nuisance of oneself,’ and -c
 ‘mouth, to speak,’ plus aphaeresis of initial c and reduction of
 unstressed əy to i. When it comes to teasing, one consultant
 observed that there is a difference between ʎ^wic-árn̄ and ʎi<ʎ>ʎ-c in
 that the latter predominantly refers to teasing of children, either
 by adults or by older children. || PS *ʎ^wəy ‘to play, joke, make
 fun, laugh’ (K135).

- ʎ^wic-arn̄-úʎ ‘to make jokes all the time, to say dirty words all the
 time.’
- ʎ^wic-mín̄ ‘to make teasing remarks about s.o., tr.’
- √ʎ^wuc : ka.ʎ^wúc_a ‘to get hurt;’ ka.ʎ^wuc-xən-ʎkán_a ‘my foot (or leg) got
 hurt;’ ka.ʎ^wuc-akáʎ-ʎkan_a ‘my hand (or arm) got hurt.’
- ʎ^wúc=əc ‘to have a miscarriage.’ || This form is interpreted as a final
 reduplication. However, it could also contain the suffix -c ‘edge,
 rim’ instead of the reduplicative accretion.
- ʎ^wác-xal, ʎ^wác-añ̄ (A) ‘to dampen s.t. (e.g., clothes), intr., tr;’ (B) ‘to
 irrigate s.t., intr., tr.:’ n̄ás-kan ʎ^wác-xal ‘I am going to irrigate;’
 n̄ás_maʎ ʎ^wác-xal ‘go and irrigate!’
- n.ʎ^wác-aʎq̄^wəlt-am ‘to wet one’s throat.’
- s.ʎ^wac̄ ‘irrigated.’ plan waʎ s.ʎ^wac̄ ‘it is already irrigated.’
- ʎ^wəc̄-a:ʎ^wác̄-a (A geographical name, referring to a spot that largely

overlaps with the location of the Lillooet hospital. Literal meaning: ‘being regularly irrigated.’)

- √^wəs : ka.ŋ^wəs_a ‘to come right up to the surface, in water (e.g., fish going over a shallow spot), or in the ground (e.g., a worm).’
- ŋ^wəs-ɪx ‘to come to the surface (e.g., a submarine, fish, or diver).’
- √^wus : n.ŋ^wu(?)s ‘to sink’ (synonymous with n.ma(?)s). || Possibly related to PS *ʔus, *ʔisuʔ ‘to dive’ (K20, who does not list Lillooet n.ŋ^wu(?)s but does list Thompson ŋ^wus ‘sink,’ and suggests a possible link to PIS *ʔiswaf ‘loon’).
- n.ŋ^wu(?)s-án ‘to sink s.t. (e.g., a canoe), tr.:’ n.ŋ^wu(?)s-án ta_ʔláʔ_a ‘to sink the canoe.’ || This form is not known to a number of consultants, and may be a dialectal variant of n.ŋ^wús-uñ below.
- n.ŋ^wús-uñ ‘to sink s.t., to dunk s.t. or s.o. (eg., a swimmer), to pull s.t. or s.o. under water, tr.’
- n.ŋ^wús-l-əqs-añ ‘to stick s.o.’s head (literally ‘nose’) in the water, tr.’
- ŋ^wús-ləx ‘to go under the water surface.’ || Probably a more or less free variant of expected *n.ŋ^wús-ləx.
- ŋ^wəñís, ŋ^wə:ŋ^wñís ‘floater (a small-sized fish, mainly collected in January and February by just scooping them up).’
- √^wuɬ : ŋ^wu<ŋ^w>ɬ ‘sucker (fish).’ || Cf. ǰáx-əñ (√ǰáx).
- ŋ^wəl-xál, ŋ^wəl-ən ‘to burn s.t., set s.t. on fire, intr., tr.:’ waʔ ŋ^wəl-xál-wit ɬəs_cúk^w ʔi_waʔ_ɬ-ált ‘they are having a burn’ (i.e., burn some of the deceased one’s favourite food after the funeral; probably also refers to the custom of burning those possessions of the deceased one that have not been distributed). || PS *wəl, *ŋ^wəl ‘to burn, shiny, bright’ (K114, who also lists Lillooet ŋ^wəy:ŋ^wəyáp ‘northern lights,’ wəl:wəl+ǰ^wús-əm ‘lightning’ (√wəl (1) ‘fire’) (and ŋ^wəl:ŋ^wəl+ǰ^wús-əm ‘lightning,’ see also below), wəl:wəl-əm ‘shiny,’ and s.walálam ‘iron’ under the PS doublet, with suggested links to PIS *s-wal (red.) ‘fish’ (Lillooet s.wá<w>lam ‘fish (esp. trout) occurring at high elevation’) in K192, and to PIS *s-wəlm-iñk ‘gun’ in K193).
- s.ŋ^wəl-s ‘to keep s.t. lit, keep it burning, tr.:’ s.ŋ^wəl-s-káx^w_ʔúʔ ti_s.čák^w_a ‘keep the light burning!’
- ka.ŋ^wəl-s-as_a ‘to get s.t. lit (by accident); ‘to manage to get s.t. lit

- (after some effort), tr.:’ ka.ŋ^wəl-s-kan_ua ‘I managed to get the fire lit.’
- ka.ŋ^wəl-sút_a ‘to get on fire by itself.’ || Probably refers to a more sudden process than ŋ^wəl-p-sút below.
 - ŋ^wəl-p ‘to burn:’ ŋ^wəl-p_{tu}? ni_cítx^w-s_a ‘his house burned down.’
 - ŋ^wəl-p-sút ‘fire starts by itself:’ ŋ^wəl-p-sút_{ká}ŋ_u? ‘the fire must have started by itself.’ || Cf. ka.ŋ^wəl-sút_a above.
 - ŋ^wəl-p-álq^w ‘stick or log burns, is burnt already.’
 - ŋ^wəl-p-álc ‘house is burning.’
 - ǰəp+a+ŋ^wəl-p ‘Hell.’ || A contraction of k^wu_{ǰəp}a ŋ^wəl-p, which also occurs as such.
 - ŋ^wəl:ŋ^wəl-əp ‘to burn all over (e.g., a forest fire).’
 - s.ŋ^wəl:ŋ^wəl-əp ‘forest fire:’ plán_{tu}? ʔap-t ni_s.ŋ^wəl:ŋ^wəl-p_a ‘the forest fire is out.’
 - ŋ^wəl-ús=əs ‘to burn really well; fire is really going.’
 - ŋ^wəl-ús=s-ən ‘to make a fire bigger, to get it going again.’
 - n.ŋ^wəl-áńk-tən ‘kindling.’
 - ŋ^wəl-áʔčá? ‘to burn inside.’
 - ŋ^wəl-úlńəx^w ‘to burn land, intr.’
 - ŋ^wəl-álq^w, ŋ^wəl-álq^w-əm, ŋ^wəl-álq^w-ən ‘to burn sticks or logs (e.g., to burn the bottom parts of fence posts before putting them into the ground), intr., tr.’
 - n.ŋ^wəl-q^w-áń ‘to light a pipe or cigarette, intr.’
 - ŋ^wəl:ŋ^wəl-xál ‘to burn brush:’ ńás-kan ŋ^wəl:ŋ^wəl-xál ‘I am going to burn brush.’
 - s.ŋ^wəl:ŋ^wəl ‘burned forest.’
 - ŋ^wəl:ŋ^wəl-q^wús-əm ‘lightning.’ || Probably a popular etymology, patterned after wəl:wəl-q^wús-əm.
 - ŋ^wəl:ŋ^wəl-xíxtəm F ‘area on mountain is burning.’
 - ŋ^wəl:ŋ^wəl:ŋ^wəl-ən ‘to walk all over an area, tr.’ (a semantic extension of ‘to burn s.t., to set it on fire’): ŋ^wəl:ŋ^wəl:ŋ^wəl-ən-ʔkán ti_utmíx^w_a k^w_{ən}.s.x^wíl-əm k^wu_n.s.ʔáma ‘I walk all over the land looking for something good for me.’
 - ŋ^wəl=al=əl ‘sparkling (e.g., a shortcircuit, or sparks coming off the

wheels of a train when it breaks).’

√^wə́l̥ : ka.ŋ^wə́l̥_a ‘bubble comes up (e.g., when a rock is thrown into the water).’

— ŋ^wə́l̥-əm ‘a bubble.’ || Probably a shortened form of *s.ŋ^wə́l̥-əm, since the formative -əm and the intransitivizer -əm are nowhere else used to nominalize forms.

— ka.n.ŋ^wə́l̥-aná?_a ‘to have bubbles in one’s ear; to get one’s ears plugged when diving down in the water.’

— ŋ^wə́l̥-íl̥x (A) ‘to bubble up;’ (B) ‘fish comes to the surface and goes down again.’

— ŋ^wə́l̥=ə́l̥ ‘to bubble.’

— ŋ^wə́l̥=al̥=ə́l̥ ‘bubbles come up when s.o. dives in.’ || Aspectually, ka.ŋ^wə́l̥_a refers to a single “outburst” of bubbles, while ŋ^wə́l̥=ə́l̥ refers to a continuing process, and ŋ^wə́l̥=al̥=ə́l̥ to a more intensive or protracted continuing process.

n.ŋ^walt (*) ‘pool on the shore of a creek.’

ŋ^wəlín ‘stomach, belly.’ || PIS *wə́l-an(k) ‘stomach, belly’ (K193).

— ŋ^wəl:ŋ^wəl̥éklə>ń ‘(a type of) morel mushroom’ (*Morchella* species).

ŋ^wəl̥íx-əm, ŋ^wəl̥:ŋ^wəl̥íx-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.təx^w ʔ̥l̥u? ŋ^wəl̥:ŋ^wəl̥íx-əm ‘it is really a waste;’ (C) ‘to go to waste, intr.:’ ŋ^wəl̥:ŋ^wəl̥íx-əm tu? ʔayɬ ‘he went to waste.’ || Also recorded with l̥ unglottalized as l.

√^wə́y̥əp : ŋ^wəy:ŋ^wə́y̥əp F ‘northern lights.’ || See √^wə́l for full etymological information.

ŋ^wuy̥t ‘to sleep, fall asleep:’ wa? kən_s.paq-c-án-it-as ti_s.kix-əz?-fh_a, pápt-s_a ʔ̥l̥u? wa? ŋ^wuy̥t ‘they wanted to make their mother feel sorry, because she always slept.’ ŋ^wuy̥t ʔayɬ ti_ʔi<ʔ>mac-s_a, níɬ ʔ̥l̥u? s.ŋ^wuy̥t-s ʔ̥it s.niɬ ‘her grandchild fell asleep, so she fell asleep as well.’ || PS *ŋ^wal̥ ‘to become weak, tired, faint, sleep’ (K135).

— ka.ŋ^wuy̥t_a ‘to fall asleep:’ l.c?a_ka núk^wuń ɬ_ka.ŋ^wuy̥t-án_a ‘I must have fallen asleep here;’ x^w?á_z_qa? sóna? k^wənswa_ŋ^wuy̥t, məs_kán ʔ̥l̥u? ka.ŋ^wuy̥t_á ʔ̥l̥u? ‘I wasn’t going to sleep, but I fell asleep after all.’

- ʃ^wuýt-míx ‘to sleep in.’
- n.ʃ^wúýt-əq^w, ʃ^wúýt-əq^w ‘to be a sleepy-head (dull, dumb).’
- ʃ^wəy:ʃ^wuýt-úʦ ‘to sleep all the time.’
- ʃ^wuýt-álmən ‘sleepy.’
- ʃ^wuýt-álmən-s ‘to make s.o. sleepy, tr.’
- n.ʃ^wúýt-tən ‘bed.’
- ʃ^wuýt-ícaʔ ‘pyjamas, nightie.’
- ʃ^wuýt-áʦx^w ‘hotel; place where one sleeps or where bears hibernate.’
- √ʃ^wuz : ʃ^wú{ʔə}ž ‘to exert oneself, to try really hard, to go through a lot of trouble.’ x^wʔáy.ǰuʔ k^wənswa.ʃ^wú{ʔə}ž k^wənswa.k^wzús-əm ‘I don’t overwork myself.’ || √ʃ^wúz is possibly a metathesized form of PIS *yəʃ^w ‘strong, intensive, violent’ (K200).
- ʃ^wu{ʔə}ž-xál ‘to be a troublemaker, cause people a lot of trouble, intr.:’ s.təx^w-kax^w ǰuʔ waʔ ʃ^wu{ʔə}ž-xál ‘you really give people a lot of trouble.’
- ʃ^wu{ʔə}ž-mín ‘to go through a lot of trouble for s.t., tr.:’ ʃ^wu{ʔə}ž-mín-ʦkan ʔəʦ.cúk^w-s-kan ʔayʦ ‘I put in an effort on it before I managed to finish it.’
- ʃ^wú{ʔə}ž-s ‘to give s.o. a lot of trouble, to bother s.o., tr.:’ ʃ^wu{ʔə}ž-s-kán ‘I gave him a lot of trouble.’
- ʃ^wu{ʔə}ž-sút ‘to waste one’s time.’
- ʃ^wu{ʔə}ž-sút-s ‘to bother s.o. for nothing, tr.:’ ǰíq-kan.ǰuʔ mútaʔ ʃ^wu{ʔə}ž-sút-s-tuṃin ‘I came to bother you again (to waste your time again).’

h

- √ha (1): ha (Exclamation, comparable to “oh my!,” recorded in only one sentence from “The Abandoned Boy,” as told by Martina LaRochelle, see ʃaw-ílx.)
- √ha (2): (Question marker): tayt-kálap_ha ‘are you folks hungry?;’ ka.q^wús_a_ha ‘did he get frightened?;’ s.qayx^w_há_tíʔ ‘is that a man?;’ wáʔ-ʦkax^w_ha k^wzús-əm ‘are you working?’ Inserting _ha after each

predicate in a series expresses ‘or:’ s.ćúq^wáz^wha, ćí?_ha ‘is it fish or meat?’

√hu : hu:hu:hú (Call used by hunter when finding game that he has shot.

One of several variants, such as hí?:hí?.) || See also kalú<l>?-ac-am̓.

həm̓ (Adverbial enclitic, generally indicating that a final conclusion is drawn, or that a final statement is made. My consultants translate this enclitic as ‘for sure,’ ‘the real thing.’ It is often left untranslated in the English renditions of Lillooet sentences): ʔáčǔ-ən-ʔkan ta_s.qáyx^w_a s.k^wúza?-s, x^wʔáz_həm̓_ǔu? k^w_s.ʔáčǔ-n-an ta_s.múʔac_a s.k^wúza?-s ‘I saw his son, but I did not see his daughter;’ húy_ǔu? ǔiq na_s.kalú<l>?_a, húz_həm̓_ǔu? ǔiq-miñ-as cʔa ta_s.m̓ə<m̓>ʔac_a ‘the Owl will come, he will come for this girl after all;’ huź_ka_həm̓_ǔu? ǔiq ‘he will come, for sure;’ x^wʔáz_həm̓_tí? k^was_wənáx^w, s.pták^w_ʔ_tí? ‘after all, that is not true, it is a legend;’ n.ká?_həm̓_tu? ni_s.qáǔa?-sw_a ‘where did that dog of yours go? (he is probably up to s.t.);’ n.ká?_həm̓_tu? núk^wun̓ ni_s.k^wú<k^w>pəy-ʔkáʔ_a ‘where’s our chief? (probably up to s.t. ridiculous again);’ huý-ʔkan_həm̓_ǔu? ka-máys-c_a ‘I will be able to fix it, after all;’ s.təǔ^w_həm̓_ǔú?_tí? s.q^wəq^wəl̓ ‘that is a true story, you know;’ wá?_həm̓_ǔu? ‘there you are again!; oh you!; see what happened now?!;’ wá?_həm̓_ǔu?, wá?_həm̓_ǔu? ‘go ahead, do your thing!’ (said to s.o. who is doing s.t. stupid); wá?_həm̓_ǔu? s.núwa ‘whatever you did!’ (said to s.o. who does s.t. ridiculous); huý-ʔkan_həm̓_ǔu? núk^w-an-ci-n ‘I will help you anyway.’ See also pú?yax^w and √zam̓ (1) for additional examples.

háma ‘hammer.’ || Borrowing from English. See s.təq-s for an example.

hámsa? ‘to roast kinnikinnick berry leaves (which will be mixed with tobacco), intr.’

s.hamíwəź (as recorded by Van Eijk), hámiwaź (as recorded by Davis)

‘wild pigeon.’ || This term has a wide distribution along the northwest coast (Seaburg 1985): in Lillooet territory it might refer either to the Band-tailed Pigeon *Columba fasciata* (west of the coastal divide) or the Mourning Dove *Zenaida macroura* (east of the divide). Cf. Montana Salish hemíshm̓ ‘Mourning Dove’ (Pete 2010:401).

s.háčáʔməs ‘big wide shawl, used as a robe (old-fashioned type of shawl).’ || Also recorded *sačáʔməs*. CSLT *s-ʔáčáʔməs ‘woman’s shoulder blanket’ (K223, who does not list the Lillooet form).

his ‘a kind of hiʔ (supernatural being).’

hániʔ F ‘humpback salmon.’ || PS *hənəy/w ‘humpback salmon’ (K35).

The M gloss is *héləz*.

√hála : s.hála ‘to be visible.’

— ka.hálh_ua ‘to appear, to be born, to rise (sun):’ ka.hálh_ua ti_uʔá<ʔ>xʔ_ua s.k^wú<k^w>mit ‘the Christ Child is born;’ ka.hálh_ua ti_us.nəq^wm_ua ‘the sun rose.’

— hála-xal, hálh-an ‘to show s.t., intr., tr.:’ ʔi_uwaʔ_uhála-xal ‘bazaar’ (literally, ‘those who are showing things’); hálh-an-ʔkan ‘I showed it.’

— hála-xit ‘to show s.t. to s.o., tr.:’ hála-xít-i_umaʔ ta_usáwt_ua ta_us.kíí^w-s_ua, hála-xít-i ‘show that poor fellow his beloved, you folks, show her to him!;’ hála-xi[t]-twáí-ʔkaʔ ʔi_upíkch_ua ‘we showed each other (the) pictures;’ hála-xi[t]-twáí-ʔkaʔ wi_us.Joe ʔi_upíkca-ʔkáʔ_ua ‘Joe and I showed each other our pictures;’ hála-xí[t]-c-as k^w_us.Joe ʔi_upíkca-s_ua ‘Joe showed me his pictures.’

— hálh-úl^wməx^w ‘bottom of creek or lake shows.’

— n.hálh-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.

huí^w-qs ‘to sneeze.’ || Probably a shortened form of *zəx^w:zax^w-úl^w-qs*, with a not uncommon alternation between h and x^w (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).

héləz M ‘humpback salmon.’ || The F gloss is *hániʔ*.

hák^waʔ ‘Common Cow-parsnip’ (“Wild Parsnip,” “Wild Rhubarb,” “Indian Rhubarb”), ‘rhubarb (in general),’ *Heracleum lanatum*: plan waʔ n.ʔəx^w-p ʔi_uhák^wʔ_ua ‘the wild rhubarb has grown into sticks.’

— hák^wʔ-am ‘to collect rhubarb.’

haq^w ‘to have a blister.’

— háq^w-aka? ‘to have a blister on one’s hand.’

— háq^w-xən ‘to have a blister on one’s foot.’

√huq^w ‘frosted, frozen:’ hu{?}q^w ‘to get frosted.’

— hu{?}q^w-úlǵǵ^w ‘ground gets frosted, frozen.’

— s.húq^w-lumǵ^w ‘frozen ground:’ pəq ti.s.húq^w-lumǵ^w a ‘the ground is all frozen and white.’

√həw (?): n.həw-l-əqs ‘nostril.’ || Also recorded n.háw-l-əqs, which is probably the correct form, see under √haw (1); cf. √hiw.

√haw (1) ‘warm, warmed up:’ həw:háw ‘warm (weather or atmosphere, when warm wind comes).’ || Cf. √həw, √hiw. CSLT *haw ‘warm’ (K224).

— həw:haw-lánx^w ‘warm wind.’

— n.háw-l-əqs ‘nostril.’ || Cf. n.həw-l-əqs, under √həw.

— ka.háw a ‘to get warm (atmosphere, from a change in the weather, or from a fire):’ ka.háw a ti.s.kǵǵm a ‘there is a warm wind’ (virtually synonymous with həw:haw-lánx^w).

— ka.n.háw-alc a ‘to get warm in the house:’ x^wʔáyǵǵu? k^was ka.n.háw-alc a ‘the house is not warm.’

— háw-an ‘to expose s.t. to heat.’

— háw=əw ‘to get warm (e.g., wind getting warm, stove radiating heat):’ háw=əw ʔayʔ ti.s.kǵǵm a ‘the wind is warm;’ háw=əw ti.n.páms-tǵ a ‘heat is coming from the stove.’

— há{ʔə}wǵ ‘to feel hot, (e.g., when having many clothes on in a hot place); to get steamed up (e.g., windows):’ ha{ʔə}wǵ-ʔkán ‘I am hot (I have too many clothes on);’ há{ʔə}wǵ ʔayʔ ʔi.n.k^waǵ-ús-tǵ a ‘the windows are steamed up.’

— ha{ʔ}wǵ-ús ‘to sweat from one’s face.’

— ha{ʔ}wǵ-áǵiǵs ‘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-mǵx ‘to yawn all the time.’

— n.s.haw-s ‘to make s.o. yawn, tr.’

√hiw ‘warm (?):’ h́iw-aka? ‘glove.’ || Cf. √həw, √haw (2).

háwint F ‘rat (packrat, bushtail rat).’ || PS *hawít ‘rat’ (K35, which lists the Lillooet form as a tentative etymon). The M gloss is x^wə́z.

huž (usually huý before coronal fricatives and affricates) ‘to be about to do s.t.’ || See ḥə́m̄ (second sentence) for examples. Cf. huzá?

— s.huý-s ‘to do s.t. in the future’ (recorded only in 3S). || See √sə́l̄ (last sentence) for an example.

huzá? ‘to get ready.’ || Variant of x^wuzá?. Cf. huž, hu? (1). CSLT *huy-a? ‘to get ready’ (K224)

√hi? (1): hi? ‘supernatural being, powerful spirit.’

— hi?-mín-ə́m ‘to get ghosted or bothered by hi? (e.g., having to throw up after diving into water that is inhabited by hi?):’ hi?-min-tumúl-ə́m ‘we were ghosted by hi?’ || Cf. his.

— hi?-átq^wa? ‘water inhabited by hi?’

— hi?-úlmə́x^w ‘ground inhabited by hi?’

√hi? (2): hí?:hi? (Call used by hunter when finding prey that he has shot.) || Cf. hu:hu:hú.

hu? (1) (in combination with ḥmaᄋ): hú?ḥmaᄋ (also hú?ḥmaᄋ hu?) ‘good-bye (to one);’ hú?-wiḥmaᄋ ‘goodbye (to more).’ || Cf. huž, huzá?, hu? (2).

hu? (2) ‘a little bit more’ (usually in the reduplicated form hú<hu>?): ćila c?a múta? hu? ‘this much and a little bit more!’ (also ćila c?a múta? hú<hu>?); hú<hu>?ḥ́u? múta? ‘a little bit more!;’ hú<hu>?ḥ́u? múta? śena? ɬə́l.c?á-wna, záxt_tí? c?a k^wu_s.ptak^wɬ, cúq^wḥ́u? tḥ_wa?zəwát-n-an ‘it goes on from here, this is a long legend, but this is all I know of it.’ See ɬlá-tí? for an additional example. || Cf. hu? (1).

hi?q^wín ‘candle.’ || Recognized by most consultants, but acknowledged to be an “old word.” CSLT *hi?q^wín ‘lamp, light, torch’ (K224), PS *yəq^w, *həyq^w ‘(fire)wood’ (K132). See also √ḥiq^w for further etymological comments.

W

√wi (1): wi (Article, used with plural proper nouns, and with plural generic pet names, i.e., s.kíkka>?, s.ʔápaʔ, s.cə<cə>w̄-qín-kst, when these take the position of a subject or object complement in a predication; also used with s.niʔ ‘he, she, it,’ in order to express ‘they,’ and optionally with s.nímuʔ ‘we,’ and s.nu-láp ‘you folks’): waʔ k̄ʷzús-əm-wit wi.s.John mútaʔ s.Pete ‘John and Pete are working;’ x̄ʷʔit wi.s.kíkka>ʔ ‘lots of girls;’ x̄ʷʔit wi.s.ʔápaʔ ‘lots of boys;’ wáʔ-ʔkan l.cʔa ʔalk̄ʷ-ən-tániḥ-an wi.s.cə<cə>w̄-qín-kst ‘I am babysitting the cubs here;’ wi.s.níʔ tuʔ nəʔ ʔáka a ‘they are the ones who went by;’ s.wat ʔəʔ wi.s.nu-láp k̄ʷu.ʔíʔ[-s]-tali ‘who of you guys is the one who did it?’ See also pəʔ+aʔ+cítx̄ʷ and s.nímuʔ for examples.

√wi (2): wi ‘and’ (used exclusively with numerals): q̄əmp wi pálaʔ ‘eleven’ (“ten and one”); s.ʔəc-p-ásq̄əʔ wi sáq̄ʷuʔ ‘a week and a half.’

√wəp ‘hair:’ s.wəp-c ‘beard, moustache, whiskers.’ || PIS *wəp ‘hair, fur, cover of grass, weeds’ (K193). Cf. √wap.

- n.wəp-kilúmaʔ ‘eyebrows.’
- wəp-əʔ-qən (Name of a dog, meaning “hair-on-head”).
- wə<w̄>p-l-í<í>caʔ ‘caterpillar.’
- n.wəp-ús ‘cloth or clothing material that is warm on one side (velvet, flanel, doeskin)’ (probably any cloth or skin with hair (or hairy fibers) on one side).
- s.wə<w̄>p-ús ‘Black Swamp Gooseberry,’ *Ribes lacustre*. (Meaning also given as ‘Salalberry,’ which probably reflects confusion with next item.)
- s.wəp:wəp-ú<p>saʔ F ‘Salalberry,’ *Gaultheria shallon*. || The M gloss is táqaʔ.
- wəp-áx̄ʷac ‘hair on chest’ (synonymous with q̄ʷác-aʔx̄ʷac).
- n.wəp-áx̄an ‘hair on arms.’
- n.wə<w̄>p-əq F ‘pubic hair.’ || The more common term is pəʔx̄ʷt.

√wap : wa(?)p F ‘to grow (weeds, trees).’ || Cf. √wəp, √γəp (s.γap, γíp-xal).

— wa(?)p-álq^w ‘any tree younger than *ćq-əćq>ʔəp*.’

— s.wa(?)p-úl^wməx F ‘weeds.’ || Cf. next item.

— s.wa(?)p-kálc M ‘weeds.’ x^wʔit ʔi.s.wa(?)p-kálc-s_a ʔi.n.s.ləp-xál_a ‘what I planted is full of weeds.’

√wat (1): s.wat ‘who?’ s.wát-kax^w ‘who are you?’ s.wát_iʔ ‘who is that?’ s.wát-as_{ka} ‘I don’t know who he is; I wonder who he is;’ s.wat k^wu.s.k^wácic-su ‘what is your name?’ (literally, “who is your name?”). || PS *s-wat ‘who?, someone’ (K116). Cf. √wat (2), s.wátaʔ.

√wat (2) (Meaning unclear, used only in the expression s.wát-s_{ka} ‘it is to be hoped that...’): s.wát-s_{ka} k^ws.ʔiq-s ʔk^wún-s_a k^ws.Bill ‘it is to be hoped that Bill will come today;’ s.wát-s_{ka} k^ws.ʔáǰ^w-su natx^w ‘I hope you will be better tomorrow;’ s.wát-s_{ka} k^ws.ka.may-s-c-án_a ʔk^wún-s_a ‘I hope I can fix it today;’ s.wát-s_{ka} k^ws.ka.ʔačǰ^w-s-án_a ‘I hope I will get to see it;’ s.wát-s_{ka} k^wən.s.púćrəp^wǰ k^wu.máǰ^wšəm ‘I hope I will find some bog blueberries.’ || Cf. √wat (1).

√wat (3): wət-a:wáćw>t-a ‘to take turns (e.g., when rowing a boat, or in a relay race):’ wət-a:wáćw>t-a ʔayʔ ʔi.waʔ.nəǰ^w-xál ‘they are taking turns rowing.’ || Cf. √wátəm.

√wat (4): Possible root of s.wátəm.

√wát (?): wáćw>t-aǰ (*) ‘Oceanspray’ (“Ironwood”), *Holodiscus discolor*.
|| The more common term is páćʔ-aǰ (“digging stick tree”).

√wátəm : s.wátəm ‘to be wrong, out of place, not in the right place:’ s.təǰ^wǰ^w s.wátəm ‘it is really wrong (disapprovable);’ s.wátəm ti.s.q^walút-sw_a ‘what you said is wrong; you should not have said that;’ s.wátəm ti.s.ptínus-əm-s_a ‘his thinking is wrong.’

|| Possibly *s.wát-əm (with the formative -əm, or the intransitivizer -əm). Cf. also √wat (3), through a possible shared meaning ‘out of place.’

— s.wátəm-xal ‘to be in the way:’ ǰ^w waʔ ká.k^wuʔ s.wátəm-xal ‘he is really in the way’ (with ǰ^w probably a shortened form of

s.tǎǎ^wǎu?); s.tǎǎ^wti?ǎu? wa? s.wátəm-xal ká.ti? ti_wa?_ʔi?wa?
'the person that is coming along is really in the way, is really too
much.'

- s.wátəm-min 'to think that s.o. is in the way; not wanting to accept
s.o., tr.:' wa? s.watəm-mín-as ti_s.k^wǎk^w>za?-s_a 'she feels her
kid is in the way (does not want to have her child around, does
not accept it).'
- s.wátəm-s (A) 'to be in s.o.'s way, tr.:' (B) 'not getting along with
s.o., tr.:' wa? s.watəm-s-túm-x-as 'he does not get along with
me;' s.watəm-s-twáí-wit 'they do not get along together.'
- s.wátm-əq 'to limp' (refers to an affliction not as severe as s.zǎǎ^w-q).
- s.wət:wátəm 'deformed.' || Also recorded as 'pregnant,' but this
meaning is rejected by most consultants.

wətatám 'late.' || Recorded in F only.

- wəttam-núx^w 'to be really late: nás_maʎ, wəttam-núx^w_kʎ 'go, or you
might get there too late.' || Recorded in M only. The differences
in form and meaning between this root and wətatám may be
accidents of recording, or reflect dialectal differences.

wətx 'to itch.'

- wət:wətx 'to itch all over.'

s.wéta? 'so-and-so:' ka_ʎ_wá?-as kən.cʔá k^w_s.wéta?, plán_ka_tí? wa? máy-
s-n-as 'if so-and-so had been here, he would have fixed it already;' ʔu,
k^w_s.wéta?, ni_ʎ_a_x^wí_ʎ_a ʔi_s.cm-áit-ká_ʎ_a s.ǎ^wəl-xi[t]-túmuʎ-as 'Oh,
that so-and-so, it turns out that it is our children that she has cooked
for us.' (The pronoun s.wéta? is used not only when the speaker does
not remember a person's name, but also when s/he does not want to
reveal this person's name. In the second example sentence above the
mentioning of Grizzly's name (who has cooked the black bears' cubs)
is avoided, probably for taboo reasons.) || Cf. s.wat (√wat (1)),
wána?.

√wac (1): wac M 'to defecate, intr.' || CSLT *wac 'to defecate' (K229).
The F gloss is ǎ^wič. However, the derivations of wac (as given
below) are also used in F.

- s.wac 'excrement.'

- s.wac-áñak ‘manure.’
- n.wác-əc ‘Dark-eyed Junco,’ *Junco hyemalis* (“winter bird”). The ‘Oregon Junco’ is the subspecies of Dark-eyed Junco commonly found in Lillooet territory and probably the only referent of n.wác-əc. || The form is interpreted as containing the suffix -c ‘mouth, to eat’ referring to the bird’s habit of picking undigested kernels of grain from manure. It could also be a case of final reduplication, but that seems less likely.
- wəc-xíñ, wac-xíñ (Unidentified lizard, said to follow those who have spotted it, enter them through the rectum, and kill them. One can avoid this fate by jumping over a fire or stepping over a puddle of brine, since the lizard will follow its intended victim without deviating from its course. At least one consultant identified this lizard as the long-toed salamander (*Ambystoma macrodactylum*), although within non-Indian zoology that animal is not associated with the behaviour described here.)
- √wac (2): wac-áíáqs (*) ‘pocketwatch.’
- √wać (?): n.wa<w>ć-aná?-əm F ‘to clean one’s ear out (scrape out earwax).’ || PS *wać ‘to pry loose, pick out; tease’ (K113).
- √wən (Adverbial enclitic with a rather elusive meaning; generally indicates that the speaker is unfamiliar with the information s/he is providing, that s/he is surmising something; recorded only in combination with √ka): ɬən.ka?-məx-ás.ka√wən ‘I wonder where he is from;’ s.kan-as.ka√ma√wən k^w.s.łiq-s ‘I wonder if he came.’ || √wən (possibly related to wəna?, wan) was recorded only in M. It is not perceptibly different from √wi?, which was recorded in F only. We probably have dialectal variants of the same enclitic here.
- wan (Function unclear, recorded only in one expression: wá?-as wan ‘never mind!; the heck with it!’ Also recorded in two sentences which were not accepted as correct by all consultants: kán-m-as wan s.záy-tən-s ‘whatever she was doing (I don’t know);’ hú?√ma√wan ‘good-bye.’) || Probably related to √wən.
- wənc ‘isn’t it?:’ nkýáp.ti?, wənc ‘that’s a coyote, isn’t it?:’ s.ni√, wənc

‘that’s him, isn’t it?’ || Possibly a syncopated form of *wənáx^wha* *cʔa* ‘is this true?’

s.wánuʔ ‘whose?:’ *s.wánuʔtiʔ* *ciɬx^w* ‘whose house is that?:’ *s.wánuʔ cʔa* *s.k^wuɪ* ‘who made this?’

n.waníkəñ ‘fisher (animal).’ || Possibly contains the suffix *-ikəñ* ‘back.’

√wənáx^w (1): *wənáx^w* ‘true:’ *wənáx^wha* ‘is it true?’ (Also used as a greeting, possibly expressing is it really you?’ Expected answer: *wənáx^w* ‘it is true.’) || PS **wənaɬ^w* ‘real, true’ (K115). Cf. *wənc*.

— *wənáx^w-nuñ* ‘to believe s.o., tr.’

√wənáx^w (2) (?): *wənáx^w-c* ‘loud, to speak loudly:’ *x^wʔəz* *k^wálap_uwənáx^w-c* ‘don’t you folks be loud!’

— *wənaɬ^w-c-ʔúl* ‘to be too loud:’ *s.təx^w-káx^w ʔuʔ* *wənaɬ^w-c-ʔúl* ‘you’re really too loud.’

— *wənáx^w-c-əñ* ‘to make too much noise.’

wínaɬ^w, *wəñ:wínaɬ^w* ‘to be similar, the same.’ (The reduplicated form is generally used when more than two entities are similar or the same, also in the derivations below.) || See *s.nímuʔ* for an example.

— *wínaɬ^w-us* (synonymous with *čílh-us*), *wəñ:wínaɬ^w-us* ‘looking alike.’

— *wínaɬ^w-áɪq^wəm*, *wəñ:wínaɬ^w-áɪq^wəm* ‘looking alike (in over-all appearance).’

— *wəñ:wínaɬ^w-əq^w* ‘looking alike (animals).’

wənaʔ (Evasive pronoun, ‘what’s it again?’, used when the speaker does not remember or does not want to use the right word; also used as a euphemism for private parts): *plan waʔ*, *wənaʔ*, *ka.məx^wta* *ta.máqʔa* ‘the snow had already, uhm, come down quite a bit;’ *k^wán_uk^wuʔ ʔayʔ ká.tiʔ ʔi_u*, *wənaʔ*, *zúć-mən-s_ua* ‘she took, uhm, her paint’ (with a unique, and probably incorrect, use of transitive *k^wan* without the transitive subject suffix *-as*); *n.púk^w-al-us-n* *ás_uk^wuʔ ʔayʔ ki_usíkil_a*, *ki_u*, *wənaʔ*, *q^walíʔ_a* ‘so she poured into into his eyes treebark and, uhm, pitch;’ *ti_uwənaʔ-sw_a* ‘your you-know-what’ (referring to the addressee’s private parts); *plán ʔuʔ ʔayʔ waʔ li_uʔq_u k^was_u.ka.wəñ_ua* ‘it was already easy to...uhm...’ (the word wanted was *ka.cəs_ua* ‘to get stretched’).

- ka.wə́nʔ_a ‘to get offended’ (a semantic narrowing of ka.wə́nʔ_a as given under the preceding entry): ka.wə́naʔ-ʔkán_a ʔayʔ ‘I got offended;’ ka.wə́nʔ-áx^w_a ‘excuse me;’ ka.wə́nʔ-áx^w_a ʔá.taʔ ‘excuse me, may I pass?’ (said when one has to pass a person at a close distance (məqíl-ən), an action that is tabooed unless permission is given to do so); x^wʔáz-as k^w_s.ka.wə́naʔ-sw_a, húy-ʔkan s.q^wə<q^w>í-ən-cín ti_s.k^wúzaʔ-sw_a ‘I hope you don’t mind, but I am going to tell you what your child did.’
 - s.wə́naʔ-xál, s.wə́naʔ-s ‘to bother, nag s.o., to be a little bit against s.o., intr., tr.:’ wáʔ_hə́m_ʔuʔ s.wə́naʔ-xál ‘he is nagging, bothering (me);’ waʔ s.wə́naʔ-s-túm-x-as ‘he is a little bit against me.’
 - wə́nʔ-án (A) ‘to do what-is-it-again to s.t., tr.:’ ʔalas-káx^w_ʔuʔ qí<q>ć-min, níʔ_ʔuʔ s.ʔáma-s, níʔ_ʔuʔ s.ćəmq-án-ax^w, níʔ_ʔuʔ s.wə́nʔ-án-ax^w l_ti.n.k^wʔ-ús-tə́n-sw_a ti_núk^w_a, ćíla ti_núk^w_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 ćəq-p-án ‘to stick s.t. to s.t.’); (B) ‘to keep s.t., to look after s.t. or s.o., tr.:’ wáʔ_məʔ_tíʔ wə́nʔ-án ‘look after that one (that baby)!; keep it!’ || Meaning (B) possibly results from confusion with wəʔ-án ‘to have s.t. ready.’
- waʔk ‘to throw up, vomit.’ || PS *watk/*watk/*watk ‘to pry, lever up; vomit’ (K116, who lists the Lillooet form as waʔk, for which also see below). Cf. also wəʔkál-ən ‘to pry s.t. open or loose, tr.,’ and the comment in K116 (where wəʔkálən is not listed) that “the meanings *vomit* and *pry* are closely associated in Salish, as the Indians habitually induced vomiting before going hunting, with special “vomiting sticks.”” On one occasion I also recorded waʔk, a form supported by the Bella Coola etymon ʔutak but not by Thompson weʔk and Shuswap wetkx (all listed in K116). This matter requires further investigation.
- s.waʔk ‘vomit.’
- wəʔkál-ən ‘to pry s.t. open or loose, tr.’ || See waʔk for etymological comments.
- wəʔkál-tən ‘oar.’

- √wəɬ (?): wəɬ+sə́q̣ ‘fifty cents piece’ (with √sə́q̣ ‘to crack,’ the whole complex probably referring to a dollar cracked in two). || √wəɬ could also be a prefix, since it is limited to this formation.
- √wəɬk^wa? (?): s.wəɬk^waʔ-ú<ʔ>saʔ F ‘“Red” Saskatoon berry.’ || Variant of of ɬəɬk^waʔ-ú<ʔ>saʔ, itself a variety of s.cáq^w-əm ‘Saskatoon Berry,’ see there for further comments.
- √wəl (1) ‘fire:’ s.wəl-m-ińk F ‘gun, rifle’ (which might also be derived from s.waláləm). The M gloss is tǎx^wʔac. || PIS *s-wəl-m-ińk ‘gun’ (K193, who also suggests a link to PS *ɣ^wəl, *wəl(-im) ‘to burn, shiny, bright’ (K114), for which also see wəl:wəl+q̣^wús-əm, next item). Cf. √wəlǵ.
- wəl:wəl+q̣^wús-əm ‘lightning.’ || See also ɣ^wəl:ɣ^wəl+q̣^wús-əm. Related to √ɣ^wəl, through PS *wəl, *ɣ^wəl ‘to burn, shiny, bright’ (K134).
- √wəl (2): wəl-ən ‘to open a blanket, fold it open, tr.’
- wəl-ús-ən ‘to open blinds, curtains. tr.’
- n.wəl-ánʔ-an ‘to remove a cover (dirt, hay, canvas, blanket), tr.’
- wəl-áik-ań ‘to remove a cover (dirt, hay, canvas, blanket), tr.’ (synonymous with n.wəl-ánʔ-an; also commented on to be synonymous with láq̣-ań, although the latter term only refers to removing a blanket or similar object).
- wəl-q̣^w ‘opened (can).’
- wəl-q̣^w-ań ‘to remove a cover, take off a lid or cap (from can or bottle), tr.’
- wəl-q̣^w-tən ‘bottle opener’ (probably also ‘can opener’).
- n.wəl-c F ‘blanket or sheet used as door.’ || See also next item.
- n.wəl-c-tən F (A) ‘blanket, etc., used as door;’ (B) ‘s.t. used for opening things.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.)
- n.wəl-c-ań F ‘to push aside a blanket or sheet that covers a door opening, tr.’
- √wəl : wəl:wəl-əm F ‘shiny (like a window reflecting the sun).’ || The M gloss is wə́q̣:wə́q̣-əm. See √ɣ^wəl for full etymological information (including references to other Lillooet items).
- ka.wəl|=!a ‘it shines, reflects light (suddenly).’ || Possibly a

misrecording for *ka.wə́l_a.

wáɫ-án ‘to tilt s.t., tr.’ || PS *wal ‘to tilt’ (K115).

— s.wáɫ ‘tilted.’

— s.wáɫ-lumx^w ‘tilted land.’

— n.wáɫ-c ‘on its side (car, wagon, boat, train).’

— n.wáɫ-c-án ‘to tip s.t. over sideways (e.g., a boat, to let the water out), tr.’

— ka.n.wáɫ-c_a ‘to get tipped over.’

— wá<w>ɫ-ám ‘to tip (a canoe), intr.:’ wá<w>ɫ-ám k^wu_łláz ‘to tip a canoe.’

— wá<w>ɫ-əc ‘lopsided:’ wá<w>ɫ-əc ti_x^wwáɫ_a ‘the road is lopsided.’

— wəɫ-a:wá<w>ɫ-a ‘to rock a boat (by people inside the boat, when it is in the water).’

s.wəɫáps ‘male mountain sheep.’

√wálam : s.wá<w>lam ‘fish (esp., trout) occurring at high elevation.’

|| Also recorded as wá<w>lam čə<č>q^wáz. According to Joe Joseph, wá<w>lam does not occur in the Lillooet-Mount Currie area, but in Shuswap country, around Loon Lake. PIS *s-wal (red.) ‘fish’ (K192, who also suggests a connection to PS *wəl, *ŋ^wəl ‘to burn, shiny, bright’).

s.walálam F ‘iron.’ || See √ŋ^wəl for full etymological information. The M gloss for ‘iron’ is x^wik-tn-álq^w.

√wəlk : wəɫ<=lə>k ‘sparks going up.’ || Cf. √wəl (1).

— ka.wəɫə́k_a sparks come off suddenly.’

wəɫík ‘ribbit’ (sound made by frogs). || PIS *wəlk NIS, *wəlk SIS ‘frog, toad’ (K192).

— wəɫík=ək ‘to croak (frogs):’ wa? wəɫík=ək ʔi_pəŋ:pííʔh_a ‘the frogs are croaking.’

wəɫík^w ‘fat inside deer or cow (esp., fat inside the stomach).’ || Cf.

s.ǰ^wəs ‘fat around stomach of deer or cow.’

√wíłqəm : wí<w>ɫqəm ‘to split or quarter wood (for oven), intr.’ || The sequence -əm is possibly the intransitivizer -əm, here glottalized.

wákən ‘wagon.’ || Borrowing from English.

√wík ‘chapped (skin):’ wík-xən ‘(to have) chapped feet.’

- wík-aka? ‘(to have) chapped hands.’
- wík-c ‘(to have) chapped lips.’
- wí<w>k-usa? ‘Netted Gem, Russet Burbank (a type of potato).’ (No Latin name available.)
- n.wík-q, ka.n.wík-q_a ‘braggart’
- wák^w-ań ‘to put s.t. under one’s clothes, tr.’ || PIS *wak^w ‘to stick away, hide’ (K192).
- s.wák^w-xal, s.wak^w-s ‘to carry s.t. under one’s clothes; to be pregnant (with s.o.), intr., tr.:’ s.tám-as_ka k^wa_s.wák^w-s-as ‘he must be carrying s.t. under his coat.’
- wíx-in ‘to comb s.t., tr.’ || PIS *wəx ‘to comb’ (K193).
- wíx-q^w-ań ‘to comb one’s hair:’ wá?_maʔ wíx-q^w-ań ‘comb your hair!’
- wíx-q^w-ań ‘to comb s.o. else’s hair, tr.’
- wíx-q^w-tən ‘comb.’
- √wəq : See wəq-p (wáq-ań).
- wáq-ań ‘to open a boil or infection (in order to get a sliver out), tr.’
- wəq-p ‘opened (sore).’
- √wáqaz : wá<w>qaz ‘three- or two-pronged fishspear.’
- √wəq : wəq:wəq-əm M ‘shiny (like sunlight reflected in window).’ || The F gloss is wə|:wə|-əm.
- ka.wəq_a M ‘it shines, reflects light (suddenly).’ || The F gloss is ka.wə|=|_a (possibly ka.wə|_a).
- ka.n.wəq-al-ús_a ‘s.t. shines in one’s eye (suddenly).’
- wəq-p-ál-us ‘s.t. shines in one’s eye.’
- n.wač ‘hole (with bottom, not through and through), hollowed out spot:’
lá.ta? n.wáq_a ‘there at the hole (in the ground).’ || PS *wič ‘to undo, remove, take apart, open’ (K115, who also links this root to Lillooet wíč^wus, see there)
- n.wáq-xal, n.wáq-ań ‘to make a hole in the ground, to hollow s.t. out, intr., tr.’
- ka.n.wáq_a ‘to get a hole, to get hollow or hollowed out:’ plan wa? ka.n.wáq_a ‘it is already hollow (e.g., a basket when the sides have been built up, or a canoe when it is already dug out).’

- n.wáq̣-aʔčaʔ ‘(log, potato with a hole).’
- n.wáq̣-k^waʔ F ‘well (for water).’
- n.wáq̣-álq^w-əm ‘to hollow out a log, intr.’
- n.waḳ̣-q^w (A type of mushroom with a concave top (hence the name n.waḳ̣-q^w), probably covering both *Lactarius resimus* and *Lactarius torminosus*.)
- √wəq̣^w : wəq̣^w:wəq̣^w-əp ‘(to have) open sores all over (worse than s.čəḳ̣^w:čəḳ̣^w).’
- √waq̣^w : n.wa(?)q̣^w ‘flash flood, water coming up suddenly as a result of a cloudburst.’
- wəq̣^w ‘to fall into the water (river or lake); to get carried away by the water:’ k^wí<k^w>s.ḷuʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ k^was.múl-c-am̄, lan ʔúq^waʔ, ʔúq^waʔ; wáʔ.ḷuʔ ʔá.tiʔ ʔíl-əm ḷu wəq̣^w.tuʔ.ḷuʔ, niʔ.ká.túʔ.ḷuʔ s.zuq^w-s ‘he just dipped his mouth a little bit into the water and he was already drinking, drinking; he kept on doing that until he got carried away by the water, and he died, I guess.’ || Cf. wúq̣^wil.
- wəq̣^w-ən ‘to put s.t. into the water, tr.:’ wəq̣^w-n-əm ‘it is drifting along.’
- n.wəq̣^w ‘ice floats down the river.’
- wəq̣^w-átk^waʔ, n.wəq̣^w-átk^waʔ ‘to get carried away in the water, to drift down:’ n.wəq̣^w-átk^waʔ.tuʔ ni.n.ḷláẓ̌.a ‘my canoe got loose and drifted down.’
- wəq̣^w-ílx ‘to jump into the water (esp., in order to commit suicide).’
|| Cf. next item.
- wəq̣^w-an-cút ‘to commit suicide by drowning oneself.’ || Generally considered to be a more correct derivation than wəq̣^w-ílx.
- wəq̣^w+aʔ+yá(?)q̣^w ‘rain in spring that washes dead fish from the banks of the river.’
- wəq̣^w-álq^w-əm ‘to float logs down the river, intr.’
- √wíq̣^wus : ka.wíq̣^w-us.a ‘to come loose (buttons), to get unbuttoned.’
|| PS *wiq̣ ‘to undo, remove, take apart, open’ (K115, who also links this root to Lillooet n.waḳ̣, see there).
- n.wíq̣^wus, wəq̣^w:wíq̣^wus ‘to have an open fly.’

wúq^wil ‘to go downstream in a canoe.’ || Cf. wəq^w. K154 links Lillooet wúq^wil, but not wəq^w, to PCS *wuq^w ‘to drift with stream.’

— n.wúq^wil-təm ‘to head down the valley downstream (on land or in a canoe).’

— wúq^wil^l-c-tən, n.wúq^wil^l-c, wúq^wil^l-c ‘fishweir.’

— wuq^wil-āḫan ‘fence connecting weir with riverbank (will trap fish behind fence and lead them into the weir).’

√waḫw (?): wāḫw-až (*) ‘Mock-orange, Syringa’ (“Orange Bush”), *Philadelphus lewisii*.

√wəḫ^w : wəḫ^w-p ‘to run, drip (as a result of sickness).’

— n.wəḫ^w-p-ál-us ‘eyes run, drip (when sore, from a cold, etc.).’

— n.wəḫ^w-p-ána? ‘ears run, drip (when sore, from a cold, etc.).’

s.wáḫ^wəm (*) ‘young s.k^wən:k^wín (wild potato).’

wəḫ-xál, wəḫ-ən ‘to sort out things, to pick out the best, intr., tr.’

— ka.wəḫ^w a ‘to get left behind.’ ka.wəḫ^w-ḫkan^w a ‘I got left behind.’

— wəḫ-ús?-am ‘to sort out apples, potatoes, intr.’

√wuh : s.wú<w>a ‘cougar.’ s.wú<w>a^wka k^wu qańím-ən-s-ax^w ‘it must have been a cougar you heard;’ qańím-ən-s-kan k^wu.s.wú<w>h^wa ‘I heard a cougar.’ || PS *s-wa? (mostly red.) ‘cougar’ (K113). Cf. s.múwa?.

— wu<w>a-mín-əm ‘to be eaten by a cougar.’

√waw : See wáw-əlckza? (under wəḫáw).

wayt ‘to have s.t. happening to oneself, s.t. is the matter with s.o.:’

ʔananáh, ʔananáh, wáy-t-kan lá.k^wʔa ‘ouch, ouch, something is the matter with me.’

wáž-am ‘to bark (dogs).’ || Tentatively linked to PS *wu/ah ‘to bark (at)’ in K113.

— wáž-am-sút ‘to bark (for nothing).’

— wáž-an ‘to bark at s.o., s.t., tr.:’ wáž-an-c-as ‘he barked at me.’

√wəžx : wəž<=žə>x ‘to itch, to have a ticklish feeling (a feeling that causes one to scratch oneself, e.g., when one is tickled by a hair).’

— wəž<=žə>x-áka? ‘to have an itchy feeling on one’s hand.’

— n.wəž<=žə>x-ána? ‘to have an itchy ear.’

— n.wáʒ<=zá>x-əq ‘to wiggle, to be unable to sit still.’

waʔ ‘to be busy with s.t., to be involved in s.t.:’ wáʔ-ʔkan kʷzús-əm ‘I am working’ (vs. kʷzús-əm-ʔkan ‘I work (in general), I have a job’); wáʔ-ʔkan ʔáʔs-əm ‘I am sick (right now, today)’ (vs. ʔáʔs-əm-ʔkan ‘I am sick (without implied time limit),’ wáʔ.maʔ.ʔuʔ ‘do your thing!’ See wan for an additional example.|| The function of waʔ resembles that of the English progressive tense or of the Russian imperfective aspect. CSLT *waʔ ‘to continue’ (K229). Cf. wəʔ.

— s.wáʔ-tən (A) ‘place where people live;’ (B) ‘track, sign of s.o.’s presence.’

— wəʔ-án ‘to hold, keep s.t., to have s.t. with oneself, tr.:’ wəʔ-án-ʔkaxʷ.ʔuʔ ‘keep it!;’ xʷʔəz kʷənswa.wəʔ-án ‘I don’t have it with me;’ wáʔ-ʔkan l.cʔa wəʔ-án ti.n.qmút.a ‘I got my hat here;’ waʔ wəʔ-án-as ti.xʷík-tŋ.a ‘he has a knife on him.’

— wə<wa>ʔ-sút M ‘orphan.’ || The F gloss is s.ná<ŋ>kaʔ.

wəʔ (Expression of disbelief, used by men.) || Possibly a retracted form of waʔ.

√wiʔ (1): wiʔ (Adverbial enclitic, not perceptibly different in function from wən (see there); occurs mostly in combination with ká): kán-əm.wiʔ sqʷacác-su ‘why did you leave?;’ s.tám-as.ká.mútaʔ kʷʔ.waʔ.s.ʔíʔən-s ʔi.s.cm-ált-s.a; s.qəʒ:qə<q>ʒaʔ.wiʔ.ʔíʔ ‘I wonder what the food of her children was; they were pups, after all;’ pina.niʔ.ká.wiʔ ʔ.ʒán-as ‘he must have gotten hurt about that time;’ tayt.ká.wiʔ ‘he must be hungry;’ wáʔ.ká.wiʔ ʔə[s].s.kʷəz:kʷə<kʷ>zaʔ ‘apparently she had kids.’

√wiʔ (2): wiʔ ‘and so, and then (I guess):’ xʷʔəz.ká.wiʔ put kʷ.s.kə:káw-s kʷu.tmíxʷ-s, wiʔ s.ʒəm-s kʷ.s.cixʷ-s ʔúʒʷaí ‘it seems that her land was not far away at all, so it did not take her long to get home.’ || wiʔ is probably a full word variant of wiʔ. It is possible that wiʔ (full word) is a collapsed form of *níʔ.wiʔ.ʔuʔ.

√wiʔqaʔ ‘milt (?):’ n.wiʔqʔ-ám ‘male fish (having milt).’

wəʔáw ‘to shout, holler:’ wəʔáw-ʔkaxʷ ʔ.wəʔáw-as ‘you shout when he shouts (you answer his shout).’ || See next item for an additional

example. PS *ʔaʷ, *ʔaw ‘to call, howl’ (K23), and PS *wa(ʔ) ‘to cry, holler’ (K113), neither of which lists the Lillooet item).

- wəʔáw-ən ‘to shout, holler at s.o., tr.:’ waʔ ʔá.kʷuʔ ká.tiʔ, ka.ʔač̣x-s-ás_a l.tʔu xʔíʔ_a ʔi_waʔ_záw-əm, wáʔ-wit máḥx-əm; níʔ_ʔuʔ s.wəʔáw-s ʔá.taʔ [...], s.wəʔáw-n-as ʔi_n.ḳsáytkən-s_a, cún-as: “n.ʔap-qʷ-án-i, húy-ʔkan nas súʔ-xal” ‘he was over there, and then he saw people fishing on the other side [of the river], they were having a smoke; so he shouted over there [...], he shouted at his friends, and told them: “put out that pipe, you guys, I am going to have a few puffs.”’
- wáw-əłkzaʔ ‘Trembling Aspen, Quaking Aspen’ (literally, “shouting leaves”), *Populus tremuloides*. || Deletion of ʔ is unexpected.

y

- s.yam (*) ‘Turnip.’ || The more common term is *tánaps*. It is possible that s.yam results from confusion with the English gloss ‘yam.’
- √yət : yət-p (*) ‘jelly-like, muddy.’ || Variant of zət-p. Cf. also next item.
- yəʔaʔyíʔaʔ ‘mud-trampling game.’ || Probably a misrecording for what would be *yət-ə:yíç̣ỵt-ə from an unrecorded root √yit that would be related to √yət).
- yən ‘yarn.’ || Borrowing from English.
- yúnaxal (Expletive, translated as ‘kiss my ass!’) || Possibly contains the intransitivizer -xal.
- yúnhana ‘Carrier Indian.’
- s.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/al-m-čis ‘fingerring’ (K231). See also √zəl (2) for further comments.
- √yik ‘to fall down (tree):’ yək:yík-almixʷ ‘to fall to the ground (tree):’ yək:yík-almixʷ ʔi_s.yəp:yáp_a ‘(may) the trees fall to the ground’ (curse uttered by Owl in ‘The Girl and the Owl,’ as told by

Martina LaRochelle). || Cf. $\sqrt{z}ik$ ‘to fall down (tree).’ The replacement of z with y is characteristic of Lillooet nursery talk, and also of other speech patterns (such as Owl’s). It is also occasionally employed by elderly ladies, “because it makes them sound humble,” according to one of my consultants. Historically, this replacement is an archaism, since Lillooet z developed out of y .

$y\acute{a}k\acute{a}lt\acute{e}m$ F, $y\acute{a}k\acute{a}lt\acute{e}n$ M ‘to gamble, to play cards.’ || Borrowing from French *la carte*. Cf. also $\text{ł}\acute{a}k\acute{a}lt\text{-}\acute{e}m$.

$y\acute{a}x\acute{e}n$ ‘to carry on one’s back.’ || Nursery term for $s.z\acute{a}x\acute{e}n$. See also comment on $\sqrt{y}ik$.

$\sqrt{y}ax$ ‘long.’ (*) $y\acute{a}x:y\acute{a}\langle y \rangle x\text{-}\acute{e}q$ ‘any bug with long legs, daddy long-legs.’ Also given as the name of an unidentified type of weed that grows around burned wood and is used as medicine against wound-poisoning. || Cf. $\sqrt{z}ax$ ‘long’ and see comment on $\sqrt{y}ik$ for the alternation $z \sim y$.

$y\acute{e}x^w\acute{a}?$ ‘(Common) Raven,’ *Corvus corax*. || Variant of $x\acute{a}?$, $x^w\acute{a}?$. See there for further comments. Cf. CeS $*y\acute{e}x^w\acute{e}la?$ ‘eagle’ (K128).

$s.y\acute{a}qca?$ M (A) ‘woman,’ (B) ‘man’s sister, niece or female cousin.’
 $n.s.y\acute{a}qca?$ ‘my sister, niece, female cousin (man speaking).’
 || CSLT $*s\text{-}yaq\text{-}c$ ‘wife, woman’ (K231). The F gloss of $s.y\acute{a}qca?$ is $s.m\acute{u}\text{ł}ac$.

— $s.y\acute{e}q:y\acute{a}qca?$ ‘women.’

— $s.y\acute{e}\langle y \rangle qca?$ ‘girl.’

— $s.y\acute{e}q:y\acute{e}\langle y \rangle qca?$ ‘girls.’

— $yaqca?\text{-}\acute{a}w\acute{s}$ ‘man’s female relatives.’

— $yaqca?\text{-}m\acute{a}n\acute{s}t$ ‘unmarried woman.’

— $yaqca?\text{-}\acute{a}qs$ ‘be a skirt-chaser.’

— $n.y\acute{a}qca?\text{-}x\acute{e}n$ M ‘leafstalk of $h\acute{a}k^w\acute{a}?$ ‘Cow-parsnip’ (“Indian rhubarb”).’

|| Literally ‘woman-foot,’ with the locative prefix $n\text{-}$ and the suffix $\text{-}x\acute{e}n$ ‘foot.’ This form is paralleled by $n.q\acute{a}y\acute{x}^w\text{-}x\acute{e}n$ ‘budstalk of $h\acute{a}k^w\acute{a}?$ ’ (derived from $s.qay\acute{x}^w$ ‘man’). For the use of female and male designations of leafstalks and budstalks (a general Pacific Northwest phenomenon) see Turner, Thompson, Thompson, and York 1990. The F gloss of $n.y\acute{a}qca?\text{-}x\acute{e}n$ is $n.m\acute{u}\text{ł}ac\text{-}x\acute{e}n$.

- *yaqʔ-án-cut* ‘to do s.t. like a woman (i.e., a woman doing a man’s job, but not being good at it).’
- √*yaq^w* : *ya{ʔ}q^w* ‘fish dead after spawning.’ || Cf. *zuq^w* ‘to die.’
- *wəq^w+aʔ+yá{ʔ}q^w* ‘rain in autumn that washes the dead fish from the banks of the river.’
- yáq^wtaʔ* M ‘cricket (animal):’ *k^wán=ən-s-kan ti_yáq^wtʔ_a* ‘I caught a cricket.’ || The F gloss is *ʃtut*.
- yaǎ* F ‘to get dressed, to get ready for s.t.’ || Cf. *x^wuzáʔ*, *huzáʔ*, which are used in both M and F.
- *yaǎ-s* ‘to get s.o. dressed, ready, tr.’
- *s.yáǎ-tən* ‘dress-up:’ *ʔáma ta_s.yaǎ-tn-íh_a* ‘they were dressed up nicely.’ || The presence in this form of both the nominalizer *s-* and the instrumental suffix *-tən* (which in itself functions as a nominalizer) is unusual.
- yáǎ^wəm* (*) ‘Waterlily’ (tentative identification).
- yəǎ^wlǎʔ* ‘to untie frozen fish in spring (fish that has been left on the racks through the winter).’ (Also the name of Reserve No. 4 outside Mount Currie.)
- yəʔálxkən* ‘female mountain sheep.’ || Possibly contains *-alxkən* ‘outward appearance, hulk, shape.’
- yáwap* ‘sail.’
- yíwaǎǎǎǎ^m* F ‘to round up wild horses.’ || The formal make-up is probably **yíwaǎǎǎǎ-ə^m* or **yíwaǎǎǎǎ<ǎǎ>^m*.
- √*yuʔ* : *yú<ya>ʔ* ‘boy’s penis.’ || The word *yuʔ* is also used as such, but apparently far less often than *yú<ya>ʔ*.

Z

- √*zap* (?): *zap-íw̄s*, *s.zap-íw̄s* ‘week; Sunday:’ *pálaʔ s.zap-íw̄s* ‘one week.’
|| See also *ʔzəʃp*.
- √*zup* : *zúp-ləx* ‘to glide in the air (in circles, like an eagle).’ || Cf. *q̄ʃ-ilx* ‘to glide in one direction.’
- záp̄-əm* ‘to put on a belt.’ || Probably a contracted form of *záp̄un-am*.

s.záḗun ‘belt.’ || Cf. záḗ-əm.

— záḗun-am ‘to put on a belt.’

zəḗm-xál, zəḗm-ən ‘to roast dried salmon, intr., tr.:’ wáʔ_umaḗ zəḗm-xál
k^wu_s.ćwán ‘roast some dried salmon!’

— zəḗm-c-áḗm ‘to roast dried salmon, intr.’

— zəḗm-əḗm ‘to roast dried salmon, intr.’ || -əḗm is possibly a misrecording
for -əm. Final reduplication *záḗm=əḗm is less likely.

√zám (1): zám ‘after all, as things are now, as things turned out to be’
(usually accompanies commands or information that are given as
an afterthought): x^wúy_uqaʔ zám ‘o.k., go ahead then!;’ nás_umaḗ
zám ‘go then!;’ ʔíkəna zám ʔizá-wna ‘My-oh-my!;’ níḗ_utiʔ kálaʔ
sáq^wuḗ l.cʔa Lillooet_a k^wu_s.múḗac, Harry Carey ta_səmʔám-s_a;
ḗap-ən-ḗkán_umaḗ_uhəḗm_utuʔ zám na_s.k^wácic-s_a ‘that was the first
halfbreed woman here in Lillooet, Harry Carey’s wife; but I have
forgotten her name.’ See also sáx^wust (last sentence), s.ním_uḗ,
x^wáz-wílx and ʔəmh-ám for additional examples.

√zám (2): záḗm=əḗm ‘to take a rest’ (virtually synonymous with máḗ-ləx):
wáʔ_umaḗ záḗm=əḗm ‘take a rest!’ || This form is interpreted as a
case of final reduplication, although it may also contain the
intransitivizer -əm, here glottalized.

— záḗm=əḗm-s ‘to make s.o. take a rest, tr.’

— s.zám ‘to take a rest:’ wáʔ_uḗʔ_u? waʔ lá.tiʔ s.zám ‘he is taking a rest;’
káx^w_uha_uḗʔ_u? waʔ lá.tiʔ s.zám ‘are you taking a rest?’ (answer:
kan záḗm=əḗm ‘I am.’)

— zəḗm:záḗm ‘to rest:’ x^wʔáy_uḗʔ_u? k^was_uzəḗm:záḗm ‘he just doesn’t rest;’
x^wʔáy_uḗʔ_u? k^wasu_uzəḗm:záḗm ‘you don’t ever take a rest.’

— zám-án ‘to give s.o. a rest, tr.’

zámas (only in combination with ḗʔ_u): zámas_uḗʔ_u? ‘but’ (introduces
information contrary to information on something else, like
Russian a): ʔáma_utiʔ k^wu_s.qáy^w, zámas_uḗʔ_u? qəʔ_u ti_s.k^wúzaʔ-s_a
‘he is a good man, but his son is bad;’ xəḗ: xəḗ ti_s.kíx-zaʔ-s_a,
zámas_uḗʔ_u? ki{ʔ}k>í-úḗ ‘her mother is active, but she is really
lazy.’ || zámas is probably a fuller form of məs.

zəmán ‘big bird’s nest (esp., eagle’s nest), aerie.’ || PS *yman ‘bird’s

nest' (K131).

zúmak (A) F 'spring salmon;' (B) M 'big spring salmon (tyee).' || CSLT *yumač 'spring salmon' (K230), a reconstruction complicated by k in the Lillooet form, which suggests *zumak as the CSLT (or PS?) form. See also s.k^wáǰəm.

n.zəmíʔq^w 'extra rim sewn on bottom of basket (where the sides are built up), to give it extra strength.' || Possibly a misrecording of **zənm-íʔq^w**.

√zət : **zət-p** 'to get thick, jelly-like (liquid; for example, blood clotting).' || Cf. **yət-p**.

zác-ań 'to crumple s.t. up, to soften paper by rubbing it between one's hands, tr.' || PS *yac 'to rub, soften by rubbing' (K130).

— **za{?}c**, **záʔ:əz{ʔa}c** 'all crumpled up (e.g., a shirt), all trampled down (grass):' **záʔ:əz{ʔa}c ʔi.s.ləqm_a** 'the grass is all trampled down.'

— **zaʔ:əz{ʔa}c-aʔ-írń** 'to wash by hand, intr.'

— **zá{?}čzə>c** 'to rub s.t. between one's hands, intr.'

zəč-ən (*) 'to make s.t. smooth, to polish s.t., tr.'

— **zəč-mən** 's.t. used for rubbing on; washboard.'

— **zəč-əm-l-áka?** (*) 'instrument for smoothening things.'

√zuc 'paint (?):' **zúč-mən** 'Indian paint, dye (made from k^wúnaʔ or other traditional materials).' || See **x^wik-áž** for an example.

záčk^w-ən (*) 'to bother s.o., tr.'

zús-xal, **zús-uń** 'to tie s.t. or s.o.; to punish s.o., to send s.o. to jail, intr., tr.:' **cix^w ʔə.tʔú n.k^wú<k^w>ń_a ʔ_kəʔ-n-ás ta_s.ʔəx^w-q-s_a mútaʔ ʔ_s.tám-as k^wa_s.ʔəx^w-s-ás [...]; níʔ_ǰuʔ_tíʔ s.zús-uń-as l.cʔa q^wúm-qən-s_a** 'he got to a spot upstream where he took off his pants and everything that he was wearing [...]; then he tied it on his head;' **zus-uń-c-ás_kʔ ti_k^wú<k^w>py_a** 'the chief will punish me;' **zus-uń-c-ál-əm** 'I went to jail;' **zus-uń-əm_k^wuʔ** 'he went to jail' (synonymous with **ʔúʔx^w-s-túm_k^wuʔ**); **ti_waʔ_zús-xal** 'policeman.'

— **zus-xal-áʔx^w** 'jail.'

— **s.zus** 'tied; grounded, forbidden to do s.t., put in jail:' **plan waʔ s.zus**, **x^wʔəz k^was_k_a.ǰək-ən-cút_a** 'he is grounded, he won't be able to

- do as he pleases;’ wáʔ-ʔkan s.zus ‘I am not allowed (to do it).’
- s.zus-c ‘to keep s.o. grounded; to forbid s.o. to do s.t.:’ wáʔ-ʔkan
s.zus-c k^w s.nas-c ʔá.taʔ ‘I am forbidding her to go there.’
 - ka.zús_a ‘to get tied; to be forbidden, not allowed:’ plan waʔ ka.zús_a
k^wa.píxəm ‘it is closed season for hunting.’
 - zus-c, ka.zús-c_a ‘tied at the opening:’ ka.zús-c_a ʔayʔ ti_saplín-tən-s_a
‘his floursack is tied at the opening.’
 - zús-aík-am ‘to bale hay, intr.’
 - zús-aík-tən ‘baler for hay.’
 - zus-əlwás-tən ‘s.t. wrapped around the middle.’
 - zus-kiń-ús-tən ‘bandanna, headband; ribbon tied around one’s hair.’
 - zús-akaʔ ‘to get handcuffed.’
 - zus-akáʔ-tən ‘handcuffs.’
 - zús-x-tən ‘bandage around one’s leg; puttees; hobble on a horse.’
 - n.zús-q^w-tən *id.* as zus-kiń-ús-tən.
 - zus-aǰán-tən ‘armband.’

√zasaw (?): zásaw-aʔ ‘Green Alder, Sitka Alder,’ *Alnus crispa* (possibly also Mountain Alder, *Alnus tenuifolia*).

zənp ‘s.t. put around s.t. (e.g., a rope).’ || For p see x^wəlp. Cf. also
n.zán-əm, zənk.

- zənp-án ‘to wind s.t. around s.t., tr.’
- zən<=nə>p ‘tangled around s.t. (e.g., a long rope around a horse).’
- zənp-ílx, zən:zənp-ílx ‘to get all tangled up.’
- zənp-álq^w-ən ‘to tie s.t. or s.o. (e.g., a horse) to a tree, tr.’
- zənp-kiń-ús-tən ‘bandanna, headband; ribbon tied around one’s hair’
(synonymous with zus-kiń-ús-tən, n.zús-q^w-tən).
- zənp-q^w-án ‘to wind s.o.’s hair around his/her head, tr.’
- n.zənp-əq^w-tən *id.* as zənp-kiń-ús-tən.

n.zánəm (also recorded zánəm, zánəm) ‘to go around:’ n.zán-əm-wit
‘they went around, they went in circles;’ wáʔ_k^wuʔ_ǰuʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ
ǰíl-əm: n.zánəm ká.tiʔ; zəwát-n-as, plán_tuʔ waʔ ʔwál-n-əm
ʔə_ki_təw:twə<w><wə>t_a ‘that is what he did: he kept running in
circles; he knew that the boys had already left him behind.’ || Cf.
zənp, zənk for a common element zVn and a shared meaning

‘around.’

- n.zánm-an (zánm-an, zánm-an) ‘to go around s.t., tr.’
- zənm-ús-ən ‘to go around the top (e.g., of a mountain), tr.’
- zənm-aláqəʔ ‘to go around a lake.’
- záhənm-q-añ ‘to go around the bottom of a tree or mountain, tr.’
- zanənm-q-álc ‘to go around a house.’ || Also recorded zanənm-q-álc, which may be a misrecording, together with zanənm-q-álc, for expected *zahənm-q-álc (with glottalizations on n and m due to -q).
- zənm-áqs-xən, zənm-áqs-x-tən ‘garter.’
- zənm-íʔq^w *id.* as n.zəníʔq^w.

zánuc ‘driftwood.’ || PS *yan(u)c ‘driftwood’ (K131).

zənk ‘round, circle-shaped.’ zənk ti.n.ʔk^w-álu_a ‘my basket is round.’

|| Cf. zənp, n.zánəm.

- zənk-xál, zənk-án ‘to make s.t. round, circular, intr., tr.’
- s.zənk ‘circle.’
- zənk-al-icáʔ-əm ‘to have a circle (sun or moon):’ zənk-al-icáʔ-əm ti.ʔána_m-tn_a ‘the moon has a circle.’
- zənk-ílx ‘to form a circle.’ húy-ʔkaʔ zənk-ílx ‘we’ll form a circle.’
- √zánux^w ‘year.’ zánux^w-əm ‘next year.’ || Cf. n.zánəm ‘to go around,’ -aszánux^w ‘year.’
- ʔi.zánux^wm-as ‘last year.’

zəʔ-ən ‘to rub s.t. on a washboard, tr.’ || Cf. zəc-ən, zək-ən. PIS *yəʔ ‘to rub’ (K200).

- zəʔ-mən ‘washboard, scrubbing board.’ || Probably more frequently used in F than in M, where ʔ^wíq^w-mən (n.ʔ^wíq^w-mən) is preferred.

— n.zəʔ-íməm-tən ‘dishcloth.’

√zuʔ : ka.zúʔ_a ‘to squeak.’ ka.zúʔ_a ti.n.ʔúʔt-t_a ‘the bed squeaked.’

zəʔq ‘to topple, come down (e.g., pile of rocks or wood):’ zəʔq ʔi.s.pám-s_a ‘the firewood came down (the pile collapsed);’ cút_k^wuʔ.ʔʔ ‘yək:yík-almix^w ʔi.s.ʔəs:ʔístkn_a;’ níʔ_k^wuʔ.ʔʔuʔ ʔayʔ s.zəʔq-s ʔi.s.ʔəs:ʔístkn_a ‘so he said “may the underground houses cave in;” so the underground houses caved in.’ || PS *yaʔ ‘to descend, go home from stay in mountains’ (K131). For the q̣ in zəʔq cf.

n.ǵ^wáǵ-ən and ǵǵǵ.

— zǵǵǵ-án ‘to knock s.t. down (on purpose), tr.’

— zǵǵǵ-s ‘to knock s.t. down by accident, tr.’

— zǵǵǵ-ána? ‘rocks, wood, etc., fall on top of s.o.’

— zǵǵǵ:zǵǵǵ ‘many rocks etc. falling down.’

√zal (1): s.zəl ‘all together, all in a bunch (e.g., cattle, people):’ wá?-wit lá.ti? s.zəl ‘they are all together;’ s.zəl-Ɔkálap ‘you folks stay in a bunch.’

— s.zəl-ǵ ‘grove; cluster of bushes.’

— s.zəl-áǵ^w ‘grove; cluster of trees.’

√zal (2): ‘to turn:’ zǵl-k^wa? ‘whirlpool.’ || PS *yǵl, *yul, *hǵyl ‘to roll, turn over; round’ (K130, who also lists zǵl-an ‘to twist,’ zǵl-k^w-ən ‘to wrap up’ (√zal (1), and s.yálmǵc ‘ring’ (borrowing) under this PS root set).

— za:zǵl-k^wa? ‘whirlpool.’

√zal (3): Possible root of zǵlt.

√zal (1): zǵl-xal, zǵl-an ‘to twist s.t. (esp., branches in order to make a rope), intr., tr.’ || Cf. √zal (2), √zal (2). PS *yǵl, *yul, *hǵyl ‘to roll, turn over; round’ (K130).

— zǵl-k^w-ən ‘to wrap s.t. up, tr.’

— zal-k^w-ákst-əm ‘to put a blanket over one’s shoulders.’

— zal-k^w-ákst-ən ‘to put a blanket over s.o. else’s shoulders, tr.:’ zal-k^w-ákst-ən-c-as ‘he put a blanket over my shoulders.’

— zǵl-k^w-xn-am ‘to wrap s.t. around one’s legs or feet.’

— zal-k^w-átǵ?-am ‘big whirlpool.’

√zal (2): zǵl=əl ‘to quiver:’ zǵl=əl tǵ.s.yáǵp_a ‘the tree is quivering.’ || Cf. √zal (1).

zǵl-xal ‘to rock gold (run water through a rocker in order to find gold nuggets), intr.’

— zǵl-mǵn, n.zǵl-mǵn ‘rocker (for washing gold).’

zǵlt ‘to drip, trickle (liquid coming in a string); to drip through a roof; not much water coming through a creek (just a trickle):’ zǵlt ʔayƆ ‘it is dripping, trickling.’ || Probably contains the aspectual suffix -t.

- zəlk^w ‘to collapse (house, shed, barn).’
- zəlk^w-ána? ‘to collapse on top of s.o.; structure collapses on top of s.o. who is inside.’
 - zəlk^wú? ‘Choke Cherry,’ *Prunus virginiana*.
 - zəlk^wú?-až ‘Choke Cherry bush.’
 - zúlk^w-ən ‘to rub s.t.; to knead bread, tr.’
 - zák-añ ‘to mix in things into s.t., tr.’ (more or less synonymous with máł-añ).
 - zák-ləx ‘to mix in with people, to go among people:’ cíx^w-kan zák-ləx l_ki_wa?_řǎw-p ‘I joined the people who were gathering.’
 - zák=ək ‘to get lost in a crowd, to get mixed in with s.t.:’
zak=ək_ká_tu? ‘I guess it got mixed in, got lost in the rest;’
plán_ká_tu? wa? zák=ək ‘I guess it got mixed in already.’
 - √zik : zik-t ‘to fall (tree, upright structure):’ zik-t ti_ɬa?x^wál-tñ_a ‘the ladder fell.’ || Cf. √yik. PS *yik ‘fall (as tree)’ (K130).
 - zək:zík-t ‘to fall (more than one tree or upright structure):’ x^wu?,
cút_k^wu?_řǎɬ ta_s.kalú<l>?_a [...] “yək:yík-almix^w ři_s.yəp:yáp_a;”
níɬ_k^wu?_řǎu?_tu? s.zək:zík-t-s ři_s.yáp_a ‘oh, the Owl said “may the trees fall down;” and then the trees fell down;’ cút_k^wu?_řǎɬ
múta? “yək:yík-almix^w ři_pǎq^w:pǎq^wuɬ_a;” níɬ_k^wu?_řǎu? s.zək:zík-t-
s ři_pǎq^wuɬ_a ká.ti? ‘next he said “may the caches fall down;”
and the caches fell down.’
 - zik-t-sút ‘to fall by itself or when blown down by the wind.’
 - s.zik ‘log.’
 - s.zək:zík ‘logs.’
 - s.zik-ńíx ‘log fallen by itself (nobody felled it).’
 - s.zík-alc ‘loghouse.’
 - zík-am ‘to log, intr.’
 - n.zík-ana? ‘to be hit by a log.’
 - zik=k-áwś ‘trail is covered with windfalls:’ zik=k-áwś ti_x^wwáɬ_a ‘there are lots of windfalls on the road.’
 - zǎk-ən ‘to scrub s.t., to polish s.t., tr.’ || Cf. zǎc-ən, zǎł-ən.
 - n.zǎk-mən F ‘washboard.’
 - zǎk-q^w-tən F ‘Purple Penstemon, Shrubby Penstemon, Beardtongue.’

Penstemon fruticosus. || Contains the suffixes -q^w ‘head,’ and -tən ‘implement, instrument,’ with the root referring to the fact that “the leaves were rubbed on bunches of “barbecuing onions” (*Allium cernuum*) before they were pit-cooked to “get the whiskers off them” and make them taste better” (Turner 1987, reflecting information supplied by Sam Mitchell). Almost certainly the same plant as səʔ:sá< sə>ʔt, with both zək^w-tən and səʔ:sá< sə>ʔt often referred to as “Blue-Bell,” although this may include any variety of plant with blue, bell-shaped flowers.

√zək^w : zək^w-p ‘to clot, cluster (blood).’

zák^w-ań ‘to move a heavy object back and forth, tr.’

— zək^w-a:zá< z>k^w-a ‘to move a heavy object back and forth repeatedly, intr.’

— zək^w:zá< z>k^w-ləx ‘to wiggle one’s way through a crowd, thick brush, etc.’ (largely synonymous with kəlǎ-ílx).

√zax : zax-t ‘long.’ n.kýáp_{ti}? múta? cʔá-wna k^wu_s.pták^wʔ; zác-t_{ti}? sána?, ʔu? ʔqíqat_ʔ ʔu? ta_w? 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, zác-t-an ‘to make s.t. longer (mainly by using an already available quantity, e.g., rolling out a roll of hay, feeding out a rope, etc.), tr.’ || Normally, the choice of -s vs. -an indicates a difference in control (Van Eijk 1997/18.1.3). However, in the case of zax-t-s vs. zác-t-an the choice of -s vs. -an seems to be arbitrary, and both forms seem to be functionally identical.

— zə< z>x-t-án ‘to make s.t. a little bit longer, tr.’

— zax-t-áws ‘long row (of corn, etc.)’

— zax-almíx^w-až ‘White Pine,’ *Pinus monticola*.

— zác-alcza? ‘long leaf.’

— zác-alcq^w ‘tall tree.’

— zác-alcq^wəń ‘tall (person).’

— zax-qs ‘long nosed.’

— zəx:záʔ-ana? ‘to have long ears.’ zəx:zác-ana? s.ʔúla? ‘mule deer.’

— n.zəx:zác-q ‘long-legged.’

- √zǎxən : s.zǎxən, s.zǎxən-s (zǎxən-s) ‘to carry s.t. or s.o. on one’s back, intr., tr.:’ s.zǎxən-s-kan tǐ.n.čláʔ_a ‘I carried the berry basket on my back.’ || Cf. yǎxən. CSLT *yaxən ‘carry on the back’ (K231).
- zǎxən-xal-s ‘to put s.t or s.o. on s.o. else’s back, make s.o. else carry s.t. on his back, tr.:’ zaxən-xál-s-kan ‘I put it on his back.’
 - zǎxən-tən ‘packsack.’
 - zaxən+s.qǎǎaʔ, zaxn+əs.qǎǎaʔ ‘to pack things on a horse, to packhorse.’
 - zaxən+s.qǎǎaʔ-tən ‘packhorse:’ níʔ.tiʔ ʔáma n.zaxən+s.qǎǎaʔ-tən ‘that is my good packhorse.’
 - s.zaxn-áyʔ, zaxn-áyʔ ‘to pack a baby on one’s back, intr.:’ núwa k^wu.zaxn-áyʔ ‘you carry the baby on your back!;’ zaxn-áyʔ-kan ‘I packed the baby on my back.’
 - zaxn-áyʔ-c ‘to pack a baby on s.o. else’s back, tr.:’ zaxn-áyʔ-c-kan ‘I packed the baby on her back.’
 - zaxn-áʔčaʔ ‘to pack meat from a game animal on one’s back, pack a game animal on one’s back.’
- √zəx^w : ka.n.zəx^w_a (A) ‘to fall into s.t.; to go right through a hole (e.g., in ice; the hole is already there, in contrast to n.cíx^w=əx^w);’ (B) (*) ‘half length’ (traditional measure, between one’s k^wət:k^wət and the tip of one’s outstretched arm). || PS *yəx^w, *ləx^w ‘to descend, drop’ (K133).
- ka.n.zəx^w-k_a ‘horse or cow falls and cannot get up.’
 - ka.n.zəx^w-xn_a ‘to step into a deep spot (e.g., a gopher hole) suddenly:’ ka.n.zəx^w-xən-ʔkán_a ‘I stepped into a deep spot.’
 - zəx^w:zəx^w:zəx^w ‘to stumble along, not knowing where one is going (e.g., across a field in the dark).’
- √zax^w (?): zax^w-úʔ-qʂ ‘to start a bad cold.’ || Recorded in M only.
- zəx^w:zax^w-úʔ-qʂ M ‘sneezy, to have the sneezes.’
 - n.zəx^w:zax^w-úʔ-qʂ F ‘to have a running nose.’
- √zux^w (1): zúx^w-xal, zúx^w-uñ ‘to move s.t., intr., tr.:’ zúx^w-uñ tǐ.qíʔ-q-sw_a ‘move your chair!;’ zúx^w-uñ.maʔ ʔi.s.tárm-sw_a ‘move your stuff’ || Cf. √zəǎ (2).

- zúx^w-ləx ‘to move over:’ zúx^w-ləx_{ma}ʔ ʔá.taʔ ‘move over! (e.g., in bed).’
- zúx^w-xit ‘to move s.t. for s.o., tr.:’ zux^w-xi[t]-túmuʔ-as ti_latám_a ‘he moved the table for us.’
- zə<ž>x^w ‘to move over a little bit:’ zə<ž>x^w ʔá.taʔ ‘move over a little bit!’
- √zux^w (2): zu{ʔ}x^w, zu{ʔ}x^w-mín ‘to get used to s.t., intr., tr.’ || PS *yux^w ‘to be acquainted with, used to’ (K133)
- zu{ʔ}x^w-ús ‘to get used to s.t. (e.g., to get used to going to a gathering and holding a speech).’
- zu{ʔ}x^w-úlməx^w ‘to get used to a certain place (having moved there).’
- √zəq ‘to crawl (?):’ zəq-íl ‘to crawl (really moving, doing better than zəq-íl).’ || PCS *yəq-ilx ‘to crawl’ (K156, who lists Lillooet zəq-il but not zəq-ílx (next item)).
- zəq-ílx ‘just beginning to crawl (baby).’
- √zaq : n.za<ž>q ‘bottom of a basket.’ || n.zaž-q is also morphologically plausible.
- √zəq̣ (1): zəq̣-ən ‘to sharpen s.t., tr.’ || PS *yəq̣, *ʔiḳ̣ ‘to file, whet’ (K132, which also refers to PS *ʔi/aḳ̣^w ‘to scrape, shave, sweep, rub, pass net through water,’ K19, which in its turn refers to Lillooet ʔiḳ̣^w ‘to get bruised slightly (not drawing blood)’).
- zəq̣-mən ‘sharpen.’
- n.zə<z>q̣ ‘spearhead (about 5 inches long).’
- n.zəq̣-ús-ən, zəq̣-ús-ən (A) ‘to sharpen s.t., tr.’; (B) ‘to smear butter on bread, tr.’
- n.zəq̣-ús-tən ‘file, whetstone.’
- √zəq̣ (2): See n.zəq̣-p-əq (√ziḳ̣).
- záq̣-əm ‘to make bread, bake bread; to make Saskatoon berry cake (by pressing the berries together and drying them), intr.’
- s.zaḳ̣ ‘bread.’
- s.zaḳ̣-ʔúl ‘Saskatoon berry cake.’
- zá{ʔ}<zə>q̣ ‘tea biscuit; baking powder bread.’
- √ziḳ̣ ‘excrement:’ zíḳ̣-xən ‘to step into excrement.’
- n.zəq̣-p-əq (Expletive, “shitty ass,” mainly used as a scolding term;

considered to be a “really bad word.”)

záqil ‘to peep, peek:’ qańim₁k^wu? ɬəl.k^w?ú ?i₁s.ǎí<ǎ>ǎt-əm₁a; wa? múta? lá.k^wu? ?i₁núk^w a wa? ?əs.ʔístkən, qańim-wit₁k^wu?; “x^wáy₁t₁k^wu? l.k^w?a k^wɬ₁wá? a ǎǎw₁ǎ;” níɬ₁k^wu?ǎ? s.ǎiq-s záqil ta₁pá<pə>l₁?a ʔá.ti? ta₁s.ʔístkn₁a; plán₁k^wu?ǎ? wa? n.páɬ ?i₁wa? q^wən:q^wnúx^w; níɬ₁k^wu?ǎ? s.páq^wu?-s ti? ta₁ǎíq₁a záqil ʔá.ti? s.ʔístkn₁a ‘the people from ǎí<ǎ>ǎt 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 *yaǎ ‘to peep, peer’ (K200).

— záqil-min ‘to take a peek at s.t., tr.: zaǎqil-mín-ɬkan ‘I took a peek at it.’

— zǎq:zǎ<z>ǎqil ‘peeking around.’

zuq^w ‘dead, to die, to get killed:’ q^wnúx^w k^wu? ti? ta₁pá<pə>l₁?a, x^w?áy₁ǎ? lá.ti? k^ws.k^wín-asǎt-s; x^w?ǎz k^was₁zəwat-n-ít-as ɬ₁s.tám-as k^wa₁káíwat; x^w?áy₁ǎ? k^was₁zəwat-n-ít-as ɬəs₁.ti? kán-əm, q^wnúx^wǎ?; níɬ₁ǎ? tú? ti? s.zuq^w-s ‘that one person got sick within a few days; they did not know any medicine for it; they did not know what was the matter with him, he was just sick; and then he died;’ wa? ʔayɬ múta? k^wín-asǎt, q^wnúx^w ʔayɬ múta? ta₁núk^w a; ǎíl-əmǎ? múta?, zúq^w tu? ‘a few days went by, and then another one got sick; the same thing happened, he died.’ See also mat-q (√mat (2)) for an additional example. || Cf. ya{?}q^w, zu{?}ǎ^w, and possibly √zǎx^w, za{?}x^w.

— zuq^w-s (A) ‘to kill an animal (e.g., a game animal, by shooting it), tr;’ (B) ‘to beat s.o. up, tr.:’ zuq^w-s-twáí-wit ‘they are fighting.’

— zuq^w-an-cút ‘to kill oneself.’

— zúq^w-almən ‘to be dying, almost dead.’

— zuq^w-sút ‘to die:’ zuq^w-sút ti₁cíkən-s₁a ‘his chicken died.’

— zúq^w-nux^w ‘to kill game, intr.:’ pápt₁ǎ? wa? ?í{?}wa? ɬəs₁.píǎǎm

ʔi_ksáytkən-s_a, x^wʔáz_ʔu? k^was ʔácĭ-əm k^wu_s.tám, x^wʔáz k^was_zúq^w-nux^w ‘he would always come along when his friends went hunting, but he would never see anything, and he never killed any game;’ “u, q^wən:q^wán-t ta_sqáyx^w_a,” cún-əm_k^wu? ʔə_ki_núk^w_a ʔúx^walmix^w, “zúq^w-nux^w_ka núk^wuñ_a, k^wi<k^w>s ta_s.ʔíq-xal-s_a “‘oh, poor guy,” the other people said about him, “he has killed some game again, but he has brought only a little bit;” zuq^w-nux^w-káx^w_ha ‘did you kill anything?’ (answer: zúq^w-nux^w-kan ‘I did’). See also s.zúq^w-nux^w (first sentence) for an additional example.

- s.zúq^w-nux^w ‘killed game, a kill.’ zúq^w-nux^w_k^wu? ʔi_s.nək^w:núk^waʔ-s_a, kəʔ:kə-aʔs-n-ít-as ʔi_s.zuq^w-nux^w-ih_a, n.mi<mə>ɪ-n-ít-as, x^wʔáz k^was_ʔúm-n-əm ‘when his friends had killed any game, they would divide what they had killed and share it among themselves, but he would not be given anything;’ k^wu_kəla? s.zúq^w-nux^w-su, x^wʔáz-as k^w_s.ʔúm-n-ax^w k^wu_s.wát, cúk^w_ʔu? ʔi_ksáytkən-sw_a, ta_səmʔám-sw_a múta? ʔi_s.cm-áɪt-sw_a ‘the first thing you kill, don’t give it to anybody else but your kinsmen, your wife and your children;’ ʔiq-s-twít-as ta_s.zuq^w-nux^w-ih_a ‘they brought home their kill.’
- zú<ž>q^w-nux^w ‘to kill birds, intr.’
- n.zuq^w-c (A) ‘not having enough food;’ (B) ‘not wanting to eat.’
- n.zúq^w-xən, zúq^w-xən ‘to starve.’ See mat-q (√mat (2)) for an example.
- zuq^w-xn-án-cut ‘to starve for nothing (e.g., when too lazy to work):’ zuq^w-xn-án-cut ʔi_ʔux^walmíx^w_a tsa_ki{?}<kə>ɪ-wít ‘the people are starving because they are unwilling to work.’
- zú{?}<žə>q^w-aʔ ‘dead for sure.’
- zú{?}<žə>q^w-aʔ-c ‘to kill s.o., to make sure he is dead, tr.?’ wáʔ_ʔu? waʔ zúq^w-s-as ʔu zu{?}<žə>q^w-aʔ-c-ás_ʔu? ‘he kept beating him up till he killed him.’
- zuq^w=əq^w=úq^w ‘to get exhausted by travelling through strange country, through heavy snow, etc.’
- zəq^w-ú<q^w>saʔ, zəq^w:zuq^w-ú<q^w>saʔ ‘Snowberry, Waxberry.’

Symphoricarpos albus. || Turner 1987:3-51 notes that, although the berries were generally not eaten, none of her consultants knew why the berries were associated with ghosts or corpses (as suggested by the root zuq^w).

— $zəq^w$: $zúq^w$ - atk^w a? ‘dead drunk.’

$zəq^w$ át, zuq^w át (*) ‘lighter (oldfashioned type, made out of tightly wrapped sage brush, which is lit and smouldering inside).’ || PS * $yəq^w$, * $həyq^w$ ‘fire(wood)’ (K132, who also refers to Lillooet $hiʔq^w$ in ‘candle’ and $ʔiq^w$ t ‘pop, spark’).

$\sqrt{zuq^w}$: $zu\{?\}q^w$ ‘to decay (mainly wood or bone)’ (not used for putrid and stinking matter, for which $na\{?\}q^w$ is used). || Cf. zuq^w and references there. PS * $yəq^w$ ‘rotten (wood)’ (K132).

— $zu\{?\}q^w$ -áz ‘punk wood (turned brown and soft, used for smoking skins).’

— $zu\{?\}q^w$ -álq w ‘outside of tree is rotten.’

— $zu\{?\}q^w$ -áʔca? ‘inside of tree is rotten.’

$\sqrt{zəx}$ (1) (?): $s.zəx$ -tən ‘joint (knee, ankle, fingers, etc.).’ || Cf. $\sqrt{zəx}$ (2).

$\sqrt{zəx}$ (2): $zəx$ -ən ‘to move, start s.t., tr.’ (probably largely synonymous with $zúx^w$ -un): $ʔák$ tu? $zəx$ -n-ás ti kâh-s $_a$ ‘he went to move his car;’ $zəx$ -ən $ʔə$.tú ti latám $_a$ ‘move the table that way!’

— $zəx$ -a: $zə<Z>x$ -a (A) ‘to move a little bit at a time (e.g., when tired);’

(B) ‘to play checkers:’ $zəx$ -a: $zə<Z>x$ -a-ʔkáʔ $ʔi$ sítst-as ‘we played checkers last night.’

$\sqrt{zəx}^w$ ‘withered, dead (?):’ $s.zəx^w$ -q ‘lame (having one leg that is shorter than the other).’ || Cf. zuq^w and references there.

$zəx^w$ -xal, $zəx^w$ -aŋ ‘to melt s.t., intr., tr.:’ $zəx^w$ -aŋ-as $ʔi$ q w táʔ $_a$ ‘he melted the fat.’ || Cf. zuq^w and references there. PS * li/a^w (CS * $ya\check{x}^w$) ‘to melt, thaw, open up (of ice)’ (K56, with CS * $ya\check{x}^w$ repeated as PCS * $ya\check{x}^w$ on p. 157).

— $za\{?\}x^w$ ‘to melt, thaw.’

— $za\{?\}x^w$ -úl $məx^w$ ‘ground is thawing out.’

— $zəx^w$: $zəx^w$ ‘soft (like butter).’

$zəʔ$ -ən ‘to growl at s.o.; to fight with s.o., tr.:’ $zəʔ$ -ən-c-ás ‘he growled at me;’ $zəʔ$ -ən-twáí ‘to fight with each other (humans or dogs).’

|| See √ʒəŋ for etymological information

— zəʃ-ən-s ‘to growl at s.o., tr.’ (synonymous with zəʃ-ən): zəʃ-ən-s-túm-x-as ‘he growled at me.’

√ziŋ : zí{?}<zə>ŋ, n.zí{?}<zə>ŋ ‘each one, every one:’ zí{?}<zə>ŋ ʔi.s.tíx-xal_a ‘everyone got one piece (plate, cup, etc.);’ zí{?}<zə>ŋ ha ʔi.ʧáx-c_a ‘did everyone get a plate?’ n.zí{?}<zə>ŋ ʔi.waʔ.sáy:səz ‘everybody is playing;’ n.zí{?}<zə>ŋ-wít ha ʔi.húz_a.sáy:səz ‘will everybody be playing?’ n.zí{?}<zə>ŋ ha ʔi.s.tíx-xal-sw_a ‘did you get a plate for everyone?’ zí{?}<zə>ŋ s.ʒap ‘every evening.’ || PIS *yəʃ ‘to gather (esp. of people); many, all’ (K200, who also includes a tentative link to zəʃp-íw̄s).

— n.zí{?}<zə>ŋ-s ‘to go to everybody, deal with everybody, everything, tr.:’ n.zí{?}<zə>ŋ-s-tán-i-ʧkan ‘I dealt with (went to, gave to, spoke to) everybody;’ cíx^w-kan ʔá.k^wuʔ x̄zúm_a.citx^w, n.zí{?}<zə>ŋ-s-tán-i-ʧkán.ʃuʔ ʔi.ʔux^w-almíx^w_a k^wən.s.xəl-ən k^wu.s.qláw ‘I went to the hall and asked everybody for money.’

— n.zí{?}<zə>ŋ-álc ‘to go to every house: n.zí{?}<zə>ŋ-alc-kán.ʃuʔ ‘I went to every house.’

√zəʃp (?): zəʃp-íw̄s ‘Sunday.’ || Also zap-íw̄s, and see √ziŋ for a possible etymology.

√zəʃm (?): zəʃm-á<m>hək ‘sidehill.’ || Also recorded n.zaʃm-á<m>hək ‘to go along a sidehill.’

√zaʃm : See √zəʃm.

√zaʃ^wmən (?): zaʃ^wmən-álaqs (*) ‘apron.’

√zəh (1) (Meaning unclear; found only in combination with -áw̄s ‘middle:’ s.zəh-áw̄s ‘to be in the middle, in between’): niʧ waʔ s.zəh-áw̄s ‘that’s the one in the middle.’ || Cf. √zəh (2-4) through a possible shared meaning ‘proper, straight.’

— zəh-áw̄s-íl-x ‘to get between things.’

— s.zəh-áw̄s-ákaʔ ‘middle finger.’

— n.zəh-áw̄s-íl-q-min ‘to straddle s.t., tr.’

√zəh (2) ‘right (side):’ n.zəh-áliw̄s ‘right side of body.’ || Cf. √zəh (1) and references there.

— n.zəh-aʧ-níw̄t ‘right side of body’ (synonymous with n.zəh-áliw̄s).

- n.zəh-áka? (A) ‘right hand;’ (B) ‘to point “right hand” in lahal game.’
- n.zəh-áka?-min ‘to hold s.t. with the right hand, tr.’
- n.zəh-áka?-xit ‘to point “right hand” to opposing players in lahal game.’
- n.zəh-ána? ‘right ear.’
- n.zəh-ál-us ‘right eye.’ || Cf. zəh-ál-us (√zəh (3)).
- n.zəh-áħan, zəh-áħan ‘right arm.’ || Cf. zəh-áħan (√zəh (3)).
- n.zah-q ‘right leg.’ || The only recorded stressed variant of this root. √zəh (3) ‘being good, having dexterity at s.t.:’ zəh-ál-us ‘good-sighted.’ || Cf. √zəh (1) and references there, and see n.zəh-ál-us (√zəh (2)) for a homophonous form.
- zəh-áħan ‘to be good with one’s arms, good at throwing and hitting.’ || Cf. n.zəh-áħan (√zəh (2)) and ʔəz:ʔəz-áħan.
- √zəh (4) ‘going straight:’ zəh-ús ‘to go against the wind.’ || Cf. √zəh (1) and references there.
- zah-q-árñ ‘to go down with the wind (in a boat).’ || Regular allomorph of zəh before a suffix starting in (or consisting of) a consonant. √zah (1): See n.zah-q (√zəh (2)).
- √zah (2): See zah-q-árñ (√zəh (4)).
- √zuh (1): zuh ‘warned, careful, alert’ (largely synonymous with s.túx^w-um): zuh-ʔkák^w ‘be careful!’ || CSLT *yuh ‘careful, alert, warned’ (K231). Cf. √zuh (2).
- zuh-xál, zúh-ən ‘to warn s.o., to tell s.o. to be careful, intr., tr.:’ zuh-ən-ʔkán ʔi.ǰák-as ‘I told him to be careful when he left;’ zuh-ən-c-ás.ǰu? səna? ‘he warned me (but I did not obey him).’
- s.zúh-miñ-s ‘to look after s.o., s.t., to take care of s.o., s.t., tr.:’ s.zúh-miñ-s-kax^w ti.s.k^wé<k^w>za?-sw_a (ti.s.qláw-sw_a, ti.x^wík-tən-sw_a) ‘look after your baby (money, knife);’ s.zuh-miñ-s-túmx-kax^w ‘look after me!, protect me!;’ s.zuh-miñ-s-twál-ʔkalap ‘look after each other!;’ s.təǰ^w.ǰu? wa? s.zuh-miñ-s-túmx-as ti.n.s.k^wúz?_a ‘my child is really looking after me, takes good care of me.’ || The combination of transitivizers -miñ and -s is unusual.
- s.zuh-miñ-xit ‘to take care of s.t. for s.o., tr.:’ s.zuh-miñ-xí[t]-c-kax^w c?a ‘you keep this for me!, look after it for me!’

√zuh (2) ‘farewell’ (combined with -um in all recorded derivations): zúh-um-xal, zúh-um-s ‘to say farewell to s.o., pay one’s last respects to s.o., intr., tr.:’ zuh-um-s-túmχ-as ‘he said farewell to me;’ nás-kan zúh-um-s ʔi_nás_a q^wəc-p ‘I am going to say farewell to the ones who are going away.’ || Cf. √zuh (1) through a possible shared meaning ‘important, solemn message.’

— zuh-um-cín-əm ‘to send a word with s.o. so s/he can say farewell, intr.’

√zəw (1): See zəw:zəw-í<w>ləx (√zuw).

√zəw (2) ‘to know:’ zəw+aɬ-tmíx^w ‘to know the land, country:’ x^wʔəz k^wən_zəw+aɬ+tmíx^w ‘I don’t know the country.’ || Cf. √zəwát (2).

— zəw-átməx ‘skilled, smart, knowledgeable:’ kəlaʔ_tíʔ_ǰuʔ zəw-átməx kən_ki_tákm_a ‘he is really smart at everything.’

√zaw (1): záw-əm ‘to fish with a dipnet (moving the net around, in contrast to n.cəq-c, although according to some M consultants, záw-əm and n.cəq-c are not semantically different, but záw-əm is used more in F, n.cəq-c in M):’ waʔ ʔá.k^wuʔ ká.tiʔ, ka.ʔačǰ-s-ás_a l.tʔu ǰʔiʔ_a ʔi_waʔ_záw-əm ‘he was over there, and then he caught sight of people on the other side, who were dipnetting.’ || Cf. √zaw (1).

— zá<z>w-əm F ‘to scoop fish out of the water, to fish with a scoopnet, intr.’ || The M gloss is ɬú<ɬ>q^w-əǰ.

— záw-mən, záw-tən ‘dipnet, scoopnet.’

— zá{ʔ}<zə>w (A) ‘to dipnet, intr.:’ (B) ‘a dipnet.’

— za{ʔ}<zə>w-áyən (A) ‘small dipnet;’ (B) ‘dipnet when detached from frame.’ (Different meanings recorded from different consultants.)

√zaw (2) ‘around (?):’ záw-ləx ‘to go around.’

— záw-ləx-min ‘to go around s.t., tr.’

√zaw : See zəw-p (√zaw (1)).

√zaw (1): n.záw-əm, n.záw-xal, n.zaw-án ‘to scoop s.t. up, to get water from a well or stream, to “pack” water, intr., tr.:’ n.záw-əm-wit ‘they are packing water;’ n.zaw-əm-wit_tuʔ ‘they went to pack water;’ nás_maɬ n.záw-əm ‘go and get water!’ || Cf. √zaw (1).

- zǎw-áks[t]-tən, n.zǎw-áks[t]-tən ‘cup.’
- zǎw-áik-añ ‘to scoop s.t. off (e.g., cream off milk), tr.’
- zǎw-áik-tən ‘what is scooped off.’
- zəw-p ‘grease or fat floating on top of s.t. while not yet hardened (not yet kəñ-p).’
- zəw-p-áik *id.* as zəw-p.
- √zǎw (2) zǎ(ʔə)w ‘to be fed up, tired (with s.t.); cranky (e.g., a baby); to get lazy or bored;’ lán-ʔkan waʔ zǎ(ʔə)w ‘I am fed up, tired.’
|| Cf. √zǎw (3), √zuw. PS *yaw, *yəw ‘to be fed up’ (K133).
- zǎ(ʔə)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(ʔə)w-mín ‘to be fed up with s.o. or s.t., tr.’ (synonymous with zǎw-t-min below): kán.ʔu? waʔ za(ʔə)w-mín ti.waʔ.səw:sə<sə>w-ʔən = kán.ʔu? waʔ zǎw-t-min ti.waʔ.səw:sə<sə>w-ʔən ‘I am fed up with all his questions.’
- zǎw-t ‘to be fed up, annoyed (e.g., with s.o. who bothers you while you are working, intr.)’
- zǎw-t-min ‘to be fed up with s.o. or s.t., tr.’ (synonymous with za(ʔə)w-mín above): zǎw-t-mín-c-as ‘he got fed up with me;’ x^wʔit.ka k^w.s.ʔak-s; ní.ʔ.ʔu? s.cʔas-c zǎw-t-mín-as ta.sám.ʔa tsəsa.cút “Butcherknife, Butcherknife” ‘she came by quite often; and she got more and more fed up with the white man, because he always said “Butcherknife, Butcherknife” [to her].’
- zǎw:əzw-ət ‘to be a nuisance, a bother:’ káx^w.ʔu? zǎw:əzw-ət ‘you are really a nuisance;’ s.təx^w.tiʔ.ʔu? zǎw:əzw-ət k^wu.ʔúx^walmix^w ‘that guy is really a nuisance.’
- √zǎw (3): See zəw:zǎw (√zuw).
- √ziw : ka.zíw.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.təx^w.ʔu? zúw=əw ‘he is really slow.’ || Cf. √zǎw (2). PS *yaw, *yəw ‘to be fed up’ (K133, who does not list Lillooet √zuw).
- zúw-ən ‘to make s.o. go slower, tr.’

— zəw:záw ‘dopey, sleepy.’ || Cf. √zaw (2).

— zəw:zəw-íkw>ləx ‘to act slowly.’

√zəwát (1): zəwát, s.zəwát ‘den (e.g., bear den), lair of animal.’

√zəwát (2): zəwát-ən ‘to know s.t. or s.o., tr.’ wá?-kax^wǰu? zəwát-ən
ʔi_q^walí_qa, kála? qíx ‘you know what pitch is, it is really hard.’
See also məkíl-ú_qya? (under s.míkil), zuq^w, and the next item
(zəwát=ət-s) for additional examples. || Cf. √zəw (2).

— zəwát=ət-s ‘to know s.t., to have learned s.t., tr.’ (synonymous with
fík=ək-s): zəwat=ət-s-ás_{ti}? k^wa_píxəm, wá?ǰu? zəwát-n-as
[_q]ən.ká?-as ʔəs_{wá}? ʔi_qčí?_a ‘that one has learned how to hunt,
he knows where the deer are;’ zəwát=ət-s-kan k^wa_məc-xál ‘I
have learned how to write.’

— n.zəwat-áws ‘to be a good rider, a good boatsman.’

√zəwəń : ka.zəwəkw>ń_a ‘soon, after a while.’ || Cf. √zəwəń.

√zəwəń (?): n.zəwəń-c-ań, zəwəń-c-ań (A) ‘to ask for credit;’ (B) ‘what
one owes, credit’ (with the nominalizer s- dropped): nás-kan ʔáy-
ən ʔi_n.zəwəń-c-ám_a ‘I am going to pay my bill, I am going to
pay what I owe’ (with the 1S possessive prefix n-); (C) ‘to leave
a word or message for s.o., intr.’ || Cf. √zəwəń through a
possible shared meaning ‘postponed, later.’

zəwín ‘to talk to the water (so one’s voice is carried along by the water
and heard by another party far away, like a “walkie-talkie;” one
has to be a “little bit of an Indian doctor” to do this).’ || PCS
*yəw ‘spirit power (to cure, predict, etc.)’ (K157, who also lists
Lillooet s.zúwa? there).

zəwí_q ‘to make a canoe.’ || Cf. -wi_q ‘conveyance.’ The segment z might
be a collapsed form of ʔucəz, as in záy_qca? (see there).

√zúwa? : s.zúwa? ‘to feel what is going to happen in the near future; to
see people before they have arrived; to feel that s.t. is wrong in a
house.’ || See zəwín for etymological information.

√zay (?): s.záy-tən ‘business, affair (also love-affair), what s.o. does, what
happens to s.o.:’ x^wʔəz k^was_qǰáǰ-miń-as k^wu_s.záy-tən ʔá_{ti}?
k^wa_qǰíl-əm ‘he doesn’t like it when something like that happens;’
ní_q_{ti}? q^wám:q^wm-ət s.záy-tən-s s.Mama ‘that is a funny thing that

happened to Mama;’ níḞti? q^wám:q^wm-ət s.záy-tən-ḞkaḞ s.ʔənc múta? s.Tom, ni_un.snúk^wḞa ‘that is a funny thing that happened to me and Tom, my cousin;’ húy-Ḟkan l.cʔa s.q^wə<q^wə>Ḟmín ti.pál?Ḟa s.záy-tən l.cʔa ‘I am going to tell a story now about a thing that happened here.’ See s.taḞ, tay, and ʔáʔhan for additional examples.

- s.záy-tən-mín ‘to do s.t. according to s.t., tr.:’ ḞḞiʔwaʔ-mín-c-ax^w, ḞḞs.zay-tən-mín-ax^w s.taḞ-as k^wḞs.cún-cin, húy-Ḟkan cun-ám-ən-cin k^wa.píḞəḞ ‘if you stay with me, and if you do what I tell you to do, I will teach you how to hunt.’

záyḞca? (*) ‘to cut meat.’ || Either *záy-Ḟca? or consonant reduplication of *z-aḞca? (and regular change of repeated and glottalized ʒ to ý), with the suffix -Ḟca? (-aḞca?) ‘meat.’ In the latter case, the root *z might be a collapsed form of ʔúcəz, and related to the possible root of zəwíḞ.

s.zúḞən (*) ‘yearling doe.’ || Probably consonant reduplication of *s.zúḞən, and regular change of repeated and glottalized ʒ to ý.

√zaḞ : See √zaq.

√zəʔ ‘rejection, dislike:’ zəʔ-Ḟlx ‘to pout, to dislike what one has to do.’

- zəʔ-Ḟlx-mín ‘to be disgusted with s.o. or s.t.. tr.:’ zəʔ-Ḟlx-mín-c-as ‘he got disgusted with me.’
- zəʔ-áḞca? ‘to disagree with s.o., to leave because of a disagreement’ (like saying “the heck with it, I am going away”).
- zəʔ-áḞq^wəlt-am ‘to refuse food (either a child or a grown-up, when angry).’

s.záʔtən ‘widow, widower.’ See √xál for an example. || Possibly contains the suffix -tən ‘instrument, implement,’ but note CSLT *s-yaʔtn ‘widow(er)’ (K231).

√zəʔúk^w : zəʔúk<ʔ>k^w ‘wart.’ || PIS *yuk^waʔ ‘wart’ (K199).

- s.zaʔúk<ʔ>k^wa (Variant of zəʔúk<ʔ>k^w.)

?

√7i (1): 7i ‘yes.’ || Cf. 7i7áy.

√7i (2): 7i (Article, ‘present, known, plural;’ plural form of ti_/ta_): kálañ-miñ-†kákx^w ʔu? 7i_7ux^walmíx^w a ‘you listen to the people!’ || After proclitic conjunctions (7ə_, †əl_, l_, kən_), 7i_ has the variant ki_: ʔáq_k^wu? 7á.ti?, 7ac̣č-n-óm_k^wu? 7ə_ki_7ux^walmíx^w a ‘well, he got across, over that way, and he was seen by the people.’

√7i (3): 7i_ ‘when:’ 7i_sítst-as ‘last night’ (literally, ‘when it was night’); 7i_nátx^w-as ‘yesterday;’ 7i_xín-as ‘a long time ago;’ lá.ni? 7i_ʔíq-as ‘that is when he came;’ ní†_ma†_ti? s.q^wə<q^w>í-ən-c-ás na_n.s.kíx-əz?_a 7i_wan_wá? s.k^wú<k^w>ñit ‘that is what my mother told me when I was a child.’ || In contrast to †_, the conjunction 7i_ refers exclusively to past events.

7ápa (Expression of praise, difficult to translate): 7ác̣č-ən-cu 7ápa ‘here is looking at you, kid!’ (approximate translation); kála? 7ápa ‘way to go, buddy!’ (said to s.o. who is in the lead in a race). || Cf. 7ápa?, although 7ápa is used for both men and women, unlike 7ápa?. According to Bill Edwards, the only consultant from whom this word was recorded, it can also be used to praise cats or dogs.

7əpʂa? F ‘to sneeze.’

√7ap†q^w (?): s.7áp†q^w-až ‘Ponderosa Pine, Yellow Pine, Bull Pine,’ *Pinus ponderosa*.

7əpəlsa? (also recorded 7əpəlsa, 7ápəlsa?, 7ápəlsa) (*) ‘water lizard’ (probably ‘salamander’). || CSLT *7əpən/l-xn ‘lizard, salamander’ (K223).

√7ipik^w : 7i<?>pi<k^w ‘duckling, any young waterfowl.’ || Sechelt 7ipík^w ‘sawbill duck’ (possibly ‘any small duck’), Timmers 1977:11.

— 7i<?>pi<k^w-áž (Plant name, given as ‘young bulrush’ in English, but probably referring to the same group of plants as mú{?}x^wañ).

7ápa? (Respectful and affectionate form of address to a man, comparable to ‘guy, fellow, mate, buddy,’ but often untranslatable; masculine counterpart of kí<ka>?): s.kən:kín-stuñx ʔu?, 7ápa? ‘take it easy

on me, guy!; kán-əm, ʔápaʔ ‘what’s the matter, guy?; how are you doing, buddy?’; s.wát-kax^w, ʔápaʔ ‘who are you, my friend?’; símaʔ.ʕuʔ, ʔápaʔ ‘come here, guy!’ || Cf. ʔápa.

- s.ʔápaʔ ‘boy, young man’ (term of endearment, used as argument in sentences, rather than as form of address): x^wʔit wi.s.ʔápaʔ ‘lots of boys’ (line from a dancing song, referring to boys taking part in a communal dance).

ʔáʔ-añ ‘to wipe s.t., tr.’ || PS *ʔáʔ ‘to wipe’ (K18).

- n.ʔáʔ-l-əqs-amñ ‘to wipe one’s nose.’
- n.ʔáʔ-l-əqs-añ ‘to wipe s.o. else’s nose, tr.’
- n.ʔáʔ-q-amñ ‘to wipe one’s behind.’
- n.ʔáʔ-q-añ ‘to wipe s.o. else’s behind, tr.’
- n.ʔáʔ-im-tən ‘dishtowel.’ || Either a haplological form, or a misrecording, of expected *n.ʔáʔ-iməm-tən.
- ʔáʔ-lap-tən ‘floormop.’
- ʔáʔ-us-tən ‘face-cloth; towel for one’s face.’

√ʔam ‘to feed.’ ʔám-ləx ‘to get food from a roothouse or garden:’

nás.k^wuʔ ʔám-ləx ʔá.k^wuʔ cípun-s_a ‘she went to her roothouse to get some food.’ || PS *ʔu/am, m- ‘to feed, food; to provide, deliver’ (K16, for which see also ʔúm-ən).

- ʔám-c-añ ‘to feed s.o., tr.:’ ʔám-c-áñ-ʔkan ti.n.č+s.qáǎʔ_a ‘I fed my horse.’
- ʔám-c+s.qáǎʔ ‘to feed an animal.’

ʔáma ‘good, nice, fine, beautiful.’ ʔáma, ʔáma tsalapa.wáʔ ká.k^wuʔ ʕəl-ílx

‘it is really good that you guys are working so hard;’ ʔáčǎ-ən ʔk^wúns_a, ʔáma ta_{ns}.k^wǎ-ús_a, may-s-an-cút-kan ‘look now, and see how beautiful my face is, I have made myself up;’ zəwat=ət-s-ás_{ti}? k^wa.píxəǎm, wáʔ.ʕuʔ zəwát-n-as [ʔ_ə].ən.káʔ-as ʔəs.wáʔ ʔi.číʔ_a; ʔ.ʔámh-as k^w.s.q^wal-út-s-alap, s.ǎx ʔum-ən-tumuʔ-ás_kʔ ‘that one has learned how to hunt, he knows where the deer are; if you guys talk to him nicely, maybe he’ll give us some;’ ʔámh-as ʔayʔ k^wu.s.k^wúl-su ‘you make it better this time!’ cʔás-wit.k^wuʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ ʔi.ʔux^walmíx^w_a: u, ʔi.s.čá<č>q^waz_a

s.ləw:láw_k^wu? ʔáma_k^wu? ʔayɬ lá.ti? ta_s.wáʔ-s_a
 ta_qəɬmá<m>ń_a múta? ta_twá<w><wə>t_a ‘so the people went
 over there: oh, the fish that were hung out!; the old one and the
 boy sure had it good there;’ ka.ʔama-ɬkák^w_a_ha ʔayɬ ‘do you
 feel better now?; are you satisfied now?’ See also s.ʔp-ílap
 (√ʔəp (2)) and ɣ^wəl:ɣ^wəl:ɣ^wəl-ən for additional examples.

- ʔáma-xal ‘to be good for s.t., to do s.t. well, intr.:’ x^wʔáy_ʔu? s.tań
 l_k^wasu.ʔáma-xal ‘you are good for nothing.’
- ʔámh-an (*) ‘to make s.t. better, tr.:’ ʔamh-án-i ʔi_s.ptinus-əm-láp_a ‘lift
 up your spirits, you people!’
- ʔáma-s (A) ‘to help s.o. out, to be good for s.o., tr.:’ níɬ.ti? wa?
 ʔama-s-túm^x-as ‘that is the one who is helping me out;’ húʔ_k^wu?
 ʔama-s-túmuɬ-as ti_x^wwáɬ_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^wʔəz ká.ti?
 k^wənswa.ʔama-s-túmin ‘I don’t like you (to come along);’ húy-
 ɬkax^w_ha ʔáma-s ‘are you going to like it?’
- ʔáma-min ‘to like s.o., to be friendly to s.o., tr.’
- ʔáma-xit ‘to like what s.o. does, what happens or belongs to s.o., tr.:’
 s.təx^w-kán_ʔu? ʔama-xi[t]-cin ti_húʔ_a s.záy-tən-su ‘I really like
 what you are going to do.’
- ʔəmh-ám ‘good, better, improved:’ ka_ɬ.ʔəmh-ám-as_ʔu? zań,
 [ɬ_s].s.ʔix^w-ás_ka ɬlá.ti?, wáʔ-ɬkan_ka lú<lə>ń, x^wʔəz zań ‘if it
 would have been someone better, or someone else than that one, I
 would have been jealous, but now I am not.’
- ʔəmh-á<hə>ń ‘to grow up, to get bigger:’ plan wa? ʔəmh-á<hə>ń ‘he
 has grown bigger;’ wa? xíh_ká_wi? ʔə.tʔu ʔəɬ_ʔíq ʔayɬ ʔi_s.cm-áít-
 s_a [...]; wa? ʔayɬ ka.ʔəmh-á<h>ń_a ʔiʔ, ka.la:lə<í><əí>təń_wít_a
 ‘some time passed by before her children arrived (were born) [...];
 well, they grew up, and they got a bit older.’
- ʔama-wílx ‘to get better, to recover (e.g., from a sickness):’ ʔama-wílx
 ti_[n].n.ləp-xál-tń_a ‘my garden is getting better.’
- ʔá<ʔ>ma ‘good, cute, funny.’
- ʔəmh-átməx ‘to do everything well, to be a perfectionist.’

- ʔámh-us ‘handsome (in face).’
 - ʔəmh-áiq^wərn ‘handsome (in over-all appearance).’
 - ʔəmh-áʔća? (A) ‘goodnatured;’ (B) ‘good meat.’
 - ʔəmh-áliw̄s ‘to feel good:’ x^wʔəz k^wənswa.ʔəmh-áliw̄s ‘I don’t feel good.’
 - ʔámh-ac-miñ ‘to say s.t. well (better than s.o. else):’ ʔəmh-ac-miñ-as ʔəl̄s.ʔənc̄ ti.śámʔ̄a ‘the white man is saying it better than I.’
 - ʔəmh-ákaʔ, ʔəmh-ákaʔmin ‘to know how to do s.t., to do a good job on s.t., to make s.t. better, intr., tr.:’ ʔəmh-akaʔ-miñ-ʔkax^w ‘make it better!’
 - ʔəmh-ált-əm, ʔəmh-ált-əm-xit ‘to like s.o. as a child-in-law, to like s.o. as a spouse or love-partner for one’s child, intr., tr.:’ ʔəmh-alt-əm-ʔkax^wha ‘do you like him (or her) as a partner for your child?;’ ʔ̄x^wʔəz-as k^w̄.ən.s.ʔəmh-ált-əm, húy-ʔkan p̄ám-ləx ‘if I don’t like the person my child is going to marry, I will throw myself into the fire;’ niʔ̄tiʔ waʔ s.ʔəmh-alt-əm-xit-an ti.ñ.s.k^wúzʔ̄a ‘I like that person as a match for my child;’ niʔ̄ s.Mary ti.waʔ̄.s.ʔəmh-alt-əm-xit-an k^w̄.s.John ‘it is Mary whom I like as a match for John.’
 - ʔəmh-ínak ‘good gun, good rifle:’ niʔ̄ cʔa n.ʔəmh-ínak ‘this is my good gun.’
 - ʔəmh-ál-ícaʔ ‘good clothes:’ niʔ̄ ʔizá n.ʔəmh-ál-ícaʔ ‘these are my good clothes.’
 - ʔəmh-áwʔ ‘good car, boat, canoe, wagon:’ niʔ̄ cʔa n.ʔəmh-áwʔ ‘this is my good car (boat, canoe, wagon).’
- ʔím-in F ‘to rake s.t. with a rake, tr.’ || The M gloss is ʔák^w-añ.
- ʔim-akáʔ-ən ‘to rake s.t. with one’s hands, intr.’
- ʔúrñ-ən ‘to give s.t. to s.o. (as a gift, not just handing it over), tr.:’ ʔúrñ-ən-ʔkan k^w̄.s.Joe ʔi.ś.q̄láv̄a ‘I gave Joe some money;’ ʔúrñ-ən-twáí-ʔkaʔ ki.ś.q̄láv̄a ‘we gave each other money;’ x^wʔəz k^w̄.asu.ptínus-min k^w̄.u.ś.ʔíʔən, wáʔ-ʔkan.ʔkʔ ʔúrñ-ən-cin k^w̄.u.ś.ʔíʔən ‘don’t you worry about food, I will be giving you food.’ || See also s.x^wák^wək^w (second sentence) and ʔáma (third sentence) for additional examples. The use of the transitivity marker -ən in a three-place verb (implying an indirect object besides a direct object) is

highly unusual. PS *ʔu/am, m- ‘to feed, food; to provide, deliver’ (K16, who also lists the derivations of Lillooet √ʔam ‘to feed’ under this root).

— ʔúm-xal ‘to give things, intr.:’ níʔ.tiʔ waʔ ʔúm-xal ‘that is the one who gives things.’

— ʔú<ʔ>ń-ən ‘to give s.t. small to s.o., tr.’

— ʔum-n-áyʔ ‘to share one’s kill, to give out gifts, to donate to a feast, intr.:’ ti_waʔ_ʔum-n-áyʔ ‘Indian Agent.’ || The occurrence of a lexical suffix (-áyʔ) after a transitivity marker (-n) is unusual.

ʔímac ‘grandchild.’ || Used less frequently than the reduplicated form ʔí<ʔ>mac listed below. PS *ʔimac ‘grandchild’ (K17).

— ʔí<ʔ>mac ‘(little) grandchild:’ waʔ l.cʔá-wna ti_k^wá<k^w>ʔ_a, papt waʔ ʔálk^w-iʔ [...], pápt_ʔ_uʔ waʔ ʔ^wuyt, níʔ_ʔ_uʔ ʔayʔ s.zál-k^w-n-as ti_ʔí<ʔ>mac-s_u, n.ʔam-án-as l_t_i_cəp-alín_u, níʔ s.láw-ań-as l_t_i_[s.]láv-alk_u; ʔ^wuyt ʔayʔ ti_ʔí<ʔ>mac-s_u, níʔ_ʔ_uʔ s.ʔuyt-s ʔit s.niʔ ‘there was this grandmother, who was always babysitting [...], but she always fell asleep, so she wrapped up her grandchild, put it in the basket cradle, and hung [the basket] up on a string; well, her grandchild fell asleep, and she fell asleep too.’ See ʔiʔiʔ-ícaʔ for an additional example.

ʔámstəx^w (A) ‘to be left in s.o.’s care:’ s.wat k^w_u_huʔ_ʔámstəx^w ‘who is going to stay (and be left to be cared for)?;’ ʔámstəx^w ʔi_waʔ_ʔ_wál ‘those who are orphaned are left in other people’s care;’ (B) ‘to look after children, intr.:’ s.wat k^w_u_huʔ_ʔámstəx^w ‘who will look after the children?’ (Cf. the identical example sentence under (A).)

— ʔamstx^w-áyʔ ‘to leave one’s children with others:’ níʔ.tiʔ waʔ ʔamstx^w-áyʔ ‘that’s the one who leaves her children with others;’ papt_tíʔ_ʔ_uʔ waʔ ʔamstx^w-áyʔ ‘she is always leaving her children with others.’

√ʔimn : ʔəm:ʔimn-əm ‘to make animal noise (chirp, moo, neigh, etc.):’

plán_k^w_uʔ ʔayʔ waʔ ʔáp-almən, waʔ ʔəm:ʔimn-əm ti_s.kalú<ʔ>ʔ_a ‘it was already getting dark, the owl was hooting.’

ʔúmik ‘to go upstream (by boat or canoe).’ || CSLT *ʔumik ‘(to go)

upstream' (K223).

- ʔú<ʔ>mik 'fish go upstream.'
- ʔúmik-s 'to bring s.t. or s.o. upstream in a boat or canoe, tr.'
- ʔumík-əm, n.ʔumík-əm 'to go upstream by land or water:' n.ʔumík-əm tuʔ 'he went upstream;' waʔ ʔá.k^wuʔ ká.tiʔ, ka.ʔač̣x̣-s-ás_ua l.tʔu x̣ʔíʔ_a ʔi_uwaʔ záw-əm, wáʔ-wit mánx-əm; níʔ_u ʔ_uʔ [...] s.wəʔáw-n-as ʔi_u.ksáytkən-s_ua, cún-as: "n.ʔap-q^w-án-i, húy-ʔkan nas súl-xal;" níʔ s.q^wacác-s n.ʔumík-əm lá.tiʔ t_uʔi_u.saʔ-átq^wʔ_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 ʔumík-əm is unusual, see Van Eijk 1997:16.
- ʔumík-əm-s 'to take s.o. or s.t. upstream by land or water.'
- √ʔituʔ : ʔí<ʔ>tuʔ (*) 'there (none of your business where):' ʔə.k^wʔú ʔí<ʔ>tuʔ_a 'it's over that way (but I'm not going to tell you where exactly);' lá.k^wuʔ ʔ_ucítx^w-m-at ʔí<ʔ>tuʔ_a 'we camped over there somewhere (none of your business where exactly).' || Most speakers reject this form in favour of ʔí<ʔ>luq^w.
- √ʔac (combined with the prefix n- in most derivations) '(convex or concave) surface:' n.ʔac-q 'bottom:' n.ʔac-q-sa ti_uʔx̣cm_ua '(on) the bottom of a box.' || CSLT *ʔac 'surface' (K221). Cf. also √ʔal (1).
 - s.ʔá<ʔ>c-əq 'bottom of a tree:' s.ʔá<ʔ>c-əq-s_ua ti_u.s.ʔáʔ_a '(at) the bottom of a tree.'
 - s.ʔac-áp-ía-xən 'heel.'
 - n.ʔac-ank-ákst 'palm of hand.'
 - n.ʔac-ánk-xən 'sole of foot.' || Cf. next item.
 - n.ʔac-ańk-xən 'instep.' || Cf. preceding item. The alternation in stress between these items is unusual, and one may be a misrecording.
 - n.ʔac-la-qiń 'crown of head.'
 - n.ʔac-kiń-us 'forehead.' || Rejected by some speakers.

— ʔac-áp-qən ‘back of head.’

— n.ʔác-aǰan ‘armpit.’

√ʔuc (1) ‘excluded, out of consideration, discarded, discardable:’ ʔuc ‘to be not the case, to be not so-and-so:’ ʔúc-tiʔ ʔ_níʔ-as na_n.s.kíí^w_a ‘that is not my beloved;’ plán_ǰuʔ ʔuc k^wasu_ǰúx^walmix^w ‘you are really homely’ (literally: ‘you are not human anymore’); ʔuc_a_x^wíʔ-tiʔ k^was_cúwaʔ-s ‘that is not his;’ ʔuc_a_x^wíʔ-tiʔ k^was_níʔ ni_n.cúwʔ_a ‘that is not mine.’ || Cf. √ʔus (1).

— s.ʔúc-mən ‘anything thrown away.’

— ʔúc-mən-am, ʔúc-əmən-am ‘to waste things, intr.:’ x^wáz k^wasu_ʔúc-mən-am ‘don’t you waste anything!;’ s.téǰ^w_ǰuʔ waʔ ʔúc-əmən-am tiʔ_k^wu_s.yáqcaʔ ‘that is a really wasteful woman.’

— ʔuc-áʔ-p ‘gone to waste, good for nothing (e.g., a person who has been drunk for a few days, doesn’t look like himself anymore):’ lán_a_x^wíʔ waʔ ʔuc-áʔ-p ʔi_s.cúqwaʔ_a ‘the fish are no longer fit to eat;’ lán-ʔkax^w_ǰuʔ ʔayʔ ʔuc-áʔ-p ‘you don’t look like yourself anymore (you really hit the bottom of the barrel).’

— ʔú<ʔ?>c-aʔ ‘good for nothing, not able to do anything.’

√ʔuc (2) (?): ʔúc-us ‘bow of boat.’

ʔácaq^w ‘anything baked as a whole (apples, potatoes, etc.).’ || PS
*ʔacaʔq^w ‘to roast, bake’ (K15)

— ʔacaq^w-áwš-xən ‘bread baked on an open fire (not in a pan).’ || For the use of -awš-xən ‘knee’ in a term for bread, see məkil-áwš-xən.

√ʔúcəz : s.ʔúcəz ‘good, straight.’

— s.ʔúcəz-s ‘to fix s.t. straight, tr.:’ s.ʔúcəz-s-kax^w ‘fix it straight!’

— ʔúc-z-an ‘to straighten s.t., tr.:’ ʔás-kax^w ʔúc-z-an ‘you go and straighten it!’

— ʔucz-ímaʔ ‘Transformer (culture hero).’

— ʔúcəz-k-am ‘to fix one’s roots for a basket, intr.’

— ʔúcəz-q-am ‘to steer a canoe, intr.’

— n.ʔúc-z-əq-tən ‘rudder.’

— ʔucz-áyʔlup, cz-áyʔlup ‘to fix a bed, intr.’

— ʔucz-áyʔlup-ən, cz-áyʔlup-ən ‘to fix a bed for s.o., intr.:’ cz-áyʔlup-ən-c-as

‘he fixed a bed for me;’ *húy-4kan cz-áyilup-ən-cin* ‘I’ll fix a bed for you.’

— *ʔúcz-us, ʔúcz-us-ən* ‘to poke a fire, intr., tr.’

— *n.ʔucz-ú4q̄əlt-am* ‘to clear one’s throat.’

√*ʔač* ‘not good (?)’ *ʔač-ʔú<ʔə>í* ‘good for nothing.’

ʔúč-xal, ʔúč-uñ ‘to dye s.t., intr., tr.’

— *ʔúč=əč* ‘to get really dyed.’

— *ʔúč-mən* ‘dye.’

— *ʔúč-ləx* ‘to run (colours).’

— *ʔúč-q^w-am̄* ‘to dye one’s hair.’

ʔúčqaʔ ‘to go outside:’ *ʔúčqaʔ-4ka4, cíx^w-ka4 ʔá.k^wuʔ ʔálcq_ʔa* ‘we went outside, all the way’ (literally, “we went outside, and we got to the outside”). || Tentatively linked to PS **ʔacq* ‘to be outside’ in K15. Cf. *ʔálcqqaʔ*.

— *ʔúčqaʔ-xal* (A) to get s.t. out (e.g., to withdraw money from an account), intr.;; (B) ‘to throw up blood, to have a hemorrhage in one’s mouth.’

— *ʔúčqaʔ-s* ‘to put, let or throw s.t. or s.o. out, tr.:’ *ʔúčqaʔ-s ti_ʔ.s.qáǰaʔ-sw_a* ‘let your dog out!;’ *húy-4ka4.ǰuʔ mútaʔ qaʔ, lan.ǰuʔ mútaʔ ka.ǰs-áñk_a k^w.s.Thomas; ka.ǰs-añk-kán_a mútaʔ, ní4.ǰuʔ s.lá.tiʔ-s.ǰuʔ mútaʔ, ní4 s.ʔučqaʔ-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.ʔúčqaʔ* F ‘spring (season); February.’ || The M gloss is *s.qapc*. The F term refers to people leaving their winter dwellings (*s.ʔístkən*) in spring.

— *n.ʔučqaʔ-núx^w* ‘to make it through the winter, to make it through to spring:’ *n.ʔučqaʔ-núx^w ʔi_ʔʔux^walmíx^w_a* ‘the people made it through to spring.’

— *ʔučqʔ-áliw̄s* ‘to sweat.’

— *ʔú<ʔ>čqaʔ* ‘to urinate (women)’ (literally, “to go outside for a little while”). || The term for men or animals urinating is *kúṣaʔ*.

— *ʔu<ʔ>čqʔ-á4x^w* ‘women’s washroom.’

— *ʔu<ʔ>čqʔ-álnup* ‘to wet one’s bed (women).’

ʔačĭ ‘to be seen.’ || PIS *ʔačĭ, *čaĭ ‘to look at’ (K158).

- ʔáčĭ-əm ‘to see, to be able to see, have vision, intr.:’ wáʔ-ʔkan ʔit ʔáʔ-miñ kʷənswa.ka.ʔáčĭ-m. a ʔəs. sítst, ʔil-əm s.núwa ‘I also want to be able to see at night, just like you’ (Coyote talking to Owl); wáʔ.kʷuʔ l.cʔa ti.n.kýáp. a; waʔ ʔáʔ-miñ-as kʷas.ka.ʔáčĭ-m. a ʔəs. sítst ‘there was this coyote; he wanted to be able to see at night.’ See also the next item for an additional example.
- s.ʔáčĭ-əm ‘to watch, to look out for s.t., intr.:’ ʔíq-wit ʔayʔ ʔi. waʔ. qʷl-áw-əm; plan xʷʔəz ti.s.kʷəčkʷ>zaʔ-s. a, níʔ. ʔuʔ s.ʔwəm-ən-cút-s ʔúčqaʔ, ʔáčĭ-əm ʔá.taʔ l. ti.núk. a sáčs>qʷəz-s waʔ s.ʔáčĭ-əm ‘the berry pickers came back; [one of the berrypickers wanted to pick up her child] but her child was gone, so she rushed outside and she checked in on one of her younger sisters who had been looking out for her;’ waʔ s.ʔáčĭ-əm ‘he was watching when things were happening [and now he is called up as a witness].’
- ʔáčĭ-ən ‘to s.t., s.o., tr.:’ ʔák.kʷuʔ ká.tiʔ, niʔ s.ʔáčĭ-n-as ta.qʷəx>qʷíx-qʷ. a miʔaʔ waʔ s.mícaʔq ká.tiʔ n.kl-ús-c. a ‘he was going along, and then he saw a black bear sitting in front of him;’ txʷ-ús-əm ká.tiʔ ta.s.qáyxʷ. a; xʷʔəz kʷ. s.ʔáčĭ-n-as ká.tiʔ kʷ. u.s.tám, kʷ. u.s.ʔíʔən ‘the man looked around; he did not see any food at all.’ See also ʔáma (second sentence) and the next item for additional examples.
- ʔáčĭ-xit ‘to see s.t. for s.o., to see see s.t. that belongs to s.o., tr.:’ ʔák.kʷuʔ ká.tiʔ ta.n.kýáp. a, ʔáčĭ-n-ás.kʷuʔ ta.čúqʷum. a waʔ ká.tiʔ; “wáʔ-ʔkaxʷ kán-əm?,” cún-as.kʷuʔ ta.čúqʷum. a; “u, wáʔ-ʔkan píxəm;” ʔáčĭ-xít-as.kʷuʔ ta.táxʷʔac-s. a ‘Coyote was going along, and ten he saw Chickadee who was around there; “What are you up to?,” he asked Chickadee; “Oh, I am hunting;” then he saw his (Chickadee’s) bow.’
- ka.ʔáčĭ-s. a ‘to catch sight of s.t. or s.o., tr.’ || See ʔumík-əm for an example.
- s.ʔáčĭ-s ‘to look after s.t., or s.o., to take care of s.t. or s.o.; to watch out for s.t. (be careful that s.t. does not happen), tr.:’ s.ʔáčĭ-s-kaxʷ kʷ. asu. ʔán ‘be careful that you don’t get hurt;’ waʔ ʔilal

ti_s.k^wú<k^w>ṁit_a, níᄨ_ḷu? s.k^wán-as [...]; níᄨ_ḷu? [s.]s.ṭáćḥ-s-as
 ti_s.k^wú<k^w>ṁit_a ‘the child was crying, so she took it [the child]
 [...]; and she watched over the child.’

- s.ṭáćḥ-an-cút, ṭáćḥ-an-cút ‘to look after oneself;’ ṭáćḥ-an-cút-kax^w
 ‘look after yourself!’
 - ṭáć:ṭáćḥ ‘to wait for s.t., to look forward to or to expect s.t., intr.’
 - ṭáć:ṭáćḥ-xal ‘to keep an eye on s.o. who is doing s.t., intr.’
 - s.ṭáćḥ-tən ‘appearance.’
 - ćḥ-ik^wp ‘to see a fire somewhere, intr.’
 - ćḥ-áyən ‘to inspect a net or trap, to see if one has caught anything,
 intr.’
 - n.ćḥ-ús-xal, n.ćḥ-ús-ən ‘to stare at s.o., to look s.o. in the face, intr.,
 tr.’
 - n.ćḥ-us-an-cút ‘to look at oneself.’
 - ṭáćḥ-ən-wáᄨ-ən ‘to expect to see or meet s.o. at a certain place (e.g.,
 at the railway station, if a person is expected to arrive by train),
 tr.’
- ṭis (Exclamation, used when being teased, somewhat comparable to
 English “Go on!,” or “Buzz off!”) || Cf. ṭíṭaṭ?
- √ṭus (1): ṭus (Semantically empty expression sung by Coyote, usually in
 sequences of three: ṭus ṭus ṭus.)
- √ṭus (2): ṭus ‘to be thrown out.’ || Cf. √ṭuc (1) and see ṭús-tək below
 for etymological information.
- s.ṭus ‘s.t. thrown out, thrown away;’ wáṭ_ṭiṭ s.ṭus ‘those are thrown
 away.’
 - ṭús-xal, ṭus-c ‘to throw s.t. or s.o. out or away, intr., tr.:’ ṭús-c-kan ‘I
 threw it away;’ ṭús-c_maᄨ_tí? ‘throw that away!;’ ti_waṭ_ṭús[-c]-
 tuṁ ‘the one that got left behind;’ níᄨ_tí? waṭ ṭús-xal ‘that’s the
 one who broke up his (her) family, left wife (husband) or child;’
 ṭus[-c]-twáṭ-wit ‘they parted ways;’ x^wṭáṭ k^w_s.zəwat-n-ít-as
 ᄨ_s.wát-as_ṭiṭ k^wu_ṭús[-c]-talí, ka_ᄨ_sám?-as, ka_ᄨ_s.wát-as ‘they
 did not know who had thrown these things out, whether it was a
 white person or whoever.’
 - ṭús-tək ‘to catch fish with a net (esp., a dipnet), intr.’ || Tentatively

- linked to PS *ʔus, *ʔisuʔ ‘to dive’ in K20, for which also see Lillooet ʔ^wu(ʔ)s ‘to sink’ and ʔiswaʔ ‘loon.’
- ʔú<ʔ>s-tək ‘to catch fish with a rod, intr.’
 - s.ʔú<ʔ>s-tək ‘catch, fish caught with a rod:’ k^wə<k^wə>ŋ k^wu.s.ʔú<ʔ>s-tək-su ‘how many did you catch?’
 - ʔus-an-cút ‘to throw oneself out, to let oneself go to waste, to give up on everything.’
 - n.ʔús-ílt-əm (*) ‘sundog, ring around the sun.’
- √ʔúsap : ʔəs:ʔúsap, ʔəs:ʔúsap-ən (*) ‘to repair s.t., intr., tr.:’ ʔəs:ʔúsap-ən-ʔkan ti_kăh_a ‘I repaired the car.’
- s.ʔástəm ‘man’s sister-in-law, woman’s brother-in-law (sibling-in-law of the opposite sex).’ || PIS *saʔstm ‘cross-sex sibling-in-law’ (K186), PIS *maʔstm ‘cross-sex sibling’ (Shuswap), ‘woman’s father’ (SIS) (K174). See also s.kálpəʔ, nq^wíctən.
- s.ʔístkən ‘underground home (winter dwelling), kwickwillee house or kekule house:’ waʔ lá.tiʔ, níʔ_ǎuʔ s.k^wúí-əm-s ta_s.ʔístkn_a, ta_k^wí<k^w>s_a_ǎuʔ s.ʔístkən l_k^was_ǎuʔ_wáʔ s.niʔ ‘she stayed there and she made an underground house, a little underground house where she was going to be by herself.’ See also súx^wast and záqíl for additional examples. For a description of a Salish underground house see Teit 1900[1975]:192-195. || PIS *sʔistk^(w) ‘winter, cold wind’ (K159), itself related to PS *sutik ‘winter, cold wind’ (K100)
- s.ʔəs:ʔístkən ‘underground houses.’ || Recorded from Martina LaRochelle only, in ‘The Girl and the Owl,’ see zəǎq̣ for an example.
- ʔístaʔ (Exclamation, used when one does not believe someone, or when one sees someone do something silly; mainly used by younger people; roughly comparable to English “Go on!” or “No way!”) || Cf. ʔis.
- ʔasx^w ‘seal (animal).’ || PCS *ʔasx^w ‘seal’ (K136).
- ʔísaw-xal, ʔísaw-ən ‘to chew s.t. (food), intr., tr.’ || Cf. qí<q>ć-əm̄.
- ʔiswaʔ ‘(Common) Loon,’ *Gavia immer*. A common breeder on lakes throughout the territory. || PIS *ʔiswaʔ ‘loon’ (K159, who does not list the Lillooet item). A relation to PS *ʔus, *ʔisuʔ ‘to dive,’

as suggested in K159 (on the basis of various non-Lillooet cognates), and to Lillooet n.ʃ^wu{ʔ}s ‘to sink’ (K20), is quite possible.

ʔúsaʔ F ‘Black Blueberry, Black Mountain Blueberry, Mountain Huckleberry,’ *Vaccinium membranaceum*. || Cf. -usaʔ ‘round object.’ PS *ʔus(-aʔ) ‘egg, berry’ (K20). The M gloss for Huckleberry is məxáʒ.

— ʔúsʔ-aʒ F ‘huckleberry bush.’

— ʔəs:ʔú<ʔ>sʔ-aʒ (Cover term for both ‘Birch-leaved Spiraea,’ ‘Flat-topped Spiraea,’ *Spiraea betulifolia*, and ‘Pyramid Spiraea,’ *Spiraea pyramidata*.)

— ʔú<ʔ>saʔ ‘egg.’

— ʔa:ʔú<ʔ>saʔ ‘eggs, egg’ (the unproductive reduplicative augment losing its pluralizing function in the latter meaning).

— n.ʔú<ʔ>saʔ-tən ‘nest.’

ʔənəmúq^w (See n.muq^w).

s-ʔənc, ʔənc, s.ʔənc_a (the latter with the reinforcing particle _a) ‘I, me:’
 s.ʔənc_á_qaʔ ‘well, it was me (who did it);’ l.tʔu_kʔ s.q^wút_a,
 lá.taʔ_kʔ ʔəx^wúyt, l.cʔa_kʔ s.ʔənc_a ‘over on that side, that is
 where you will sleep, and I (will sleep) here;’ s.kən:kín-s-tumx_ǰuʔ,
 ʔápaʔ, s.ʔənc ‘take it easy on me, guy, it’s me’ (said by grandmother
 who is hiding under a basket that is about to be kicked by her
 grandson); s.ʔənc-ás k^wu_ǰás ‘let me be the one to go;’ cúk^w_ǰuʔ
 s.ʔənc ti_cíx_a ʔá.k^wuʔ ‘I am the only one who went there;’ s.ʔənc_a
 ti.q^wus-xi[t]-tálih_a ‘I am the one who shot him.’

ʔananáh (Exclamation to express pain or discomfort; “Ouch!”) See wayt for an example.

s.ʔanq̣ ‘Indian Consumption Plant, Barestem Lomatium’ (“Wild Celery,” “Indian Celery”), *Lomatium nudicaule*.

√ʔunq̣^w : ʔún<ə>q̣^w ‘to be in labour (when giving birth).’

ʔínw-at ‘to say what? (intr.):’ kax^w ʔínw-at ‘what are you saying?’ plán-
 ʔkan ʔáp-ən ʔ_ʔínw-at-án_tuʔ ‘I already forgot what I said.’ || PS
 *ʔinwat, *ʔinwa-n ‘say what?/something,’ resp. intr. and tr. ‘to sb.
 (obj.)’ (K18).

- ʔínw-at-ánwas ‘to think what?:’ ʔínw-at-ánwas ʔayʔ ‘what did he think?;’ ʔínw-at-ánwas-kax^w ‘what did you think about it?’
- ʔínw-an ‘to say what to s.o.? (tr.):’ ʔínw-an-ít-as ti₂k^wúk^wpý₂a ‘what did they say to the chief?’
- ʔáñwas ‘two (objects):’ x^wʔaz k^was₂pálaʔ, ʔáñwas k^ws₂ʔak-s, k^wín-as₂ka, x^wʔít₂ka k^ws₂ʔak-s ‘it wasn’t just once or twice that she went by, but a number of times, a lot of times.’ || Cf. -anwas ‘heart, inside, mind,’ with a shared meaning ‘(split) in two.’ PS *was ‘both of a pair, mutual; two’ (K115), CSLT *nwas ‘two’ (K220).
- n.ʔáñwas ‘two people.’
- ʔá<ʔə>ñwas ‘two animals:’ waʔ kə́m-əm ʔi₂míxəʔ₂a, ti₂s.qac-əzʔ-íh₂a mútaʔ ti₂s.kix-əzʔ-íh₂a, níʔ səs₂húʔ; ʔwal-n-ít-as ʔi₂s.cm-alt-íh₂a l₂ti₂ʔá<ʔ>c-əq-s₂a ti₂s.yáp₂a; wáʔ₂k^wuʔ ká.tiʔ ti₂s.ʔaʔálam₂a, pún-as ʔi₂s.k^wəm:k^wúk^w>mít₂a [...], níʔ₂ʔuʔ s.lan-s k^wan-as, n.ʔam-án-as₂k^wuʔ ʔə₂ti₂n.cq-ús-tñ₂a ʔi₂ʔá<ʔə>ñwas₂a s.k^wəm:k^wúk^w>mít, k^wúk^w-uñ-as ‘there were some black bears digging roots, a father and a mother with their cubs [literally, “their father and their mother”]; so they were going to stay around for a while; they left their children [the cubs] at the bottom of a tree; but Grizzly Bear was around there, she found the children [...], so she grabbed them; and she put the two children in a pot, and she cooked them.’ See also ʔak (1) for an example. || Some speakers also use ʔá<ʔə>ñwas, rather than ʔáñwas, in combination with mít, see there.
- ʔáñwas-ám ‘two rows.’
- n.ʔáñwas-us (A) ‘double:’ waʔ n.ʔáñwas-us ʔi₂n.cəs-p-íc₂a ‘I got two sweaters on;’ (B) ‘Confirmation (Catholic rite).’
- n.ʔáñwas-us-c ‘to double s.t., tr.:’ n.ʔáñwas-ús-c-kan ʔi₂n.cəs-píc₂a ‘I doubled my sweaters (put two sweaters on).’
- n.ʔáñwas-ús-tən ‘double lining, insulation:’ p₂ʔuʔ ti₂n.ʔáñwas-ús-tən-s₂a ti₂n.kapúh₂a ‘my coat has a thick lining.’
- ʔáñwas-úl-wiʔ ‘two containers, conveyances (bottles, canoes, etc.).’
|| See s.x^wák^wək^w for an example.
- ʔáñwas-qín *id.* as ʔáñwas-á<s>qaʔ (next item).
- ʔáñwas-á<s>qaʔ ‘two year old buck, two point buck.’

- ʔaḥwas-ásqəʔ ‘Tuesday.’
- ʔaḥw[as]-aszánux^w ‘two years old:’ plán.ʔu? ʔayʔ wa? tákəm wa? x̣^wayt lá.ti? ʔi.wa?ʔə[s].s.ʔístkən; cúk^w.k^wu? ká.ti? ti.s.k^wú<k^w>ṁit_a, k_a.ʔ.ʔaḥw[as]-aszánux^w-ás.ʔi? ‘all the people in the underground had died already; there was only a child left, it must have been two years old.’
- ʔi:ʔaḥwas ‘(to do s.t.) two at a time.’
- ʔi:ʔaḥwas-c ‘to take two at a time, tr.’
- ʔiḥ-əm ‘to sing.’ || Cf. √ʔuḥ, √ʔu? (3).
- s.ʔiḥ-əm ‘song.’
- ʔiḥ-xit, ʔiḥ-əm-xit ‘to sing a song for s.o., tr.’
- ʔiḥ-x-c-arn ‘to scream (in fright).’
- s.ʔi:ʔiḥ, ʔi:ʔiḥ ‘to sing little songs, lullabies.’
- ʔi:ʔiḥ-áʔca? ‘to hum.’
- √ʔuḥ ‘to sing.’ ʔu:ʔuḥ-áyʔ ‘to sing a lullaby.’ || Also recorded s.ʔú:ʔuḥ, but this form is rejected by most consultants. Cf. ʔiḥ-əm, √ʔu? (3).
- ʔiḥqəp ‘to gather firewood (big pieces of wood):’ ḥás-kax^w ʔiḥqəp ‘go and get firewood!’ || See also psáx-əm and comments there. PCS *ʔitq/kəp ‘to gather firewood’ (K137, who also lays a link to PS *qəp ‘firewood,’ K89).
- ʔəʔ ‘before:’ xín.ʔu? ʔəʔ.ʔíq ‘it took a long time before he came;’ ʔap.kʔ ʔəʔ.ʔíq-kan ‘it will be evening before I come;’ cuk^w-aí-c-káx^w.ha ʔəʔ.ʔák-kax^w ‘did you eat before you went?’
- √ʔiʔmən : See ʔiʔn-əm-n-an-cút (under ʔiʔən).
- ʔiʔən F ‘to eat, intr.:’ lá.ti? pút.ʔu? huʔ ʔiʔən ʔi.wa?k^wzús-əm, tíx-ləx-wit plan l_tj_tjpl_a k^w.s.húʔ-i ʔiʔən ‘the workers were just about to eat, they were already sitting down at the table to eat;’ x^wak-an-cí-ʔkan.kʔ ʔ_cíx^w-as k^w.s.húy-ʔkaʔ ʔiʔən ‘I will wake you up when it is time for us to eat.’ || PS *ʔiʔ(t)n ‘to eat’ (K16). See also qəʔ (√qəʔ (1)).
- s.ʔiʔən F ‘food:’ x^wuy, k^wúí-əm.maʔ k^wu.s.ʔiʔən, k^wu.x^wʔit ‘come on, make some food, lots of it!;’ cúk^w.maʔ [k^w].s.ʔilal-lap; ʔ.ʔíq-as ta.s.qac-zaʔ-láp_a, x^wʔit.kʔ k^wu.s.ʔiʔən-lap ‘stop crying, all of

you!; when your father comes, you will have lots of food;’ *s.tam̄-as_máƒ_kƒ k^wu_s.ʔiƒən-ƒkaƒ* ‘I wonder what we will have for food.’ See also *ʔúm̄-ən* and *ʔáċġ-ən* for examples.

- *n.ʔi<ʔ>ƒən-tən* ‘crop (of birds).’
- *ʔiƒn-əm̄n-an-cút* ‘to provide one’s own food (when working).’ || Also *ʔiƒm̄n-an-cút*, a syncopated form.
- ʔuƒx^w* ‘to enter, go in:’ *nəq^w-álc_k^wu?*, *x^wʔəz ká.ti?* *k^wa_s.ká<k>ǰəm̄ nuk^wƒ lá.ti?* *k^was_ʔúƒx^w* ‘it was warm inside, there was not even a breeze coming in;’ *ʔúċqaʔ-ƒkaƒ*, *číx^w-kaƒ ʔá.k^wu?* *ʔálcq_ʔ_a*, *níƒ_ǰu?* *s.wáʔ-ƒkaƒ s.táƒ-ləx*, *x^wʔáy_ǰu?* *ká.ti?* *k^w_s.ka.[n.]q̄s-añk-káƒ_ʔ_a*, *níƒ_ǰu?* *s.ʔúƒx^w-kaƒ* ‘we went all the way outside; so we were just standing there, we couldn’t laugh, so we went inside.’
|| PS **ʔuƒ-(t)x^w* ‘to enter’ (K16).
- *ʔuƒx^w-s* ‘to let s.o. go inside, to make s.o. go inside; to send s.o. to jail, tr.:’ *ʔúƒx^w-s-kan* ‘I let him in;’ *ʔuƒx^w-s-túm̄x-al-əm̄* ‘I was admitted, I was sent to jail.’
- *ʔúƒx^w-mín* ‘to enter s.t., tr.:’ *lán_k^wu?* *ʔayƒ ʔuƒx^w-mín-əm̄* *ʔə_ki_s.x^wú<x^{w ‘the ants had already entered her.’}*
- *s.ʔuƒx^w* ‘area inside.’
- *s.ʔuƒx^w-kálc* ‘area inside a fence:’ *s.ʔuƒx^w-kálc-s_ʔ_a ti_s.x^wá:x^wláƒp_ʔ_a* ‘inside the graveyard;’ *s.ʔuƒx^w-kálc-s_ʔ_a ti_ǰláǰan_ʔ_a* ‘inside the fence.’
- *n.ʔuƒx^w* ‘animal (esp., bear) is in its den.’
- *n.ʔú<ʔ>ƒəx^w* ‘time to go into the *s.ʔístkən*, i.e., late fall.’ || Cf. next item.
- *n.ʔúƒx^w-tən* ‘November.’ || Cf. preceding item.
- *ʔuƒx^w-íł-əm̄* ‘to bring in firewood, intr.:’ *ʔuƒx^w-íł-əm̄-ƒkax^w* ‘bring in the firewood!’
- *ʔuƒx^w-úsləp̄* *id.* as *ʔuƒx^w-íł-əm̄*.
- *n.ʔú<ʔ>ƒx^w-əq-xal* ‘to enter s.o.’s anus (what *wəc-xíñ* does), intr.’
√ʔal (1) (taking the locative prefix *n-* in most derivations) ‘(convex or concave) surface:’ *n.ʔal-áka?* ‘shoulder.’ || Cf. *√ʔac*, *s.ʔálaq*.
- *n.ʔal-ím̄əm̄* ‘inside of cave or house, area inside walls.’
- *n.ʔal-álim̄at* ‘(back of) neck.’ || Also recorded *n.ʔal-álim̄at*.

- n.ʔal-úlíməx^w F ‘bottom (probably bottom of water).’
- n.ʔál-kiñ-us ‘forehead.’
- n.ʔal-kiñ-ús-tən ‘veranda.’ ti.n.ʔal-kiñ-ústən-s_ua ti.cítx^w_ua ‘the veranda of the house.’
- s.ʔál-xən ‘fish tail.’ || Also recorded s.ʔál-aʔxən.
- n.ʔal-áqs-xən ‘shin.’
- √ʔal (2) (?): ʔal-kst F ‘to work.’ || PS *ʔal ‘to be alive, move the body,’ (with suffix ‘hand:’) ‘to work’ (K15). The M gloss of ʔal-kst (also used in F) is k^wzús-əm.
- s.ʔal-kst F ‘work.’
- ʔal (3): Possible root of ʔalán.
- √ʔál (1): Variant of √ʔal (1) in derivations with -kiñ-us and -alímət (which normally do not require glottalization of the root).
- √ʔál (2): Possible root of s.ʔáíqs.
- √ʔəl : ʔəl-t ‘to freeze over (e.g., a road).’ || PIS *ʔə/ʊl ‘to freeze’ (K158, who does not list the Lillooet item).
- s.ʔəl ‘layer of ice (on ground, road).’
- s.ʔəl-úlíməx^w ‘frozen ground.’
- ʔílpaʔ4 ‘barely (able to do s.t.):’ ʔílpaʔ4-kán_uʔ waʔ ka.cix^w-akáʔ_ua ‘I can barely reach it;’ ʔílpaʔ4-kán_uʔ waʔ ka.téq-s_ua ‘I can barely touch it;’ ʔílpaʔ4_uʔ waʔ ʔíq-c ‘it is barely audible;’ ʔílpaʔ4_uʔ waʔ s.hála ‘it is barely visible.’
- s.ʔalúm (*) ‘adopted child.’ || Cf. s.ʔalánaʔ, s.ʔáíqs.
- ʔəlmát-min ‘to leave s.t. or s.o. with s.t. or s.o., tr.’
- √ʔəlmix^w : ʔəl:ʔəlmix^w ‘Dwarf Blueberry,’ *Vaccinium caespitosum*. || For the sequence mix^w cf. tmix^w ‘earth, land, soil.’
- ʔálcqaʔ ‘(to be) outside.’ See ʔúćqaʔ and ʔu+x^w for examples. || Tentatively linked (with ʔúćqaʔ) to PS *ʔacq ‘to be outside’ in K15.
- ʔálcqʔ-álc ‘area outside the house.’
- ʔálas ‘really, very much:’ ʔu, ʔálas ʔáma Máli ‘Oh, very good Mary’ (line from a hymn); Máli, lam-xi[t]-túmuʔ-kax^w, ʔ-pzán-m-as k^wu_uʔálas xaʔ ‘Mary, pray for us, if we meet real (really big) trouble’ (line from a hymn); ʔalas-wít_uʔ ʔəl-ílx ‘they tried really hard;’ ʔalas-káx^w_uʔ qí<q>ć-min, níʔ_uʔ s.ʔáma-s, níʔ_uʔ s.ćəmó-án-ax^w

‘you chew it really well, until it is good (and soft), then you break it up.’

— ʔák=ɫas ‘to get worse.’ ʕák_ʕuʔ ʔák=ɫas ‘he is getting worse.’

√ʔúús : ʔúí<=ɪ>us ‘to get together, to have a meeting.’ ná<kaʔ ʔúí<=ɪ>us ‘we are going to have a meeting.’ || PS *ʔul, *ʔuy I ‘to gather’ (K16).

— ʔúí<=ɪ>us-ən ‘to bring things or people together, to mix them, tr.:’
ʔúí<=ɪ>us-ən ʔá.tiʔ k^wu.tək:tə<t>kəm, k^wu.s.qáwc, k^wu.q^wláwaʔ
‘mix in all kinds of things, potatoes, onions (when making soup)!’

— ʔúí<=ɪ>us-min ‘to join s.o., go or stay with s.o., tr.:’ húy-ʔkax^w
ʔúí<=ɪ>us-min-c tákəm sútik ‘you will stay with me all winter;’
l.cʔa ʔən_wáʔ ʕu ʔapc, wáʔ-ʔkan xáʕ-miñ-cin k^w.s.ʔúí<=ɪ>us-mín-
c-ax^w ‘this is where I stay till spring, I want you to stay with me.’

— ʔúí<=ɪ>us-ɪlx ‘to join, to mix in, to get together.’

— s.ʔúí<=ɪ>us ‘confluence.’

√ʔáʕ : ʔáʕ-əm M ‘sick, ill.’ x^wʔəz k^wənswa_ʔáʕ-əm ‘I’m not sick;’
kəlaʔ-ʔkán_ʕuʔ ʔáʕ-əm ‘I am really sick;’ ʕáɪ=əl-s_ʕuʔ
k^wəns.s.ʔáʕ-əm ‘I am really sick.’ || The F gloss is q^wnuǰ^w.

— ʔá<ʔə>ǰ-əm ‘a little bit sick.’

— ʔáʕ-m-áz-am ‘to pretend to be sick.’

— ʔáʕ-m-áʔax^w ‘hospital.’

— ʔáʕ-m-átq^waʔ ‘hung over; to have a hangover.’

— s.ʔáʕ-əm ‘disease, sickness.’ ʕáɪ:ʕəl ta_n.s.ʔáʕ-m_ʔa ‘I am really sick.’

ʔalán ‘to feel, suspect s.t.’ || Not recorded with object suffixes; it is thus not clear whether an is a transitivizer or part of the root.

ʔúʕənc ‘orange (colour, fruit):’ ʕəx ʔi_ʔúʕənc_ʔa ‘the oranges are sweet.’

|| Borrowing from English.

— ʔúʕənc-áʕus ‘orange-coloured.’

s.ʔalánaʔ ‘youngest in family (either child or grown-up).’ || Cf. s.ʔalúm, s.ʔalqs.

— s.ʔalə<ɫ>naʔ ‘youngest in family (child).’

— s.ʔalə<ɫ>na[ʔ]-ʔúl ‘very youngest in family.’

ʔílal ‘to cry.’ húy-ʔkan ptak^wʔ, pták^wʔ-min l.cʔa ta_s.mə<ɫ>ʔac_ʔa, waʔ

ʔílal l̥ta_s.ʔístkn_a; wáʔ_kʷuʔ ʔílal lá.tiʔ ta_s.m̥é<m̥>ʔac_a,
 xʷʔáy_ʕuʔ kʷas_ka.tákʷ_a ‘I am going to tell a legend, a legend
 about this girl, who was crying in the underground house; the girl
 just kept crying there, and she would not hush;’ waʔ ʔílal
 ti_waʔ_ʔílal ‘there is someone crying.’ See also s.ʔíʔən for an
 example.

— ʔílal-min ‘to cry for s.o. or s.t., tr.:’ xʷʔáy_ʕuʔ kʷas_ka.tákʷ_a, s.taṁ-
 as_ká_maʔ kʷa_ʔílal-mín-as ta_s.kʷ.ú<kʷ>ṁit_a, ta_s.m̥é<m̥>ʔac_a
 ‘she would not hush, whatever the little girl was crying for.’

— ʔílal-s ‘to make s.o. cry, tr.’

— ʔílal-sút ‘to cry for nothing.’

— ʔílal-úʔ ‘to cry all the time.’

ʔálkʷ-ən ‘to watch over s.o., tr.:’ wáʔ-ʔkan l.cʔa ʔálkʷ-ən-tániḥ-an
 wi_s.cə<cə>w̥-qíṁ-kst ‘I am babysitting the “spot-claws” (bear
 cubs) here.’ || PIS *ʔálkʷ ‘to store away, keep’ (K158).

— s.ʔálkʷ-s ‘to keep watch over s.o., tr.’

— ʔálkʷ-iʔ ‘to babysit:’ wáʔ_kʷuʔ ká.tiʔ ta_s.ʕaʔálam_a, pún-as
 ʔi_s.kʷəm:kʷ.ú<kʷ>ṁit_a; níʔ_ʕuʔ s.ʕəʔ-an-cút-s kʷas_húʔ ʔálkʷ-iʔ
 ‘Grizzly was around there, and she found the children; so she
 took it upon herself to babysit;’ s.ʔənc_a_kʔ kʷu_ʔálkʷ-iʔ ‘I will
 babysit;’ ʔálkʷ-iʔ-kan ʕu psií ‘I babysat all night (till daylight).’
 See also papt for an example.

— ʔálkʷ-iʔ-áʔxʷ ‘day-care centre; any house used for babysitting.’

— ʔálkʷ-q-aṁ F ‘to have one’s turn after s.o., tr.:’ cʔás-kan ʔálkʷ-q-aṁ-cin
 ‘I will have my turn after you.’

— ʔá<ʔə>ʕkʷ-əṁ, ʔá<ʔ>ʕkʷ-xit ‘to look out for s.o. or s.t., (e.g., for game,
 at a deer-lick, or for girls):’ waʔ núkʷuṁ ʔá<ʔə>ʕkʷ-əṁ ʔi_sítst-as
 ‘he was looking for a girl again last night;’ ʔá<ʔ>ʕkʷ-xit
 ti_waʔ_ʔá<ʔə>ʕkʷ-əṁ ‘look out for the one who is looking out for
 girls.’

ʔílaḥʷ, ʔílaḥʷ-ən ‘to soak s.t. (esp., to soak salted salmon in order to get
 the salt out; also, to soak oiled or soiled clothes before washing),
 to get rid of matter by soaking it, intr., tr.:’ ʔílaḥʷ-ən-ʔkan ʔayʔ
 ʔi_n.s.təṁ:tá<t>ṁ_a ‘I soaked my clothes.’ || Cf. kʷúí-xal, kʷuí-ún

which overlap semantically with ʔíłax^w, ʔíłax^w-ən, except that k^wúł-xal and k^wúł-ún are rarely (and in that case probably irregularly) used for soaking salted salmon.

s.ʔáı́aq, ʔáı́aq ‘stern of canoe; person who steers the canoe:’ núwh-as k^wu.ʔáı́aq ‘you get back there (in the canoe).’ || Cf. √ʔal (1) and -q ‘behind, buttocks.’

√ʔíluq^w : ʔí<ʔ>luq^w ‘there (none of your business where):’ lá.k^wuʔí<ʔ>luq^w_a ‘over there, at ʔí<ʔ>luq^w (none of your business where).’ || Cf. ʔí<ʔ>tuɬ.

ʔak ‘(to be) towards s.t.:’ ʔáama ɬ_cək^w-ən-túmuɬ-as ʔak ti_ʔámh_a s.x^wák^wək^w-su ‘it is good if You pull us towards Your good heart’ (line from a hymn).

— ʔák-miñ ‘to pay attention to s.o., tr.’ (largely synonymous with níɬ-miñ): wáɬ_maɬ ʔák-miñ ‘you’d better pay attention to him;’ x^wʔaz k^was_ʔák-miñ-c-as ‘he isn’t paying attention to him.’

ʔákəna : See ʔíkəna.

ʔíkəna (Exclamation of amazement, comparable to English “Gee Whiz!,” or “My Goodness!;” sometimes reinforced with the variant ʔákəna): ʔíkəna ʔákəna ‘My-oh-my!;’ ʔíkəna zarñ ʔizá-wna ‘My Goodness, what next?!’ || Cf. ʔíhəna.

√ʔak^w (?): ʔák^w-álmix^w ‘Cedar roots (used for basketry).’ || Cf. ʔák^wəñ.

— ʔak^w-álmix^w-am ‘to get cedar roots.’

s.ʔuk^w ‘draw in mountain, passway in mountain.’

— n.ʔúk^w-iməñ ‘kind of draw or gully in mountain, but long.’

√ʔák^wəñ : n.ʔák<ʔ>k^w-əñ ‘to make a fancy kind of braid, with knots and several strands.’ || Probably contains the root √ʔak^w, see above.

The glottalization of ñ may be due to the consonant reduplication in this word.

ʔák^w-añ M ‘to rake s.t. with a rake, tr.’ || The F gloss is ʔím-in.

— ʔák^w-təñ ‘rake.’

— ʔák^w-luñx^w-am ‘to rake weeds, intr.’

— ʔák^w-k-añ *id.* as ʔák^w-luñx^w-am.

— ʔák^w-k-təñ ‘rake.’

s.ʔúk^wal ‘feathers.’

- ʔax^w ‘to slide (rocks, ground):’ waʔ ʔax^w ‘there is a slide happening.’
 || PS *ʔax^w (land-, rock-, snow)slide’ (K21).
- s.ʔax^w ‘a slide.’
- n.ʔáx^w-anaʔ ‘to get covered up in a slide:’ n.ʔax^w-anáʔ-ʔkan ‘I got covered in a slide.’
- n.ʔáx^w-k^wa F ‘ice, coming down the river.’ || Cf. n.ʔíx^wqaʔ.
- ʔíx^wa (also recorded ʔíx^waʔ) ‘to be without:’ ʔíx^wa-ʔkan ʔəs.cítx^w ‘I don’t have a house;’ wáʔ-ʔkan ʔíx^wa ʔəs.cítx^w ‘I don’t have a house’ (semantically identical to previous sentence); ʔíx^wa n.ʔáak^w ‘to be empty of liquids;’ ti_waʔ_ʔíx^wa n.ʔáak^w s.lam-ála ‘an empty bottle;’ ʔíx^wa_hém_ʔuʔ n.ʔák-c-tən ‘there is no price on it;’ wáʔ-ʔkan ʔíx^wa ʔə[s].s.cun-ám ‘I am not trained, not educated;’ ʔəʔəm-ʔkax^w_kʔ ʔəx^w_nás ʔúćqaʔ ʔíx^wa_ʔəs.cəs-p-ícaʔ ‘you will get sick if you go outside without a sweater.’ See also ʔux^wn-ákaʔ for an additional example. || Cf. x^wʔəz and n.x^wiʔ (√x^wiʔ (2)).
- ʔúx^wən ‘frozen, frostbitten:’ ʔúx^wən ʔi_s.qáwca ‘the potatoes are frozen;’ ʔúx^wən ʔi_n.lá.ʔ^wul-xn_a ‘my toes are frozen.’ || PS *ʔux^w ‘to freeze’ (K21).
- ʔux^wn-ákaʔ ‘to have frostbitten hands:’ ʔux^wn-ákaʔ k^w_s.Joe, niʔ tsa_ʔíx^wa ʔəs.híw-akaʔ ʔi_was_pút waʔ ʔəʔ ‘Joe’s hands are frostbitten, because he did not wear gloves when it was really cold.’
- ʔux^wn-ánaʔ ‘to have frostbitten ears.’
- s.ʔix^wʔ ‘different:’ s.ʔix^wʔ ti_waʔ_ən.s.k^wzús-əm ʔəl_s.John ‘my job is different from John’s.’ || PS *ʔi/ax^wəl ‘some, different’ (K21).
- ʔix^wʔ-əm-nun ‘not recognize a child as one’s own (if one’s wife has a child by another man), tr.:’ ʔix^wʔ-əm-nún-as ti_s.k^wúzaʔ-s_a ‘he does not think his child is his own.’
- ʔix^wʔ-əm-nún-xal ‘not recognize a child as one’s own, intr.:’ waʔ ʔix^wʔ-əm-nún-xal ‘he does not recognize it as his own.’ || The formation with the intransitivizer -xal following the transitivity marker -nún is unusual.
- ʔix^wʔ-əmx ‘person from a different place.’
- s.ʔix^wʔ-úlməx^w, ʔix^wʔ-úlməx^w ‘stranger.’ || See pəl+at+ćitx^w for an

example.

- s.ʔix^w4-álus, ʔix^w4-álus ‘of different colour.’
 - s.ʔix^w4-álq^wəm̄ ‘different in appearance.’
 - s.ʔix^w4-əq, s.ʔix^w4-əq-mín-twaí ‘to have one’s shoes on the wrong way (left on right and vice versa).’
 - s.ʔix^w4-əq^w different (animal):’ s.ʔix^w4-əq^w ti_zúmák_a 4əl_ti_s.ǰáʔs_a ‘the spring salmon is different from the sockeye.’
- s.ʔix^wa4 ‘baby’ (usually reduplicated, see below). || PS *s-ʔix^wal ‘baby, child’ (K21). See also ʔúx^walmix^w for a possible etymological connection.
- s.ʔí<?>x^wa4 ‘little baby.’
- ʔúx^walmix^w ‘person, human being; Indian:’ ní4_tíʔ s.q^wə<q^wə>í, ʔúx^walmix^w k^wu_s.q^wə<q^wə>í ‘that is a story, an Indian story;’ ní4_tíʔ waʔ n.caq^w-əm-4áʔ_k^wuʔ, ní4_tíʔ ʔúx^walmix^w k^wu_s.k^wácic-s ‘that was n.caq^w-əm-4aʔ, that’s his Indian name;’ kálán-miñ-4kax^w_ǰuʔ ʔi_ʔux^walmix^w_a ‘you listen to the people!’ See also s.nímuf, ʔi_ (ʔʔi (1)), ʔuc (ʔʔuc (1)) for additional examples. || Probably contains the suffix -almix^w ‘earth’ in which case the segment ʔux^w could be related to s.ʔix^wa4 through a common meaning ‘child, offspring,’ but also note CeS *ʔəx^wal-mix^w ‘settlement, village’ (K215), CSLT *ʔux^w-al-mix^w ‘Indian, tribe, village’ (K223).
- ʔux^walmix^w-ʔúl ‘real Indian’ (also used to separate the meaning ‘Indian’ from the more general meaning ‘person, human being’).
 - ʔux^walmix^w-áʔ-am ‘to pretend to be an Indian’ (also used as a joking reference to East Indians).
 - ʔux^walmix^w-am ‘to do s.t. the Indian way, intr.’
 - ʔəx^w:ʔúx^walmix^w ‘to do s.t. the Indian way, to act like an Indian.’
 - ʔú<?>x^walmix^w ‘small person’ (also used as a derogatory term).
 - ʔux^walmix^w-c ‘to speak Indian:’ x^wuy-s-twí_ma4 ʔux^walmix^w-c ‘let’s speak Indian!’
 - ʔux^walmix^w-c-miñ ‘to say s.t. in Indian, tell about s.t. in Indian, tr.:’ kax^w ʔínw-at 4əx^w_ʔux^walmix^w-c-miñ ‘how do you say it in Indian?;’ húy-4kan ʔux^walmix^w-c-miñ l.cʔá-wna ti_n.kýáp_a ‘I am going to speak about this Coyote in Indian.’

- nək^w.ʔúx^walmix^w ‘fellow-Indian.’
- √ʔíx^wə́ẓ : n.ʔíx^w<x^wə>́ẓ ‘to make a mistake.’
- √ʔíq̣ (1): ʔíq̣-əm, ʔíq̣-xal, ʔíq̣-íñ ‘to scrape a hide (scrape the hair off), intr., tr.’ || I also recorded ‘to scrape a hide’ for ʔíq̣-xal, and ‘to tan a hide (whole process)’ for ʔíq̣-əm, but this difference is not made consistently. PS *yəq̣, *ʔíq̣ ‘to file, whet’ (K132, who also refers to Lillooet zə́q̣-ən ‘to sharpen’).
- ʔí<ʔ>q̣-əm̄ ‘to scrape the hair off a little bit, intr.’
- √ʔíq̣ (2) ‘tight, jammed:’ √ʔíq̣-awiʔ ‘to have s.t. stuck in one’s throat (e.g., a bone or food):’ ʔíq̣-awíʔ-kan ‘I had s.t. stuck in my throat.’
- ka.ʔíq̣-us_a ‘to get strangulated:’ ka.ʔíq̣-us-kán_a ‘I got strangulated.’
- ʔíq̣-us-əm ‘to tie a string or rope to a post, intr.:’ ʔíq̣-us-əm ʔá.taʔ ‘tie that on!’
- ʔíq̣-us ‘button.’
- ʔúq^waʔ ‘to drink, intr.:’ k^wí<k^w>́s_ʕuʔ ʔayʔ lá.tiʔ k^was_muí<c-a-m̄, lan ʔúq^waʔ, ʔúq^waʔ ‘he dipped in his mouth just a little bit, and he was already drinking, drinking.’ || Cf. q^wuʔ.
- ʔúq^wʔ-an-s ‘to drink s.t. up, tr.:’ ʔúq^wʔ-an-s-kan ‘I drank it.’
- ʔúq^waʔ-min ‘to lose s.t. by drinking, to drink s.t. away, tr.:’ ʔuq^waʔ-mín-it-as ʔi_s.qláw̄-ih_a ‘they drink away their money.’
- s.ʔúq^waʔ ‘drink, beverage, liquor:’ tíx̄-ləx-wit, x^wuk^w-c ta_palʔ-ul-wíʔ_a ʔəl_ki_s.ʔúq^wʔ_a, ʔəl_ki_rum_a ‘they sat down to eat, and they opened one of the bottles of booze, of rum.’ See also s.x^wák^wək^w for an example.
- ʔú<ʔ>q^waʔ ‘to have a little drink, intr.’
- ʔəq^wʔ-álmən, q^wʔ-álmən ‘thirsty.’
- ʔuq^waʔ-mán ‘boozer, alcoholic.’
- ʔəq^w:ʔəq^wʔ-ú<ʔ>ʔ *id.* as ʔuq^waʔ-mán.
- n.ʔúq^waʔ-tən ‘any container for a beverage (bowl, canteen, etc.); watering hole (for animals).’
- ʔəq^wʔ-áʔx^w ‘beer parlour.’
- ʔúq^wqən ‘conky (wood).’
- √ʔíq̣^w ‘to scrape’ (?): ka.ʔíq̣^w_a ‘to get bruised slightly (not drawing

blood).’ || PS ʔíq^w ‘to scrape, shave, sweep, rub, pass net through water’ (K19, with notes on the irregular formal and semantic distribution of ‘scrape’ and its related notions throughout Salish, with regard to which also see Lillooet √ʔíq (1), √ʔVǰ^w and zǎq-ən).

— ʔíq^w-c-aṁ, ʔíq^w-c-aṁ ‘to shave oneself (-aṁ), to shave s.o. else (-aṁ).’

— ʔíq^w-c-tən ‘razor, any instrument for shaving.’

n.s.ʔǎq^wyǎq^w ‘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!’)

ʔǎǰic ‘to lay down.’ ʔǎǰic_{ma} ‘lay down!’ || PCS *ʔǎǰic ‘to lie down’ (K137).

— ʔǎǰǎ<ǰ>c ‘to lay down for a little while.’

— ʔǎǰic-tən ‘bed.’

ʔíǰic (A) ‘woodworms;’ (B) ‘bugs in salmon (when still on drying poles).’

— ʔíǰic-án-əm ‘to be infested with ʔíǰic.’ ʔíǰic-án-əm ʔi_sc_{wán}a ‘the dried salmon are infested with ʔíǰic.’

√ʔǎǰc ‘(disk in) backbone.’ n.ʔǎǰc-ək ‘backbone.’ || CSLT *ʔǎǰc ‘backbone’ (K221).

— n.ʔǎǰc-qin-úpaʔ (*) ‘tailbone; part of fish just before tail.’

ʔǎǰən, ʔǎǰən-s ‘to cough s.t. out (s.t. that is stuck in the throat), intr., tr.’

ʔǎǰáʔ (Expletive, “swear word;” no adequate translation recorded; according to one consultant, “If you say this to the old ladies, you’d better be ready to run.”) || Cf. ʔǎ<ʔ>ǰaʔ.

√ʔǎǰaʔ : ʔǎ<ʔ>ǰaʔ ‘sacred, supernatural, talented, endowed with spiritual power.’ ʔǎ<ʔ>ǰaʔ k^wu_s.qáyx^w, ʔǎ<ʔ>ǰaʔ k^wa_{píǰǎm} ‘a strong man, talented at hunting (having supernatural hunting powers);’ ʔǎ<ʔ>ǰaʔ.ǰuʔ ‘well done!’ (recorded in a reference to a well-made birthday cake). || Cf. ʔǎǰáʔ, sǎʔǰaʔ. PS *ǰaʔ I ‘sacred, taboo, forbidden, impressive, smart, violent, etc.’ (K122, who on p. 123 also links Lillooet ǰǎn-ən ‘to stop, prevent s.o. from doing s.t.’ to the PS root).

- s.ʔá<?>ǰa? ‘spiritual power.’
- ʔa<?>ǰ-án-cut ‘to overdo s.t.’ (virtually synonymous with sǰx-wílx).
- n.ʔa<?>ǰ-ílt ‘child of an Indian doctor.’
- n.ʔa<?>ǰ-ílx ‘to try to be ʔá<?>ǰa?’ (This term is “very hard to explain,” according to my consultants.)
- ʔá<?>ǰa? ǰǰk-xál (often syncopated into ʔaʔǰǰk-xál) ‘to go to Confession.’
- ʔa<?>ǰ-úlǰǰx^w ‘spirit ground, ground inhabited by a supernatural being.’
- √ʔVǰ^w (Common structure of a number of roots (√ʔaǰ^w (1,2), √ʔiǰ^w (1,2), √ʔuǰ^w) that express related notions referring to removal of matter (digging, sweeping, scraping, shaving), with some possible idiolectal overlaps and/or confusion (see notes on ʔǰǰ^w-ań (1,2) and ʔiǰ^w-iń, n.ʔiǰ^w-iń). || PS *ʔi/aǰ^w I ‘to throw (away)’ (K21, who lists Lillooet s.ʔǰǰ^w-il and ʔiǰ^w-ilx here, for which see √ʔaǰ^w (2) and respectively √ʔiǰ^w (1) below) and PS *ʔi/aǰ^w II ‘to sweep’ (K21). Cf. also √ʔiǰ (1), √ʔiǰ^w.)
- √ʔaǰ^w (1): ʔǰǰ^w-xal, ʔǰǰ^w-ań ‘to dig (a hole), intr., tr.’ || See √ʔVǰ^w.
- n.ʔǰǰ^w-xal ‘to dig anything (esp., to dig a grave), intr.:’ ńǰs-wit
n.ʔǰǰ^w-xal ‘they are going to dig (a grave).’ || The transitive form n.ʔǰǰ^w-ań was also recorded, but is not accepted by all consultants.
- n.ʔǰǰ^w-xal ‘pit’ (with the nominalizer s- absorbed by the locative prefix n-). || See n.ǰp-áń (√ǰǰǰ (2)) for an example.
- n.ʔaǰ^w ‘dug-out.’
- n.ʔǰǰ^w-k^wa F ‘well (for water).’
- √ʔaǰ^w (2): ʔǰǰ^w-ań ‘to sweep s.t., tr.:’ ʔǰǰ^w-ań ʔiǰ ‘sweep these up! (dust, anything that accumulates on floor, paper or cloth from cutting, etc.)’ || Note the homophonous form ʔǰǰ^w-ań ‘to dig s.t., tr.’ (√ʔaǰ^w (1)). See √ʔVǰ^w.
- ʔǰǰ^w-lap ‘to sweep the floor, to sweep out a barn, intr.:’ wá? ǰmaǰ
ʔǰǰ^w-lap ‘you sweep the floor!’
- ʔǰǰ^w-lap-tǰn ‘broom.’
- s.ʔǰǰ^w-il ‘chips, leavings (when making s.t., eg., baskets or snowshoes):’

- q^wəm-ən₁ʃu? lá.ti? ʔi.s.ʔáx^wil₁a ‘pile up the leavings!’
- ʔáx^w-il-am ‘to leave scraps, shavings, etc. (e.g., when making baskets or snowshoes), intr.’
 - n.ʔáx^w-il-tən ‘dust bin.’
- √ʔi^w (1): ka.ʔi^w a ‘to get scraped (off); to drag along and scrape after getting ripped off.’ wa? lá.k^wu? ka.ʔi^w a ‘it is scraping (e.g., a muffler that came off).’ || See ʔV^w.
- ka.ʔi^w-xn₁a ‘to scrape one’s foot.’ ka.ʔi^w-xən-ʔkán₁a ‘I scraped my foot.’
 - ka.ʔi^w-aká? a ‘to scrape one’s hand.’ ka.ʔi^w-aká?-ʔkan₁a ‘I scraped my hand.’
 - ka.n.ʔi^w-q₁a ‘to scrape one’s buttocks.’
 - ʔi^w-ilx ‘to spawn’ (refers to the fish scraping on the bottom of their spawning ground). || The unstressed occurrence of -ilx (rather than -ləx) is unusual. Listed as ʔáx^wəlx in K21, perhaps based on an older and incorrect transcription provided by me.
 - ʔi^w-iñ, n.ʔi^w-in (*) ‘to hollow out, carve s.t., tr.’ || Rejected by most consultants.
- √ʔi^w (2): ʔi^w-əmə, ʔi^w-ən F ‘to make a sign on the road, intr., tr.’
|| See √ʔV^w.
- s.ʔi^w F sign on the road.’
 - ʔi^w-məñ F *id.* as s.ʔi^w.
- ʔú^w-xal ‘to smoothen s.t. (wood) by shaving it, intr.’ || See √ʔV^w.
- ʔú^w-miñ ‘shavings.’
 - ʔú^w-alq^w, ʔú^w-alq^w-əmə, ʔú^w-alq^w-ən ‘to smoothen a stick by shaving it, intr., tr.’
 - ʔú<?>x^w-usa?, ʔú<?>x^w-usá?-ən ‘to peel fruit, intr., tr.’
 - ʔəx^w:ʔú<?>x^w-xal ‘to whittle, intr.’
- ʔú^wal¹ ‘(to go) home.’ nás-kan ʔú^wal¹ ‘I’m going home.’ k^win lá.ti?
k^w.s.sú^wal-xal-s ʔə₁ní₁ʃu? múta? s.pánt-s; ní₁ʃu? múta? n.qáy-
ləx-s ʔú^wal¹ ʔá.ta? cíx^w-s₁a ‘he had a few puffs (of the pipe)
there before he went back; so he swam home again to his house.’
See also wi? (√wi? (2)) for an example.
- ʔú^wal¹-s ‘to bring s.o. or s.t. home, tr.’ húy-ʔkan₁iž nas ʔú^wal¹-s

ʔə.k^wʔú s.ʔístkn_a ‘I am going to bring these home to the underground house.’

— ʔux^wáí-álmən ‘to want to go home.’

n.ʔíx^wqaʔ ‘ice coming down the river.’ || Recorded from Joe Joseph only, who preferred this to n.ʔáx^w-k^wa.

ʔəx^wʔun ‘to cough.’ || PS *ʔəx^wuʔ ‘to cough’ (K22).

— ʔəx^wʔun-ám ‘to have a cold:’ kán.ʔúʔ ʔəx^wʔun-ám ‘I have a cold.’

— ʔəx^wʔun-ám-s ‘to give s.o. a cold, tr.:’ ʔəx^wʔun-ám-s-kan ‘I gave him a cold.’

— s.ʔəx^wʔun-ám ‘a cold:’ ʔól:ʔəl ti_n.s.ʔəx^wʔun-ám_a ‘I have a really bad cold.’

s.ʔáʔaʔxən F (Pavilion subdialect) ‘(American) Crow,’ *Corvus*

brachyrynchos. (The other subdialects in F have s.cicáʔ.)

|| Possibly contains the suffix -xən ‘foot.’ Shuswap s.ʔéʔeʔxn ‘crow’ (Kuipers 1974:279, who also suggests a possible connection to Coeur d’Alene aʔ.ǰǰǰǰǰ ‘crow’). The M gloss for ‘crow’ is s.ʔáʔaʔ.

√ʔáhan (√ʔáhən): Possible root of ʔáʔhan.

ʔíhəna (Expression used in songs, comparable to “la-la-la”): q^wacác-kan k^wu, ʔíhəna; q^wən:q^wán-t-kan, ʔíhəna; kan x^wúcx^w>ǰ-xən, ʔíhəna; s.tám_n.qaʔ_{ma} k^w s.ʔur_n-n-án_k k^wu.pzán-an_k, 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_a ‘there is a light snow;’ ʔahíl ti_s.k^wís_a ‘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:’ x^wʔáy.ʔúʔ

k^was_{ən}.ʔáw-c ‘he is not fussy, he will eat or drink anything;’

káx^w.ʔúʔ n.ʔáw-c ‘you’re fussy;’ kálaʔ.ʔúʔ 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_k ‘I’ll go later

(you go ahead).’ || PS *ʔaw I ‘to follow’ (K20).

- ʔá<?>w-ət ‘(to go) a little bit later, to get a little bit behind.’
- ʔáw=w-ət ‘to get (left) behind, to be too late for s.t., to miss the bus, taxi, train, etc.:’ s.núwa ʔayʔ ti_ʔáw=w-ət_a ‘you’re late;’ ʔaw=w-ət-kán_kʔ ‘I’ll be late.’
- ʔáw-t-an ‘to leave one thing or person behind, while putting the other forward (e.g., leaving one cup back while pushing the other forward); to delay s.o., tr.:’ ʔaw-t-án-ʔkan ‘I delayed him.’
- ʔaw-t-s ‘to leave s.o. or s.t. behind, tr.’ (largely synonymous with ʔáw-t-an, but probably with a difference in control).
- n.ʔáw-t-əc, n.ʔáw-t-c-añ ‘to repeat s.o., to translate what s.o. says (e.g., a watchman repeating what s.o. says during a session of the Indian Court (xíʔ-il), when that person cannot speak out loudly), intr., tr.’
- s.ʔaw-t-s ‘afterwards:’ s.ʔaw-t-s ʔlá.tiʔ, ʔəs.tiʔ_ká.tiʔ ʔak, x^wʔáz_k^wuʔ mútaʔ s.kən:kán k^was_cút, k^was_huž_nah-n-ás tiʔ_ta_í<í>trñ_a, ta_ʔəʔmín_a s.múʔac “Butcherknife” ‘after that, whenever she went by, he never called the old woman “Butcherknife” anymore.’

√ʔəwt (?): n.ʔəwt-áp-ləst (*) ‘lower leg, lower arm.’

√ʔiws (1): ʔi<?>wəs ‘to fish with a rod.’ || Cf. √ʔiws (2).

— ʔi<?>wəs-mán ‘s.o. who fishes a lot.’

— ʔi<?>wəs-tən ‘fishing rod.’

√ʔiws (2): s.ʔi<?>wəs ‘Big Dipper.’ || Possibly derived from √ʔiws (1) if the shape of the Big Dipper is interpreted as that of a fisherman.

s.ʔiwx^w ‘Wild Cherry bark, prepared for use as decoration on a basket.’

— ʔiwx^w-až ‘Wild Cherry tree’ (alternate term for pşúş-až).

√ʔiwaʔ : Possible root of ʔiʔwaʔ (1,2).

ʔáy-ən : See ʔáz-ən.

√ʔuy : ʔuy:ʔuy:úy (Sound made by little child when it cannot stop crying, or by person who jumps into, or is splashed with, cold water): ʔuy:ʔuy:úy ti_waʔ_ʔlál ‘the one who is crying is sobbing.’

ʔáytk-əm ‘to start again (after having quit for a while); to go back to bed.’

ʔáycuʔ (often repeated: ʔáycuʔ ʔáycuʔ) ‘My-oh-my!’ (exclamation of

amazement): ʔáycuʔ, ǰíʔ-əm_ha núk^w_uh ʔá.tiʔ ‘my, is that what happened?’; ʔáycuʔ ʔáycuʔ, x^wit wi_s.kí<ka>ʔ ‘my-oh-my, lots of girls’ (line from a dancing song).

s.ʔáycəq^w ‘Red Raspberry, Wild Raspberry,’ *Rubus idaeus*.

— ʔáycq^w-aʔ ‘Raspberry bush.’

ʔayʔ (A) ‘next, this time, and then’ (morphologically invariable adverb, usually taking the second slot in a clause; used when reference is made to a new event, or when new information is supplied; often untranslatable): ná_s_maʔ ʔayʔ ‘go right now!’ (cf. ná_s_maʔ ‘go!’); ná_k-ləx ʔayʔ ti_tmíx^w_a ‘the weather is changing;’ maʔ-ən-cí-m_k^w_uʔ ʔayʔ ‘you got blamed;’ qańírm-c-kan ʔayʔ ‘I understand (now);’ ʔak, k^ám_k^w_uʔ ʔi_q^w_alíʔ_a, qí<q>ć-əmh_k^w_uʔ ʔayʔ ‘he went, he got some pitch, and he chewed it;’ see also páwə́l for additional examples; (B) ‘to have just done s.t.’ (morphologically an intransitive verb used as an auxiliary): ʔayʔ-káʔ_ʔuʔ ʔiq ʔlá.k^w_uʔ s.kalú<l>ʔ_a ‘we just came from Owl Mountain;’ ʔayʔ-wít_ʔuʔ k^án-twə́l ‘they had just taken (up with) each other;’ ʔayʔ-kán_ʔuʔ ʔlá.taʔ kʔ-ákʔ-am ‘I just took my hand off it.’

√ʔəz : ‘good, proficient’ (?): ʔəz:ʔəz-áʔan ‘good with one’s arm.’ || Cf. zəh-áʔan (√zah), and √ʔaz. PCS *ʔay ‘good’ (K137).

√ʔaz ‘good, beautiful:’ ʔaz-ú<ý>s (from *ʔaz-ú<ž>s) ‘beautiful (persons, objects).’ || Probably related to √ʔəz through a common meaning ‘good.’

— ʔaz-ínx^w ‘good weather.’

ʔaʔ ‘to buy s.t., intr.:’ ʔaʔ k^w_s.Charlie ti_káʔh_a ‘Charlie brought a car;’ x^wʔáy_ʔuʔ k^w_as_ʔí<ʔə>ʔ ʔi_n.s.qíáw_a k^w_ən.s.ka.ʔáʔ_a k^w_u_kapúh ‘I don’t have enough money to buy a coat.’ || Cf. next two items for formal and semantic variations of the preceding example sentence. PS *ʔay ‘to (ex)change, barter, pay; meet’ (K22).

— ka.ʔáʔ-s_a ‘to be able to buy s.t., tr.:’ x^wʔáy_ʔuʔ k^w_as_ʔí<ʔə>ʔ ʔi_n.s.qíáw_a k^w_ənswa_k.a.ʔáʔ-s_a ti_kapúh_a ‘I don’t have enough money to buy the coat.’ || Cf. preceding and following item.

— ka.ʔáʔ-tən-s_a ‘to be able to buy s.t., tr.:’ x^wʔáy_ʔuʔ k^w_as_ʔí<ʔə>ʔ ʔi_n.s.qíáw_a k^w_s.ka.ʔáʔ-tən-s-án_a ti_kapúh_a ‘I don’t have

- enough money to buy the coat.’ || Cf. preceding two items.
- ʔáʒ-xít ‘to buy s.t. for s.o., tr.:’ ʔáʒ-xí[t]-cí-ʔkan ti_cítx^w_a ‘I bought a house for you;’ ʔáʒ-xí[t]-c-as ti_n.s.qác-əzʔ_a ti_káh_a ‘my father bought a car for me.’
 - ʔáʒ-q ‘to buy shoes.’
 - s.ʔaʒ ‘s.t. bought:’ s.taṁ k^wu_s.ʔáʒ-su ‘what did you buy?’
 - ʔáʒ-ən, ʔáy-ən ‘to pay s.o. for s.t. that one buys off that person, tr.:’ ʔáʒ-ən-cí-ʔkan ‘I paid you;’ ʔáy-ən-c-as ‘he paid me.’ || The variation between ʔáʒ-ən and ʔáy-ən is due to the fact that z ʒ often allow (or are regularly replaced with) y ý before a coronal consonant (also when such a consonant is preceded by ə).
 - n.ʔá<ʔ>ʒ-əm, n.s.ʔá<ʔ>ʒ-əm ‘to trade, intr.:’ wáʔ-ʔkan kəns.ən.ʔá<ʔ>ʒ-əm ti_n.s.máñx_a k^wu_s.wíñax^w-s_ʒúʔ ‘I am willing to trade my tobacco for anything;’ ʔ_ʒíq-as tiʔ cʔa ta_s.x^wáp-məx_a waʔ táw-əm, táw-əm ki_s.máñx_a [...]; táw-miñ-as, n.s.ʔá<ʔ>ʒ-əm k^wu_s.tám-as_ʒúʔ, k^wu_s.cáq^w-əm, s.cwan ‘there used to be this Shuswap Indian who used to come and sell tobacco [...]; he sold it by trading for anything, Saskatoon berry cake, or dried salmon.’
 - n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-əm-xál ‘to trade, intr.’ (essentially synonymous with previous entry; also for trading large bills for smaller ones).
 - n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-əm-xít ‘to trade s.t. with s.o., tr.:’ n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-əm-xít-kan k^wu_s.Bill ʔi_n.s.qáwç_a k^wu_apples ‘I traded my potatoes for apples with Bill.’
 - n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-m-ícaʔ ‘to trade clothes.’
 - n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-m-íñak ‘to trade a gun.’
 - n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-əm-álc ‘to change money.’
 - n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-m-áwʔ ‘to trade a canoe, boat, wagon.’
 - n.ʔa<ʔ>ʒ-əm+s.qáǰaʔ ‘to trade a horse.’
 - ʔáy-c ‘to answer, give an answer, intr.’ || For the replacement of ʒ with ý before a coronal consonant see comments under ʔáʒ-ən, ʔáy-ən.
 - ʔáy-c-añ ‘to answer s.o., tr.:’ ʔáy-c-áñ-c-as ‘he answered me.’
- √ʔiz (1): ʔiz ‘those (visible, semi-distal):’ s.taṁ ʔiz ‘what are those?’
(Often loses its stress in faster speech, and patterns as a clitic to

a following or preceding full word, e.g., s.tám̃ ʔiz̃.) || Cf. ʔizá,
ʔizú.

√ʔiz̃ (2): ʔi<ʔə>ž̃ ‘enough, sufficient, just right.’ plan waʔ ʔi<ʔə>ž̃ ‘that’s
enough;’ ʔi<ʔə>ž̃ ha ʔi.s.tíx̃-xal-sw_a ‘did you put enough plates on
the table?’ || See also ʔaž̃ for an additional example.

— ʔiz̃-al-ícaʔ (*) ‘clothes fit.’ || The only recording of this root without
consonant reduplication.

— ʔi<ʔə>ž̃-s ‘to have s.t. (clothes) fitting, tr.:’ ʔi<ʔə>ž̃-s-kán ti.n.kapúh_a
‘my coat fits me.’

— n.ʔi<ʔə>ž̃-ək ‘to be in the middle (e.g., of three persons in a bed).’

— n.ʔi<ʔə>ž̃-k-əlwás ‘middle part (e.g., of stick).’

— n.ʔi<ʔə>ž̃-k-awíʔ ‘to be in the middle of a canoe.’

ʔizá ‘these (visble):’ stam̃ ʔizá ‘what are these?’ || Cf. ʔiz̃ (√ʔiz̃ (1)).

ʔizú ‘those (visible, distal):’ s.tam̃ ʔizú ‘what are those?’ || Cf. ʔiz̃ (√ʔiz̃
(1)).

√ʔuz (1): ʔuz-ún ‘to make s.t. small, tr.’ (opposite of q^wíw-in): ʔuz-ún
ti.s.čák^w_a ‘turn the (wick in the) lamp down!;’ ʔuz-ún ti.s.šp-
íw_a ‘make the shirt smaller!’

√ʔuz (2): ʔúz-um ‘ashamed (when one has done s.t. really wrong, and
one is afraid to face the people)’ (comparable to, but stronger in
meaning than, ča{ʔ}x-ús).

— ʔúz-um-xal, ʔúz-um-s ‘to make s.o. ashamed (by doing s.t. bad), intr.,
tr.’ (more or less synonymous with, but probably stronger than,
ča{ʔ}x-ús-xal, ča{ʔ}x-ús-c): s.təx̃^w-kax̃^w ŕuʔ waʔ ʔúz-um-xal ‘you
really make us ashamed;’ ʔuz-um-s-túm̃x-as ‘he made me
ashamed (e.g., my husband), by doing something bad.’

— ʔuz-um-úʔ ‘shying away.’

ʔazút ‘especially’ (only in the combination ʔazut_a_máʔ_a): k^wúk^w-s-tur̃x-
as ti.n.s.kíx-əzʔ_a ʔazut_a_máʔ_a ti.n.sqác-əzʔ_a ‘I thank my
mother and especially my father.’

ʔazaq-ám : See x̃ʔazaq-ám.

ʔázuq^w ‘to get even:’ húy-ʔkan ʔázuq^w ‘I am going to get even.’

— ʔázuq^w-ən to get even with s.o., tr.:’ húy-ʔkan ʔazuq^w-ən-tánih-an ‘I
am going to get even with them.’

ʔáʔíwáʔ ‘to have no fear of heights, to go through any high spot without getting scared.’

s.ʔaʔú ‘(American) Coot’ (“mudhen”), *Fulica americana*.

ʔaʔ ‘no!’ || Allegro-form of x^wʔaʔ.

ʔaʔʔək-xál : See ʔáʔ>ʔǎʔ ʔək-xál.

ʔáʔhan ‘see?!’ (when demonstrating s.t., esp., when pointing out a mistake that s.o. has made): ʔáʔhan, cuwaʔ-sú_ʔuʔ s.záy-tən [...]; ʔ_x^wʔáʔ-as_ka k^w_s.ʔúyʔ-su, lán_ka_tuʔ waʔ ʔzum ʔi_n.k^wʔ-ús-təñ-sw_a; ʔáʔhan, čila-wíx ʔayʔ mútaʔ ʔi_n.k^wʔ-ús-təñ-sw_a, wáʔ_ʔuʔ q^wí<q^w>s ‘see?, it’s your own fault [...]; if you wouldn’t have slept, your eyes would have been big already; but look now, your eyes are the same size as before again, they are small;’ ʔáʔhan_maʔ, niʔ nswa_cún-cin ‘see?!, I told you!;’ ʔáʔhan_maʔ, x^wʔáʔ_ha k^w_s.cún-cih-as ‘see?!, didn’t he tell you?;’ tay, ʔáʔhan, wáʔ_ha ʔiʔ ʔá.tiʔ ‘oh, is that the way it’s done?’ (note that in this last sentence ʔáʔhan is used by the person to whom the demonstration is given). || Possibly consonant reduplication of a root *ʔáhan or *ʔáhən, which in itself may be a nursery term for ʔáčǎ-ən.

— ʔáʔhan-cu *id.* as ʔáʔhan: ʔáʔhan-cu, qañim-ən-s-wít-kax^w_ha: n.kýáp-ʔkan, pə<p>laʔ-ʔkák^w s.núwa ‘see?!, did you hear them?: I am a coyote, but you are just “another one” (literally, “one animal”).’

ʔíʔwaʔ (1) ‘to accompany, to come along.’ See píǎəm for an example.

|| Probably consonant reduplication of a root *ʔíwaʔ.

— ʔíʔəwʔ-álmən ‘to want to come along:’ wáʔ-ʔkan ʔíʔəwʔ-álmən ‘I want to come along.’

— ʔíʔwaʔ-s ‘to take s.o. along, tr.:’ x^wʔaʔ k^w_s.ʔíʔwaʔ-s-tum ‘we did not take him along.’

— ʔíʔwaʔ-min ‘to stay with s.o., to accompany s.o., tr.’ See s.záy-tən-min for an example.

ʔíʔwaʔ (2) ‘even:’ ʔíʔwaʔ s.ʔənc ti_cúk^w_a ‘even I quit;’ ʔíʔwaʔ s.Peter ti_waʔ_ǔk^wzús-əm ‘even Peter is working;’ ʔíʔwaʔ ti_n.s.k^wúzʔ_a ʔák_tuʔ ʔá.taʔ Pemberton ‘even my son went to Pemberton.’

|| Probably consonant reduplication of a root *ʔíwaʔ.

ʔiʔáy (Exclamation, used to urge a storyteller to continue his/her story, roughly translatable as “come on, tell us more!” In olden days, when stories were often told to lull an audience to sleep, this interjection would demonstrate that the audience was still awake. Storytellers will occasionally interrupt their stories and wait for the audience to call out “ʔiʔáy.”) || Cf. ʔi ‘yes’ (√ʔi (1)).

s.ʔáʔaʔ M ‘crow.’ || The F gloss is s.cicáʔ (s.ʔáʔaʔxən in the Pavilion subdialect).

Reinforcing Enclitic

◌a (Reinforcing enclitic, used in combination with (1) the resultative prefix **ka-**, as in **ka.ŋʷəl-s-as◌a** ‘she managed to light it; she lit it by accident;’ (2) the articles **ti◌/ta◌**, **ni◌/na◌**, **ʔi◌**, **nəʔ◌**, **ki◌**, and the articles **kʷu◌** and **kʷɬ◌** when these last two refer to a present entity, as in **ti◌máw◌a** ‘the cat (present and known),’ **ni◌máw◌a** ‘the cat (absent but known, e.g., if my cat has died),’ **kʷu◌máw◌a** ‘the cat (present but unknown, e.g., some cat meowing in my neighbour’s garden)’ (vs. **kʷu◌máw** ‘a cat (absent and unknown, e.g., a cat I still intend to get)’). The element ◌a is thus associated with events or entities that have a certain psychological salience, i.e., a certain immediacy: in the case of the resultative prefix it is associated with a sudden ‘right here and now’ event, while in combinations with the articles it is associated with those entities that are not both absent and unknown.)

Prefixes

- pət-** (Meaning unclear, recorded only in *pət.ǰíl-əm* ‘to make s.t. worse.’)
- piná-** ‘round about (that time):’ recorded only in *piná.ní?* ‘round about that time.’
- piʔ-** ‘without:’ recorded only in *piʔ-qmút* ‘without a hat (qmut)’ (name of a mountain in the Fountain-Pavilion area). || Cf. Shuswap **pʔ-** ‘to have.’
- t-** ‘area (?)’: *t.x^wú<x^wə>|k^w-əm* (also *x^wú<x^wə>|k^wəm*) ‘to roll a cigarette;’ *s.t.páʃ-əltx^w* ‘grey horse;’ *s.t.púm-əltx^w* ‘buckskin-clooured horse’ (maybe ‘chestnut horse’); *s.t.ǰ^wúʔ-əltx^w* ‘brown horse;’ *s.t.ǰ^wáǰ^wipa?* (also *ǰ^wáǰ^wipa?*) F ‘doe.’
- c-** (Meaning unclear, recorded only in *cə.k^w!i?* (with epenthetic ə) ‘sorrel horse,’ also recorded *ǰ^w!-i?*.)
- ǰ-** (Meaning unclear: *ǰ^wáǰ^wipa?* (also *s.t.ǰ^wáǰ^wipa?*) F ‘doe;’ *ǰ^w!i?* (also *cə.k^w!-i?*) ‘sorrel horse;’ *s.ǰ^wú!-aka?* ‘thumb;’ *s.ǰ^wú!-axən* ‘big toe.’)
- s-** (1) (Nominalizer: *s.ʔíʔən* F ‘food;’ *s.ǰa?* M ‘food;’ *s.ʔúq^wa?* ‘drink, beverage;’ *s.ǰíq-xal* ‘s.t. brought;’ *s.qayx^w* ‘man.’)
- s-** (2) (Stative aspect marker: *s.puʔ* ‘boiled;’ *s.kic* ‘lying (down);’ *s.məc* ‘written;’ *s.táʔ-ləx* ‘standing;’ *s.ʔáǰǰ-əm* ‘watching over people, things, intr.;’ *s.ʔaǰǰ-s* ‘watching over people, things, tr.’) || In slow speech, **s-** is often pronounced *ʔəs-*, and becomes homophonous with *ʔəs-* ‘to have’ (see below). Historically, **s-** possibly derives from **ʔəs-*, which may have been the same prefix as *ʔəs-* ‘to have,’ or a homophonous but semantically different prefix.
- sə-** (Meaning unclear, probably a variant of **s-** (1), recorded only in *sə.káw-aməx* ‘giant from way back.’ || See also **sa-**.)
- sa-** (Meaning unclear, probably a variant of **s-** (1), recorded only in *sa.káw-məx*, *sa.káw-amx*, *sa.káw-aməx* (different variants recorded from different consultants) ‘Cree Indian, Prairie Indian.’ || See also

sə-.

- n- (1) ‘my’ (first person singular possessive): n.citx^w ‘my house;’
n.s.k^wúza? ‘my child (son or daughter).’
- n- (2) ‘larger location’ (indicates that the referent of the stem is situated in a larger setting, e.g. liquid contained in a cup or other container or an object floating in a liquid): n.čip ‘cold (liquid)’ (cf. ‘cold (object)’); n.wəq^w ‘to float on top of the water (e.g., ice floes);’ n.káw-ləx ‘to move away on water’ (cf. káw-ləx ‘to move away on land’), n.qáy-ləx ‘to swim’ (cf. qáy-ləx ‘to jump, run away’); n.ləx:líx ‘clear (water);’ n.kax ‘container is dry inside’ (cf. kax ‘object is dry’). || Probably related to n- (3-5) below.
- n- (3) (Used in combination with various forms of reduplication to make reference to the category ‘people, persons’ in numerals and numerical substitutes, as in n.kə:kəʔás ‘three persons;’ n.cíl:cl-əkst ‘five persons;’ n.ǰək:ǰk-ən ‘to count people, tr.’) || Probably related to n- (2).
- n- (4) (Used in combination with the stative prefix s- (2) in forms which refer to a certain attitude, e.g., n.s.ǰək:ǰk-ət (also ǰək:ǰk-ət) ‘bossy;’ n.s.ličlǰ ‘generous;’ n.pǰij (also n.s.pǰij) ‘stingy;’ n.s.káza? ‘proud, stuck-up, conceited.’ || Probably related to n- (2).
- n- (5) (Used in combination with the aspectual suffix -təm in, for example, n.x^wúy-təm ‘to go ahead;’ n.ɣí{p}-təm ‘to grow up;’ n.wúq^wil-təm ‘to head down the valley, going downstream (on land or water).’) || Probably related to n- (2).
- na- (Meaning unclear, but probably a residual form of n- (2); recorded in na.páw-alcza? ‘Rattlesnake-plantain’ (“Snakeweed”), *Goodyera oblongifolia*; na.kəw ‘area in forest without underbrush’ (possible an irregular amalgam of naləw and s.kəw).
- nək^w- ‘co-, fellow:’ nək^w.ʔux^walmix^w ‘fellow-Indian;’ nək^w.sáma? ‘fellow-white man;’ nək^w.k^wzús-əm ‘(to be a) co-worker;’ nək^w.číla ‘to be of the same age as s.o.’ || Possibly a reduced form of √núk^wa? ‘to help, (be a) friend.’ If so, then forms with nək^w- are to be considered compounds, rather than prefix-stem combinations.
- ʔəl-, ʔlá- ‘from’ (used only in combination with deictic roots): ʔəl.cʔá

‘from here;’ ɬlá.k^wu? ‘from there.’

l-, lá- ‘in, at, on’ (used only in combination with deictic roots): l.cʔa
‘here;’ lá.k^wu? ‘there.’)

ka- (1) (Resultative, “out-of-control” prefix, always in combination with the reinforcing enclitic ʌ; used in forms expressing ‘suddenly, after much trying, having little or no control over the final result or the moment of the final result:’ ka.ŋ^wúýt.ʌ ‘to fall asleep;’ ka.n.ǫs-áńk.ʌ ‘to burst out laughing;’ ka.ʔáćǰ-s.ʌ ‘to catch sight of s.o. or s.t. (suddenly).’ The combination ka-..ʌ also expresses ‘to be able to,’ usually in a context that suggests that the ability is the result of some effort (and hence not entirely within the control of the actor):’ ka.ʔáćǰ-m.ʌ ‘to be able to see’ (see *sitst* in the root plus suffixes section for an example). Stems CəCC and CəCC metathesize to CCəC and CCəC when embedded in ka-..ʌ: ɬəm̩k ‘broken, not usable any more’ > ka.ɬm̩k.ʌ ‘to break (like an old rope when pulled).’ For the background of this metathesis see Van Eijk 2002.)

ka- (2) (Variant of kná- below.)

kən-, kná- ‘around, via’ (used only in combination with deictic roots):

kən.cʔá ‘around here, via here;’ kná.k^wu? ‘around there, via there.’

|| The prefix kná- has a frequently used variant ká- in combinations with tiʔ and k^wu? (less frequently in combinations with taʔ, while k^wʔa was recorded with ka- in only one instance, and never with kná-). The formation ká.tiʔ is used to the exclusion of kná.tiʔ in the expression x^wʔǰz ká.tiʔ ‘not at all.’

kəns- ‘to try to, to want to:’ kəns.k^wzús-ə̃m ‘to try (want) to work;’

kəns.q^wús-xit ‘to try (want) to shoot it.’

ʔə-, ʔá- ‘towards, along’ (used only in combinations with deictic roots):

ʔə.cʔá ‘this way, hither, along here;’ ʔá.k^wu? ‘that way, thither, along there.’

ʔí- (Meaning unclear, found only in ʔí.ǫ^wəl:ǫ^wəl (*) ‘June;’ n.ʔí.pə̃l̩k-ə̃q^w ‘lying head to tail, e.g., fish in a barrel.’)

ʔəs- ‘to have, to own:’ ʔəs.cítx^w ‘to have a house;’ ʔə[s].s.qǰǰaʔ ‘to have a dog.’ || See also comments on s- (2).

Interfixes

+a+ (Interfix, linking the two components in three compounds. See **+a+** below for further comments.)

+a+ (Interfix, linking the two components in a compound):

ləp+a+k^wúna? ‘cured salmon eggs (having been stored in the ground for a period of time),’ qə!+a+tmíx^w ‘storm, bad weather,’ p̄əc+a+ləqəm ‘first snow of winter (knocks down the grass),’ wəq^w+a+yá(?)q^w ‘rain in autumn that washes the dead fish from the banks of the river,’ ʔəq+a+səmʔám ‘one who elopes with s.o. else’s wife’ (also pronounced ʔəq+a+səmʔám, with ʔ dropped before phonetically similar s). The sequence a in čəqatúmχ ‘Common Burdock’ probably also goes back to this interfix. || The **+a+** in xa?+a+k^wúk^w>pəý ‘The Lord; God,’ xa?+a+tmíx^w ‘Heaven,’ and ʔəp+a+ʔ^wəl-p ‘Hell,’ results from the reinforcing clitic _a and has as such a different morphological history than **+a+**.

Suffixes

- p (Inchoative marker): pəl-p ‘to get lost;’ nəq^w-p ‘warming up (weather).’
The inchoative function is opaque in a number of formations, at least from a non-Lillooet point of view, as in ɣ^wəl-p ‘to burn.’
- ap (1) Formative in words referring to berries: s.ǰ^wl-ap ‘strawberry;’ čǰ-áp-ən ‘to mash up berries, tr.’
- ap (2) ‘backpart:’ s.pl-ap ‘buttocks;’ s.tq-ap ‘(beaver)dam.’ || PS *-ap ‘bottom, base, rear’ (K208). Cf. -aps.
- -ap-ǰ-əst ‘limb:’ n.ʔəwt-áp-ǰ-əst (*) ‘lower leg, lower arm.’
- -ap-ǰa-xən ‘heel:’ s.ʔac-áp-ǰa-xən ‘heel;’ súp-ap-ǰa-xn-am ‘to scratch one’s heel.’
- -ap-qən ‘back of head:’ ʔac-áp-qən ‘back of head;’ súp-ap-qn-am ‘to scratch the back of one’s head.’
- aps ‘backpart’ (used only in the combination -aps-təń, with -təń a glottalized variant of -tən): n.q^wz-áps-təń ‘(back of) neck.’ || The segment s may be a reduced form of -us ‘face, head.’ Cf. -ap. PS *-aps(m) ‘neck’ (K208).
- ups ‘tail’ (used only in -qin-ups). || Cf. -upst, -upa?. PS *-up-s, *-up-a? ‘tail’ (K208).
- upst (Formative in pálʔ-upst M ‘eight’ (pálaʔ ‘one; for the derivation of ‘eight from ‘one’ cf. Shuswap nk^wuʔ ‘one’ > k^wʔ-uʔps ‘eight’).) || Cf. -ups.
- apəǰ ‘cheek:’ k^wz-ápəǰ ‘cheek;’ qarnt-ápəǰ ‘to get hit on the cheek.’ || See -aplaʔ (below) for etymological comments.
- -aplaʔ F ‘cheek:’ sup-apláʔ-əm ‘to scratch one’s cheek;’ sk-ápəǰ-an ‘to hit s.o. on the cheek with a stick or whip, tr.’ || PIS *-aplaʔ ‘handle, attachment, rule’ (K213).
- upzaʔ ‘young plant, root:’ ɣiʔʔp-úpzaʔ ‘potatoes start growing;’ čáq-upzaʔ, čáčǰq-upzaʔ ‘to harvest root-vegetables (e.g., potatoes) by pulling them out when the tops start to grow.’
- apaʔ ‘(part of) net:’ ck^w-ápaʔ ‘ring on the line of a dipnet (keeps the net open as long as it is not let go);’ ʔəkʔ-ápaʔ ‘cross-piece on bow of dipnet.’
- upaʔ ‘tail, backpart:’ ǰǰ-úpaʔ ‘wide-tailed;’ ʔq^w-úpaʔ-tən ‘beaver tail.’
|| Cf. -ups, -upst. Note also sú<s>paʔ ‘tail.’
- -al-upaʔ ‘backpart:’ čəm-al-ú<l>paʔ ‘point of land; foot of mountain (where it comes down in a point).’

- n.(..)-ap ‘attitude, behaviour:’ n.x^wə<x^w>|̄-əm-áp ‘lively, going really fast;’
 n.ǰmank-áp ‘slow-moving.’ || The sequence -ap was also recorded
 (possibly incorrectly) -ap.
- əm (1) Passive marker, replaces subject endings; also expresses 1P transitive
 subject: nu^w7-an-əm (1) ‘he was helped;’ (2) ‘we helped him.’
- əm (2) Formative: s.náq^w-əm sun;’ cəf:c4-əm ‘bright (light).’ || Probably also
 present in a number of unanalyzable roots, e.g., s.páləm ‘prairie, flat
 land.’
- əm, -ə́m (3) Intransitivizer: See -Vm.
- ám, -á́m (1) ‘almost, but not quite; a little bit ..er:’ nu{?}q^w-ám ‘it gets a little
 warmer (after having been really cold);’ ti<t>tx7-ám ‘(a little)
 narrower than the other;’ ka.čáw-ám_a ‘it almost got clean (but there
 is still a stain in it);’ n.kč-ám_a ‘it did not fall right in, it went
 sideways).’ With a less clear meaning we have, for instance, 7əmh-ám
 ‘good at something;’ n.ǰp-am ‘deep pit, deep bottom.’
- á́m (2) ‘row’ (recorded only with numerals and with numerical substitutes):
 7ańwas-á́m ‘two rows;’ k^win-á́m ‘how many roots?’
- am, -ám (3) Intransitivizer: See -Vm.
- im (1) Formative: n.kál-im ‘to wish to go (along with people on a trip), to feel
 left out.’
- ím, -í́m (2) ‘accidentally (?), having lack of control or having to make do (?):’
 pun-ím ‘to find a whole bunch (e.g., berries, roots, mushrooms);’ na^k-
 us-ím ‘to change one’s mind, to decide first on one thing, but then do
 another thing;’ x^wu{?}<x^w>k^w-a4-ím ‘to drag s.t. on the ground;’
 ǰi{?}<ǰ>q^w-a4-ím ‘to sew by hand.’ || Note that the glottalized variant
 (-ím) occurs only after reduplicated stems. In Van Eijk (1997), -im (1)
 is identified with -ím in pun-ím and na^k-us-ím (p. 99), while -í́m is
 considered to be a separate suffix (p. 69).
- im (3) (Intransitivizer: See -Vm.
- um (1) Formative: s.ləŋ^w-úm ‘hidden.’
- um (2) Intransitivizer: see -Vm.
- Vm (-əm, -ə́m; -am, -ám, -im, -um) Intransitivizer: 7áčx-əm ‘to see;’ k^wzús-
 əm ‘to work;’ n.sí<s>ǰ-ə́m ‘to put s.t. from one pot into different pots;’
 máw-am ‘to gossip;’ ǰíq-am ‘to hunt duck;’ n.súp-k-ám ‘to scratch
 one’s back;’ sitst-ím ‘to do s.t. at night;’ ǰx^w-um ‘to win.’ || As the
 examples show, -Vm intransitivizers have various functions (see Van
 Eijk 1997:126-127 for a summary). In some cases, a form with a -Vm
 intransitivizer translates as a transitive verb. However, such forms

- may not take object suffixes, and therefore do not qualify as transitive verbs from a Lillooet point of view, see Van Eijk 1997:109.
- n(..)-iməm ‘enclosed area:’ n.ʔúk^w-iməm ‘draw, pass in mountain;’ n.ʔp-íməm ‘gulch.’
- mut (Meaning unclear, recorded only in s.qə́:qə́l-mút ‘deformed,’ and possibly a combination of the formatives -əm and -ut.)
- mən ‘instrument, implement:’ sək-mən ‘whip, switch; stick used for hitting;’ ɬáx^w-mən ‘patch, material used for patching.’ || Cf. -miń (1).
- -amín ‘instrument, implement:’ səp-ámín (*) ‘windpipe.’
- n(..)-mən ‘setting, implement *in* which s.t. is done’ (vs. -mən which refers to an implement *with* which s.t. is done): n.kíx-mən ‘frying pan;’ n.qə́m-mən ‘(tea) kettle.’
- man (in most derivations -mán) ‘habitual performer, one who ...:’ qíɬil-mán ‘runner, footracer;’ ʔuq^waʔ-mán ‘boozer, alcoholic;’ tíntən-man ‘bell-ringer.’ || Cf. English ‘man.’
- miń (1) ‘left-over matter:’ ník-miń “sawdust;” ʔúx^w-miń ‘shavings;’ xəl-miń ‘chips left by beaver when gnawing down a tree.’ || Cf. -mən.
- min, -miń (2) Transitivizer; indicates an “oblique” relationship between subject and object and usually translates as ‘for,’ ‘of,’ or ‘about’: pták^wɬ-min ‘to tell a legend about s.o.;’ páq^wuʔ-min ‘to be afraid of s.o. or s.t.;’ ʔíq-miń ‘to arrive (here) for s.o. or s.t.’ || The distribution between -min and -miń is partly a matter of stress, and partly of whether there is a preceding suffix that requires glottalization of the final n. See Van Eijk 1997:114, 120 for details.
- -min-xit, -miń-xit (Transitivizer; indicates that the subject acts with regard to the object’s possessions): ʔíq-miń-xit ‘to arrive (here) in order to collect s.o.’s possessions.’
- mánst ‘unmarried:’ qayx^w-mánst ‘unmarried man, bachelor;’ yaqcaʔ-mánst M ‘unmarried woman.’ || Possibly contains -st, a reduced form of the reflexive suffix -sút.
- mínst ‘almost:’ pəq-mínst ‘almost white;’ q^wəz:q^waz-mínst ‘almost blue;’ ʔəl:ʔəl-mínst ‘kind of strong.’ || Possibly contains -st, a reduced form of the reflexive suffix -sút. After colour terms, -mínst has about the same function as -alus.
- ímáɬ ‘one who:’ k^wal-ímáɬ ‘person who makes nasty remarks;’ ʔucz-ímáɬ ‘Transformer.’
- məx (with regular allomorphs -əmɬ, -amɬ) ‘person’ (often combined with a geographical name to indicate where a person is from): sáʔ-məx

‘person from sał;’ *lílwat-əmx* ‘person from *lílwat*,’ *pank^wúph-amx*
 ‘person from Vancouver;’ *s.x^wáp-məx* ‘Shuswap;’ *ʔəl.cʔáh-məx*
 ‘person from here.’

- **-amx** ‘person’ (irregular allomorph of **-məx**, appearing in surroundings other than the ones which normally require **-amx**): *sa.káw-amx* (also recorded *sa.káw-məx*, *sa.káw-aməx*) ‘Prairie Indian; Cree; Indian from way up north;’ *čwán-amx* ‘Okanagan Indian.’
- míx** ‘all the time; getting carried away doing s.t.?’ *ʔ^wuyt-míx* ‘to sleep in;’ *mat-q-míx* ‘to keep walking and walking, without getting a ride,’ *n.čs-ahk-míx* ‘to get carried away laughing.’
- mix^wá?** (Unique variant of **-nix^wá?**.)
- t** (Aspectual suffix, generally referring to a continued state; occurs mostly in forms with total reduplication): *q^wən:q^wán-t* ‘poor, destitute;’ *k^wiw:k^ww-ət* ‘slippery;’ *q^wám:q^wm-ət* ‘funny;’ *zax-t* ‘long.’ In a few forms, **-t** patterns as an intransitivizer, e.g., *may-t* ‘to make, fix, repair; to heal (like an Indian doctor);’ *čniq^w-t* F ‘to fight. || Cf. **-at** (1), **-it** (1), **-ut**, **n.(..)-təm**.
- at** (1) Formative: *zəw-át-ən* ‘to know s.t. or s.o., tr.?’ *ʔínw-at* ‘to say what?’ || Cf. **-t**, **-it** (1), **-ut**.
- at** (2) IP intransitive subjunctive subject: *plán-at_ah wa? pəl-p* ‘it looks like we are lost already.’
- it** (1) Formative: *k^w!-it* ‘brass.’ || Cf. **-t**, **-at** (1), **-ut**.
- it** (2) Plural indicator in **-it-as** 3P transitive subject: *nuč^w?-an-ít-as* ‘they helped him.’ || Cf. **-twit**, **-wit**.
- ut** (Formative): *q^wal-út* ‘to speak, deliver a speech.’ || Cf. **-t**, **-at** (1), **-it** (1).
- atəm** (Formative): *sx-am-átəm* ‘stupid (like a young, inexperienced person who cannot do anything right).’ || Cf. **-at** (1), **-utəm**.
- utəm** (Formative): *ləš^w-útəm* ‘Fountain Valley.’ || Cf. **-ut**, **-atəm**.
- n.(..)-təm** (Aspectual suffix, generally expressing an ongoing or increasing development): *n.x^wúy-təm* ‘to go ahead;’ *n.γ{?}p-təm* ‘to grow up.’ || Cf. **-əm** (2), **-t**.
- tam** (Patient indicator for 2P in two suffix combinations): (A) **-tam-álap** 2P object: *nuč^w?-an-tam-álap-as* ‘he helped you folks;’ (B) **-tam-čk-álap** 2P passive: *nuč^w?-an-tam-čk-álap* ‘you folks were helped’ (also expressing ‘we helped you folks’).
- tum** (Passive marker 3S after transitivizers **-s** and **-ən-s** (**-tum** after stems CAC-s)); also expresses IP transitive subject): *qám-t-s-tum* (A) ‘he was hit;’ (B) ‘we hit him.’

- tumi (2S object after transitivizers -s and -ən-s (-tumí after stems CAC-s)): qamít-s-túmí-ɬkan ‘I hit you;’ ʕiq-s-tumí-ɬkan ‘I brought you (here).’
|| See also -tumin and -ci.
- tumin (A) Free variant of -tumi in the indicative paradigm before -ɬk-an (1S subject); some speakers reject -tumin here, however; (B) Regular (required) variant of -tumi in the subjunctive and factual paradigms, and in all progressive tense paradigms. || Stems CAC-s require the variant -tumín.
- tumuɬ (IP object (-tumúɬ after stems CAC-s)): nuḵʷʔ-an-túmuɬ-as ‘he helped us;’ ʕiq-s-tumúɬ-as ‘he brought us.’ || We have the allomorph -tumul before -it-as (3P transitive subject) and -əm (passive marker): nuḵʷʔ-an-tumul-ít-as ‘they helped us;’ nuḵʷʔ-an-tumul-əm ‘we were helped.’
- tumul (See under -tumuɬ).
- atmæx ‘ability, knowledge:’ ʔəmh-átmæx ‘to do things right, to be a perfectionist;’ qɫ-átmæx ‘not able to s.t. right;’ zəw-átmæx ‘skilled; knowing how to do s.t.’
- tumx (1S object after the transitivizers -s and -ən-s (-tumíx after stems CAC-s)): qamít-s-túmíx-as ‘he hit me.’ || See also -c (1).
- tən (A) ‘instrument, implement:’ xʷíḵ-tən ‘knife;’ káḵ-tən ‘louse comb;’ pum-ákaʔ-tən ‘drumming stick;’ (B) ‘..est’ (forms superlatives; always combines with possessive affixes: with -s (3S possessive) it expresses ‘..est’ in general, while with IP/2P/3P possessive affixes it expresses ‘..est of us, you folks, them’): tí<t>xəʔ-tən-s ‘narrowest;’ s.niɬ ti_ʕəl:ʕəl-tən-ɬkáɬ_a ‘he is the strongest of us;’ (C) ‘able to..’ (recorded only in negative sentences, and in combination with the transitivizer -s): xʷʔəz kʷ_a_s.tám kʷ_a_s.níḵ-tən-s-an ‘there isn’t anything I can cut with; I don’t have anything to cut with.’ || The semantic function of -tən (A) largely overlaps with that of -mən: However, -tən occurs in more derivations than -mən, and seems to be slightly more productive. Also, -tən combines more often with stems containing lexical suffixes than -mən does: see pum-ákaʔ-tən above, and note also kʷəḵ-mən ‘rattle’ vs. kʷəḵ-m-ákaʔ-tən ‘stick for beating snare-drum.’
- -atən ‘instrument, implement’ (residual form of -tən (A)): xʷú<xʷ>l-atən ‘musical instrument, record player.’
- n(..)-tən ‘setting, location, container; implement in which s.t. is done’ (no perceptible semantic difference with n(..)-mən): n.ǫáʔ-tən M ‘trough,

manger;’ n.ʔúq^waʔ-tən (A) ‘container for drink;’ (B) ‘watering hole;’
n.ǵálzaʔ-tən ‘sweat-lodge.’

-tan (Patient indicator for 3P in two suffix combinations): (A) -tan-i 3P object:
nuk^wʔ-an-tán-i-ʔkan ‘I helped them;’ (B) -tan-əm-wit 3P passive:
nuk^wʔ-an-tán-əm-wit ‘they were helped’ (also expressing ‘we helped
them’). The combination -tan-i is -tañ-i after stems CAC-s.

-tali (-talí after stems CAC-s) ‘the one who X-es him.’ nuk^wʔ-an-táli ‘the one
who helped him.’

n.(..)-tíq^w ‘upside down, head first.’ n.k^wəs-tíq^w ‘to fall down head first.’ || Cf.
-il-aq^w (under -q^w).

-tək (Meaning unclear): ʔús-tək ‘to catch a fish with a net (esp., a dipnet);’
ʔú<ʔ>s-tək ‘to catch a fish with a rod.’

-atk^waʔ (See -atq^waʔ.)

-atq^waʔ (-atk^waʔ after roots with a uvular) ‘water;’ ʔəl:ʔəl-átq^waʔ ‘strong (swift)
water;’ ʔl-átq^waʔ ‘bad water, booze;’ ʔəñt-átq^waʔ ‘back-eddy;’
ʔəļm-átq^waʔ M ‘to have a hangover.’ || Cf. -k^wa, -k^waʔ. PS *-q^wa,
*-k^wa ‘water’ (K209).

— -tq^waʔ ‘water’ (residual form of -atq^waʔ): s.k^wís-tq^wʔ-am ‘waterfall.’

-twi (2P imperative after transitivizers -s or -ən-s; see also -i (C).)

-twit (Plural indicator in -twit-as 3P transitive subject (after the transitivizers -s
and -ən-s; cf. -it-as, which indicates 3P transitive subject after other
transitivizers)): ʔíq-s-twit-as ‘they brought him (here).’ || Cf. -it (2),
-wit.

-twal (Reciprocal suffix): núk^wʔ-an-twal ‘to help each other.’ || Cf. -atwáx^w.

-atwáx^w (Reciprocal suffix (unproductive; the productive reciprocal suffix is
-twal)): tup-atwáx^w ‘to box, have a fistfight;’ təq-atwáx^w (also
recorded təq-twáx^w) ‘to wrestle.’ || Note the connotation ‘to fight’
conveyed by -atwáx^w.

-c (1) IS object after transitivizers other than -s or -ən-s; see also -tumx):
núk^wʔ-an-c-as ‘he helped me.’

-c (2) (A) ‘mouth, edge, opening;’ súp-c-amí ‘to scratch one’s mouth (lips);’
qámí-t-əc ‘to get hit on the mouth;’ s.kəmí-c F ‘door;’ (B) ‘food;’
náq^w-c-amí ‘to steal food;’ cak^w-c ‘tablecloth;’ (C) ‘language, to speak’
(verbalizes nominal stems): ʔíq-c ‘sound reaches over here;’
ʔux^walmíx^w-c ‘to speak Indian;’ sámʔ-ac ‘to speak a white man’s
language (esp., English).’ || Cf. -cin (2).

— -alí-c ‘food;’ cúk^w-alí-c ‘to finish eating;’ k^wíʔ-alí-c ‘to leave food, to leave
leftovers.’ || See also -als.

- n.(..)-ac ‘language’ (residual form of -c (2)): n.kaláñ-ac ‘to listen without saying a word, to learn new words that way.’
- c (3): See -s (1, 2).
- c (4) Unclear meaning, found only in n.təx^w-c-ílx ‘to be in the way’ (√təx^w (2)).
- ci (2S object (after transitivizers other than -s or -ən-s; see also -turni)): nuḵ^w7-an-cí-ᄋk-an ‘I helped you.’ || See also -cin (1,2).
- cu (1): See -su. || Cf. -cu (2).
- cu (2): Unique constituent in ʔáʔhan-cu ‘see?’ || Possibly the same suffix as -cu (1).
- cut (Reflexive suffix): nuḵ^w7-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^w-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^wu<k^w>ñit-án-cut ‘to act like a child.’ See Van Eijk 1988 for details. Cf. also -sút.
- cin (1) Free variant of -ci in the indicative paradigm before -ᄋk-an (1S subject); some speakers reject -cin here, however; (2) Regular (required) variant of -ci in the subjunctive and factual paradigms, and in all progressive tense paradigms.
- cin, -ciñ (2) ‘mouth, opening, speech.’ ʔəqəm-cín ‘Lytton’ (situated at the spot where the Thompson river enters the Fraser); qəl:qəl-cíñ-miñ ‘to pray, to beg for a favour (e.g., when praying to the Creator at a First Salmon ceremony).’ || Cf. cúcin ‘mouth,’ and -c (2). PS *-cin (-ucin, -uc, -c) ‘mouth’ (K203).
- -acín ‘to eat:’ palʔ-acín ‘to eat by oneself;’ pañ-acín ‘to be just in time for a meal.’
- -cin-əm ‘to eat/drink (referent of root):’ cíʔ-cín-əm ‘to eat meat;’ piya-cín-əm ‘to drink beer,’ q^wəl-us-cín-əm ‘to eat berries as one is picking them.’
- -cin-xən ‘ankle:’ q^wəm-cín-xən ‘(lump on) ankle.’
- ac (Formative in a number of animal names): s-əmc-ác ‘groundhog (of the type that occurs around Lillooet and Kamloops).’ Without simplex in txac ‘elk,’ ləhác ‘otter,’ ʔúpʔzac ‘flea.’
- uc (Formative in s.q^wúʔ-uc ‘ashes.’)
- ícaʔ ‘clothing, covering, skin:’ səmʔ-ícaʔ ‘white man’s clothing;’ cəs-p-ícaʔ ‘sweater;’ ʔ^wuyt-ícaʔ ‘pyjamas, nightie;’ s.p^x-ícaʔ ‘appaloosa’

(literally, “splashed on skin”). || PS *-iça? ‘hide, blanket, clothes’ (K203).

- -al-iça? ‘clothing, covering, skin.:’ s.šp-ál-iça? ‘undershirt;’ ql-ál-iça? ‘dirty clothes;’ q^wíc-al-iça? ‘to wash clothes;’ p4u4-al-iça? ‘thick bark.’
- -al-iça? (Residual variant of -al-iça?, recorded only in wə<w̄>p-l-í<l>ça? ‘caterpillar.’)
- s (1) Transitivity; has three different functions, depending (to a large extent) on the semantics of the root: (A) causativizer: qam̄t-s ‘to hit s.o. or s.t.;’ (B) forming transitive verbs which express ‘to address s.o.:’ q^wal-út-s ‘to speak to s.o., to admonish, rebuke s.o.;’ (C) forming transitive verbs which express ‘to nurture a certain thought on s.o. or s.t.:’ šax-s ‘to like it (food).’ See also comments under -Vn and in Van Eijk (1997:110-113) for further details. || After stems ending in 4 or s, this transitivity has the shape -c: ší4-c ‘to do s.t.;’ nas-c ‘to take along.’ The transitivity is dropped between 4 or s and a following suffix starting in -t: nás[-s]-tur̄x-as ‘he is bringing me.’
- s (2) (3S possessive): tmix^w-s ‘his (her, its) land.’ || After stems ending in 4 or s, this suffix has the shape -c: p̄áq^wu4-c ‘his (her, its) cache;’ s.k^wš-us-c ‘his (her, its) face.’
- s (3) Doubtful common element in a number of formations, e.g., n.xáx-s-əñ ‘to steam (for example, like rubber boots being aired out);’ n.k^wíl-s-tən (A) ‘Creator;’ (B) ‘sweatlodge’ (different meanings recorded from different consultants); t̄t-s-əñ ‘to pound sunflower root (in order to remove skin).’
- s (4): See -s and -al-s (both under -us (1)).
- s (5): See under -us (2).
- as (1) 3S transitive subject (subjunctive and indicative); 3S intransitive subjunctive subject: núk^wʔ-an-c-as ‘he helped me’ (transitive indicative; identical to the subjunctive form, which would translate as ‘may he help me’); x^wʔaz-as_má4_š_u? k^w_s.nas-c ‘he may as well not go’ (intransitive subjunctive).
- as (2) ‘flesh of fish:’ pq-as ‘having white flesh (about spawning salmon);’ cq^w-as ‘having pink flesh.’ || Cf. -asu4.
- us (1) ‘face, front, head, appearance:’ čaw̄-ús-əñ ‘to wash one’s face;’ ʔámh-us ‘handsome;’ s.k^wš-us ‘face;’ šzúm-us ‘to have a big head.’ || PS *-us I ‘face’ (K209).
- -s ‘face, appearance’ (residual form of -us (1)): máy-s-əñ ‘to fix, repair s.t., tr.’

- n(..)-us ‘-fold:’ n.pálʔ-us ‘single;’ n.ʔáñwas-us ‘double;’ n.kʷín-us ‘how many layers?’ || n(..)-us does not combine with numerals higher than ‘two.’
- -us-əm ‘kind, sort:’ pálʔ-us-əm ‘group of the same kind of people;’ kʷín-us-əm ‘different kinds.’
- -al-us ‘eye:’ sup-al-ús-əm ‘to scratch one’s eye(s);’ kəxʷ-p-ál-us ‘to have a bruised eye;’ n.zəh-ál-us ‘right eye.’
- -al-us ‘eye’ (in forms referring to sharp vision): cíxʷ-al-us ‘to be able to see’ (also in: ti_waʔ_cíxʷ-al-us ‘visionary, prophet’); zəh-ál-us ‘good-sighted’ (cf. n.zəh-ál-us above); n.čń-á|l-us-əm ‘to take aim.’
- -al-s ‘eye’ (residual form of -al-us/-al-us): ʔp-ál-s ‘eyelashes.’
- -až-us ‘eye:’ n.čip-az-ús-əm ‘to close one’s eyes.’
- us (2) ‘fire:’ ʔúc-z-us ‘to fix a fire;’ ʔʷəl-ús=əs ‘fire going really well.’
|| PS *-us ‘fire’ (K209).
- -s ‘fire’ (residual form of -us (2)): ʔám-s-əm ‘to make a fire.’
- ús (3) ‘hill:’ suxʷast-ús ‘to come down a hill;’ xáʔam-ús ‘to go up a hill.’
|| This suffix is probably related to -us (1), but it is classed as a separate suffix because it is categorically stressed.
- us (4): See -usaʔ.
- su (2S possessive): tmíxʷ-su ‘your land.’ || After stems ending in ʔ or s, this suffix has the shape -cu: ʔáqʷuʔ-cu ‘your cache;’ s.kʷʔ-ús-cu ‘your face.’ Before vowels within the same stress-contour, -su changes to -sw (and -cu to -cw): ti_tmíxʷ-sw_a ‘your land;’ ti_s.kʷʔ-ús-cw_a ‘your face.’
- súp ‘breath:’ qa{ʔə}ž-súp ‘to pant;’ čək-súp ‘to be out of breath.’ || Cf. súp-um ‘to breathe.’ Cases with -sup could also be considered a unique type of compounding.
- st (See under -sút).
- sút ‘out-of-control (not knowing what one is doing; doing s.t. for no reason; having no control over what one is doing):’ ɟiʔil-sút ‘to run around, looking for help;’ qaʔm-t-sút ‘to get hit by accident;’ mat-q-sút ‘to wander around, having no home;’ sək-xal-sút (A) ‘to slug around, to swing a stick or club around;’ (B) ‘to jabber away (if you don’t know the language you are trying to speak in);’ waž-am-sút ‘to bark for nothing;’ ptinus-əm-sút ‘to ponder, to worry.’ || -sút is originally a reflexive suffix (cf. the related form -cut), but it has rearranged its semantic function; -sút has the shape -cút after s: kʷis-cút ‘to drop, fall by accident.’ (On the basis of the alternation s ~ c in other

morphemes, we would also expect -cút after ʈ, but no examples of such cases were recorded.)

- -st (Reflexive marker (residual form of -sút in its original reflexive function)): čix^w-st ‘to spawn’ (literally, “to wear oneself out”).
- ásuʈ/-suʈ ‘fish’: qəlq-ásuʈ ‘spring salmon running in June;’ məqʔ-á<ʔ>suʈ (A) ‘any kind of salmon that runs before the snow melts away;’ (B) ‘little fish that spawns as soon as snow melts away’ (different meanings recorded from different consultants); səmʔ-ásuʈ ‘dolly varden;’ s.ʎíq-suʈ ‘silver trout.’ || PIS *-aswəʈ ‘fish’ (K214).
- úsləp/-sləp ‘firewood’: kətx^w-úsləp ‘firewood;’ ʔuʈx^w-úsləp ‘to bring in firewood;’ k^wám-sləp ‘to get firewood from the woodpile;’ n.kám-sləp ‘to gather firewood (by picking it up here and there).’ || PIS *-ú/ásləp ‘firewood’ (K214).
- áslaq ‘quantity of fruit:’ qǎ-áslaq ‘many berries;’ x^wʔít-aslaq ‘many berries, potatoes, fruit;’ x^wʔáz-aslaq ‘few berries.’
- n(..)-áskaʔ ‘song: n.x^wənaʔm-áskaʔ ‘power song;’ n.ləm-xal-áskaʔ ‘hymn.’ || PS *-áskaʔ ‘throat, breath, (voice, song)’ (K209).
- ásqət ‘day’ (also found in a number of man’s names): s.ǎəp-ásqət F ‘week;’ palʔ-ásqət ‘one day;’ ʔańwas-ásqət ‘Tuesday;’ ʔit-ásqət (a man’s name; cf. ʔít:ʔit ‘(Wilson’s) Snipe’). || Cf. s.qít ‘day.’ PIS *-asqít ‘day, sky’ (K214).
- aszánux^w ‘year:’ k^win-aszánux^w ‘how old?;’ palʔ-aszánux^w ‘one year old;’ s.x^wətp-aszánux^w ‘year.’
- usaʔ ‘round object, fruit, money; shape (in general):’ ci<c>ʈ-úsaʔ ‘fresh fruit;’ ʈu<ʈ>q^w-usáʔ-əm ‘to peel fruit, potatoes;’ pálʔ-usaʔ ‘one piece of fruit, potato, dollar;’ x^wʔít-usaʔ ‘expensive;’ may-s-usaʔ ‘to give shape.’ || Cf. ʔúsaʔ F ‘huckleberry;’ ʔú<ʔ>saʔ ‘egg.’ PIS *-us-aʔ ‘berry, small round object’ (K214).
- -us ‘berry, fruit’ (residual form of -usaʔ): síp-us-əm ‘to bend down a branch with berries;’ ʎəkʔ-ús-ən ‘to prop up branches of a fruit tree, tr.,’ q^wəl-us-cín-əm ‘to eat berries as one is picking them.’ || Cf. -lus.
- n- (Connective; residual form of -ʈ-): pəl̩k-n-áw̩s-qn-am ‘to somersault’ (also recorded n.pəl̩k-z-áw̩s-qn-am).
- ən (l) Element in -ən-s (with -s (1)). The combination -ən-s forms direct (non-causative) transitive verbs: náq^w-ən-s ‘to steal (naq^w) s.t.;’ qańím-ən-s ‘to hear (qańím) s.t.;’ ʔúq^w-ən-s ‘to drink (ʔúq^waʔ) s.t. up.’ || It is not clear whether -ən is the transitivizer -ən (see -Vn below), or whether it is a unique element, peculiar to the combination -ən-s.

- ən, -əń (2) Formative: x^wít-ən ‘to whistle;’ ǰáǰ-əń ‘curled up;’ k^wǰl-əń ‘gall, gall bladder.’
- ən, -əń (3) Transitive: See -Vn.
- an (1) IS subject: used as such in subjunctive intransitive and transitive constructions, e.g., ʔi_cút-an ‘when I said;’ ʔi_cún-an ‘when I told him;’ used with -k (1) or its variant -ʔk in indicative intransitive and transitive constructions: cút-k-an ‘I said;’ cún-ʔk-an ‘I told him.’
- an, -ań (2) Transitive: See -Vn.
- n.(..)-áń (3) Formative: n.muzmit-áń ‘friendly, generous.’
- n.(..)-áń (4) Meaning unclear: n.k^wwat-áń ‘stirrups.’
- in, -iń (Transitive: See -Vn.) || See also under -ʔən, -ʔiń.
- un, -uń (Transitive: See -Vn.)
- Vn (-ən, -əń, -an, -ań, -in, -iń, -un, -uń) Transitive; has various functions, partly depending on the semantics of the root. (A) causative: ʔáćǰ-ən ‘to see s.t., s.o.’ (ʔaćǰ ‘to be seen’); sáś>k-əń ‘to slice s.t. into thin pieces;’ ǰəlǰ-án ‘to roll s.t. down’ (ǰəlǰ ‘to roll down’); káx-ań ‘to dry s.t.’ (kax ‘dry’); pǰl-ín ‘to widen s.t. (esp., a horse-shoe);’ ník-iń ‘to cut s.t.;’ ǰzúm-un ‘to make s.t. big(ger)’ (ǰzum ‘big’); púʔ-uń ‘to boil s.t.’; (B) forming transitive verbs which express ‘to address s.o.’ (only -ən and its allomorph -an were recorded in this function): pták^w-ən ‘to tell a legend to s.o.’; wəʔáw-ən ‘to call, shout at s.o.’; n.q^wal-ut-án?-an ‘to hint to s.o.’; (C) expressing ‘to infest s.t. with the referent of the stem’ (this usage was recorded in passive forms only, and only after nominal stems; all examples comprise -an): puʔyax^w-án-əm ‘it is infested with mice;’ məkń-án-əm ‘it is infested with lice;’ (D) forming three-place verbs (in a few irregular occurrences of -ən; normally, -xit is used in this function): ʔúm-ən ‘to give s.t. to s.o.’; táw-ən ‘to sell s.t. to s.o.’ (the object suffix after -ən refers to the recipient). || For functions (A) and (B) see also -s (1). The difference between -s and -Vn with respect to (A) is that -Vn indicates that the performer is in control of the action, while -s does not indicate such control. The difference between -s and -Vn with regard to (B) is as yet unclear.
- na (See -wna).
- ńurńút (Meaning unclear): k^wuk^w-ńurńút ‘to make it through a difficult situation (e.g., through a severe winter).’
- anis (A) ‘board:’ ǰp-ánis-əm ‘to pile up lumber;’ k^wz-ánis-əm ‘to varnish boards;’ sak-anis-tən ‘ripsaw;’ (B) ‘edge, rim:’ s.ǰák^w-anis ‘just about

showing (e.g., an underskirt); *k̄m-ánis* ‘edge.’ || PS **-anis* ‘tooth’ (K207, who also refers to Lillooet *-qañis* ‘tooth,’ and the semantic relation that *-qañis* shares with (Lillooet) *-anis*, through a common reference to ‘edge’).

-nun/-nuñ (Transitivizer, expressing ‘to nourish a certain thought on s.t. or s.o.’): *wənáx^w-nuñ* ‘to believe s.o.’; *kə<k>zaʔ-nún* ‘to doubt s.o.’ || Cf. also *-s* (1) in function (C). The difference between *-s* and *-nun/-nuñ* with regard to this function is unclear (although *-nun/-nuñ* seem to refer to cases that are objectively verifiable, while *-s* seems to refer to matters of personal taste). A special case is *k^wís-nuñ* ‘to drop s.t. by accident,’ where *-nuñ* expresses ‘by accident.’ The distribution between *-nun* and *-nuñ* seems to be: *-nun* when stressed, *-nuñ* when unstressed.

-ańlup (See *-aỹlup*.)

-ańak, *-ańk*, *-ank* ‘belly, inside, hillside’ (distribution between forms is unclear): *sup-ańák-əm* ‘to scratch one’s belly;’ *q̄^wl-á<l>ńak-əm* ‘to sunbathe;’ *s.wac-ańak* ‘manure;’ *čm-ańk* ‘intestines;’ *s.q^wm-á<m>ńak* ‘pregnant;’ *n.číx^w-ank* ‘skin on belly is sore (e.g., about a horse on which the saddle-strap is too tight);’ *n.xʔ-áńk* ‘deep bank;’ *n.ča(?)4-áńk* ‘sidehill cools off when the sun goes down.’ || PS **-anak* ‘belly, stomach, anus, buttocks, tail; excrement’ (K207).

— *-naʔk*, *-anaʔk* ‘belly, intestines’ (residual forms of *-ańak*, etc.): *s.púm-naʔk* ‘smoked bear-gut;’ *žzum-anáʔk* ‘to have a big belly.’

— *n(..)-ank-ákst* ‘palm of hand;’ *n.sup-ank-ákst-əm* ‘to scratch the palm of one’s hand;’ *n.ʔac-ank-ákst* ‘palm of hand;’ *n.x^was-ank-ákst* ‘to give or receive the Last Sacrament.’

— *n(..)-ańk-xən* ‘sole of foot;’ *n.súp-ańk-xn-am* ‘to scratch the sole of one’s foot;’ *n.ʔac-ańk-xən* ‘sole of foot;’ *n.łáq^w-ańk-xən* ‘horse-shoe.’

-íńak ‘gun’ (also used in a number of woman’s names): *k^wu4n-íńak* ‘to borrow a gun;’ *ʔamh-íńak* ‘good gun;’ *n.ʔa<ʔə>žm-íńak* ‘to trade a gun;’ || PIS **-íńak* ‘weapon for shooting’ (K213).

— *-íńk* ‘gun’ (residual form of *-íńak*): *s.wəl-m-íńk* F ‘gun.’

-anx^w, *-inx^w* ‘weather, wind’ (distribution between forms is unpredictable on the basis of the roots): *haw-haw-l-ánx^w* ‘warm wind;’ *š^wal-ánx^w* M ‘sleet, freezing rain;’ *ʔaz-ínx^w* ‘warm weather, clear weather.’ || PS **-anax^w* ‘season, salmon, year, weather’ (K207).

-nux^w (1) ‘to get somewhere at a certain time’ (the time is referred to by the stem): *šáp-nux^w* ‘to get somewhere when it is dark already;’ *psíl-nux^w*

- ‘to get somewhere when it is already daylight;’ *wəttam-núx^w* ‘to be too late;’ *n.ʔućqaʔ-núx^w* ‘to make it through the winter.’ || The function of *-núx^w* (1) is possibly aspectual. Cf. also *-núx^w* (2).
- núx^w* (2) Meaning unclear (possibly an aspectual suffix): *zúq^w-núx^w* ‘to kill game (animals);’ *qəł:qəł-núx^w-miñ* ‘to be unfriendly to s.o., tr.’
- *-nəx^w* (Residual form (and possibly misrecording) of *-núx^w* (2)): *k^wíl-nəx^w* F ‘to be ready’ (rejected by M consultants, who prefer *k^wəl:k^wíl* ‘all ready to go’).
- nix^wáʔ* (Meaning unclear): *qəł-nix^wáʔ* ‘crabby’ (recorded *qəł-mix^wáʔ* from one consultant).
- n.(..)-anwás* ‘heart, inside, mind:’ *n.ciq-anwás-ən* ‘to stab s.o. in the heart, tr.;;’ *n.qł-ánwas-min* ‘to dislike s.o., tr.;;’ *pa{ʔ}q-ánwas* ‘heartburn;’ *n.cut-ánwas* (also *cut-ánwas*) ‘to think.’ || Cf. *n.(..)-iñwas*, *-əłwas*, *-alwas*, and *ʔáñwas* ‘two’ (the latter having a semantic connection with *n.(..)-anwas* through ‘(cut) in half, i.e., two equal parts’).
- || K210 lists PS **-was*, the occurrences of which he sums up in three groups; (1) **-iws* ‘body’ (limited to CS, but borrowed into Lillooet as *-alıws* ‘body’), (2) **-was*, **-aws*, **-i/-alwas*, **-i/anwas* ‘chest’ (the ancestor of Lillooet *n.(..)-anwas*, but also note *ptínus-əm* ‘to think,’ which Kuipers breaks up into *pt-inus-m*), (3) a suffix homophonous with (2), meaning ‘pair, mutual, middle, half,’ which Kuipers connects to the PS root **was* (for which also see Lillooet *ʔáñwas* ‘two’), which is the ancestor of Lillooet *n.(..)-iñwas* ‘middle,’ *-əłwas* ‘in half, in/down the middle,’ *-awś* (1) ‘middle,’ and *-awś* (2) ‘collective’ (this last form grouped with *-awś* (1) by Kuipers).
- n.(..)-iñwas* ‘middle:’ *n.kx-iñwas* ‘island;’ *n.ɣəp-iñwas-tən* ‘centerpole in semi-subterranean house (s.ʔístkən).’ || Cf. *n.(..)-anwas*.
- ənwáʔ* (Meaning unclear): *muzmit-ənwáʔ* ‘to help others when they are having a hard time;’ *pzan-wáʔ-ən* (from **pzan-ənwáʔ-ən*) ‘to meet s.o., run into s.o., tr.’ || Note also *n-waʔ*, *n-wáʔ-ən* ‘to go and meet s.o., intr., tr.,’ with aphaeresis of *pza*.
- n.(..)-anaʔ* (1) ‘ear:’ *n.sup-anáʔ-əm* ‘to scratch one’s ear;’ *n.ǰə:ǰzúm-anaʔ* ‘to have big ears;’ *n.tək^w:tk^w-ánaʔ* ‘deaf;’ *n.zəh-ánaʔ* ‘right ear.’
- || PS **-áni/aʔ* ‘ear, side’ (K206), who implies a relation to *-anaʔ* (2).
- *n.(..)-l-ánaʔ* ‘ear:’ *n.ćəm-l-ánaʔ* (A) ‘pectoral fin;’ (B) ‘bone around gills.’
- *-al-ánaʔ* ‘ear:’ *təǰ^w-p-al-ánaʔ* ‘to find s.t. out;’ *təǰ^w-al-ánʔ-am* ‘to find out the truth.’

- n(..)-ana? (2) ‘surface:’ n.ʔáx^w-ana? ‘to get covered up by a slide;’
 n.k^wʔ-ánʔ-an ‘to pour s.t. out over s.t., tr.?’ n.ʔp-ána? ‘to get covered
 up.’ || Cf. -ana? (1,3).
- n(..)-ana? (3) ‘all the time:’ n.ʔ^wəs:ʔ^wís-ana? ‘to smile all the time.’
 || Possibly a semantic subset of (2), with a shared connotation ‘all over
 (spacewise or timewise).’
- naʔk, -anaʔk (See -áñak, -ańk, -ank.)
- aʔ ‘gone to the very end’ (aspectual suffix; combines only with roots that have
 been subjected to consonant reduplication and interior glottalization):
 ká{ʔ}<k>x-aʔ ‘dried out;’ q^wí{ʔ}<q^w>ǀ-ʔ ‘overripe, overcooked. || In
 two cases we have -aʔ after a root where the root vowel is preceded
 by ʔ, and where we also have ʔ after the root vowel. I do not know
 whether the second ʔ results from interior glottalization or from
 reduplication, or whether it results from a merger of two glottal stops
 (one resulting from reduplication, the other from interior
 glottalization). I opt for the last solution and write: x^wʔǎ<ʔ>ǂ-aʔ
 ‘good for nothing, not able to do anything;’ ʔú<ʔ>c-aʔ *id.* as
 x^wʔǎ<ʔ>ǂ-aʔ. See also the cases under -im, -im̄ (2), where the
 meaning of -aʔ seems to have been weakened. Cf. -úʔ (1).
- -aʔʔ (Free variant of -aʔ, recorded in virtually all derivations that also have
 -aʔ.)
- iʔ (See -aýʔ.)
- úʔ (1) ‘always’ (abstract suffix, mostly recorded after stems that show some
 form of reduplication): ki{ʔ}<k>ǀ-úʔ ‘lazy;’ lu<l>m̄-úʔ ‘always
 suspicious, always suspecting one’s love-mate of infidelity;’ ʔilal-úʔ
 ‘always crying;’ xəʔ:xəʔ-úʔ ‘diligent;’ s.q^wǎ:q^wǎ-úʔ ‘tattle-tale.’
 || Cf. -aʔ. PIS *-ul ‘habitual’ (K213).
- úʔ (2) ‘step-relative:’ s.qac-əzʔ-úʔ ‘stepfather;’ s.kix-əzʔ-úʔ ‘stepmother;’
 s.k^wuzʔ-úʔ ‘stepchild.’
- áʔp/-ʔəp ‘tree, bush, plant:’ s.páçn-áʔp ‘Indian Hemp (plant);’ qax^w-m̄-áʔp
 ‘White-flowered Rhododendron;’ pún-ʔəp ‘Rocky Mountain Juniper;’
 məlín-ʔəp “Balsam Tree” (covering various Fir species). || The suffix
 -áʔp/-ʔəp resembles -aǂ (2) in function, but -áʔp/-ʔəp is far less
 productive. PS *-aʔp ‘tree, bush, plant’ (K205).
- aʔməx ‘belly, sack:’ súp-aʔməx-am M ‘to scratch oneself on the belly;’
 cíq-aʔməx-an ‘to stab s.o. in the belly, tr.?’ q̄ç-áʔməx ‘gunny sack.’
- áʔçáʔ, -ʔçáʔ ‘meat, inside of body; mind, thoughts’ (variants show irregular
 distribution): zaxn-áʔçáʔ ‘to pack meat (from a game-animal) on one’s

shoulders;’ k^wuʃuḥ-áʦaʔ ‘pork;’ n.káx-aʦaʔ ‘constipation;’ káx-ʦaʔ ‘to dry meat;’ ník-ʦaʔ ‘to cut meat;’ n.qí-áʦaʔ (also qí-áʦaʔ) ‘mean.’ || PS *-áʦi/aʔ ‘meat, body’ (K205).

-ʦən, -ʦín (Meaning unclear): sáw-ʦən ‘to ask a question, intr.;’ saw-ʦín ‘to ask a lot of questions.’ || For the distribution between -ʦən and -ʦín cf. also sáw-ən ‘to ask s.o. s.t., tr.’ and saw-ín-ən ‘to question s.o., to interrogate s.o., tr.’ (both with the transitivizer -ən, and with a peculiar occurrence of the transitivizer -ín in the last form).

-aʦnaʦ ‘fish’s intestines;’ ǰ^wʔ-áʦnaʦ (*) ‘sturgeon’s intestines;’ tʦ-áʦnaʦ (*) ‘fish’s intestines.’ (Both words were recorded only from Charlie Mack of Mount Currie.)

-aʦníwʦ, -ʦníwʦ ‘side of body’ (variants show irregular distribution):
sup-aʦníwʦ-əm ‘to scratch the side of one’s body;’ n.ćək^wʔ-aʦníwʦ ‘left side of body;’ n.zəh-aʦníwʦ ‘right side of body’ (also recorded n.zah-ʦníwʦ); n.pəʃ:pəʃ-ʦníwʦ (*) ‘soft spot on side of body, between lowest rib and hip.’ || Cf. n.ʦníwʦ ‘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 *-ʦníwʦ ‘side of body’ (K213).

-ʦk (See -k (1).)

-ʦkan (See -kan.)

-ʦkaʦ (See -kaʦ.)

-ʦkaɪap (See -kaɪap.)

-ʦkax^w (See -kax^w.)

-áʦx^w/-ʦəx^w ‘house; place where s.t. happens, where s.t. is;’ ʔalk^w-it-áʦx^w ‘day-care centre;’ x^wik-m-áʦx^w ‘shed for butchering fish;’ lam-xal-áʦx^w M ‘church;’ saʔ:sz-áʦx^w ‘gymnasium;’ ǰ^wúʔ-ʦx^w-am ‘to chink a house.’ || PS *-tx^w ‘lodging; (skin or bark covering of lodging > sheet, plumage, etc.; frame of lodging > rib)’ (K209, who also lists Lillooet -altəx^w (spelled -al-tx^w by Kuipers), -alx^w, and -awtəx^w (spelled -aw-tx^w by Kuipers) here).

-aʦq^wáwt ‘group of people (?):’ palʔ-aʦq^wáwt ‘group of people who belong together (e.g., people walking together, or relatives).’

-aʦǰ^wəlt ‘throat;’ súp-aʦǰ^wəlt-am ‘to scratch one’s throat;’ n.cíq-aʦǰ^wəlt-an ‘to stab s.o. in the throat, tr.;’ zəʔ-áʦǰ^wəlt-am ‘to refuse food (about a child, or a grown-up when he is angry);’ káx-aʦǰ^wəlt ‘to have a dry throat.’ || PIS *-aʦǰ^wəlt ‘throat’ (K213).

— -uʦǰ^wəlt ‘throat’ (residual form of -aʦǰ^wəlt): n.ʔucz-úʦǰ^wəlt-am, ‘to

- clear one's throat; ǰaʔz-úʔǰ^wəlt (*) 'Adam's Apple.'
- íʔaʔ 'tree, bush, plant' (used mainly with numerals): pálʔ-íʔaʔ 'one tree, bush, plant; ʔańwas-íʔaʔ 'two trees, bushes, plants; ʔun-íʔaʔ 'Wormwood.' || Cf. -aʔ (2).
- ʔaʔ (Meaning unclear): n.cáǰ^w-əm-ʔaʔ (a man's name); cúʔ^w-ʔaʔ 'steelhead (trout).' || We also have a few animal names ending in ʔaʔ: kákʔaʔ (type of bug found in dried salmon); n.ćúćǰ>ńʔaʔ 'deer fawn.' Note also ʔəʔ:ʔńʔa 'frog,' with ʔa, rather than ʔaʔ.
- l- Connective (see also -al- (1)): attested in, for example -l-ícaʔ, -l-akaʔ, -l-əqs. || Cf. -n-.
- al- (1) Connective (also in variants -aĺ-, -ĺa-): attested in, for example, -al-ícaʔ, -al-us, -aĺ-us, -aĺ-c, -ap-ĺa-xən. || Variants with different vowels or consonants (or with zero consonants) are -n-, -l-, -il-, -ul-, -y-, -z-, -aʔ- (1). The consonant variations result from old l/y, l/n and y/z alternations in Salish.
- al (2) 'Suffix-extender' for -c (1), -tumx, before -it-as (3P transitive subject) and before -əm (1) passive marker: nuk^wʔ-an-c-ál-it-as 'they helped me; x^witəń-s-tumx-al-ít-as 'they whistled at me; nuk^wʔ-an-c-ál-əm 'I was helped; x^witəń-s-túm-x-al-əm 'I was whistled at.' || Possibly related to -al- (1). However, all occurrences of -al- (1) are limited to the stem, i.e., to that portion of a word that does not contain personal affixes.
- aĺ (3) Formative: s.tup-aĺ 'barbecued salmon pounded and dried until it is sawdust-like.' || Cf. -il, -il (2).
- ala 'container: ʔux^w-tn-ála 'mast, sail-pole; s.lam-ála M 'bottle.'
- il- (1) Connective (see also -al- (1)): attested in -il-q, -il-aq, -il-aq^w.
- il, -il (2) 'substance(?): s.ʔáx^w-il 'chips, leavings; xaĺ-íl-əm 'to unload a car, boat, wagon; ʔuʔx^w-íl-əm 'to bring in firewood; sək-íl-ən 'to whip a child, tr.; s.líx-il 'fish slime.' || Maybe also in wúǰ^wil 'to go downstream in a canoe; síkil 'tree bark; s.míkil 'oil, fish oil; ǰíʔil 'to run; záǰil 'to peek; xíʔil 'to kneel down; məǰil-ən 'to pass s.o. at a respectful distance.' Cf. -aĺ (3).
- ul-, -ul- (Connective; see also -al- (1); attested in -ul-wiʔ, -ul-qʔ, -ul-qən.)
- ĺa- (Connective; see also -al- (1).)
- lap (1) 2P possessive: tmíx^w-lap 'land of you folks.'
- lap (2): See under -álap/-lap and under -ílap/-lap.
- álap/-lap 'form, shape: ʔǰ-álap 'wide (object); n.cw-álap-ən 'to copy s.t., tr.; n.síx-lap-ən 'to copy s.t., tr.'

- álap** (2P subject or object. We have the object (or better, patient) function after -**tam** (see there). When not preceded by -**tam**, the suffix -**álap** indicates 2P subject and it is used as such (without morphological accretions) in subjunctive intransitive and transitive constructions, e.g., **ʔi_cút-álap** ‘when you folks said;’ **ʔi_cún-álap** ‘when you folks told him;’ used with -**k** (1) or its variant -**ʔk** in indicative intransitive and transitive constructions: **cút-k-álap** ‘you folks said;’ **cún-ʔk-álap** ‘you folks told him.’)
- ílap/-lap** ‘floor:’ **ʔl-ílap F** ‘floor;’ **q^wíʔ^w-lap M** ‘floor;’ ‘to wash the floor.’ We have one case of stressed -**lap**: **zəʔ-láp** ‘to crawl on the floor.’
- ílap** ‘pants:’ **cəṇəṇəṇ-ílap** ‘denim pants;’ **s.ʔp-ílap** ‘undershorts;’ **pʔúʔ-ílap** ‘pants made out of thick material.’
- álimát** ‘(back of) neck:’ **n.sup-álimát-əm** ‘to scratch one’s neck;’ **n.ʔal-álimát** ‘(back of) neck;’ **n.x^was-álimát-əm** ‘to rub one’s neck with liniment.’
- almən** ‘about to...:’ **psíl-almən** ‘about to get light, dawn;’ **qəm̄p-almən** ‘nine;’ **čk-almən** ‘almost gone; last quarter of moon.’ || Cf. -**álmən**.
- -**almín** ‘about to...’ (residual form of -**almən**): **liʔ^w-almín** ‘almost falling apart, about to fall apart.’
- álmən** ‘to want to...:’ **q̄ʔ-álmən M** ‘hungry;’ **ʔuq^w?-álmən** ‘thirsty;’ **ʔ^wuyt-álmən** ‘sleepy;’ **k^wuʔʔ-álmən** ‘to have to urinate’ (said about men). || Cf. -**almən**.
- almix^w** ‘earth, land, soil; breast, udder:’ **zax-almix^w-aʔ** ‘White Pine;’ **yək;yík-almix^w** ‘trees fall down to the earth;’ **p̄ʔ-álmix^w** ‘to milk;’ **ʔə:ʔzúm-almix^w** ‘to have big breasts.’ || Cf. also **ʔúx^walmix^w** ‘Indian, person, human being;’ **tmix^w** ‘land, earth, soil.’ See also -**úlməx^w/-lum̄x^w**. PS *-mix^w, *-mix ‘life force, “mana,” person(s), animals, world, land, river; woman’s breast, milk’ (K205).
- úlməx^w/-lum̄x^w** ‘earth, land, soil:’ **q^wəc-p-úlməx^w** ‘earthquake;’ **hu<ʔ>q^w-úlməx^w** ‘land is freezing up;’ **hiʔ-úlməx^w** ‘ground inhabited by hiʔ (a supernatural being or spirit);’ **pús-lum̄x^w** ‘wet land;’ **n.čám-lum̄x^w-tən** ‘deer-lick.’ || Cf. -**almix^w**, -**ulax^w**.
- ált** ‘child, offspring; human being:’ **qamaʔ-ált** ‘young teenage girl;’ **s.kzuz-ált** ‘twins;’ **ʔamh-ált-əm** ‘to like s.o. as a spouse for one’s child;’ **tam-ált** ‘doe with antlers (hermaphrodite deer);’ **qʔ-ált** ‘funeral.’ We have one case with -**ált**: **s.cm-ált** ‘children.’ || Cf. **n.(..)-iit**. PS *-i/al(t) ‘child’ (K205).
- -**læt** ‘child, offspring’ (residual form of -**ált**): **k^wís-læt** ‘to give birth.’

|| All instances of **-alt** are stressed, while the one case with **-læt** is unstressed. We probably have the same distribution here as in, for example, **-áƿ/-ƿəp**. However, since we only have one case with **-læt**, there is not enough evidence to posit a regular alternation between **-ált** and **-læt**.

- **-ilt**, n.(..)-ílt ‘child, offspring:’ s.təmǫlt-x^w-í<x^wə>lt F ‘calf;’ n.ǰ^wz-ílt-əm ‘to love one’s children;’ n.7ús-ílt-əm ‘sun-dog, ring around the sun;’ n.7a<?>ǰ^w-ílt ‘child of an Indian doctor.’ || Cf. **-alt**.
- áltəx^w**, **-altəx^w**, **-əltəx^w** (A) ‘outside surface; skin’ (irregular distribution of variants; in some idiolects, ..təx^w is ..tx^w): s.úx^w-altəx^w ‘outer red cedar bark;’ k^wt-áltəx^w ‘Common Cat-tail;’ ǰn-áltəx^w F ‘Tule, Roundstem Bulrush, Great Bulrush;’ mǫk^w-áltəx^w M ‘Tule, Roundstem Bulrush, Great Bulrush;’ s.t.pǫǰ-əltəx^w ‘grey horse;’ s.t.púm-əltəx^w ‘bucks skin coloured horse’ (maybe ‘chestnut horse’); s.t.ǰ^wúƿ-əltəx^w ‘brown horse;’ (B) ‘rib:’ qax^w=x^w-áltəx^w ‘to break one’s rib;’ ǰk-áltəx^w (A) ‘any rib’ (M); (B) ‘lowest rib’ (F). || See **-aƿx^w** for etymological comments.
- alc** ‘house:’ líŋ^w-alc ‘to tear down a house;’ s.zík-alc ‘log house;’ sil-álc M ‘tent;’ nǫq^w-álc ‘warm inside the house;’ pǫl7-alc-əm ‘to visit, intr.’
- álc** ‘rock; hard matter; money (coins):’ pǫ-álc ‘white rock;’ kíŋ-álc ‘to freeze;’ q^wəs-m-álc ‘bullet, arrow;’ n.ƿam^w-álc ‘loaded (gun);’ ǰk-álc-əm ‘to count money (coins only)’ (cf. ǰk-ús7-am ‘to count money (paper or coins)’); n.7a<?>ž-əm-álc ‘to change money.’
- alckza?** ‘leaf:’ zǫx-alckza? ‘long leaf;’ pús-alckza? ‘wet leaf;’ ǰimin-álcza? ‘Broad-Leaved Plantain;’ kaw-álcza? ‘Yarrow.’
- **-alckza?**, **-læckza?** (idiolectal variants) ‘leaf’ (residual form of **-alckza?**): wǫw-əlcza? (wǫw-læckza?) ‘Poplar.’
- lać** ‘penis:’ ǰzúm-lać ‘to have a big penis;’ ƿəx^w-láć ‘conduit on basket cradle (to let out baby’s urine);’ pǫ<?>x^w-láć ‘to get tired of sexual intercourse.’ || See also **-yać**.
- alus**, n.(..)-alus (Meaning unclear): ka.tik-alús_a ‘to snow all day till night;’ ka.n.tik-alús_a ‘to go to a darker place;’ ka.n.ǰəp-alús_a *id.* as ka.n.tik-alús_a.
- áls** ‘food:’ q^wc-áls-əm ‘to stir food;’ ph-áls-əm ‘to winnow berries, beans, etc.’ || Cf. **-al-c** (under **-c** (2)).
- ílus** ‘(Saskatoon) berry:’ s.ǰəx-ílus ‘Sweet Saskatoon berry;’ s.təǰ-ílus ‘Bitter Saskatoon berry.’ (Both varieties of Saskatoon berries, mainly recognized in the Lillooet-Fountain area.) || Cf. **-us** (4).

- álus** (1) ‘colour:’ ʔix^w4-**álus** ‘to be of a different colour;’ nak-**álus-əm** ‘to change the colour on s.t., intr.’ Combined with colour terms, -**álus** refers to a lighter variant of that colour, or expresses ‘almost:’ pq-**álus** ‘almost white;’ cəq^w:cáq^w-**álus** ‘sort of reddish, pinkish.’
- álus** (2) ‘matter (in a wide sense):’ s.šúp-**álus** ‘tree is twisted;’ qíx̄-**álus** ‘(wood is) hard to split, timberbound;’ s.šp-**álus** ‘bottom line on gill net;’ ʔk^w-**álus** ‘(to make a) basket.’ || Cf. -**álst**.
- álst/-ləst/-əlst** ‘rock’ (refers to rocks as material, cf. German *Gestein*, not to individual rocks, like -**álc**): s.k^wl-**álst** ‘jade;’ čk^w-**əlst-álc** ‘granite;’ s.líw-**ləst** ‘sharp, little rocks.’ || Cf. -**álus** (2). PS *-i/alst ‘stone, rock, round object’ (K205).
- ləst** (1): See -**álst/-ləst/-əlst**.
- ləst** (2) (Meaning unclear. See -**ap-ləst** (under -**ap** (2)).)
- alín** ‘basket:’ cəp-**alín** ‘baby basket, basket cradle;’ q^wəʔ-**alín** ‘birchbark basket.’ || Cf. -**əlín**.
- əlín** ‘container (?)’: ca{ʔ}k-**əlín** ‘metal cools off;’ kəx̄m-**əlín** (name of a mountain over which the wind is always blowing). || The retraction of this suffix after non-retracted roots is highly unusual, cf. also -**ulyaʔ**. Cf. -**alín**.
- alínup** (See -**aylup**.)
- n.(..)-**alínaq** ‘from the back:’ n.pk^w-**alínaq** ‘to spill berries (from basket worn on back).’
- alk** ‘surface:’ qʔ-**álk-añ** ‘to cover s.t. (with tarpaulin, canvas, dirt, or hay), tr.;’ pt-**álk-añ** ‘to cover s.t. (with a cloth or canvas), tr.;’ záw-**álk-añ** ‘to scoop s.t. off (e.g., cream off milk), tr.;’ q^wt-**álk** ‘other side of border.’
- lílik** ‘back,’ or ‘surface of water’ (exact meaning not clear): cəʃ-**lílik-əm** ‘fish swimming just under the surface (so you can see his back);’ x̄wəs-**lílik-əm** (also x̄wəs-**lílik**) *id.* as cəʃ-**lílik-əm**.
- alíkst** ‘sheet:’ paq^w-**alíkst** ‘to read;’ palʔ-**alíkst** ‘one sheet (of paper);’ pʔuʔ-**alíkst** ‘thick sheet of paper or cardboard.’
- alk** ‘string, rope:’ láw-**alk-ən** ‘to hang up a baby basket on a vertical string, tr.;’ n.sk-**álk-əm** ‘to make a phone call;’ n.píx-**alk-ən** ‘to unravel a rope, tr.;’ q^wl-**alk** ‘net gets warm and moist (when not properly dried before being stored away);’ paq-m-**álk** ‘net gets mouldy (if warm and moist, not dried properly before being stored away).’ || PIS *-**alk** ‘string, rope’ (K213, who there claims, incorrectly, that in Lillooet this suffix also means ‘surface,’ for which Lillooet actually has -**álk**).

- ílx/-læx ‘body; oneself’ (refers to ‘body’ in a more abstract sense than -aliw̄s):
 ɬq^w-ilx ‘to get on a horse;’ x^wp-ilx ‘to stand up from lying position;’
 læŋ^w-ílx ‘to hide oneself;’ táɬ-læx ‘to stand up from sitting position;’
 ɬúq̄^w-læx ‘to take a blanket off oneself.’
- álxən ‘tube, cylindrical object:’ p̄ʔ-álxən-an ‘to squeeze out a tube, to squeeze
 s.t. out of a tube, tr.;
- sl-álxən F ‘tumpline, headstrap for basket.’ || See
 also -aýxən.
- álxkən ‘outward appearance, hulk, shape:’ ɬəl:ɬəl-álxkən ‘strong-looking;’
 ʒzúm-álxkən ‘husky;’ n.q̄^wz-álxkən ‘black hornet;’ yəŋ-álxkən ‘female
 mountain sheep.’ Semantically, -álxkən overlaps with both -áiq̄^wəm̄
 and -aliw̄áñ. || See also -ayxkən. PIS *-álxkən ‘quality of, relation to’
 (K213).
- alx^w ‘family:’ x^wʔit-álx^w ‘to have a big family.’ || See -aɬx^w for etymological
 comments.
- úíax^w ‘land, earth, soil’ (residual variant of -úlm̄æx^w): ʔl-úíax^w ‘to plough;’
 ʒíʔ-úíax^w (name of a site close to Mount Currie); naɬ^w-úɬx^w>íax^w
 ‘coyote.’
- álx^wcaɬ ‘tongue:’ q̄^wəɬ-p-álx^wcaɬ ‘to burn one’s tongue.’ || Cf. tæx^wçáɬ
 ‘tongue.’ || PS *-x^wc- ‘tongue’ (K211, who notes that Lillooet
 -álx^wcaɬ is a borrowing from Squamish).
- áiq̄s, -áíaq̄s ‘clothing’ (variants with irregular distribution): x^wə́lmin-áíq̄s
 ‘buckskin coat;’ ʔp-áíaq̄s ‘underskirt;’ wac-áíaq̄s (*) ‘pocket watch.’
 || PS *-í/áíaq̄s ‘clothes’ (K204).
- n(..)-aláq̄aɬ ‘surface of water:’ n.kə:kaw̄-aláq̄aɬ ‘wide body of water;’
 n.ɬəq̄-aláq̄aɬ *id.* as n.kə:kaw̄-aláq̄aɬ; ʒk̄it-aláq̄aɬ ‘this side of the
 water;’ taɬʔ-aláq̄aɬ ‘other side of the water (river, lake, swamp).’
- alq^w (1) ‘cylindrical object (tree, log, stick, etc.):’ pálʔ-alq^w ‘one tree, stick,
 log;’ s.q̄əməŋs-áiq̄^w ‘fungus on tree;’ páx̄-alq^w-əməŋ ‘to scrape a stick or
 log, to take the rough surface off.’ || PIS *-alq^w ‘elongated cylindrical
 object (tree, log, stick)’ (K213).
- alq^w (2) ‘hulk, mass:’ kəñ=ñ-áiq̄^w ‘to bump against s.t. (like a car bumping
 into another car or tree, stump, or horse);’ qam̄t-áiq̄^w ‘to get hit on
 whole body by a big object (e.g., a car);’ səməŋ-p-áiq̄^w ‘all skin and
 bones (as result of a sickness).’
- áiq̄^wəm̄ ‘outward appearance:’ ʔəməh-áiq̄^wəm̄ ‘goodlooking;’ q̄l-áiq̄^wəm̄ ‘ugly;’
 ɬəl:ɬəl-áiq̄^wəm̄ ‘strong-looking’ (virtually synonymous with
 ɬəl:ɬəl-álxkən); záx̄-alq̄^wəm̄ ‘tall.’
- alúŋ^w ‘gall (?):’ k^wəɬ-alúŋ^w (*) ‘gall spills.’

- úlwat ‘stuff, things:’ qəms-úlwat ‘to tidy up one’s stuff, put it away;’ kʰ-úlwat ‘to castrate.’
- əlwás ‘in half, in the middle, down the middle:’ cúq^w-əlwás ‘to add a piece in the middle;’ s.təq-əlwás ‘to have one’s hands on one’s hips;’ sək^w-əlwás ‘Cayoosh Creek’ (a creek close to Lillooet; the name refers to a rock there which is split in half); ti{ʔ}tʰ^w-əlwás ‘midnight.’
 || -əlwás varies rather freely with -ləwas. For suffixes which resemble -əlwás in form and function cf. -anwas, n.(..)-iñwas, -alwas. See also ʔáñwas for further etymological information. From s.ʔúkw^w-əlwás ‘to be held around the waist’ I recorded the derivation s.ʔu^wk^w-əlw-áx^wac ‘to have one’s arms folded’ (with deletion of ..as). However, most consultants reject this derivation.
- alwas ‘lower part of body (below waist):’ x^wu<x^w>ʔ-álwas ‘having no pants on;’ s.ʔp-álwas ‘long undershorts.’ || Cf. -anwas, -əlwás, and see -anwas for etymological comments.
- áliws ‘body:’ n.zəh-áliws ‘right side of body;’ čə{ʔ}p-áliws ‘to have body odour;’ cəx^w-p-áliws ‘to sweat;’ sup-áliws-əm ‘to scratch one’s body.’ The suffix -áliws has a more concrete meaning than -ilx/-ləx: cf. sup-áliws-əm with súp-ləx ‘to scratch oneself (like a dog).’ || See -anwas for etymological comments.
- aliwán ‘size, hulk:’ ʔzum-aliwán ‘husky’ (considered to be more correct than ʔzúm-alxkən); q^wə<q^w>s-aliwán ‘smallish.’ We have the variant -iwán in ʔəl:ʔəl-iwán ‘husky-looking,’ with haplology of ..əl-al... || For semantic and distributive overlappings see -alxkən, -alıq^wəm.
- ųlyəʔ ‘matter (?):’ məkıl-ųlyəʔ ‘sticky matter’ (recorded only from Martina LaRochelle, who commented that she had heard the word from her grandmother, but that she did not know its exact meaning). || For the unusual occurrence of a retracted suffix after a non-retracted root cf. -əlin and -əya (the latter under -əya). Since məkıl-ųlyəʔ is the only recorded example of this suffix, it is also possible that the underlying shape of this suffix is -ųyaʔ, with ı inserted as a result of reduplication. In that case, a connection with -úzaʔ is quite possible.
- k (1) Indicative marker, preceding -an (1), -ax^w (2), -alıp in indicative subject endings: ʔıq-k-an ‘I arrived, I am here’ (also expressing ‘hello’ by arriver); ʔıq-k-ax^w ‘you arrived; there you are’ (also expressing ‘hello’ to arriver). || This suffix has the variant -k after vowels and resonants: cúʔ-uñ-k-an ‘I pointed at him;’ l.cʔá-k-an ‘I am here;’ n.káʔ-k-ax^w ‘where are you?’ In some idiolects we also have -k after

obstruents in a few individual formations, e.g., $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\imath}q\text{-}\acute{f}k\text{-}an$, $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\imath}q\text{-}\acute{f}k\text{-}ax^w$ instead of $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\imath}q\text{-}k\text{-}an$, $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\imath}q\text{-}k\text{-}ax^w$). In the root section of this dictionary, $-k$ and $-f$ are written as part of the following suffix (hence $-kan$, $-fkan$ etc., instead of $-k-an$, $-f-k-an$). Cf. also $-ka\acute{f}$ ($-fka\acute{f}$).

$n(..)\text{-}k$ (2) ‘back (of body):’ $n.s\acute{u}p\text{-}k\text{-}am\acute{n}$ ‘to scratch one’s back;’ $n.\acute{c}\acute{a}w\text{-}k\text{-}am\acute{n}$ ‘to wash one’s back;’ $n.\acute{c}am\acute{n}\text{-}k$ ‘dorsal fin;’ $n.\acute{c}\acute{\imath}\acute{x}^w\text{-}k$ ‘to have a sore back, skin on back is damaged (like a horse, when the saddle has been scraping its skin).’ Cf. $-ik\acute{a}n$, $-k\acute{a}\acute{n}$.

$n(..)\text{-}k$ (3) ‘middle:’ $n.\eta\acute{\imath}(\acute{c})\acute{z}\text{-}\acute{a}k$ ‘to be in the middle (e.g., of three persons in a bed);’ $n.t\acute{a}\acute{x}^w\text{:}t\acute{x}^w\text{-}\acute{a}k$ ‘to be in the middle.’

— $-k\text{-}\acute{a}c$ ‘jaw’ (with $-c$ (2)): $s.\acute{x}\acute{a}w\acute{a}\acute{n}\text{-}k\text{-}\acute{a}c$ ‘jaw, chin;’ $\acute{q}z\acute{u}(\acute{z})\acute{x}^w\text{-}k\text{-}\acute{a}c$ ‘jaw, chin’ (less often used than $s.\acute{x}\acute{a}w\acute{a}\acute{n}\text{-}k\text{-}\acute{a}c$).

$-k$ (4) ‘weeds, roots:’ $\acute{c}\acute{a}q\text{-}k\text{-}am\acute{n}$ ‘to weed, pull out weeds, intr.;’ $\eta\acute{a}k^w\text{-}k\text{-}am\acute{n}$ ‘to rake weeds;’ $m\acute{a}y\text{-}s\text{-}k\text{-}am\acute{n}$ ‘to fix roots before weaving them into a basket.’

$-k$ (5) Meaning unclear: $s.t\acute{a}m\acute{n}\text{-}k\text{-}\acute{a}m\acute{x}$ ‘to be from what region or nationality?’

$-\acute{a}kst\text{-}/kst$ (A) ‘hand, arm, branch:’ $kxm\text{-}\acute{a}kst$ ‘tree branch;’ $k^w\acute{a}l\text{-}m\text{-}\acute{a}kst$ ‘Yellow Tree Moss,’ *Evernia vulpina*; $\acute{\lambda}\acute{a}q\text{-}\acute{a}m\text{-}kst$ ($\acute{\lambda}\acute{a}q\text{-}m\text{-}\acute{a}kst$) ‘six;’ $cil\text{-}kst$ ‘five;’ (B) ‘wind:’ $ps\acute{x}\acute{\imath}x\acute{n}\acute{a}m\text{-}\acute{a}kst$ ‘north-west wind;’ $x^w\acute{a}p\text{-}m\acute{a}x\text{-}\acute{a}kst$ ‘east wind.’ || Cf. $s.k^w\acute{a}kst$ ‘hand, arm’ (with either $-akst$ or $-kst$; the root is possibly related to k^wam/k^wan ‘to take, intr./tr.’). Cf. also $-aka\eta$.

$-ik\acute{a}n$, $-k\acute{a}\acute{n}$ ‘back’ (far less productive than $n(..)\text{-}k$ (2)): $s.k\acute{f}\text{-}ik\acute{a}n$ ‘fat from an animal’s back (deer, cow, etc.);’ $s\acute{a}\acute{x}^w\text{-}k\acute{a}\acute{n}$ ‘dorsal fin, ridge on back;’ $s.\acute{x}\acute{\imath}\acute{c}\text{-}k\acute{a}\acute{n}$ ‘back.’ || A number of words ending in $-ik\acute{a}\acute{n}$ or $-k\acute{a}\acute{n}$ might also contain this suffix, e.g., $n.wan\acute{\imath}k\acute{a}\acute{n}$ ‘fisher (animal).’ PS $*\text{-ik}(n)$ ‘back’ (K204).

$-kan$ (See $-k-an$, under $-k$ (1).)

$-ki\acute{n}$ ‘head.’ Limited to the combination $n(..)\text{-}ki\acute{n}\text{-}us$ ‘forehead’ (with $-us$ (1)): $n.sup\text{-}ki\acute{n}\text{-}\acute{u}s\text{-}\acute{a}m$ ‘to scratch one’s forehead;’ $n.\eta\acute{a}l\text{-}ki\acute{n}\text{-}us$ ‘forehead;’ $n.t\acute{a}q\text{-}ki\acute{n}\text{-}\acute{u}s\text{-}\acute{a}m$ ‘to cross oneself, to make the sign of the Cross;’ $zus\text{-}ki\acute{n}\text{-}\acute{u}s\text{-}t\acute{a}n$ ‘bandanna; hair ribbon.’ || Cf. $-qin$, $-qi\acute{n}$.

$-ikn\acute{a}x$ ‘shoelace:’ $\eta\acute{a}c\text{-}ikn\acute{a}x\text{-}t\acute{a}n$ ‘shoelace;’ $\eta\acute{a}c\text{-}ik\acute{a}n\acute{x}\text{-}am$ ‘to tie one’s shoelaces, intr.’ || The variant $-ikl\acute{a}x$ was also recorded in the above examples, but was rejected by most consultants.

$-ka\acute{f}$ (A) 1P possessive: $t\acute{m}\acute{\imath}x^w\text{-}ka\acute{f}$ ‘our land;’ (B) 1P intransitive indicative subject: $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\imath}q\text{-}ka\acute{f}$ ‘we arrived; here we are’ (also expressing ‘hello’ by arrivers). || This suffix has the variant $-fka\acute{f}$

after vowels and resonants (and in some idiolects also after obstruents in a few individual formations): x^wík-tən-ʎkaʎ ‘our knife;’ k^wzús-əm-ʎkaʎ ‘we work.’ Historically, this suffix probably contains the indicative marker -k (1).

-kaɫap (See -k-aɫap, under -k (1).)

n.(..)-kilúmaʔ ‘eyebrow:’ n.wəp-kilúmaʔ ‘eyebrow.’

-káɫc (1) ‘money:’ ʃək-káɫc-əm ‘to count money.’ || Possibly a misrecording for ʃk-áɫc-əm.

-kaɫc (2) ‘ground:’ s.waʔ(?)p-káɫc ‘weeds;’ ɣiʔ(?)p-káɫc ‘weeds;’ s.ʔuʎx^w-káɫc ‘area inside fence.’ || Maybe a combination of -k (4) and -aɫc.

-ikləx (See under -iknəx.)

-kax^w (See -k-ax^w, under -k (1).)

n.(..)-káwʃ ‘structure (?):’ n.xaʔ-káwʃ ‘ceiling.’ See also zik-kawʃ. || Maybe a combination of n.(..)-k (2) and -awʃ (1).

-akaʔ (A) ‘hand, arm, finger:’ sup-akáʔ-əm ‘to scratch one’s hand;’ n.ʔal-ákaʔ ‘shoulder;’ ʎəs-p-ákaʔ ‘to have a rash on one’s hand;’ s.kəlʔ-ákaʔ ‘index finger;’ cúʎ-akaʔ ‘seven’ (literally, “pointing finger”); q^wm-ákaʔ ‘(lump on) wrist;’ (B) ‘wind:’ sutik-ákaʔ ‘north wind;’ s.ʔəp-tn-ákaʔ ‘west wind.’ || PS *-ak, *-ak-aʔ, *-ak-is(t) ‘hand, lower arm’ (K204).

— -l-akaʔ ‘instrument, tool:’ məc-l-ákaʔ ‘pencil, pen;’ ʃəq^w-l-ákaʔ ‘hammer;’ k^wzús-əm-l-ákaʔ ‘tool.’ || The semantic difference between -l-akaʔ and -mən, -tən seems to be very slight: cf. k^wəʃ-l-ákaʔ ‘rattle, s.t. one rattles with’ and k^wəʃ-mən *id.*

-k^wa, -k^waʔ ‘water:’ n.k^wáw-k^wa F ‘ice coming down the river;’ n.ʔáx^w-k^wa F *id.* as n.k^wáw-k^waʔ; zál-kwaʔ ‘whirlpool.’ || Cf. -atk^waʔ/-atq^waʔ (which is much more productive than -k^wa and -k^waʔ).

-ik^wp/-k^wəp ‘fire:’ čx-ik^wp ‘to see a fire somewhere;’ x^wúl-k^wəp ‘to drill fire.’ || PS *-k^wup ‘fire(wood)’ (K204).

-k^w ‘around:’ zál-k^w-ən ‘to wrap s.t. up, tr.;’ x^wúl-k^w-ən ‘to roll s.t. up (e.g., paper, a bedroll).’

-x (See under -xən.)

-xit (Transitivizer, referring to the recipient, beneficiary or any third party in an action, as in cúʎ-xit ‘to point s.t. out to s.o., náq^w-xit ‘to steal s.t. from s.o.’ The object suffix following -xit expresses the recipient or beneficiary, while the object presented or applied to the recipient/ /beneficiary is expressed by a separate adjunct): s.qaʃaʔ-ʎkáʎ k^wuʔ tuʔ, níʎ ʃuʔ s.pam-xi[t]-túmuʎ-as

- na_s.kix-zaʔ-ʔkáʔ_a nəʔ_qəǰʔ-ícaʔ-ʔkáʔ_a, níʔ_ʔuʔ s.nák-ləx-kaʔ ʔúx^walmix^w ‘we were told that we used to be dogs, but our mother burned our dogskins for us, so we changed into human beings.’ || In a few formations, -xit does not refer to the recipient/beneficiary, but to the direct object, as in q^wús-xit ‘to shoot s.o., tr.’ (tay, n.s.núk^waʔ, ʔáma ti_n.s.x^wák^wk^w_a t_s.x^wʔáy-s_a k^wasu_q^wús-xi[t]-c ‘say, my friend, I am glad that you did not shoot me’). See also -Vn (function D). See also -min-xit, miñ-xit.
- xən (A) ‘foot, leg:’ súp-xn-am̄ ‘to scratch one’s foot, leg;’ x^wú<x^w>ǰ-xən ‘barefooted;’ čáʔ(?)p-xən ‘to have smelly feet;’ káʔ(?)p-xən ‘to have sore feet (from walking too much, or from tight shoes);’ n.qáyx^w-xən ‘bud stem of Cow-parsnip’ (literally, “man-foot”); n.múʔac-xən F ‘leaf stem of Cow-parsnip’ (literally, “woman-foot”); n.yáqcaʔ-xən M *id.* as n.múʔac-xən; before the suffix -tən ‘implement, instrument,’ -xən has the allomorph -x: síx-x-tən ‘way of walking;’ zús-x-tən ‘puttees, bandage on one’s leg, hobble on a horse;’ (B) Element in words referring to deprivation: zúq^w-xən (also n.zúq^w-xən) ‘to starve;’ qəʔ:qəʔ-xn-án-cut ‘to suffer from lack of help.’ || For the semantic connection between (A) and (B) see also n.(..)-q. See also -xin, -xiñ. PS *-xan ‘foot, leg’ (K211).
- -axən, -aʔxən (residual forms of -xən (A)): s.č.q^wǰ!-axən ‘big toe;’ s.q^w!|=ǰ!-aʔxən ‘hoof.’
- -xán ‘foot, leg’ (residual form of -xən (A)): s.k^wəʔ:k^wəʔ-xán F ‘swan.’
- xín ‘shoe:’ ná:natx^w-xín ‘slipper;’ k^wuʂəʔ-xín ‘slipper;’ ǰiʔil-xín ‘runner, running shoe.’ || Cf. -xən, -xiñ. We probably have residual forms of -xin in ǰəčixán ‘white man’s shoe’ and q^wʔiʔxən *id.*
- xíñ ‘foot, leg:’ wac-xíñ (a type of lizard, said to enter people through the anus, and then kill them); k^wəs-xíñ ‘poker.’ || Cf. -xən, -xín.
- xal (Intransitivizer): púʔ-xal ‘to boil’ (French *faire bouillir*); káx-xal ‘to dry’ (French *faire sécher*). Forms with -xal often translate as transitive forms, and some of them may occur with object complements, as in waʔ káx-xal ki_məxáz_a ‘she is drying huckleberries.’ However, forms with -xal may not take object suffixes, and therefore do not qualify as transitive forms from a Lillooet point of view.
- xixtəm ‘area (?):’ ʔ^wəʔ:ʔ^wəʔ-xixtəm F ‘area on mountain is burning.’
- x^w (Meaning unclear): s.təmǰ!t-x^w-í<x^w>əʔ!t F ‘calf’ (s.təmǰ!t F ‘cow,’ a borrowing from Shuswap). || The suffix -ilt is probably a misrecording for -ilt (see n.[..]-ilt).

- ax^w (1) 2S subject: used as such in subjunctive intransitive and transitive constructions, e.g., ʔi_cút-ax^w ‘when you said;’ ʔi_cún-ax^w ‘when you told him;’ used with -k (1) or its variant -ʔk in indicative intransitive and transitive constructions: cút-k-ax^w ‘you said;’ cún-ʔk-ax^w ‘you told him.’
- ax^w (2) Meaning unclear: k^wʔík^wl-ax^w ‘to dream.’
- n(..)-q (A) ‘buttocks, behind, bottom; leg, foot; shoe:’ n.súp-q-amí ‘to scratch one’s buttocks;’ n-pus-q ‘to have a wet bum (e.g., a baby);’ kəl-q ‘to back up;’ x^wəp-q-ámí ‘to dig cedar roots;’ n.čík^w?-aq ‘left leg, left foot;’ təx^w-p-əq ‘to buy shoes;’ (B) Element in one word referring to deprivation: n.qəǰ-q ‘to have bad luck, to be out of luck (e.g., when hunting).’ || For the semantic connection between (A) and (B) see also -xəŋ. The connection between ‘foot/leg’ on the one hand, and ‘trouble/deprivation’ on the other, is probably comparable to English “knee-deep in trouble.” PCS *-aq/*-aǰ ‘crotch, sexual organs’ (K212, who also refers specifically to n(..)-il-q (next item)).
- n(..)-il-q, -il-aq ‘crotch:’ n.zəh-awš-il-q-min ‘to straddle s.t., tr.;’ q^wúǰ-il-aq (a nickname, meaning ‘too much pubic hair stuffed in between legs’).
- q-álc ‘part of house’ (with -alc ‘house,’ and glottalization of -alc caused by -q): kisəm-q-álc ‘back part of house;’ ǰaǰ^w-q-álc-tən ‘peg of tent;’ čəǰ-q-álc ‘to drip from a leak on the outside of the house’ (cf. čəǰ-alc ‘to drip from a leak on the inside of the house’).
- q-álc^w ‘penis’ (with -alc^w ‘cylindrical object,’ glottalized by -q): s.klap-q-álc^w ‘Coyote’s Penis’ (name of a rock close to Pavilion, officially known as ‘Chimney Rock;’ s.klap is the Shuswap gloss for ‘coyote’).
- qs (1): See -l-əqs, -y-əqs under -aqs (3).
- qs (2) ‘nose, point, protruding part, direction:’ ʂ.pəʂ-qs ‘nose;’ nís-qs-amí ‘to blow one’s nose;’ k^wəm-p-əqs ‘blunt (point);’ xát-qs-ań ‘to lift up one end of a log, tr.;’ ǰiq-qs ‘to reach over here (tip or end of s.t.).’ || PS *-qs(n) ‘nose (point, end)’ (K208).
- -aqs (Residual form of -qs): cu4-áqs-ən ‘to point a finger at s.o. (especially when angry), tr.;’ ʔx^w-aqs ‘halter for horse;’
- n(..)-l-əqs ‘nose, point, protruding part’ (more productive than -qs (2)): n.súp-l-əqs-amí ‘to scratch one’s nose;’ ka.n.pəx^w-l-əqs_a ‘to get a nose-bleed all of a sudden;’ n.xzúm-l-əqs ‘to have a big nose;’

n.ᄃᄃᄃ^w-l-əqs (also n.ᄃᄃᄃ^w:ᄃᄃᄃ^w-l-əqs) ‘snotnose, person who is still “wet behind the ears.”’

— l-əqs (Residual form of l-əqs): kəm-l-əqs ‘Bridge River’ (a reserve close to Lillooet, and situated on a point of land between two rivers).

— n.(..)-ul-qqs (Residual form of n.(..)-l-əqs): n.pᄃ^w-ul-qqs ‘to have a bleeding nose (nose keeps bleeding)’ (cf. ka.n.pᄃᄃ^w-l-əqs_a above); n.zəx^w:zax^w-ul-qqs ‘to have the sneezes.’

— -y-əqs, -z-əqs (Residual forms of l-əqs): čák^w-y-əqs (also čák^w-z-əqs) ‘downy woodpecker;’ túw^w-y-əqs ‘cucumber;’ kəmᄃ^w-y-əqs ‘truck, car.’

-əqs (1): See under -qs (2).

-əqs (2) Element (with unclear meaning) in -áqs-xən, -əqs-xín ‘part of leg;’ n.ᄃəc-áqs-xən (*) ‘hip-joint;’ n.ʔal-áqs-xən ‘shin;’ zən-m-áqs-x-tən ‘garter;’ qil-əqs-xín ‘to have one’s legs crossed.’

-áqs (3) ‘attitude, given to s.t.:’ nuᄃ^w?-áqs ‘friendly;’ yaqcʔ-áqs M ‘chasing after women;’ n.muᄃac-áqs F *id.* as yaqcʔ-áqs; n.qayx^w-áqs ‘chasing after men.’ || Residual forms are l-əqs and -y-əqs, used as hypocoristic suffixes in a number of proper nouns and pet names: pípi-l-əqs (pet name for a baby (pípi)); Máh-y-əqs (a woman’s name, cf. English “Ma”); Páh-y-əqs (a man’s name, cf. English “Pa”). Note also s.ʔalqs ‘beloved person.’

-əqst (Meaning unclear, limited to qil-əqst-xín (variant of qil-əqs-xín) ‘to have one’s legs crossed.’)

-qən ‘head’ (less productive than -q^w): q^wúm-qən ‘head;’ s.níᄃ-qən (*) ‘sunflower root (when still in ground);’ s.níq-qən (*) ‘sunflower root (when dug up and cooked).’ || Cf. -qin, -qín.

— -əl-qən ‘head:’ wəp-əl-qən (a dog’s name, meaning ‘hairy (wəp-) head’).

— -ul-qən ‘head:’ n.km-ul-qn-am ‘to dive.’

-qin, -qín ‘head, antler’ (variants show irregular distribution): məlx-qín (unidentified type of mushroom); cət-qín (also s.t-qin) ‘pillow;’ s.čəm-qín ‘brains;’ cəm-p-qín ‘to come to the end of the valley;’ n.q^wwis-qín M ‘axe;’ palaʔ-qín ‘one year old buck;’ ʔańwas-qín ‘two year old buck;’ kaᄃ-qín ‘three year old buck.’ || Cf. -qən. Note also máqin ‘hair.’ PS *-qin ‘head (hair, top; throat, voice, language)’ (K208, who also refers to PCS *-iq^w, which has been borrowed into Lillooet).

— -əqin ‘head:’ q^wəl-əqín ‘sapling, young tree;’ č.k^wəl-əqín F ‘strawberry-coloured horse.’

- n.(...)-la-qín ‘top of head:’ n.sup-la-qín-əm ‘to scratch the top of one’s head;’
n.ʎúq^w-la-qín ‘bald-headed;’ n.ǰətq-la-qín-tən ‘soft spot on baby’s
head;’ n.ʔác-la-qín ‘crown of head.’
- -qin-ups ‘behind; tail (?):’ kaʔ-qin-úps-əm ‘to tie s.t. behind one’s back
when riding a horse’ (possibly also: ‘to tie another horse to the tail of
the one that one is riding’).
- -qin-úpaʔ ‘(tip of) tail:’ n.pəq-qin-úpaʔ ‘white-tailed;’ n.q^wəc-qin-úpʔ-am
‘to wag the tail;’ ʔəc-qin-úpʔ-am ‘to lead a horse by tying it to the tail
of the horse in front;’ n.ʔəǰəc^ʔ-qin-úpaʔ ‘tail bone.’
- qin-ʎəx^w ‘roof:’ kəc-qín-ʎəx^w ‘top log in roof of log house;’ n.c-qín-ʎəx^w
‘lean-to.’
- -qín-kst ‘(tip of) finger, nail:’ s.cə<cə>w^ʔ-qín-kst ‘bear cub’ (hypocoristic
term, referring to colour pattern on claws); ǰəcp-qí<qí>ń-kst M
‘hundred;’ s.ǰəcp-qí<qə>ń-kst F ‘hundred.’
- -qín-akaʔ ‘(tip of) finger:’ q^wəǰ^w-qín-akaʔ ‘fingernail.’
- -qín-xən ‘(tip of) toe:’ q^wəǰ^w-qín-xən ‘toenail.’
- qańis ‘tooth:’ ɕáw-qańis-əm ‘to brush one’s teeth;’ qáǰxaʔ-qańis ‘eyetooth;’
mút-qańis ‘molar.’ || See -anis for etymological comments.
- qnawʎ, -qniwʎ (idiolectal variants) ‘hip:’ s.ʔəc-qnawʎ (s.ʔəc-qniwʎ) ‘to have
s.t. tied to one’s hip.’
- aqaʔ ‘barrel, cylindrical object’ (recorded only with reduplication of preceding
consonant): sk-á<k>qaʔ ‘to flail things, to use a flail;’ k^wwat-á<t>qaʔ
‘to thresh beans;’ palʔ-á<ʔ>qaʔ ‘one year old buck:’ ʔańwas-á<s>qaʔ
(A) ‘two year old buck;’ (B) ‘doublebarreled gun.’ || For the last two
items cf. also -qin, -qín.
- q^w (A) ‘head, top, hair:’ súp-q^w-am^ʔ ‘to scratch one’s head;’ sək-q^w-áń ‘to club
s.o. on the head, tr.;’ wíx-q^w-am^ʔ ‘to comb one’s hair;’ qəʎ-q^w-áń ‘to
put s.t. on top of s.t., tr.;’ páq-m^ʔ-əq^w ‘to have white (or grey) hair;’
(B) ‘animal’ (probably through a semantic extension of ‘head’ that
would parallel English ‘so many head of cattle’): q^wəǰ^w:q^wíǰ^w-q^w ‘black
animal;’ ǰzum^ʔ-q^w ‘big animal’ (cf. also ǰzum-us under -us (1)); as a
hypocoristic suffix in sáw^ʔt-əq^w (pet name for a boy). || PCS *-iq^w
‘head’ (K212, who also refers to PS *-qin, the ancestor of Lillooet
-qin).
- -il-aq^w ‘head’ (residual form of -q^w): s.ǰəq^ʔ-il-aq^w ‘albino.’
- n.(...)-q^w (A) ‘ball’ (mainly with numerals): n.ʔańwas-əq^w ‘two balls of
wool;’ páłʔ-aq^w ‘one ball’ (recorded without n.); (B) ‘egg’ (with the
“animal” reduplication of numerals and numerical substitutes, i.e.,

consonant reduplication of the numeral plus, in some numerals, change of the stressed vowel to ə, as in pálaʔ ‘one’ > pə́<p>laʔ ‘one animal’): n.pə́<p>laʔ-əq^w ‘one egg;’ n.ʔá<ʔə>hwas-əq^w ‘two eggs;’ n.ǰə<ǰ>k-q^w-án ‘to count eggs, tr.’ || Cf. also n.lí<l>m̄-əq^w-tən ‘egg shell.’

- ǰ ‘noise (?):’ ʔíǰ-ǰ-c-am̄ ‘to scream;’ k^wəc-ǰ-m-áz ‘False-box, Oregon boxwood’ (“Deerweed”), *Paxistima myrsinites*, with -ǰ in the Lillooet name referring to the fact that the plant apparently makes a rustling sound when one walks through it, similar to k^wəǰ-m-áz ‘Snowbush, Snowbrush,’ *Ceanothus velutinus*). || The meaning of k^wəc-ǰ-m-áz was also recorded as “Buckbush,” a possible confusion with “Buckbrush,” which refers to a different plant (‘Red-stemmed Buckbrush,’ *Ceanothus sanguineus*), for which I did not record a Lillooet name.
- aǰan ‘(upper) arm:’ sup-aǰán-əm ‘to scratch one’s arm;’ n.wəp-áǰan ‘hair on arm;’ n.ʔác-aǰan ‘armpit.’ || PS *-aǰan ‘arm (side)’ (K211).
- aǰ^wac ‘chest:’ sup-aǰ^wác-əm ‘to scratch one’s chest;’ k^wət-p-áǰ^wac ‘heart is pounding;’ ǰ^wə:ǰ^wuʔ-áǰ^wac ‘breastbone.’ || PS *-aǰ^wac ‘chest’ (K211).
- w (Meaning unclear): cəq-w-ál-akaʔ ‘to keep one’s hands up with palms upward.’
- aǰ (Meaning unclear): ǰ^wl-áǰ-əm ‘to pick berries.’ || Maybe also in s.qlaw ‘beaver;’ haláǰ ‘golden eagle;’ s.əmyáǰ ‘lynx.’
- wi (2P intransitive imperative): s.túx^w-um-wi ‘be alert, you folks!
- wit (A) 3P intransitive subject: ǰíq-wit ‘they arrived; (B) 3P object (with 2SP subject; in some idiolects also with 1S object): x^wit-ən-s-wít-kax^w ha ‘did you whistle at them?;’ (C) 3P indicator in -as-wit (3P transitive subject with 2SP object) and -tan-əm-wit 3P passive (also expressing 3P object of 1P subject): ʔacǰ-ən-cíh-as-wit ‘they saw you;’ ʔacǰ-ən-tán-əm-wit (A) ‘they were seen;’ (B) ‘we saw them.’ || Cf. -it (2) and -twit.
- aǰtəx^w ‘house:’ lam-áǰtəx^w ‘liquor store.’ || Borrowed from Squamish, as mentioned on K209, who lists this suffix there under PS *-tx^w, for which see Lillooet -aǰx^w.
- n.(..)-iwac (Meaning unclear): n.kxm-íwac ‘to walk over a frozen river or lake.’
- aǰs (1) ‘middle:’ s.zəh-áǰs ‘area in between;’ s.cq^w-aǰs ‘loincloth, old-time belt.’ || Cf. -aǰs (2) and see n.(..)-anwas for etymological comments.
- -aǰs-ús ‘middle of face:’ ǰəp-aǰs-ús ‘raccoon.’

- -áwš-xən ‘knee:’ ḏp-áwš-xən ‘knee, kneecap;’ súp-áwš-xn-am ‘to scratch one’s knee;’ ʔac-áwš-xən ‘knee(cap),’ mikil-áwš-xən ‘bannock, fried bread’ (so named because it is kneaded on one’s thighs).
- -n-áwš-qən, -z-áwš-qən ‘head in the middle:’ pəlk-n-áwš-qn-am (also n.pəlk-z-áwš-qn-am) ‘to somersault.’
- áwš (2) ‘collective:’ ʔq^w-áwš ‘together;’ yaqʔ-áwš M ‘man’s female relatives (collectively);’ qayx^w-áwš ‘woman’s male relatives (collectively);’ mam-áwš ‘couple (married, lovers).’ || Cf. -áwš (1) and see n.(..)-anwas for etymological comments.
- n.(..)-áwš (3) ‘trail, road:’ n.zəwat-áwš ‘to be a good rider;’ n.ti<t>xʔ-áwš ‘narrow trail;’ n.ḡay-ləx-m-áwš ‘to skip a house (when selling s.t.);’ zaxt-áwš ‘long row (of corn, etc.).’
- áwš (4) ‘to work during the...:’ s.ḡit-áwš ‘to do s.t. during the day, to work the daytime shift.’ || Cf. -iws (1).
- iws (1) ‘day:’ zap-iws (A) ‘Sunday;’ (B) ‘week;’ ptak-iws ‘Monday;’ cəq^wam-iws ‘Saturday.’ || Cf. -áwš (4).
- iws (2) ‘middle.’ Only recorded in ʔʔ-iws ‘to point “both inside” in lalal game.’ || Variant of -áwš (1).
- wna ‘right on the spot’ (used only in combination with deictic (demonstrative) roots): cʔá-wna ‘this one right here;’ l.cʔá-wna ‘right here.’ || After demonstratives ending in u, the suffix -wna has the shape -na: tʔú-na ‘that one right there;’ l.tʔú-na ‘right there.’
- iwsən (Meaning unclear): s.ʔp-iwsən ‘shirt.’
- iwsən (See -aliwsən.)
- waʔ (Variant of -ənwaʔ after pzan; see -ənwaʔ.)
- awʔ ‘conveyance (car, wagon, boat, canoe):’ may-s-awʔ ‘to repair a car, boat, etc.;’ naq^w-awʔ ‘to steal a ride (e.g., on a train);’ ʃ^wq^w-awʔ ‘to lighten the load on a wagon or truck;’ qax^w=x^w-awʔ ‘car breaks down;’ n.ʔa<ʔə>ž-m-awʔ ‘to trade a car, canoe, wagon;’ k^wuʔn-awʔ ‘to borrow a car, canoe, etc.’ || Cf. -wiʔ, -awiʔ. PS *-wil ‘canoe’ (K210).
- wiʔ ‘conveyance:’ xil-wiʔ ‘to land a canoe, pull it ashore;’ ʔúk^w-wiʔ ‘to bail out a canoe;’ pəlk^w-wiʔ ‘to get in a boat and set out on a river or lake;’ cúk^w-wiʔ ‘to finish making a canoe;’ ʔəl^w-wiʔ ‘to make a canoe;’ k^wəp^w-wiʔ ‘crosspiece of canoe.’ || Cf. -awʔ, -awiʔ.
- -ul-wiʔ ‘conveyance, container:’ məc-úl-wiʔ ‘to paint a canoe;’ ʔáʔ-ul-wiʔ ‘to pitch a canoe, make it crack-resistant with pitch;’ k^wás-ul-wiʔ ‘to pitch a canoe;’ kəʔ-t-úl-wiʔ (also kʔ-úl-wiʔ) ‘earthenware pot, crock;’

- ǰzúm-ul-wiʈ ‘big bottle, canoe, car;’ pálʔ-ul-wiʈ ‘one bottle, canoe, car;’ ʔaḥwas-úl-wiʈ, ‘two bottles, canoes, cars.’
- -əl-wiʈ ‘conveyance’ (residual form of -ul-wiʈ): kǎc-əl-wiʈ-tən ‘crosspiece in canoe.’
- -awíʈ (A) ‘conveyance:’ ʈwal-awíʈ ‘to miss the train, boat, bus;’ ǰaǰ-awíʈ ‘to pay for the train, boat, bus, etc.;’ n.ʔi<ʔə>ǰ-k-awíʈ ‘to be in the middle of a canoe;’ ʔamh-áwiʈ ‘good car, canoe;’ (B) ‘throat’ (semantically connected to (A) through the notion ‘container, hollow object’): ʔiǰ-awíʈ ‘to choke.’ || Cf. -awʈ, -wiʈ.
- wiltən (Meaning unclear): pǎk^w-wíltən ‘flesh on a salmon’s backbone (cut away from main part of fish).’ || Also recorded pǎk^w-wíltən, pǎk^w-íltən (although probably only one variant is the correct one).
- wíʌ ‘to get into a certain state:’ ʔama-wíʌ ‘to get better, to come back to life;’ qǎl-wíʌ ‘to get spoiled;’ sǎx-wíʌ ‘to get carried away doing s.t., to lose oneself in s.t., to overdo it;’ ǰiǰ-wíʌ ‘to get hard.’
- y- (Connective; residual form of -l-): attested in -y-ǎqs (see under -qs (2)), -y-ǎqs (see -aqs (3)).
- aya, -áya ‘body’ (far less productive than -íʌ/-lǎx or -alíwʌ; variants are in irregular distribution): súp-aya ‘itchiness, eczema;’ tiǰ^w-áya ‘to have a footrace;’ tax^w-áya F ‘to wrestle’ (maybe a nursery variant of tiǰ^w-áya, with a semantic shift); x^wíc-am-áya ‘teeter-totter’ (with irregular retraction, cf. also -ǎlín and -úllyaʔ). || Note also ʈǎnkaya ‘cast iron pot’ and mǎxáya F ‘birchbark basket,’ which might contain this suffix. For tax^w-áya and x^wícam-áya see also -aǰ and -uǰ for a possible relationship.
- yaǰ ‘penis’ (residual form of -laǰ): k^wúǰ-yaǰ (name of a bull, meaning ‘crooked prick’); wǎp-yaǰ (nickname of a man, meaning ‘hairy prick’).
- ayən ‘net, trap:’ tǎ-áyən ‘to put out a gill-net;’ ǰǰ-áyən ‘to inspect a net or trap (to see if one caught anything);’ may-s-áyən ‘to repair a net.’ || PS *-ayan ‘net, (fish)trap’ (K211).
- áyʈ ‘child, sympathetic person:’ zaxn-áyʈ ‘to pack a baby on one’s back;’ s.lǎqs-áyʈ ‘favorite child, pet;’ muzmit-áyʈ ‘charitable person;’ nuk^wʔ-áyʈ ‘to be of help;’ ʔum^w-n-áyʈ ‘person who donates to a feast or gathering.’ || Residual form -iʈ in ʔáʌk^w-iʈ ‘to baby-sit.’
- áyʌp ‘bed, floor:’ cz-áyʌp ‘to fix a bed, make a bed;’ ǰx^w-áyʌp ‘to sweep the floor.’ || Also recorded in the variants -áḥʌp, -áḥnup: cz-áḥʌp ‘to fix a bed;’ ʔu<ʔ>ǰqʔ-áḥnup ‘to wet one’s bed’ (about women); k^wuʔʔ-áḥnup

- ‘to wet one’s bed’ (about men). PS *-nup, *-lup ‘ground, foundation, floor’ (K207).
- aýxən ‘line, long cylindrical object’ (residual form of -aǎxən): qə<đ>ɬ?-áýxən ‘s.t. braided (esp., tumpline).’
- ayxkən ‘outward appearance, hulk, shape’ (residual form of -alxkən): kax-áyxkən F ‘tuberculosis’ (possibly a borrowing: cf. Shuswap keʔxéyəxkn ‘consumption, tuberculosis’).
- yaʔ (Meaning unclear, possibly a residual variant of either -aya/-aýa or of -až (4)): pəʔm-yaʔ ‘spinning top.’
- ayúʔ ‘people together, crowd:’ cəkʷ-ayúʔ ‘to have a tug-of-war;’ məǎ-ayúʔ ‘people mixed together (e.g., all kinds of races or different people at a gathering).’
- z- (Connective; residual form of -l-): attested in, for example, -z-əqs (see -qs (2)).
- až- (1) Connective; variant of -al- (1): attested in -až-us ‘eye’ (see -us (1)).
|| Cf. -až (2).
- až (2) Meaning unclear, found only in the combination -až-aǎc (with -aǎc ‘rock’): s.pq-áž-aǎc ‘white quartz.’ || Possibly the same suffix as -až- (1).
- až (3) ‘bush, plant, tree’ (usually combines with terms for fruits and vegetables and refers to the tree, bush or plant on which these fruits or vegetables grow): twán-až ‘Salmonberry bush;’ xníž-až ‘Gooseberry bush;’ pşúş-až ‘Bitter Cherry tree;’ ʔápəls-až ‘apple tree;’ cáǎ-až ‘Spruce.’
|| PCS *-aý ‘tree, bush, plant’ (K212).
- -l-áž ‘tree, bush, plant:’ ǎəkʷ-l-áž ‘balsam from Balsam Tree.’
- áž (4) ‘playingly, for fun:’ n.đəlx-áž ‘to swim around.’ || Cf. -aya, -aýa, -yaʔ, -úž. PIS *-ú/áyaʔ ‘playingly, pretending, substitute’ (K214).
- -áž-am ‘to pretend to be, to act as if one is such-and-such’ (with -am (3)): ʔuxʷalmixʷ-áž-am ‘to pretend to be an Indian’ (also used as a joking reference to East Indians); ʔaǎsm-áž-am M ‘to pretend to be sick;’ kʷu<kʷ>pý-áž-am ‘to pretend to be a chief;’ ɬap-áž-am ‘to pretend to forget;’ ləqs-aýɬ-áž-am ‘to pretend to be the pet, the favorite child.’
- úž ‘for fun, playingly:’ xmaǎ-úž ‘to play that one is s.o.’s enemy;’ s.əmʔam-úž ‘girlfriend, mistress, “blanketwife;”’ s.kʷaz-úž ‘doll.’ || We also have the variant -úzaʔ in forms with consonant reduplication in that the final consonant of the base is reduplicated and the copy of that consonant is inserted after ú: ləʔʷ-ilx-ú<x>zaʔ ‘to play hide-and-seek;’

s.əmʔam-ú<m>zaʔ *id.* as s.əmʔam-úʒ. Cf. -áʒ (4) for etymological comments.

-zaʔ ‘relative;’ s.kíx-zaʔ ‘mother;’ s.qác-zaʔ ‘father; s.páp-zaʔ ‘grandfather;’ s.kʷú-zaʔ ‘child, offspring.’

-úzaʔ (See -úʒ).

-aʔ (Formative): núxʷ-aʔ ‘sweetheart’ (also n̄ə<n̄>xʷ-aʔ). || A rather large number of roots end in aʔ, e.g., sámaʔ ‘white person; s.qáxaʔ ‘dog;’ pálaʔ ‘one;’ kálaʔ ‘first;’ kʷúʒaʔ ‘to urinate (men or animals);’ s.qʷsaʔ ‘nephew. In most of these formations, aʔ was historically probably a suffix. We also have aʔ as the final part of a number of lexical suffixes, e.g., -apaʔ, -upaʔ, -usaʔ, -aqaʔ. The historical function of -aʔ (and its petrified occurrences in sámaʔ, etc.) was probably a hypocoristic one: cf. the association of -úzaʔ with the type of reduplication that usually expresses diminutiveness. || Cf. -iʔ.

-iʔ (Formative): kʷ!iʔ ‘green, yellow.’ || Cf. -aʔ.

-ʔin (Meaning unclear): qʷáʔ-ʔin ‘birchbark.’

-aʔʔ (See under -aʔ (1).)

-ʔúl ‘real, original, *par excellence*, too much:’ s.xíq-ʔúl ‘mallard’ (s.xíq ‘duck’); ʔuxʷalmixʷ-ʔúl ‘a real Indian;’ s.ɣəp-ʔúl ‘Douglas Fir’ (s.ɣəp ‘tree’); məq̄-ʔúl ‘too full (from eating).’ || Occasionally, -ʔúl is used to refer to the original meaning of a word that has acquired additional meanings in recent times, e.g., s.qlaw̄-ʔúl ‘beaver’ (vs. s.qlaw̄ ‘beaver, gold, money:’ the latter two meanings refer to the fact that beaver skins used to be a means of exchange). However, such formations are rarely, if ever, used in conversations where the participants already know which meaning is intended.

-iʔqʷ (Meaning unclear): zənm-iʔqʷ ‘extra rim sewn on bottom of basket.’

-a (1) Formative, used in certain reduplicative formations which refer to repeated actions: ʔək-a:ʔák-a ‘to go right through; snowsuit;’ çək-a:çək-a ‘sound made by blue jay when bringing bad news (esp., when announcing that a death will soon occur).’

-a (2) Formative in non-reduplicative formations: púl-h-am (< *púl-a-am) ‘to collect nuts stashed away by squirrels.’ || A number of roots end in a, and probably contain this suffix: ʔáma ‘good;’ pátkʷa ‘needle;’ púla ‘maggots when still in eggs’ (cf. ? púl-h-am), etc.

-i (A) 3P possessive: cítxʷ-i ‘their house;’ (B) 3P indicator in -tan-i 3P object (with IS subject): ʔáčx-ən-tán-i-ʔk-an ‘I saw them;’ (C) 2P transitive

imperative (after transitivizers other than -s or -ən-s): núk^w?-an-i ‘help him, you folks!’

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