Hul’q’umi’num’ to English Dictionary

This material is based on research projects carried out by Prof. Tom Hukari, Ruby Peter, and various Elders in the Hul’q’umi’num’ speaking community from the early 1970s on into the 1990s. Special thanks go to the Cowichan Tribes for their participation in the 1990s and to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council for numerous supporting grants. Huy tseep q’u to all Elders who shared their knowledge of Hul’q’umi’num’.

It was transliterated into practical orthography and re-formatted by Donna Gerdts in May 2013. Please report any corrections, comments, or additions to gerdts@sfu.ca. This file is for sharing with all Hul’q’umi’num’ people. This work is designed to be used electronically, not printed and distributed. We hope that this will help with efforts to read, write, and speak the language, as well as to develop teaching materials and to help study the structure of Hul’q’umi’num’.

All Hul’q’umi’num’ data is in Arial font, while English is in Times. To search for words in just one language, please select font in the find function.

Because it is based on phonetic files, the alphabetization reflects the equivalent phonetic symbol.

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ts ts' ch ch' h kw kw' l lh tl' m n p p'
q q' qw qw' s sh t' tth tth' th w hw x
xw y '
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Glottal stop ['] precedes vowels in word initial position.

Glottalized resonants are written phonetically as sequences of ‘R or R’ or R’R.

Hyphens are inserted to clarify the parsing of digraphs, when reading the word from left to right, ‘itutew’thw’ is hyphenated as ’itutew’-thw’ to avoid confusion with the incorrect parsing: ’itutew’-th-w.

You will find a look-up device at the start of each letter, for example:

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Thus a search for qqq will take you to the start of that letter.
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Turn off your spell-checker when using this file.

Dictionary entries appear as in the following example:

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tsala’lhth [√tsala’lh-t-sam’sh] lend me. (RP 5FEB80) tsala’lhth ch tse’ ’u lhun’ swetu. Lend me your sweater. (RP 5FEB80)
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They are formatted in this order:

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tsala’lhth = Hul’q’umi’num’ word
[√tsala’lh-t-sam’sh] = morphological parse
√ marks the root of the word
prefixes and suffixes are segmented with –
(and thus are potentially confused with hyphens inserted as an orthographic device).
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lend me = English gloss
(RP 5FEB80) = source of data, speaker and date
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These are followed by one more example sentences along with source of the data.

Various grammatical remarks are inserted as well.

Here are the abbreviations used in the morphology parsing of the data:

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ADV adverb
ART article
ASP aspect
AUX auxiliary
DIM diminutive
DUR durative
PASS passive
PL plural
PRT 1 first position particle
PRT proclitic particle
RDP reduplication
STA stative
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tstststststststststs

tsakw [ntsakw] far, distant. (RP 10MAY76) nem' tsun nem' 'u kwu tsakw sta'luw'. I am going to go to the distant river. (EW) tsakw thu shnem's kws 'i'mush's 'i tl'e' wulh hwunin'sus thu nuts'a' xats'a. He had gone far when he got to another lake. (WS Eagle Story) nem' tsakw thu qa' nem' hwtsukwtsukw. The tide was going out and was at its lowest point. (WS Seal Story) nuw' tsakw thu ni' shni's thu snuwulhs. The canoe was far from where he was. (WS Seal Story)

hwutsakw [hnu-vtsakw] far, quite far. (CA 18675) ni'- i' ts'u wulh nem' hwutsakw 'i' wulh si'si'. (When she had gone quite far she became afraid.). (CA)

tsukwtsukw [ntsakw-RDP] low tide. (BC 2MAY80). (Also hwtsukwtsukw.) kw'in 'i' tsukwtsukw lhu qa'. What time does the tide go down? (RP 80B) tsukwtsukw thu qa'. The tide is low. (RP 3FEB81)

hwun'tsakw [hwun'-vtsakw] far (still far). (CA t'ut'um') hwun'tsakw 'i' wulh tl'ilum. He was still far from home and he started singing. (CA t'ut'um')

hwtskwilum [hw-vtsakw- il- m] far: go far. (RP 20675)

hwtsukkwilum [hw-vtsakw- il- m-RDP] far: go too far. (CA Stone Story). (Note the final reduplication.) wulh si'si' thuw'nih 'uw' ne'mus 'uw' hwtsukkwilum thu nuw'nus. She became afraid that her son would go too far from home. (CA Stone Story)

hwtsakkwilum' [hw-vtsakw- il- m-PROG] going too far. (BA 20875) kw'u shwtsakkwilum'. if you ever go too far. (CA 20675)

tskwalus [ntsakw-alus] low tide (very low, when the water goes way out). (BC 2MAY80) wulh nilh yuhw p'e' lhu tskwalus qa' tun'a. This must be the lowest tide. (RP 80B)

tsala'lh [ntsala'lh] borrow; rent. (RP 5FEB80). (Note that tsala'lh is “lend”.) tsala'lh tsun tse' 'u lhu swetu. I am going to borrow her sweater. (RP 5FEB80) nem' tsun tsala'lh 'u kw' shthukw'un'up. I am going to rent a roller. (RP 80BB)

tsala'lhiih [ntsala'lh-ilih] borrow: come to borrow something. (RP 18DEC80) 'i tsun tsala'lhiih 'u kwthu thi un' shqwal's. I have come to borrow your big pot. (RP 18DEC80)

yutsakwula'lh [yu-vtsala'lh-PROG] borrowing. (RP 5FEB80) yutsakwula'lh ts'u 'u kws hwuypelu. He is borrowing the wheelbarrow. (RP 5FEB80)

tsala'lhthamu [ntsala'lh-t-samu] lend you. (RP 5FEB80) tsala'lhthamu tsun tse' 'u kws 'upanus. I will lend you ten dollars. (RP 5FEB80)

tsala'lhtham'sh [ntsala'lh-t-sam'sh] lend me. (RP80S) 'i tsun 'uw' statul'stuw kwun's ni' tse' tsala'lhtham'sh 'u kws 'upanus. I know you are going to lend me ten dollars. (RP 80S)

tsala'lhth [ntsala'lh-t-sam'sh] lend me. (RP 5FEB80) tsala'lhth ch tse' 'u lhuw' swetu. Lend me your sweater. (RP 5FEB80)

tsaluq [ntsaluq] upward slope (of the mountains). (CW 1984). (See also smeent [vmeent]..) qux spaal' ni' 'u thu tsaluq 'utl' ts'uw'xilum smeent. There are alot of ravens at Mt. Tzouhalem. (RP 2MAR82) ni' ts'u 'uw' hith kwsus nelu' 'u tthey' tsaluq. It is said that they were up in those mountains for a long time. (WS Eagle Story)

tsul'tsaluq [ntsaluq-PL] up in the mountains. (RP DECS81) kwuyul ts'u yelh shm'is t'upqenum kwthu ni' tsul'tsaluq 'u thu smeent. The ones that went up the mountain
are going to come down tomorrow. (RP FEB82)

tunslas[tsus] southwest wind.  
(CW 1984, BC 2MAY80) 'ii ts'u tun'tsarun kwson'a spuhels. Is it the southwest wind that is blowing? (RP MAR82) 'ii tun'tsarun kwson'a stshumwum. Is the wind blowing from the southwest? (RP 80B) tun'tsarun lhu spuhels 'u kw'un'a tsu'equilh. The wind yesterday was southwest. (RP 80BB)
tsams[tsas] uphill: go up (from water), go up hill. (CA 23675) tsam 'u thu smeent. go up the hill. (RP 23675) yuth'teth'ukw'ul' tse' 'i' nem' tsun tsam. I will go up into the hills at dawn. (Lessons) nem' tsam 'u tu'inuxh smeent suw' ts'a-a'lotss 'i' 'uuw te' ts'u. He went up one mountain and over it to the other side and there wasn't anything to be seen. (WS Eagle Story) nem' tse' tle' wulh qu'et tsam. We are going to go up the mountain again. (WS Eagle Story)

yutsakum[tsas-PROG] uphill: going up from shore, uphill. (CW 101274)

tsumstuhw[tsas-stuhw] uphill: take away from water, bring uphill. (CP 23774)


shcha'nus[shwa-nus] Deception Pass. (BC 26MAR80). (See also shsanus.)

tshawut[tsaw-it] artificial respiration, or blow into someone, hands cupped. (BC 28APR80). (See also tshwaw[tsaw].)

stuska'[tsa-STA] pulled apart (in layers). (CW JUL91)

stitsutsa'[tsa-STA-PROG] pulled apart (small portion partially pulled apart) DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 84). (Also pronounced stitsutsa).

stusulitsutsa'[tsa-STA-PROG-PL] pulled apart DIM PL (small portions partially pulled apart). (RP 18FEB77, 53) tsat[tsa-t] pull off a layer or covering; split wood out of a living tree, pull off cedar bark. (RP 14FEB77, CW JUL91). (See also kwa't [kwa].)

stsutsat[tsa-t-PROG] pulling off a layer or covering DIM. (RP 22FEB77, EW 15JUL77)

stsa'els[tsa-els] pull off a layer; cut slabs from wood (if it does not split). (RP 22FEB77, 37)

stsutsai's[tsa-els-PROG] pulling off a layer; cutting slabs from wood. (RP 22FEB77, 38)

stsutsul's[tsa-els-PROG] pulling off a layer; cutting slabs from wood DIM. (CW 1984)

stsa'kwum[s-atsa-kw-m] smelt. (CW MAY91)

stsa'tx[s-atsa'tx] halibut. (WS 10877, BC 4MAR80)

tsetul'ultun[tselhtun-PROG] fishing (verb). (CW JUNE91)

stselhtun[s-teselhtun] fish (salmon). (RP FEB93)

stseelhtun[s-teselhtun] salmon. t'ilim' ts'u ni' st'e 'u kw' stselhtun kwsus wulh huye' shte-e-em. Then he was like a fish when he swam. (WS Seal Story)

tsetul'ultun'[teselhtun-PROG] fishing. (CW fall 75)

tseep[tsaep] you PL, a subject particle. (PRT2). (WS Eagle Story). (A subject particle, which follows the first word of the sentence or phrase.) suw' tssenums thuw'nih swiw'lus, “yuqwt tseep kuw'elh.” The young man told them, “You people must burn it.”. (WS Eagle Story) huy tseep q'u kwu ni' 'un's'amustham'shulup tsas tsun. Thank you indeed for what you have given me, your humble one. (WS Eagle Story) suw' qwals thuw'nih swiw'lus, “uuw tseep qwil'qwul'up kwnus 'i hun'umut.” The young man says to them, “Do not tell that I am home.”. (WS Eagle Story) nem' tsun taantalum
'uw' i tseep 'ul' 'u tun'u. I am leaving you all now, and you must all stay here. (WS Eagle Story)

stsekwul' [s-vtsèkwul'] how. (WS Eagle Story). (Probably a stative form of vtsel.) 'i ch kwu'elh hw'i yustsekwul' 'un'sh'i huli. How is it that you are alive? (WS Eagle Story). ..'uwu-te' shtatul'stuhw 'uw' stsekwul'us tse' kwun's kwunnuhw.). ..we don’t know how we’re going to get him.". (WS Seal Story) "a-a me' ni' kwu'elh stsekwul' kwuni' unshqwaluwun 'u tthey' ni' un'sqwal. "Oh my father, what are you thinking about that made you say that?". (WS SEAL STORY)

stsekwul' [s-vtsèkwul'] kinds/manner. (CA Stone Story) mukw' stsekwul' 'u thu sqw'uq'w'il'ush nuw' yuq'aq'yutus ni' sts'ith'ums. It was all different kinds of birds he killed and made himself a costume. (CA Stone Story) ni' ts'u mukw' stsekwul' thqet tushnetsulhp qwa'upulp l' ni' 'uw' yuhul'kw 'al'. These were all kinds of trees: saskatoon bush, crabapple, and they just broke. (CA Stone Story)

stsekwul'stuhw [s-vtsèkwul'-stuhw] how much: get how much. (CW JUL91) yustsekwul' ch. How much do you want for it? (CW JUL91)

tsuwkul'im' [vtsèkwul'-m-STA] in what way. (BA 21875) statul'stuhw 'uw' niis tsuwkul'im'. He/they knew in what way. (BA)

tse'lu [vtsel-t] follow it. (BA 12875)

tse'ltam'sh [vtsel-t-sam'sh] follow me (xx) m'i tse'ltam'sh. come follow me. (RP 18675)

tsuwkul'etum' [vtsèkwul'-m-DUR] following PASS. (WS Eagle Story) tsuwkul'etum' 'u tthey' ni' sq'a'sulh 'uwu kws ni's kwe'tum. His companions didn't leave, they kept following him. (WS Eagle Story)

hwtsel [hw-vtsel] where: go where. hwtsel ch 'a'lu. Where are you going? (Lessons) ni' hwtsel lhu'n ten. Where did your mother go? (RP MAR80) 'i' 'uwu te' ts'u ni' shtatul'stuhw's thuw'n'ilh 'uw' niis hwtsel kwsus qwsutum. And he wasn’t aware of the place where they brought him into the water. (WS Eagle Story)

hwtsustuhw [hw-vtsel-stuhw] put where. (RP 12DEC75) ni' ch hwtsustuhw lhu stsiy'u. Where did you put the strawberries? (RP 15DEC75)

hwtsuthut [hw-vtsel-that] go where, go which way. (RP 12AUG75) hwtsuthut ch. Which way are you going? (CA t'u't'um')

hwtsi'taksuw'il'thut [hw-vtsel-that-PROG] going where, going which way. (RP 12JAN77, 'i ch 'a'lu hwtsakwul'thut. Which way are you going? (CW JUL91) hwtsakwul'thut tseep 'a'lu. Which way are you-people going? (CW JUL91)

tselqum [vtsel-qen-m] follow. (CA 23675) m'i 'u ch tselqum. (CA 18675) suw' lhxilush tselqum thuw'nilh swiw'lus ni' hwusq'uq'a' 'u tthey' 'eshw. The young man who was with the seals stood up to follow. (WS Seal Story)

tsuwkul'ul'qum' [vtsel-qen-m-PROG] following. (CW JUL91)

tyusukwul'ul'qum' [yu-vtsel-qen-m-PROG] following (along). (WS Seal Story) ni-is'i' qwsuthut kwhu ni' shsq'ua's 'i' 'uw' yusukwul'ul'qum' nuw' yusq'ua'a' kwsus qwsuthut." The ones he is with went into the water and he followed; he went into the water along with them. (WS Seal Story)

tselush [vtselush] hand. (RP 12JAN77) thlatus thtu tselush's 'i' hwi' sts'uts'e' tthey' stth'am'. He opened his hand and the bone was on it. (WS Eagle Story)

tse'tslush [vtselush-PL] hands. (CW Fall75)

tsetslush [vtselush-DIM] hand DIM. (RP 12JAN77, EW 15JUL77)

tsul'etslush [vtselush-DIM-PL] hands DIM. (EW 15JUL77, 56)

tse'lumun [vtsel'u-min] pole, sapling (wood). (RP 12AUG75, BA) suw' 'i-ixuts thtu tse'lumun tl'uw' yuqwtus suw' ts'u'y'hw. He
scraped the fir pole and also burnt it until it got dry. (WS Eagle Story)

tse'lumunew'thw [vtsel'u-min-ew'thw] log house. (CW JUL91)

shtsepth [shhw-vtses] uncle, aunt through marriage. (CW MAY91)

shtse'tspth [shhw-vtses-DIM] uncle, aunt through marriage DIM. (CW JUNE91)

shtse'lupth [shhw-vtses-PL] uncles, aunts through marriage. (CW MAY91)

tsustuhw [vtses-stuhw] do what with. (WS Seal Story, CW 1984). (Probably vtsel-stuhw. See, for example, hwtsustuhw, put where. (vtsel.) 'a-a-ashu nilh tse kwu'elh nusuw tsustuhw nan 'uw' tsa'kw kw'thu'nun snuwhwulh. Oh my, now what am I going to do? My canoe is too far away. (WS Seal Story) 'uwu kwu'elh ni'us tsustuhwus t'hwu'nilh sa'suqw' t'hwu shuwyhusulh. The younger brother didn't do anything about his (older) brother. (WS Seal Story) 'uwu ni'us tsustuhwus. He didn't hurt them. (CA Stone Story)

tsekwustuhw [vtses-stuhw-PROG] doing what with it (e.g., what is he doing with it?). (CW JUL91) 'i ch tsekwustuhw. What are you doing with it? (CW JUL91)

tsi'tsekwustuhw [vtses-stuhw-PROG-DIM] doing what with it DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 8)

-tsustam'sh [vtses-stuhw-am'sh] do what to me. (RP 12AUG75, CA) tsustam'sh ch. What are you going to do to me? (CA t'tum')

tsew'tsutuw [vtses-stuhw-ewut] do what to PASS. (WS Eagle Story) st'e 'uw' niis q'aytum 'uw' tsuw'tsutuw 'u shni's taantum 'ul'. It's like he was left to die or whatever; that's why he was left there. (WS Eagle Story)

tsetamut [vtses-stamut] what happened, what is the matter. (CA t'tum'). (The basic form of the root is not clear. See also vtsel.) tsustamut yu'thu 'a'lu shxut'us 'u t'hey' 'u kw'u kw'e'ykw'i' what's the meaning of saying that to one who is hungry? (CA t'tum') stu'e-e-e huw'qw' t'uwt'nilh q'e'mi' 'a'l'mu'tstus kwa sta'l'stuh xe'xtsisus 'uw' ni'us tsustamut 'uw' niis 'uw' q'ay. Then she drifted around waiting for her husband, trying to figure out what happened and if her husband was dead. (WS Seal Story) suw' putum'ute'wut thuw'nilh "ni' ['a']lu tsustamut." Her people asked her, "What happened?") 'i 'a'lu tsustamut t'hun' sxun'u. What is the matter with your leg? (MJ Spring82) tsustamut 'a'lu un'sh'i xixa'p'she'num'. Why are you scratching your foot? (RP Spring82. (WS Seal Story) tsustamut ch 'a'lu' xut'sutum' tsu'w. What do you (want to) do? (WS Eagle Story)

tsukwsta'mut [vtses-stamut-PROG] doing what. (Lessons) 'i ch tsukwsta'mut. What are you doing? (Lessons) 'i tsukwsta'mut kwhun' shuyulhulup 'u Mary? What is your (pl.) older brother doing, Mary? (Lessons.)

-tsew'su' [vtses'-RDP] beach: down by a beach or river bank. (RP 18JUN75, CW 1984)

tsuw'tsuw' [vtses'-RDP] middle, out-in-the-middle. (CA Stone Story) nilh kwu'elh shus tsuw'tsuw' t'hu q'ise'q 'u tu'i xatsa' utl' kwa'mutsun. This is why q'ise'q is way out in the middle of Quamichan Lake. (CA Stone Story) ..ni' p'e' kwulu'shtus kwhu 'eshw sis 'uw' p'ukw kw'thu 'eshw ni' 'u kw'thu tsuw'tsuw'. ..He killed/shot the seal, and it floated up above the water way far away. (WS Seal Story) ni-i-i 'u tnanulh tsuw'tsuw' wuhl yuhunum' 'u t'hhu tuywut. This is way out in the middle of the water, they were already heading north. (WS Seal Story)

tsew'tsuw' [vtses'-PROG] coming down. (WS Eagle Story) m'i-i-i tsew'tsuw' t'hu s'u'eluhw suw' hwsu'tu'i-i-in's t'hu s'u'eluhw 'u-u-umut. And the elders came down and sat side by side, sitting lined around. (WS Eagle Story)

hwutsuw'tsuw' [hwa-vtses'-RDP] far out (come to be far out). (WS Seal Story) ni' 'uw' hwutsuw'tsuw' 'i' ni' p'ukw. It surfaced far out. (WS Seal Story)
tstseetsuw' [ts-√tsew'-RDP] go to field or bay, waiting for game. (BC 26MAR80) yuse'lu kwthu shun'tsus tthun' mun'u kwsus tstseetsuw'. Your son caught two deer when he stayed in one place in wait for them. (RP 80B)

hun'tsew [hun'-√tsew'] arrive from an upper level, arrive at the beach. (CA skwathshun') nem' 'uw' hun'tsew 'al'. They reached the bottom of the mountain. (CA skwathshun')

hun'tseluw [hun'-√tsew'-PL] arrive from an upper level (plural), arrive at the beach (plural). (RP 12AUG75)

tsehw [√tsehw] spouse. (BC 18APRIL80). (See also st'alus, spouse [√ta'lus]. These are equivalent.) nan 'uw' 'uy' mustimuhw lhun' tsehw tiwun. Nephew, your wife is a wonderful person. (RP 80A)

stssehwum' [ts-√tsehwum'-PROG] proposing marriage. (RP 23JUL75, EC Ihhwelu swaw'lus). (See also [√tsehw].)

tstsehwum [ts-√tsehwum] propose marriage. (RP 23JUL75, EC Ihhwelu swaw'lus). (See also [√tsehw].)

shtse'lhnulh [shhsw-√tse'lhnulh] barb on halibut hook or on spear point. (CW JUNE91)

tsulel [√tsulel] almost, nearly (before, in time expressions). (RP 10DEC75). ...wulh tsulul 'i' hulithut. ...almost come to life. (BA syalutsa') tsulel 'i' hun'lheit 'u tthey' ni' shn'i kws qw'iqw'um's. He had almost reached the place where he came to shore. (WS Eagle Story) na'uth wulh 'apun kws tsulels 'i' nuts'a'. It is ten before one. (EW 29AUG74) na'ut wulh tsulel 'i' Ihhw. It is just about three. (EW 29AUG74)

stsulum [s-√tsulum] liver (deer). (RP 11DEC80). (See also t'eqe', liver (human) [√t'eqe']. Also transcribed as stslum')

stsulums' [s-√tsulums-DIM] liver DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 3). (Also stsitslum'.)

tsuluw' [√tsuluw'] turn over. (RP 5NOV79) na'ut hwi' tsuluw' tthu smeent. The rock turned over. (RP 0481) st'l'atl'um' wulh shtsuluw's tthu suplil. It is time to turn the bread over. (RP 18DEC81)

Hul’q’umi’n’um’ Dictionary  (Hul’q’umi’n’um’ to English)  6

tse' [√tse'] will. The future particle. (PRT2). (WS Eagle Story). (The future marker is a particle following the first word of the sentence or phrase. It also follows subject markers, as in some of the examples below.) “'uy' thuyt tsun tse' p'le' kw' hwii'lum.” “Okay! I will prepare the rope.”. (WS Eagle Story) ha' tsun tse' kwu'elh nem' tuw' ts'imulnuhw nilh nus'uw' kwulusht.” And when I get close enough, I will shoot him.”. (WS Seal Story) nem' tsun tse' nummus kw'un'a 'i sqw'im'qw'um' 'eshw.” I will go and sneak up on the seals that are out of the water.”. (WS Seal Story) hith tse' snet 'i' nem' tsun t'akw'. I will go home in the late hours of the night. (WS Eagle Story) suw' qwulmatewut thuw'nih kws q'aytewut tse'. He was told that he would be killed. (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' lumnuhw ch tse' 'uw' tstatmutuhw tse'.” You will see what will happen to you.”. (WS Eagle Story) st'te' 'uw' ni'us shtatul'isthws kws q'aytewut tse'. It was as if he knew they would kill him. (WS Seal Story)

shtse'lhnuhl [shhsw-√tse'lhnuhl] barb on halibut hook or on spear point. (CW JUNE91)

stsulw'nuhw [s-√tsulw'-nehw] turn it over (manage to). (RP 5NOV79) ni' 'u wulh tsuluw'nuhwus. Has he managed to turn it
over? (RP 0481) yelh nus ni' tsuluw'nuhw tthu thi stl'pel'quin'. I finally managed to turn over the big feather mattress. (RP 0481)

tsutsuluw't [√tsuluw'-t-PROG] turning it over. (BC 20DEC79) nuwu'es ts'u yutsutsuluw't tthu s'atha'qw. You are supposed to turn the baked potatoes over. (RP 0481)

tsultsuluw't [√tsuluw'-t-PL] turn them over. (BC 20DEC79) nem' tsultsuluw't tthu stl'pel'quin'. Go turn over all the mattresses. (RP 0481)

tsel'tsuluw't [√tsuluw'-t-DUR-PL] turning it over (keep going back and forth). (BC 20DEC79) nem' tselttsuluw't tthu stl'pel'quin'. Go turn over all the mattresses. (RP 0481)

over DIM. (RP 12JAN77) tuw' tsel'tsuluw't tthu stl'pel'quin'.

nilh shw'uy's kw'un's yutselttsuluw't tthu sqewth. It is better for you to keep turning over the potatoes. (RP 0481)

TSI'TSULUW'T [√tsuluw'-t-DIM-PROG] turning it over DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 4) tuw' tsi'tsuluw't tthu stl'pel'quin'.

tsum'um [√tsum'-m] pack: get on someone’s back. (CW 29JAN76)

tsum'ut [√tsum'-t-PROG] pack: putting it on one’s back. (CW 29JAN76)

tsum'et [√tsum'-t-sTA] pack: carrying it on one’s back. (CP 23JUL74)

they packed the rope on their backs and started their travel up the mountains, just walking. (WSEagle Story)

tsum'um [√tsum'-m] pack: getting on someone’s back. (CW 29JAN76)

tsum'uls [√tsum'-els] pack on back. (CW 29JAN76)

tsum'utun [√tsum'-ten] packing strap or harness (tumpline). (CW 21NOV74)

they packed the rope on their backs and started their travel up the mountains, just walking. (WSEagle Story)

tsun [√tsun] I, a subject particle. (PRT2). (WS Eagle Story). (A subject particle, which follows the first word of the sentence or phrase.)
luw'tth'e'um tsun. I’ll undress. (WS Seal Story) ‘uy’ thuyt tsun tse' p'e' kw' xwi'lum. Okay! I will prepare the rope. (WS Eagle Story) ha' tsun tse' kwu'elh nem' tuw' ts'imulnuhw nilh nus'uw' kwulusht.” And when I get close enough, I will shoot him.” (WS Seal Story)

‘uy’ m'i tsun tse' tl'uw' hwu'alum’. “Okay, I will return here again.”. (WS Eagle Story) ‘uwu tsun ne'mun' t'akw' kws skweyuls snet kwunus nem'
t'akw'.” I will not go home during the day time, I will go home when its dark.”. (WS Eagle Story)

tsun'ut [√tsun'-t] lean it against something (e.g., a pole, against a wall). (RP 23JAN80) tsun'ut ch p'e' tth'un' q'uw'u 'u tthu q'ulexutstun. Lean your cane against the fence. (RP 80A)

tsun'ewust [√tsun'-ewus-t] prop someone up (e.g., in a hospital bed). (RP 23JAN80) tuw' tsun'ewust ch tthu qeq 'u tthu shwutl'qun. Prop the baby up with the pillow. (RP 80A)

tsun'ewusum [√tsun'-ewus-m] lean or sit back and relax. (RP 23JAN80) nem' qewum tsun'ewusum 'u tthu shhw'a'mut. Go lean back and rest on the bed. (RP 80A)

stsun'ewusum [s-√tsun'-ewus-m] reclined in an inclined (angled) position. (RP 20AUG75)

stsus [s-√tsus] wind: southeast (possibly northeast) strong and dangerous wind. (BC 4FEB80)

stsaxw [s-√stsaxw-STA] bewildered: to be stunned or bewildered. (RP 2JUNE80, CW 1984)

tsatuxwul [√tsatuxw-il] bewildered: to become stunned or bewildered. (RP 2JUNE80, CW 1984)

shtshtxwalus [s-hw-√shtxwalu-alus] big-eyed, as in surprise. (RP 2JUNE80) tl'lim' 'uw' shtshtxwalus kwthu swuy'qe'. The man was very big-eyed (in surprise). (RP 21Dec81)

tsadlw [√stsadlw] son-in-law, daughter-in-law, address form. (EW 2OCT74). (See stsadlw.)

tsadlw [√stsadlw] brother-in-law, address form (man’s brother-in-law through his sister). (EW 2OCT74). (See stsadlw.)

stsadlw [s-√stsadlw] son-in-law, daughter-in-law. (CW JUNE91)

stsadlw [s-√stsadlw] brother-in-law (man’s brother-in-law through his sister). (CW JUNE91)

stsadlw [s-√stsadlw] brothers-in-law, children-in-law. (CW JUNE91)

stsadlw [s-√stsadlw] know how. (MJ Spring82)

stsadlw [s-√stsadlw] quxulh ts'u stsadlw kws x'tuts tthu shumens. There used to be lots that knew how to jinx their enemies. (MJ Spring82) 'en'thu p'e huy 'al' stsadlw kwsunus kwulush. I am the one that’s best in shooting. (WS Seal Story)

tssadlw [t'ssadlw-PL] brothers-in-law, children-in-law. (CW JUNE91)

tssadlw [t'ssadlw-PL] know how. (MJ Spring82)

stsuhwum [s-√stsuhwum] wind (noun). (BC 2MAY80). Possibly related to tshwät or tsahtwut “give artificial respiration”. See also spuhels. (s'pah). thï stsuwum lhu ni' yul'ew' 'u kw'un'a lhuw'ulhne'. A big storm went by the day before yesterday. (RP 80bb)

tsiimhulh [√tsiimhulh] owl: horned owl. (BC 8APRIL80)

tsiimhulh [√tsiimhulh-PL] owls: horned owls. (BC 8APRIL80)

tsiimhulh [√tsiimhulh-RDP] above. (CA Stone Story) 'i 'uw' 'i 'u t'i tsiimhulh kw'us m'i xut'e 'u t'i hwthiqlun kwusus thuhoom'. If it was right above here circling around and its whistling sound was very loud.”. (CA Stone Story) nan 'uw' tsiimhulh. They were still too high above (them). (WS Eagle Story) sne-e-em's sew'q' nem' 'u tthu tsiimhulh smunmeent 'i' 'uwu te'. They went looking up at the highest mountains and they couldn’t find any. (WSEagle Story)

tsiimhulh [√tsiimhulh-RDP] high; noble. (CA Stone Story) tsiimhulh si'em' Jesus Christ (high lord). (CA Stone Story)

tsiimhulh [√tsiimhulh-DIM-PROG] high DIM (a little bit high). (RP 12JAN77, 11)

hutsiimhulh [hwu-√hsiimhulh-RDP] high: become higher; come to be raised higher. (WS Eagle Story) netulh suw' hueye's tthuwn'ezulh tus 'u tthey' sne'm's 'uw' kw'i' hutsi-imhulh 'u tthey' sme-e-ent. The next morning they departed for their destination and upon arriving
there, they climbed and reached the highest peak of the mountain. (WS Eagle Story)

sts'elh [s-vtsilh-STA] respected one. (CA skwathshun') "'uwu 'uwu sts'elh. "No, no, my respected one." (CA skwathshun')

yuhtsitsulh [yu-lh-vtsilh-PROG] high, above: moving along the top, moving above. (CA Stone Story) ha' ts'u ni' lhultustum tthu q'ise'q 'i' ni' hwe 'u tthu xatsa' kwsus 'uw'-yulhtsitsulh 'al'. When "q'ise'q" was sprinkled he went down into the lake for they were walking on top of the water. (CA Stone Story)

tsilhus [vtsilh-as] steep bank, mound, steep place. (BC 2MAY80) skw'ey kw'unus t'upqenum 'u tthu tsilhus kw'unus 'i' sum'e'kwulh. I can't climb down a steep hill because of my injury. (RP 80B) shhw'uy's kw'unus nem' hiilthut 'u tun'u tsilhus." It's best if I then jump from this high place." (WS Eagle Story). (Note usually earth, although kw'uluqun is tsilhus.)

sts'aythun [s-vtsilh-aythin] lip: upper lip. (RP 11DEC80)

sts'ilsha'ithun' [s-vtsilh-aythin-DIM] lip: upper lip DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 12). (Also sts'ilsha'ithun'.)

sts'utsun' [s-vtsilh-newsun-STA] on top of (the top one of many, as in a stack). (RP 12JAN77, 18)

sts'ilshutsun' [s-vtsilh-newsun-STA-DIM] on top of (the top one of many DIM). (RP 12JAN77, 19)

hwustilsutun' [hwu-s-vtsilh-newsun-STA] dropped on, fell on. (CW 1984)

sts'elhutuhw [s-vtsilh-ultuhw] upper floor (i.e., the floor above). (RP 80BB)

sts'ihun' [s-vtsilh-i-qen-STA] up on a higher hill, top of mountain. (BC 18APRIL80, 28APR80)

shtsle'qun' [s-hw-vtsilh-qin ] palate, roof of the mouth. (BC 18APRIL80) ni' ts'u hwi' 'ukw'nuwuus lhu shtsle'qun' yunusth kwhun' si'l'u. Your grandfather lost his upper (false) teeth. (RP MAR82)

sts'hal'alh [s-vtsilh-al'-we'lh] on top of covers. (CW 1976)

sts'i'y'u [s-vtsi'y'u] strawberry. (RP 2NOV82). (Some use the word t'iluqw, particularly for the wild strawberries.)

tsi'tsut [vtsi'tsut] parent (when speaking of someone else's parent). (WS Seal Story; RP 10MAY76, 112) suw' xut'us tthu tsi'tsut "wa'lu 'uwees-te'us 'un'-stsle'tulup... The father said, "I guess there is nothing (you) can do...". (WS Seal Story) "'uwu stsi'elhni' q'u" thut thu tsi'tsut. "No, it's a girl," the mother says. (CA Stone Story)

tsuli'tsut [vtsi'tsut-PL] parents. (WS SEAL STORY) "a-a-a si'y/em' a-a-a" thuts thu tsuli'tsut. "Oh! my dear one, oh," the parents said. (WS SEAL STORY)

tslaqwaq [vtslaqwaq] through (opening). (RP 23JUN75, CA)

sts'laqwaq [s-vtslaqwaq-STA] through (opening): went through, gone through. (CW 1984)

tslaqwaqt [vtslaqwaq-t] through (opening): put it through (and, put an idea through), e.g., a deceased person is passed through a window. (RP 23JUN75, CW JUL91) ni' tsun tslaqwaqt 'u kwthu shhwulmaston'. I put it through the window. (RP 23JUN75)

tsluqwaqt [vtslaqwaq-t-PROG] through (opening): putting it through. (RP 12JAN77, 16)

tsi'tsuluqwaqt [vtslaqwaq-t-DIM-PROG] through (opening): putting it through DIM. (RP 12JAN77)

tslaqwathut [vtslaqwaq-that] through (opening): get through; go down a narrow trail. (EW 21JULY77, CW JUL91, Elders APR93)

tsluqwaqathut [vtslaqwaq-that-PROG] through (opening): going through (getting self through). (EW 21JULY77, 97)
tstl'um [√tstl'-u-m] jump. (WS Eagle Story) suw' tstl'um hilithuts. He then jumped down. (WS Eagle Story)

tsetl'um' [√tstl'um-PROG] jumping. (RP 15DEC75) m'i lemut tun' a t'at'ulhum' 'i yutsetl'um' 'u tun' a luplash. Come look at this flea that is jumping on this board. (RP 15DEC75)

tse'tstl'im' [√tstl'um-DUR] jumping, hopping (what a deer or rabbit does). (CW JUL91) thwuy tsun kwunut lhu squwweth 'i ni' wulh tse'tstl'im' huye'. I was just going to grab the rabbit and it started jumping away. (RP 80B. (CW JUL91))

tsul'tsetl'um' [√tstl'um-DUR-PL] jumping PL. (CW 1984)

tsi'tsetl'um' [√tstl'um-DIM-PROG] jumping DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 21)

tsuli'tsetl'um' [√tstl'um-DIM-PL-PROG] jumping DIM PL. (EW 15JULY77, 22)

tsul'tsetl'um' [√tstl'um-PL] jump PL. (CW 6DEC74)

tsi'tsetl'um' [√tstl'um-DIM-PROG] jumping DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 21)

tsuli'tsetl'um' [√tstl'um-DIM-PL-PROG] jumping DIM PL. (EW 15JULY77, 22)

tsul'tsetl'um' [√tstl'um-PL] jump PL. (CW 6DEC74)

tse'tstl'im' [√tstl'um-DUR] hopscotch. (CW 1984)

shs'i'tsetl'um' [shhw-√tstl'um-DIM] skipping rope, an object to jump over. (RP 12JAN77, CW 1984)

tstl'umut [√tstl'um-t] jump for it. (RP 12DEC75) tstl'umut thu sqwumey'. Jump for the dog. (RP 12DEC75)

'tsetstl'im'stuhw [√tstl'um-stuhw-DUR] jump: making it jump. (CP 9JUL74)

tsul'im'shun [√tstl'um-shen-ASP] jump around, constantly moving the feet. (CW 6DEC75)

tstl'ume'tst [√tstl'um-me'ts-t] jump over it. (RP 6MAR80). (See also tstl'umut.) tstl'ume'tst ch thou qwilhey'. Jump over the log. (RP 6MAR80) tstl'ume'tstus thou qwilhey'. He jumped over the log. (CP 23JUL74)

tse'tstl'im'shun' [√tstl'um-shen-DUR] jumping around, hopping around. (RP 12JAN77, CW 1984)

tsul'e'tstl'im'shun' [√tstl'um-shen-DIM-PL-DUR] hopping: small hopping steps. (RP 12JAN77, CW 1984)

tsset [√tsse-t] tell (to do). (RP 11DEC75) ni' tsun tsset 'uw' ne'mus t'akw'. I told him to go home. (RP 11DEC75) ni' tssetum thu sti'til'quilh 'uw' hwyutl'alusumus. The child was told to rub her eyes. (MJ Spring82)

tsusut [√tsse-t] telling someone (to do something). (RP)

tsi'tsxet [√tsse-t-DUR] telling: keep on telling to do something. (EW 15JULY77, 208)

tsi'tsusut [√tsse-t-DIM-PROG] telling someone (to do something) DIM. (RP 12JAN77, EW 15JUL77)

tsi'txsset [√tsse-t-DUR] telling (to do something, keep on). (EW 15JULY77, 208)

tssetal'hw [√tsse-t-al'hw] tell us (to do something). (RP 11DEC75) ni' tssetal'hws 'uw' ne'mut t'akw'. He told us to go home. (RP 11 DEC75)

tssetewut [√tsse-t-ewut] tell (to do something) PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' tssetewut ts'u thuw'nih siw'wu'lus 'umut ch kw'u'elh. The young man was then told, “You can now get up. (WS Eagle Story) suw' tssetewut thu na'nuts'a 'uw' ne'mus 'uw' 'aatum. They told someone else to go call him. (WS Eagle Story)

tsetum [√tsse-t-m] tell (to do something) PASS. (WS Eagle Story) ‘a-a-a 'uy’ tssetum thuw'nih ‘thkw'uthut ch kw'u'elh. “Ah, good,” he was then told, “straighten yourself now.”. (WS Eagle Story)

tst [√st] we. A subject particle. (PRT2). (WS Eagle Story). (A subject particle, which follows the first word of the sentence or phrase.) suw'
thuts thu na'nuts'a' “nem' tst tse' pe' tl'et wulh qu'et huye' me'. One of the young men says, "We are going to leave again, my father. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu 'u tst 'uw' kwe'ut 'al'. Shall we just let him go? (WS SEAL STORY) m'i tst tse' suw'q't qu'et. We will come and look for him again. (WS Seal Story)

tshwat [v'tshwa-t] blow on with cupped hand, give artificial respiration to. (RP 4JAN80)

tsahwtum' [v'tshwa-t-m] blowing on with cupped hand, being given artificial respiration. (BC 28APR80)

tshwutum [v'tshwutum] swollen, bloated. (CW JUL91)

ts't's't's't's't's't's't's't's't's't's't's'

ts'aa'luts [v'ts'aa'luts] go over the mountain. (BA 10D75) ts'aa'luts 'u tu'i smunmeent yuqwasthut yushahwukw'um'. He went over the mountains, going into the water and bathing yuqwasthut yushahwukw'um'. (10D75)

ts'aa'luts 'u tu'i smunmeent

ts'alusum ts' p'e' turn head. (RP 23775) ts'alusum ts' p'e'. turn head. (RP 23775) ts'alusum suw' lemuts. He looked back and saw him. (EX 10775)

ts'alusum [v'ts'al-us-m] look back, turn around, turn head. (RP 23775) ts'alusum ts' p'e'. turn around. (RP 23775) ts'alusum suw' lemuts. He looked back and saw him. (EX 10775)

ts'akw'ul'tsus [v'ts'al-tsus-PROG] looking back. (EW 13D75) 'uwu ch mi'uhw tl'et ts'akw'ul'tsus'. Don't look back again. (EW 13D75)

ts'aluws [v'ts'al-iws] change sides (paddling, chopping wood). (CW MAY91)

ts'ultsus [v'ts'al-tses] change hands (paddling, chopping wood). (CW MAY91)

ts'elhum' [v'ts'elhum'] hear. (CA 18675). (Possibly v'ts'el-h-m but see ts'elhum'ut.) nii ch ts'elhum'. Do you hear? (RP 2NOV82) ni'
tsun 'uw' ts'elhum' kwun's 'i wulh nuw'ilum. I heard you when you came in. (RP 80S) nii ch ts'elhum' 'uw' niis thut 'uw' thuytun' tthu snuhwulh. Did you hear him say for me to fix the canoe? (RP DEC80)

ts'i'ts'elhum' [√ts'elhum'-DUR] hearing. (RP June77)

ts'elhum'ut [√ts'elhum'-t] hear. (WS Eagle Story) ni' wulh ts'elhum'utus tthu'nuhnilh tthu q'uw'utum q'uw'utum' tthu mustimuhw. Then he heard drums beating, people were beating their drums. (WS Eagle Story) 'i tst ts'elhum'ut lhu swakwun 'u kwun'a tsul'equlh. We heard a loon yesterday. (RP JUN82)

sts'esht [s-√sts'esht] stick. (CW Band)

sts'usuhtutsus [s-√sts'esht-tses] branch. (CW Band)

ts'ewut [√ts'ew-t] help him/her/it. (CW Band)

ts'ets'uu'ut [√ts'ew-t-PROG] helping him. (CP 23775) 'i tsun ts'ets'uu'ut. I'm helping. (CP 23775). ..ni' tul'num kwsus 'uw' ts'ets'uu'utus 'al' tthey' m'umun'ilh xulhustus. ..they got to know him, that he was just helping them feed the young ones. (WS Eagle Story)

hwuts'ets'uu'utum' [hwu-√ts'ew-t-m-PROG] helped PASS (come to be helped). (WS Eagle Story) hwunilh tthey' xew's shne'um mustimuhw hwunilh ni' hwuts'ets'uu'utum'. It was the new shaman person who was being helped (by the power). (WS Eagle Story)

ts'uwnamut [√ts'ew-nehw-amut] help you PASS. (RP 23675)

ts'uwtn [√ts'ew-ten] helper. (RP 25FEB80) nun 'uw' 'uy' nuts'uwtn thun' mim'me'. Your son is my good helper. (RP 80A). ..nilih 'un' ts'uwtn kwey' ni' s'amusthamutst. ..what we have given you will be your helper. (WS Eagle Story)

ts'ewulhtun [√ts'ew-lh-ten] help with. (RP 16D75) nem' yuhw tsun ts'ewulhtun 'u thu se'els. I should go help with the lifting. (RP 16D75) th'ehwum 'i' m'i ch ts'ewulhtun wuth'unup 'uw' kweyulus. Please come and help dig the ground tomorrow. (MJ 8MAR82)

sts'ewulhtun [s-√ts'ew-lh-ten] help (e.g., money donated). (RP 5FEB80) nost's'ewulhtun tu'i lhq'etsus luxwtun 'u thu q'uluts'tuns. My donation is these five blankets for their tent (in the longhouse). (RP 5FEB80)

ts'e'wi' [√ts'e'wi'] dish; bowl. (CA, EW 15JUL77)

ts'e'luwi' [√ts'e'wi' -PL] dishes. (RP JAN93)

ts'ets'wi' [√ts'e'wi' -DIM] dish DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 53)

sts'ul'ets'wi' [√ts'e'wi' -DIM-PL] dishes DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 54)

sts'ul'ets'wi' [√ts'e'wi' -DIM-DIM-PL] dishes: little dishes, (individual containers, clam shells). (EW 15JULY77, 55)

ts'e'wi'tun [√ts'e'wi'-ten] dish (large dish), placename at Quamichan. (BA 20875)

ts'ets'wi'tun' [√ts'e'wi'-ten -DIM] dish (little dish), placename at Quamichan. (CA Stone Story)

ts'e'wi'uxun' [√ts'e'wi'-uxun] scoter: American scoter, black scoter, surf scoter. (BC 4MAR80, 2MAY80)

ts'e'wi'ten [√ts'e'wi'-tun] platter, big dish; placename at Quamichan. (EW 15JULY77, 52)

sts'ets'uhw [s-√ts'ehw-STA] quiet (keep quiet). (CP 23774) sts'ets'uhw ch. You be quiet. (CP 23774, CW AUG91)

ts'ehwul' [√ts'ehw-ill] quiet, be quiet, getting quiet. (CP 23774) mukw' ni' 'uw' ts'ehwul'. now they are getting quiet. (CP 23774) nu stil' kw'un's ts'ehwul' I want you to be quiet. (RP0481) huy tst ts'imushne'tun 'i' ts'ehwul' ch. Be quiet when we have a visiter. (RP 16DEC81)
ts'hwul'aythun [√ts'ehw-il-aythun] shut up. (RP) ts'hwul'aythun 'i' hwyunee'm ch. Shut up and listen. 55 CW AUG91)

ts'e' [√ts'ei'] on (come to be on top of). (RP 5NOV79) ni' ts'e' lhuun snhuwul 'u kwthu thaas smeent. My car got high-centered on a boulder. (The root in isolation is rare). (RP 0481)

ts'e'ts'e' [√ts'ei'-RDP] heavy. (EX 24775)

sts'uts'e' [s-√ts'ei'-STA] on (be on something). (CW Band) na'ut sts'uts'e' 'u thuh lutem. It is there on top of the table. (Lessons) tluhtus thhu tselushs 'i' hwi' sts'uts'e' tthey' stth'am'. He opened his hand and the bone was on it. (WS Eagle Story)

sts'uts'e' [s-√ts'ei'-DIM-STA] on top of DIM. (RP 22FEB77, 2)

sts'uts'e' [s-√ts'ei'-DIM-PL-STA] on top of DIM PL. (RP 12JAN77, 64). (Also pronounced sts'ui'ts'uts'e'.)

hwuts's-ts'e' [hwu-s-√ts'ei'-STA] on top of (come to be). (CP 15674) na'ut wulu hwuts's-ts'e' 'u thuh lutem. It’s now lying on the table. (CP 15674)

ts'e't [√ts'ei'-t] on: put it on top of. (CP 25674) ts'e't ch 'u thuh lutem. Lay it on the table. (CP 25674) ts'e't ch th u sulhun 'u thuh lutem. Put the food on the table. (Lessons.) kwunutus thhu skwul'eshs suw' ts'e'tus 'u thuh qwiley'. He took his weapon and put it on top of a log... to that island. (WS Seal Story)

ts'uts'e't [√ts'ei'-t-PROG] on: putting it on something. (CP 23774) 'i tsn ts'uts'e't 'u thuh lutem. I am putting it on the table. (CP 23774)

sts'uts'e't [√ts'ei'-t-DIM-PROG] on: putting it on top DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 69)

yusts'uts'e'stuhw [yu-s-√ts'ei'-stuhw-STA] on: holding it on top. (WS Seal Story) suw' huy' t'tsum nem' yukwun'etus thhu qwiley' yusts'uts'e'stuhw thhu skwul'eshs. He then swam, holding onto the log and holding his weapon on top of it. (WS Seal Story)

ts'e'tum [√ts'ei'-t-m] on: put on PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' n'umusum thwu'nilih 'e'eluhw suw' se-e-t'etum suw' ts'e'tum 'u thuh shhw'amu'uts ni' 'u thuh thi leum'. So they approached the old one, lifted him up and put him on his bed in the big house. (WS Eagle Story)

ts'e'els [√ts'ei'-els] on: put on (shelf). (RP 15D75)

shts'unets [s-hw-√ts'ei'-nets] seated. (RP 24775)

shts'ui'ts'unets [s-hw-√ts'ei'-nets-DIM-PL-STA] seated (a lot of little people seated) DIM PL. (RP 12JAN77, 37)

hwuts'e'nutst [hw-√ts'ei'-nets-t] seat someone. (RP 24775)

shts'unetsstuhw [s-hw-√ts'ei'-nets-stuhw-STA] seat: leave someone seated. (RP 2775)

shts'unetsstum' [s-hw-√ts'ei'-nets-stuhw-m-STA] seat: leave someone seated PASS. (RP 24775). (See also shts'unash atstum'.)

shts'unatsstum' [s-hw-√ts'ei'-nets-stuhw-m-STA] seat: leave someone seated PASS. (EX 24775). (See also shts'unetsstum'.)

hwuts'e'nutsum [hw-√ts'ei'-nets-m] sit on something. (RP 15DEC75) ni' tsun hwuts'e'nutsum 'u kwthu qwiley'. I sat on the log. (RP 15DEC75)

shts'e'nutstun [shhw-hw-√ts'ei'-nets-ten] chair. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu te' un' shts'e'nutstun 'a'mut ch 'ul' 'u thuh tumuhw sxul'xul'ets'stuhw thhu' sxun'u. You don’t (have) a chair you just sit on the ground with your legs under you on the ground. (WS Eagle Story)

shts'its'nutstun' [shhw-hw-√ts'ei'-nets-ten-DIM] chair DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 143, RP Jan93)

shts'ui'ts'nutstun' [shhw-hw-√ts'ei'-nets-ten-DIM-PL] chairs DIM (little chairs). (EW 15JULY77, 144)

shus'ushin' [s-√ts'ei'-shen-STA] standing on, have a foot on. (BA 20875) ni' p'e' xal'its'thut tthey'
qwhhey 'i ni' ch sts'ushin'. The log is rolling and you are standing on top. (BA 20875)

sts'uts'e'shun [s-√ts'e'-shen-STA] standing on, have a foot on. (RP 15JAN80A)

hwust'sushin' [hwu-s-√ts'e'-shen-STA] standing on top (come to be). (CA 12875)

sts'e'shun [s-√ts'e'-shen] rapids. (CW JUL91)

ts'ushunum [√ts'e'-shen-m] step up onto. (CW 25N74) ts'ushunum 'u tthu shts'e'nutstun 'i' kwunuhlumsh ch 'u tthu 'ispawtu na'ut sts'uts'e' 'u tthu shluthiu. Step up on the chair and get me the baking powder that is on the kitchen cupboard. (RP 80A)

ts'e'shunum' [√ts'e'-shen-m-PROG] stepping up onto. (RP 15JAN80) 'e'ut 'elh wulh yuts'e'shunum 'u tthu shts'e'nutstun. He is always getting up on the chair. (RP 80A)

ts'u [√ts'u] confirmative particle. (PRT2).
Indicates that the information was reported to the speaker. Sometimes translated as ‘it is said’. (WS Eagle Story). (A particle following the first word of the sentence or phrase and following subject particles).) thithu ts'u tthu thi le-e-alum’... It is said the big houses...were very large.... (WS Eagle Story) hwil 'uw' iyus ts'u 'ul' tthu s'ul'eluhw sthwu'nih. Now the elders were just happy. (WS Eagle Story) ni' ch ts'u 'uw' yule'um'ut tthey' stth'am' kwus wulh ne-e-em' tl'pil nuw'ilum 'u tthu ts'xemuns. You could actually see the bone sink down into his chest. (WS Eagle Story) ha' tsu' ni' lhultustum tthu q'ise'q 'i' ni' hwe... When “q'ise'q” was sprinkled he went down.... (CA Stone Story) 'uw' swi'wul' kwthu q'ise'q ts'u 'u kwsus hw'uy'um tthu xatsa'. q'ise'q can be seen [at the bottom] of the lake when it is clear. (CA Stone Story)

ts'u'w [√ts'u'-uw'] evidential. (PRT). (WS Eagle Story). (A contraction of ts'u + 'uw'.) 'i' ta-a-ahw ts'u'w yushul'q'tal' 'u tthey' ni' tsi'ult tthwu'nih 'u tthu stalush. He came out just at the same time as the one who has taken his wife. (WS Eagle Story)

shts'ulehwum [shhw-√ts'uluw-m] dancer (ceremonial dancer). (CW JUNE91)

shts'uluwus [shhw-√ts'uluw-as] mask. (RP 80S, CW JUNE91) thay'thut kws hakwushk wthu shts'uluwusth. Practicing to claim the mask. (RP 80S) nem' ch shqut hwxt'akw'ust tthu shts'uluwus. You finish carving the mask. (RP 80BB)

shts'ulhwiwun [shhw-√ts'uluw-ivun] insides of. (EW Drying Berries.) 'i' 'uwu si'amthutus tthu shts'ulhwiwuns. And the inside doesn’t turn sour (speaking of a mass drying of berries). (EW Drying Berries.) wulh lumnuhwus tthu sun'uw 'u tthu shts'ulhwiwun 'utl' smyuuth. Then he saw inside the insides of a deer. (WS Eagle Story)

ts'u'miil' [√ts'u'miil'] thin. (CW 05D74)

s'tlumiil' [√ts'u'miil'-PL] thin PL. (EW 24574)

ts'ul'ts'u'miil' [√ts'u'miil'-DIM-PL] thin DIM PL. (EW 31574)

s'tlue'ts'u'miil' [√ts'u'miil'-DIM-PL] thin DIM PL. (RP June77)

s'ts'i'ts'u'miil' [√ts'u'miil'-DIM] thin DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 38). (Also pronounced ts'i'ts'u'miil'.)

tsts'um' [ts-√ts'um'] bite: get a bite (fishing). (RP 23775) na'ut tlu'w' tsts'um' tthu na'nuts'a' swiw'lus. The other young man got a bite too. (RP 2NOV82)

nts'um'ut [√ts'u'm'-t] bite: put in mouth. (CA 12875)

nts'um'nuhw [√ts'u'm'-nehw] bite: get it in one’s mouth (accidentally). (MJ Spring82) nilh shhw'uy's 'uw' nilh hw'utt'qinum 'uw' nihw ts'um'nuhw kw' tth'uxtun. It would be best if you wipe out the inside of your mouth if you got any poison in there. (MJ Spring82)

nts'um'et [√ts'u'm'-t-DUR] bite (a hold on), catch it in your teeth. (RP 23775, June77)

nts'um'um [ts-√ts'um'-m] have fish take the hook.) wulh tsts'um'um 'u tthu stth'aqwii'. He got a Coho on the hook. (RP 2NOV82)
ts'um'utun [√ts'um'-ten] hook: a special fish hook for fishing that opens out. (BC 14APR80)

shts'um'inus [shhw-√ts'um'-inus] Chemainus; village at Kuelleet Bay. (CW JUNE91)

ts'um'ts'uyi' [√ts'um'-ayi-RDP] ant. (BC 24APR80)

nts'at'qwu't [√ts'ut'qw'-t] grind, pulverize, smash it. (RP 12MAY80) ts'ut'qwu't tsun thu luwen. I grind the oats. (CP 23775) nem' ts'ut'qwu't thu supilil. Go crumble up the bread. (RP 0481) nem' hakwush thu shts'at'qwu'ul's ts'ut'qwu't thu musmus. Go use the grinder, grind up the meat. (RP 16DEC81)

ts'at'qwu't [√ts'ut'qw'-t-PROG] grinding it, pulverizing, smashing it. (RP 12MAY80, EW 21JUL77) i tsn ts'at'qwu't. I’m grinding it up. (CP 23775)

shts'at'qwu'um [shhw-√ts'ut'qw'-il-Prog] grinding it DIM; breaking it to bits DIM. (EW 15JUL77, 82, RP 18FEB77)

ts'at'qwu'ul's [s-√ts'ut'qw'-els-prog] grinding them DIM. (EW 15JUL77, 189 RP MAR93)

ts'at'qwu'uls [s-√ts'ut'qw'-els-prog] grinding something up. (CP 23775)

ts'at'qwu'ul' [√ts'ut'qw'-il-PROG] falling apart (from cooking). (RP 12MAY80)

shts'at'qwu'uls [shhw-√ts'ut'qw'-els-PROG] grinder. (CP 29175)

ts'ut'qwu'mun [√ts'ut'qw'-min] droppings from the table, bits. (EW 21JUL77, 96)

shts'ut'qwu'ul's [s-√ts'ut'qw'-sta] ground up. (RP 5NOV79) ni' hwusts'at'qwu' thu supilil. The bread is now crumbled. (RP 0481) shts'at'qwu' musmus ground meat. (CW AUG91)

shts'ut'qwu'ul's [s-√ts'ut'qw'-sta] ground up. (RP 5NOV79) ni' hwusts'at'qwu' thu supilil. The bread is now crumbled. (RP 0481) shts'at'qwu' musmus ground meat. (CW AUG91)
lum'lum'ust. sometimes you sort of fold them. (EW Drying Berries)

\textit{ts'uy'hw} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$] dry: get dry. (RP 5NOV79) \textit{ni' ts'uy'hw htu nu'sth'hxwuwlutum}. My laundry is dry. (RP 0481) \textit{ni' wulh ts'uy'hw kw'thu kw'a'luhw}. The dog salmon dried. (EW 4AUG77) \textit{suw' i-e-muqtu thtu s'thu s'ilhuhtuns}. He scraped the fir pole and also burnt it until it got dry. (WS Eagle Story)

\textit{sts'uy'hw} [$s-\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$] dried smoked salmon. (CW 27NOV74)

\textit{sts'uy'hw} [$s-\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$] dry (food); dried food. (WS Eagle Story)

\textit{ts'i'ts'ey'hwt} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-DIM-PROG] drying it DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 77)

\textit{ts'ey'hwt} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-DIM] dry it. (CW 05D74) \textit{ni' tsun wulh tsuy'hwt thtu stseelhtun}. I dried the salmon. (CW 05D74)

\textit{ts'ey'hwt} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-t] dry it. (CW 05D74) \textit{ni' tsun wulh tsuy'hwt thtu stseelhtun}. I dried the salmon. (CW 05D74)

\textit{ts'uy'hwels} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-els] dry something; weather dries out. (CW 05D74)

\textit{ts'eyuhwum} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-m] dry: get dry (weather). (EW 28JULY77, 6) \textit{i wulh m'i ts'eyuhwum thtu skweyul}. The weather is getting cold and dry. (EW 4AUG77, 2)

\textit{ts'ey'hwul's} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-els-PROG] drying it. (CW 05D74) \textit{tsun ts'ey'hwul's 'u kw'thu stseelhtun}. I am drying the salmon. (CW 5DEC74)

\textit{sts'uy'hw} [$s-\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$] dried smoked salmon. (CW 27NOV74)

\textit{sts'uy'hw} [$s-\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$] dry (food); dried food. (WS Eagle Story) \textit{kw'in skweyul kwus xut'e' -e'muqtu thtu sts'uy'hw s'ilhuhtuns}. They did this for many days going back and forth bringing home their dried food. (WS Eagle Story)

\textit{sts'ey'hwul's} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-els-PROG] drying something DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 77)

\textit{ts'ey'hwum'} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-m-PROG] dry: getting dry (weather). (EW 4AUG77, 3)

\textit{ts'uy'ts'eyuhwum} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-m-PL] dry: get dry (weather) PL. (EW 28JULY77, 8)

\textit{ts'uy'hwule'tst} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-ule'ts-PROG] drying something DIM. (RP 22FEB77, 24)

\textit{ts'ey'hwul'utst} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-ule'ts-t] dry a bundle, bales of hay. (RP 3JULY80) \textit{ts'uy'hwule'tst ch kw'thu saxwul ni' luqw}. Dry the bales of hay that are wet. (RP 80B)

\textit{ts'uy'hwule'tst} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-ule'ts-t] dry a bundle, bales of hay. (RP 3JULY80) \textit{ts'uy'hwule'tst ch kw'thu saxwul ni' luqw}. Dry the bales of hay that are wet. (RP 80B)

\textit{ts'uy'hwul'mux'} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-ulmuw] dry: breast milk has dried up. (CW AUG91)

\textit{ts'uy'hwul'hpt} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-ulhp] dry (of a tree or shrub). (RP 5DEC79) \textit{tl'im' niw' ts'uy'hwul'hpt thtu thqettst}. Our tree is really dry. (RP 0481)

\textit{ts'uy'hwul'hpt} [$\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-ulhp-t] dry a tree. (RP 5DEC79) \textit{ts'ey'hwul'hptus kw'thun' men kw'thu ts'alhuhp}. Your father is drying that maple wood. (RP 0481)

\textit{hwts'uy'huwqu'n} [$hw-\sqrt{ts'uy'hw}$-uqun] thirsty (dry throat). (RP June77)
ts'uy'ulh [hw-√ts'uy'hw-umun-PROG] thirsty: being thirsty. (EW 31174)
ts'uy'hwul'qun [√ts'uy'hw-al'-qun-PROG] dry wool. (RP 21JULY80)
ts'ey'hwul'qun [√ts'ey'hw-al'-qen-PROG] drying wool. (RP 21JULY80)
ts'uy'hwul'qut [√ts'uy'hw-al'-qen-t] dry it (wool). (RP 21JULY80)
ts'ey'hwul'qut [√ts'ey'hw-al'-qen-t] PROG] drying it (wool). (RP 21JULY80)
ts'i'it [√ts'i'ut] thank; greet. (WS Eagle Story). (See also ts'i'ut [√ts'i'ul].) suw' mi'i-i hwuhul'q'en'h kws yu'i'ushu suw' ts'i'its thhuw'nihl swiw'lus " 'a-a-a si'em' 'a-a-a. When he walked up so that he was in front of the young man, the young man greeted him, "Ah, sir, ah.". (WS Eagle Story) ts'i'tus thhu nilh sq'uq'a's. He was thanking his companions. (WS Eagle Story)
ts'i'taluy [√ts'i'hal-alu] thank you. (PL), express appreciation to you. (WS Eagle Story) 'a-a si'em' nus'u'eluhw ts'i'taluy tsun. Ah, my respected elders, I will express my appreciation. (WS Eagle Story)
ts'i'itewut [√ts'i'h-t-ewut] thank; greet PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' ts'i'itewut thhuw'nihl st'l'il'tqulh. He greeted the young man. (WS Eagle Story) suw' ts'i'itewut ts'u 'u thhu s'u'eluhw. And the elders thanked him. (WS Eagle Story)
ts'iitum [√ts'i'h-t-m] thank; greet PASS. (WS Eagle Story) ts'iitum suw' kwunutsustewut 'i ni' yuxal'tst'hu thhuw'nihl s'eluhw. The elder greeted him and shook his hand and then turned himself around. (WS Eagle Story)
ts'uy'ulh [√ts'uy-ulh] thank, express appreciation. (WS Eagle Story) " 'a-a-a si'em' 'a-a" ts'uy'ulh ts'u thhuw'nihl swiw'lus ts'i'yulh thhuw'nihl st'l'il'tqulh. "Ah, respected one, the young man expressed his appreciation to them, the young one responded in appreciation. (WS Eagle Story)
ts'imul' [√ts'imul'] close: get close. (WS Eagle Story) ni' wulu nem' ts'imul'. He was getting closer. (WS Eagle Story) sis nem' 'uw' ts'imul' thhuw'nihl swiw'lus suw' lemutus lumnuhwus. When the young man got close he looked and saw them. (WS Seal Story) ts'imul' 'u tthey' ni' shni's sis 'uw' qw'im. When he got close to that place he came out of the water. (WS Seal Story)
yuts'its'umul' [yu-√ts'imul'-PROG] close: approaching. (EW 6AUG76, CP 2SEP74)
ts'imul'nuhw [√ts'imul'-nehw] close: get close to (manage to). (WS Seal Story; RP 10JUL75, 41) ts'imul'nuhwus thw uwl'nilh swiw'luw lumnuhwus thhu hay 'al' thi' e'shw. The boy got close to it and saw the big seal. [TEH]. (WS SEAL STORY)
ts'imuthut [√ts'imul'-that] close: get self close. (WS Eagle Story) suw' xtsutus " nem' tsun 'uw' ts'imuthut 'ul'. So he figured, "I will just bring myself closer.". (WS Eagle Story)
ts'isum [√ts'is-m] grow. (CA 18675) wulu mi'i-i iwumthath kws ts'isumus thhu st'l'il'tqulh. The
child began to grow quickly. (CA 18675) wulh ts'isum thu p'e sey's nats'thut thtu s'athusth. His face was growing hair, and his features were changing. (WS Seal Story)

ts'uts'its'usum' [vts'is-m-PROG-DIM] growing. (CA)
yuts'its'usum' [yu-vts'is-m-PROG] growing. (BA 20875)

sts'iyau [s-vts'iyayu] twins. (CW JUNE91)
s'ilut [vts'i-t] show gratitude/wave. (RP 14FEB77, 14). (See also ts'ilit [vts'ilh].)
ts'e'ts'it [vts'i-t-DIM] show gratitude DIM. (RP 22FEB77, 44)

ts'iutham'sh [vts'is-t-sam'sh] show me gratitude, always waving to me. (RP 14FEB77, 15)

ts'lh [vts'ilh] fellow-, co-(prefix).
s'ilhiw'a' lum'tul'. playmate. (RP) ya'thut luq'uthut 'u tthun' ts'lhuyuwulh. Back up even with the other canoes. (RP 80BB). ...'i' ni' wulh q'uq'a'tul 'u kwthu ni' ts'ilh'q'uq'a'tuls. ...and he met someone he met up with. (CA Stone Story) suw' t'ahw tthu ts'ilhwesthunmuw. So her Indian friends came to the beach. (WS Seal Story) ts'ilhexem'. mourners (e.g., inlaws who cry with the spouse). (RP 23NOV82)

ts'ilhal'a' [vts'ilhal'a'] birldice. (BC 10APRIL80)
tsu'qw [vts'qw] absorbed, dry. (RP 2JAN80)

ts'aqwul [vts'qwa-ll] absorb, dry. (RP 2JAN80) na'ut wulh ts'aqwul tthu tumuhw. The land has absorbed the water. (RP 2JAN80)

ts'qwilhut [vts'qwa-il-that] soak or absorb into the ground. (RP 2JAN80) ni' yuhw ch tuw' hwuxwalust lhu statluw' shus ts'qwilhut tthun' tumuhw. You must have cleaned the creek out to let the water flow through, that is why your land is drying. (RP 80A)

ts'qwuilhp [vts'qwa-lhlp] larch (unsure). (CW MAY91) ts'qwaqwa [vts'qwa aqwa] red-winged blackbird. (BC 14APR80)

tsu'qw' [vts'qw'a] pierced, shot. (RP 30MAR81)
ts'uqw' [vts'qw'a-PROG] pierced: getting pierced, shot. (RP 30MAR81)

sts'uqw' [s-vts'qw'a-STA] pierced, shot. (BC 20DEC79) 'e'ut sts'uqw' tthunu tselush 'u tthu xuwxuwinilhp. I have got a thistle sliver in my hand. (My hand is pierced with a thistle.). (RP 0481)

sts'uqw'stuwh [s-vts'qw'a-stuhw-STA] pierced, shot: had it shot. (RP 30MAR81)
tsuqw'at [vts'qw'a-t] pierce it, poke a needle in. (BC 28APR80) ts'qw'at 'u tthu lushaans thu telu. Pin the money on her shawl. (RP 80A)

ts'uqw'nehw [vts'qw'a-nehw] shoot, pierce (manage to). (WS Seal Story) ni' 'uw' shtatul'sthws nuw' st'l'atl'um' xwum tsun 'uw' ts'uqw'nehw tuni' 'u tun'u. "He knew he was close enough and he thought, "I can shoot and hit him right from here.". (WS Seal Story) suw' sht'eewun' tthuw'nilh swiw'lus " 'a-a-a ni' yuhw tsuq'nehw ni' yuhw 'uw' q'ay. So the young man thought, “O-o-oh, I must have shot it, it must be dead. (WS Seal Story)

ts'aqw't [vts'qw'a-t-PROG] piercing it, shooting it. (RP 30MAR81)

nts'aqw'nuhw [vts'qw'a-nehw-PROG] shooting it, piercing it (managing to, accidentally). (RP 30MAR81)
ts'qw'e'um [vts'qw'a-m] poke through something. (RP 30MAR81)

shts'aqw'ul's [shxw-vts'qw'a-els-PROG] fork: hay fork. (CW JUNE91)
tsuqw'alsut [vts'qw'a-als-ten] fork: table fork. (CW JUNE91)
tsuqw'um' [vts'qw'a-m-PROG] poking through something. (RP 30MAR81)
tsuqw'els [vts'qw'a-els] poke through (e.g., working on a mat). (RP 30MAR81)
ts'aqw'ul's [√ts'qw'a-els-PROG] poking through (e.g., working on a mat). (RP 30MAR81). (Also ts'uqw'ul's).

ts'qw'uthut [√ts'qw'a-that-PROG] pierce self. (RP 30MAR81)

sts'qw'un'u [s-√ts'qw'a-un'u] earring. (RP JUN83)

tsts'qw'un'u [ts-√ts'qw'a-un'u] earring (have an earring). (EW D75)

sts'uqw'shen [s-√ts'qw'a-shen] sliver (what has pierced the foot). (RP DEC81) yuyuqw qst ch thu p'utth'tun yelh 'un's tl'uw'ut kwthu sts'uqw'shens kwthun' mun'u. Burn the needle point before you take the sliver from your son’s foot. (RP FEB82)

sts'tishum' [s-√ts'tishum'] rope (cedar rope). (Band 2MAR80). (See also xwi'lum, rope, string.)

sts'twa' [√ts'twa'] perhaps, might. (WS Eagle Story). (Usually follows 'i or ni', beginning a sentence.) wa'l'u niis ts'twa' hwey'tum' 'uw' niis stsekwu'l'... They were perhaps trying to awaken him or whatever.... (WS Eagle Story) 'i ts'twa' t'lw' 'i 'u kw'u'inulh. Perhaps they are over there also. (WS Eagle Story) 'i ts'twa' p'e' wuhl mi' wil' kwthu m'unun'ilh.' Perhaps they have had their little ones by now.”. (WS Eagle Story)

ts'uhw [√ts'hwa] more, increase. (RP 5NOV79) ni' ts'uhw lhu luxwtun. There are more blankets now. (RP 0481) yelh sis tuw' ts'uhw lhu ni' q'up telu. We have finally collected more money. (RP 0481)

sts'uts'ihw [s-√ts'hwa-STA] more: get more. (RP 5NOV79) ni' hwusts'uts'ihw lhu ludaxwtun. I’ve got more blankets than before. More literally: the blankets have increased in number. (RP 0481)

sts'uhwnuts [shhw-√ts'hwa-nets] interest (e.g., on money). (RP 5NOV79) ni' u' uw' tuw' huw'uuy' thu shts'uhwnuts thun' telu. Did you get better interest on your money? (RP 0481)

sts'uhwnutstun [shhw-√ts'hwa-nets-ten] cushion (a seat cushion in a car, raising the driver). (RP 5NOV79) hw'i' stem 'a'l'u tun'a 'i shts'uhwnutstuns. What has he got for a cushion? (RP 0481)

ts'hwulhqut [√ts'hwa-ulh-qen] more: add (liquid). (RP NOV82) ts'hwulhqut [thu qa's] thu suplil. Add more water to the dough. (RP NOV82) ts'hwulhqut thu shlhap'. Add more water to the soup. (RP NOV82)
ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'

ch'ukwx [v'ch'ukwx] fry. (RP 5NOV79). (Agent
subject.) nem' ch'ukwx 'u kwthu stseelhtun.
Go fry some salmon. (RP 18DEC81)

ch'ekwx [v'ch'ukwx-PROG] frying. (RP 5NOV79)
'i tsun ch'ekwx 'u thtu smuyuth. I am frying
deer meat. (RP 18DEC81)

shch'ekwx [s-v'ch'ukwx-STA] fried. (CW 29176)
ni' wulh hwushch'ekwx thtu suplil. The bread
is fried. (RP16DEC81) ni' 'u hwushch'ekwx
thtu smuyuth. Is the deer meat fried? (RP
0481)

ch'ukwxt [v'ch'ukwx-t] fry it. (CW 29176) nuwus
nem' ch'ukwxt thtu suplil. You go fry the
bread. (RP DEC89)

ch'ekwxt [v'ch'ukwx-t-PROG] frying it. (CW
29176) 'i tsun wulh ch'ekwxt thtu smuyuth. I
am frying the deer meat. (RP 0481)

ch'i'ch'ekwxt [v'ch'ukwx-t-DIM-PROG] frying it
DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 78)

ch'ukwtxels [v'ch'ukwx-els] fry (something). (CW
251174)

ch'ekwuxum [v'ch'ukwx-m] sizzling, spattering
sound (e.g., grease in a hot pan). (RP
12MAY80) wulh ch'ekwuxum kwthun'
shch'ukwtxels. Your frying is starting to make
noise. (RP 80B)

ch'ukwxe'um [v'ch'ukwx-m] fry (something).
(CW Jan76) nem' ch'ukwxe'um 'u kw' squw
suplil. Go fry some Indian bread. (RP
2NOV82)

ch'ekwuxul's [v'ch'ukwx-els-PROG] frying
(something). (RP DEC89) 'ii ch'ekwuxul's thun'
mun'u 'u kw' squw. Is your daughter frying
bread? (RP DEC89)

ch'ekwuxum' [v'ch'ukwx-m-PROG] sizzling,
spattering sound (e.g., grease in a hot pan). (RP
12MAY80)

shch'ekwuxul's [shhw-v'ch'ukwx-els-PROG]
frying pan.)
ch'ukwxelstuhw [ch'ukwx-els-stuhw] fry: take him/her to fry some (meat, fish). (RP 121275) nem' ch'ukwxelstuhw thun' mun' u' kwthu stseehtun. Bring your daughter along to fry the salmon. (RP DEC89)

ch'ukwxelstelum [ch'ukwx-els-stuhw-elum] fry: take me to fry something PASS. (RP 121) 'een'thu ni' ch'ukwxelstelum 'u kwthu shhwune'untqun. I am to do the frying for that supper. (RP DEC89)

ha'an' [vhaan'] salmon: humpback (pinks). (WS 10AUG77, BC 24APR80)
hakw [vhakw] use. (MJ Spring82) nilh tse' tthu 'uy'alus xpey' hakw 'u tthu lelum'. The straight-grained shingles will be used on the house. (MJ Spring82)
hakwush [vhakw-sh] use it, wear it. (EW 171274). (See also 'itth'um [v'itth'] and t'uyum't [v'tuyum']). suw' hakwushs tthuw'nihil swiw'lus tthu xut'ustum' p'q'ulwut. The young man wore a blanket called p'q'ulwut. (WS Eagle Story) ha' 'i ch mulyitul 'i' ni' ch hakwush tthu shelumtsus. When you get married you wear a ring. (CA Spring82) ni' ch le'lum'ut tuni' yunus mukw' stem hakwushuhw 'u tthey'. Do you see that tooth? you can use that for everything. (WS Eagle Story) ni' tsun tse' hakwush kw' tth'um'q'tun. I will use scissors. (Lessons.)
hakwush [vhakw-sh-PROG] using it; wearing it. (EC 14775) 'i' 'uwus ch kwu'elh nilhus kwthu 'uy'uy'mut shapul ha'kwushuhw. ..if it is a boy, the uncle will kill it. (CA Stone Story) ha' tsun nem' hwu'alum' nem' 'u kwthunu snuhwuwlh 'i' xwum nem' tl'pilustum. If I return to my canoe, the seal will go under. (WS Seal Story) 'i' ha' qwqwels 'i' nuw' lukw 'al'. And when he hit them they just broke. (CA Stone Story) ha' ts'u ni' le8ultustum tthu q'ise'q 'i' ni' hwe... When " q'ise'q" was sprinkled he went down.... (CA Stone Story)

ha'put [vha'put] deer (an old word, see smuyuth). (RP 12JAN77, 57)

hee'nuthut [vheen'-that] singing self to sleep (a baby). (RP 12JULY82)
hun'uyulh [hun'-uyvl] sing a lullabye to your baby. (RP 15JUL80)

hee'nuyulh [heh'-uyvl-PROG] singing a lullabye to your baby. (RP 15JULY80)

hekw' [hek'- PROG] remember. (CW 20NOV74) ni' hekw' tthu t'et'umul's. The guesser remembers. (CW MAY91)

he'kw' [hek'- PROG] remembering. (CW 20NOV74)

hesum [hes-m] sneeze. (EW 18974)

he'sum' [hes-m-PROG] sneezing. (EW 18974)

hetth'um [het'-m] breathe. (CW Fall75)

he'tth'um' [het'-m-PROG] breathing. (RP 14FEB77, 33) lemumum tthey' s'eluwh 'i ni' ts'u 'uw' he'tth'um' 'uw' hwun' he'tth'um' tthuw'nilh. When they looked at the elder, he was still breathing. (WS Eagle Story)

hi'he'tth'um' [het'-m-DIM-PROG] breathing DIM. (RP 14FEB77, 33)

hewt [hewt] rat. (CW Fall75)

hehuw't [hewt-DIM] rat DIM. (RP 14FEB77, 33)

hee'wu [heh'-wu] go on a trip, to depart, be away from home. (CP 7674) nem' tsun hee'wu. I am going to be away. (RP 2NOV82) ni' 'u hee'wu kwthun' men. Is your father away? (RP 2NOV82) ni' ch 'uw' skw'shasstuwh kwthu lhrel'ts' ni' shhhwhee'wus k wthun' men. Did you count the months your father was away? (RP MAR82)

hey' [hey'] attention!. (Used to get someone’s attention, or get him/her to repeat. (EW 131274). (Used, for example at the start of a canoe race.) thuts tthu xeel's " hey' kw'elh lhxiulsh 'un's 'uw' tssl'um. The creator says, "now stand up and jump.". (EW 131274)

he'yi'um [hey'-m] bake bread (prepare dough and bake). (CP 6874, RP 22FEB77.)

heeyum' [hey'-m-PROG] baking bread. (RP 2NOV82)

hi'heeyum' [hey'-m-DIM-PROG] baking bread DIM. (RP 22FEB77, 17)

hee' [heh'] yes (an expression). (WS Eagle Story). he-e-e 'uy'us kws nem'tst suw'q' 'u kwu' stem 'ul'. ..Yes, I guess we had better go and look for something. (WSEagle Story)

huli [huli] alive. (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' huli kw'un' shhw'aqw'a'ulep. Your brother is alive. (WS Seal Story)

shhwuli [shhw-huli] survival items (food, medicine); endearment term used by elders to their offspring. (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' thwuy 'ul' ni' ha'kwushus t'le' ni' ti'uw' s'ilhtun's thwuy 'ul' ni' shhwulis. It was the only thing to use for his own food to keep himself alive. (WS Eagle Story)

hulinhw [huli-nehw] saved someone. (CA 23675)

hulit [huli-t] save one’s life; to resuscitate, revive from unconsciousness. (WS Eagle Story) nilh 'uw' sht'es kwus 'uw' ni' tthey' sqw'ulesh nilh hulit thwuy'nilh. All this time the birds that saved his life stayed with him. (WS Eagle Story)

hulu'helit [hulu-heli-t-DUR] saving life (come to be saving). (WS Eagle Story) nilh 'uw' sht'es kwus'uil hhun' shwu'ilh. The people who were being saved by the person left off treating him as an enemy. (WS Eagle Story)

hulitams'sh [huli-t-sam'sh] save my life. (WS Eagle Story) "'uy' hay tseep q'uni' tseep hulitams'sh 'u tun'u kwuyeul. “Okay, to this day I thank you very much for saving my life. (WS Eagle Story)

hulitum [huli-t-m] save, bring back to life PASS. (EC 23775)

hulitewut [huli-t-ewut] save (live) PASS. (WS Eagle Story) 'i' kw'u'w' aam 'u kw' sq'ewutewut kws hulitewut tthey' swiw'lus. And he asked to be paid to save the young man’s life. (WS Eagle Story)
hulithut [√hulithut] save oneself, come to life. (BA 101275) t'lim nuw' q'ay 'uwu niis tle' hulithut. He (the old shaman) really died, he didn't save himself. (WS Eagle Story)

hul'xuw'e [√hul'xuw'e] pitlamping (e.g., for fish). (RP 80BB) nilh lwet thtu na'ut yu hul'xuw'e ni' 'u thtu staelu'w. Who is that pitlamping on the canoe? (RP 80BB)

hulxuw'e [√hul'xuw'e] pitlamp (for fish). (RP 80BB) nilh lwet thtu na'ut yu hul'xuw'e ni' 'u thtu staelu'w. Who is that pitlamping on the canoe? (RP 80BB)

humun [√humun] hammer (noun). (RP DEC80)

hum'i [√hum'i] come. (RP 2NOV82). (See also m'i [√m'i].)

hum'a [√hum'a] pigeon. (BC 10APRIL80)

shhwunum' [shhw-√hunum'] discuss, talk about. (BC 28APR80) 'i tsun hulxuw'e 'u kw' staelu'w. I am pitlamping for fish. (RP APR93)

huw'a'lum' [√huw'al'] play. (WS Eagle Story, BA 20AUG75) huw'a'lum' thuw'nilih swiw'lus sq'uq'a' 'u thtu swaw'lus. That young man played with the other young men. (WS Eagle Story)

huw'al'm [√huw'al'-m] play. (WS Eagle Story, BA 20AUG75) huw'al'm thuw'nilih swiw'lus sq'uq'a' 'u thtu swaw'lus. That young man played with the other young men. (WS Eagle Story)

suw'al'm [s-√huw'al'-m] toy, game. (RP 21DEC81, BA 12875) kw'shewuhlhtsat 'u kw' lhq'etsus suw'al'm' sunihwuhl. Count five toy canoes for him. (RP JAN82)

hiw'alum' [√hiw'al'-m-PROG] playing, having games (competition). (WS Eagle Story). (Also transcribed as hiw'alum', 'i-i-mushasum' hi-i-iw'alum' thtu swaw'lus mukw' stem st'e' 'u kw'uwl' pe'ptitul' thtu swaw'lus. The young men just went for walks and played games that were like competitions games for the young men. (WSEagle Story) nem' q'a'thut 'u thtu hiw'alum'. Go join the ones that are having games. (RP JUN83)

tsiw'alum' [ts-√huw'al'-m-STA] making fun of. (EW q'ullhanumutsun.) yath ts'u 'uw' tsiw'alum' thuw'ne'ullh st'l'iqulh 'u thtu sul'eluhws. (Those children were always making fun of their elders.). (EW q'ullhanumutsun.)

shhwiiw'alum' [shhw-√huw'al'-m-STA] playground. (RP 28NOV79). (Also transcribed as shhwiiw'alum'.) ne'muhw ts'u luq'unupt thtu shhwiiw'alum'. You are to go and level the playground. (RP 23DEC81)

hiw'alum'stun'amut [√huw'al'-m-stunamut] pretending to play. (RP 2NOV82). (Or hiw'alum'stun'amut.)

tsi'lhiw'alum'tul' [ts'l-√huw'al'-m-tal-PROG] playmate. (RP)

huw'alum' stuwh [√huw'al'-m-stuwh] play with him/her. (CW JUN91)

hiw'alum' stuwh [√huw'al'-m-stuwh-PROG] playing with him/her. (CW JUN91)

huw'lhthut [√huw'lh-that] rough on) (root?) (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu ch kwu'elh nanuhw 'uw' huw'lhthut 'u kwu mustimu'w. Don't be too rough on people. (WS Eagle Story)

huy [√huy] done; finished. (CA munmaanta'qw.). (Also spelled hay.) suw' hay kws shahwukw'uts. And she finished bathing him. (CA munmaanta'qw.) ni' hay. it is finished (a story). (CA 23675) ni' huy kwun' ti'ya'xweenulupulh. Your (pl.) troubles are over. (WS Eagle Story) huy kws qw'aqw'uqwuts suw' 'amustewut thuw'nilih
swiw'lus. After he finished beating the drum he gave the drum to the young man. (WS Eagle Story) ni' huy kwthey' tum'xuyl' m'i hwi' tsam tthuw'ne'ullh... At the end of the winter they went uphill.... (WSEagle Story) ni' hay kwthu xu'athun skweyul 'i' nem' hun'umut 'u thu tens. After four days he went home to his mother. (CA Stone Story)

huy [v'huy] only. (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' huy tthunu 'imuth tth'axwtsust tthu si'lus. My grandson is the only one that washes his grandfathers hands. (RP 0481) 'uw' huy tthunu 'imuth tth'axwtsust tthu si'lus. It was only when they reached a place where they went in that it was like he woke up, and he was in a lying position. (WS Eagle Story)

huy [v'huy] when, whenever. (WS Eagle Story) huy lemuts 'u kws lemuts 'i' t'ilim 'uw' tskwim. Whenever he looked at it, it was really red. (WS Eagle Story) huy ch ts'u ni' qwal 'u kkw'us qwal 'uw' stemus kw'un' st'li' nilh sus 'uw' kwunutum kwthu tswe' 'u tuni' s'akw'us. When you speak and ask for whatever you want they will call upon the person that owns the one that hanging up. (WS Eagle Story)

huy [v'huy] most. (WS Eagle Story). (Used with 'ul' in this sense.) huy 'ul' kw'am'kw'um' tuxwa'ts. It was the strongest yew bow. (WS Eagle Story) 'en'thu p'e huy 'al' stsw'et kwsunos kwulus. I am the one that’s best in shooting. (WS Seal Story) huy 'al' xwaxwum 'u kws xwchenenums tthu kw'alum'kw'um' suw'wuy'qe'. These were the very fastest and the strongest men. (WS Seal Story) suw'q' 'u tthu huy 'ul' uy' tle'lugq xut'ustum' tse' lumun. Then he looked for the best and longest of the thing called a fir pole. (WS Eagle Story)

thwuy [thw-v'huy] just about to. (RP, 23/Jul/75).

Also spelled thway.) tl'uw' thwuy hwqw'aqwustus and he too was about to club it on the face. (RP, 23/Jul/75)

thwuy [thw-v'huy] last, remaining. (RP 8JAN82).

(Also spelled thway.) nilh tse' lhu nuta thwuy stseelhtun. It will be my mother that smokes the last fish. (RP 8JAN82) suw' qwals tthuw'ne'ullh swaw'lus " 'uy' thwuy p'e' kwthu ts'usqun'tst nem' tl'u'astut. The young men answered, “Good, it is only the eagle now that we must pick up. (WS Eagle Story) nem' nem' 'u kwu'i tl'il'tup tl'u'astus kwthu thwuy ni' tl'il'tup 'u kwu'i ts'usqun'. He went down below to get the rest of the eagles that were below on a ledge. (WS Eagle Story)

shhwuy [shhw-v'huy] last one, final, finish. (WS Eagle Story) " wulh nilh kwu'elh un' shhwuy tun'a" xut'ustum' ts'u tthuw'nilh. "This will be your last," he was told. (WS Eagle Story)

hey' [v'huy-PROG] doing that. (WS Eagle Story) hey' suw' 'amustewut tthuw'nih swiw'lus 'u tthu qw'uut... After (doing) that he gave the young man a drum.... (WS Eagle Story)

say' [s-v'huy-STA] ready; finished, built. (RP 23Jul75, CW AUG91) wulh say' kws hwqw'aqw utsch. He was ready to club it in the face. (RP 23Jul75) wulh say' tthu xut'ustum' s'ilhuwa'a... Then the goods called s'ilhuwa'a were ready.... (WS Eagle Story) ni' hwusay' tthu lutem. The table (food) is ready (i.e., to be served). (CW AUG91) hwusay' tthunu lelum'.
My house is built. (CP 070674) ni' wulh hwsay' thu s'ulhtuns wulh t'lam. He finally had enough food prepared. (WS Eagle Story)

say'stuhw [s-vhuy-stuhw-STA] prepared, have it ready. (CA 230675)

huystuhw [vhuy-stuhw] stop it, make him quit. (CW JUN91)

huystum [vhuy-stuhw-m] stop it, make him quit PASS. (EC 15775) ni' stem sil'anum 'i' ni' huystum lhu shxetl'. What year was it when they stopped (us from using) the fish weir? (RP 17JUN82)

huystum [vhuy-stuhw-m] stop it, make him quit PASS. (EC 15775) ni' huystum lhu shxetl'. What year was it when they stopped (us from using) the fish weir? (RP 17JUN82)

huystelum [vhuy-stuhw-elum] fired me, made me quit, laid me off. (RP 15775) ni' huystelum. I was fired, made to quit. (RP 15775)

huye' [vhuye'] go, depart, leave. (CA Stone Story) ye'lh sus nem' huye' numnusus tthu shhwuw'welis. He then finally went after his relatives. (CA Stone Story) sis m'i-ii i 'uw' huye' hwu'alum' t'akw'. He then returned home. (CA Stone Story) ni' nem' huye' 'i' 'uwu' iis m'i tl'e' hwu'alum'." He left and he did not return again.". (WS Eagle Story). ..nem' tst tse' p'e' tl'e' wulh quil'et huye' me'. ..We are going to leave again, my father. (WS Eagle Story) suw' huye's tsam tthuw'nilh swiw'lus. So that young man went up the hills into the forest. (WSEagle Story) t'itsum nem' yukwun'etus tthu qwlhey'... He then set out swimming, holding on to the log.... (WS Seal Story)

huiy'e [vhuye'-PL] go, depart PL. (EW 21JULY77) suw' huiy'e' tthuw've'nulilh tl'e' wulh suw'q'. Again they departed to search for more eagles. (WS Eagle Story)

hi'huy'u [vhuye'-DIM-PROG] going, departing DIM. (RP 14FEB77, 44)

hul'huy'u [vhuye'-DIM-PL-PROG] going, departing DIM PL. (RP 14FEB77, 44)
'u kwthu mun'us. Your brother wants to take his father along. (RP 2NOV82)

huy'tun [√huy'-ten] weapon. (CA 23675) nem' kwunutum tthu huy'tun. She went for the weapon. (WS Seal Story) kwulushtum 'u tthuw' swe's huy'tuns. He shot him with his own weapon. (WS Eagle Story)

shey'tun' [s-√huy'-ten-STA] carrying a weapon. (CA 20675)

hi'mat [√hi'-mat] costume. (WS Eagle Story) le-emut ch tu'inulh hi'mat st'tuin' 'u tu'inulh. You look at these costumes lined up over here. (WS Eagle Story)

hi'wul'ten'um' [√hi'wul'-ten-] fish: casting, fishing with a rod. (CW JUNE91)

hiwustun [√hiwus-ten] escort for dancer. (ELDERS MAR93). (Note the short vowel (i vs. ii.).)

hi'ilum' [√hili-m-PROG] crying out the news, drawing people in. (RP 80A)

hukwuwulht [√hikw-uwulh-t] swing a cradle. (RP 15JULY80)

hikw'ut [√hikw'-t] flood it, make a wake. (RP 15JULY80) hikw'uthelum. I was flooded to shore. (RP 15JULY80)

hiiltum [√hil-t-m] throw off (e.g. a cliff). (RP 23775)

hiilthelum [√hil-t-selum] lower me PASS. (WS Eagle Story) nem' tsun suw'q't kwu ni'ulh nushni' kwus mi' hiilthelum. I will go and look for that place where I was lowered at. (WS Eagle Story)

hilum [√hil-m] fall (from a height). (EW 24574). (See also yeq', fall (from an upright position).) huy ts'u 'ul' tthuw' hwun'a 'ul' nuw' shhwilums tthuw'nilh 'i' ni' nem' yustitum' kwus nem' hilum. And it was only when he first jumped that he was falling fast. (WS Eagle Story)

hiilthut [√hil-that] jump (from a height). (WS Eagle Story.) shhw'y's kwunus nem' hiilthut 'u tun'u tsilhus. It's best if I then jump from this high place. (WS Eagle Story)

hi'ilum' [√hili-m-PROG] falling (from a height). (EW 18974). 'uw' niis un'stl'i' kws nem's n'emustaam 'u kwu'inulh hi'ilum' qa'. ... if you want to be taken to the falling water.... (WS Eagle Story)

hul-hilum [√hili-m-PL] fall (from a height) PL. (EW 23176)

hul'hi' lum' [√hili-m-PROG-PL] falling (from a height) PL. (EW 23176)

hi'hi'ilum' [√hili-m-DIM-PROG] falling DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 43)

he'hi'ilum' [√hili-m-DIM-PROG] falling DIM. (RP 14FEB77, 49)

him'tth'en't [√him'tth'en'-t] disbelieve him. (RP June77)
him'tth'en'th [v him'tth'en'-t-th] disbelieve me. (EC 5775)

him'tth'en'thamu [v him'tth'en'-t-samu] disbelieve you. (CW JUL91) ni' tsun him'tth'edan'thamu. I don’t believe you. (CW JUL91)

hiq [v hiq] under (slide under). (RP 10FEB83)

na'ut hiq 'u tthu wekun. It slid under the wagon. (RP FEB83)

si'q [s-√ hiq-STA] under (be under an enclosure). (Lessons) na'ut si'q tthu shuptun 'u tthu lutem. The knife is there under the table. (Lessons)

se'hi'q [s-√ hiq-STA-DIM] under DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 75)

suli'si'q [s-√ hiq-DIM-PL-STA] under DIM PL. (RP 18FEB77, 50)

hiquut [v hiq-t] under: put it under (e.g., under a table, chair, or in the oven). (RP 2NOV82)

huqels [v hiq-els] bake. (CW 251174) (sentence example.)

huqilum [v hiq-il-m] under: go under. (CW JUL91)

shhiw'qul's [shhw-√ hiq-els-PROG] baking pan. (RP 0481)

si'qutsun [s-√ hiq-utsun] roof, shed without side walls or veranda. (BC 18APRIL80, BC 28APR80). (Also pronounced shi'qutsun.)

suqiws [s-√ hiq-iws] pants. (RP 0481) ni' hw'i tl'ush tthu suqiwsth. His pants ripped. (RP 0481)

hith [v hith] long time. (EW 24574) 'uw' hw'un' hith tse'. It is going to be a while yet. (EW 24574). "'uy' tuw' hith tse' p'e' kws 'istamutst.... .."Alright, but we will keep you here for a longer period.... (WS Eagle Story) hith 'ul' kwsus 'uw' hw'qw' thwu'nihl q'e'mi'... The young woman drifted a long time. .. (WS Seal Story) hith ts'u kwsus nem' yut'upul' thwu'nun'ulh. It took a long time for them to descend down. (WS Eagle Story) ni-i-l' hith 'i' ni' wulh nem' hwuthithu thwu'n'ulh ni' wulh t'u't'a'thut. After a long time, the eagles were much bigger and they started practising. (WS Eagle Story) ni-i-l' 'u kwh'ey' 'u kwhu tthu hith wulh m'i ts'i'sum thwu'n'ulh. He was over there for a long time and the young were getting bigger. (WS Eagle Story)

hithulh [v hith-ulh] long time PAST. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu te' kwu'elh un'shtatul'stuhwulup 'uw' niis tstamut ni' wulh hithulh niis s'i'kw'. So we don’t know what happened to him; he has been lost for too long. (WS Eagle Story)

kwulusht [v kwulusht] shoot. (WS Seal Story) suw' qwals tthey' na'nuts'a' swi'lus "'uy' 'e-en'thu p'e' hay 'al' stsuw'et kwsunus kwulusht. So one of the young men said, "Okay, I am the one that’s best in shooting. (WS Seal Story) ni' kwulusht. He took a shot. (CW JUL91)

skwul'esh [s-√ kwulusht-DUR] gun. (WS Seal Story) kwnusuts tthu skwul'eshts suw' tse'tus 'u tthu qwhe'y... He took his weapon and put it on top of a log.... (WS Seal Story)

kwulusht [v kwulusht-t] shoot it. (WS Eagle Story) suw' xut'u's thwu'nihl " ni' p'e' kwulushts kwthu 'eshw... And she said, ‘He shot the seal.... (WS Seal Story) suw' kwulushts 'u tthu tuxwa'ts suw' q'ay. So he shot it with his arrow and killed it. (WS Eagle Story)

he'kwul'usht [v kwulusht-t-PROG] shooting it. (WS Seal Story) ni' wa'lu kwnusutum 'u kwthu yath 'uw' he'kwul'ushtus s'ulhtnstuhws tthu s'ul'eluhws... He must have been captured by the one he usually kills for the elders’ food... [TEH]. (WS Seal Story)
huy'kwul'usht [√hkwulush-t-PROG] shooting it. (CA Stone Story). (More frequently, he'kwul'usht.) huy'kwul'ushtus suw' yuhwii'wut'uts tthuw'nilh suw' yut'ut'un'uts. He shoots and skins them, and lines the skins up for drying. (CA Stone Story)

hi'he'kwul'usht [√hkwulush-t-DIM-PROG] shooting it DIM. (RP 14FEB77, 71)

kwulushum [√hkwulush-t-m] shoot PASS. (WS Eagle Story) kwulushum 'u tthu stth'am'. It was shot with that bone. (WS Eagle Story)

skwul'esh [s-√hkwulush-DUR] gun. (EW 25974)

s'i'skwul'esh [s-√hkwulush-DIM] gun DIM (e.g., little gun). (RP 22FEB77, 29)

si'kwul'esh [s-√hkwulush-STA] gun: holding, carrying a gun. (CW Band 1984)

huy'kwul'usht [yu-√hkwulush-t-PROG] shooting. (CA munmaanta'qw)

kwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkwkw

kw [√kw] the, a, some. (ART, feminine, hypothetical/deceased). (WS Eagle Story). (A variant of the article kws, used when followed by a word beginning in s.) nem' tst 'aluxut kw s'ulhtuns tthun' s'ul'eluhw." We will get some food for our elders.". (WS Seal Story)

kwukwat'l'shun [√kwat'l'-shen-RDP] crab: long-legged crab (edible in winter). (BC 4MAR80)

skwathshun' [s-√skwathshun'] fisherman: good fisherman; also name of monster in the Stoneheads story. (CA skwathshun', CW JUN91)

skwamu [s-√skwamu] ratfish. (CP 16774)

kwa'mutsun [√kwa'm-utsun] quamichan. (BA 12875)

skwamu'utsun [s-√skwamu'-utsun] hunchback. (BA 12875)

kwakwma'tsiin' [√kwam'-utsun-RDP] hunchback, a name. (CW 1984)

kwan [√kwan] born (be born). (CP 7774)

shkwan [shhw-√kwan] birthday. (CP 7774)

kwakwun' [√kwan-STA] alive (be still alive). (CW Fall75)

kwasun [√kwasun] star. (CW Fall75)

kwa'kwsun' [√kwasun-DIM] star DIM. (RP 14FEB77, 51)

skwati [s-√kwaty] crazy. (EC shquuliulh utl' spaal')

skwakwati' [s-√kwaty-DIM] crazy (a little crazy). (RP 2NOV82)

skwul'a'kwati' [s-√kwaty-DIM-PL] crazy DIM PL. (EW 15JULY77)

kwahwut [√kwahw-t] knock on. (WS Eagle Story) suw' kwahwuts tthu t'amun tthuw'nih. And he knocked on the wall. (WS Eagle Story)

kwwuhwmun [√kwahw-min] hoof: deer hoof. (BC 24APR80)

kwwuhwtsum [√kwahw-tsus-m] knock. (EC 22775) nem' kwwuhwtsum 'u tthu shelh. Go knock on the door. (RP 2NOV82)

kwahwuw'thw't [√kwahw-w'thw-t] knock on house. (RP 5DEC79) nem' kwahwuw'thw't thu lelum'. Go knock on the house. (RP 0481)

kwahwuw'thw't thu lelum' Knock on my house. (RP 7JULY80)

kwahwuw'thwnuhw [√kwahw-w'thw-nehw] knock on someone’s house (manage to). (RP 3JULY80)

kwakwuhuwu'thw'twt [√kwahw-w'thw-t-PROG] knocking on house. (RP 5DEC79) niw' se'tl'q 'ul' kwus kwakwuhuwu'thw'twt thu lelum'. Was he just outside when he was knocking on the house? (niw': ni' 'u 'uw'). (RP 0481)

kwahwuwu'thw'tham'sh [√kwahw-w'thw-t-sam'sh] knock on my house. (RP 7JULY80)

kwahwuwu'thw'tham'sh 'u kw' netulh 'u thu lelum'. Knock on my house in the morning. (RP 7JULY80)

kwakwuhuwu'thwa'tlum' [√kwahw-w'thw-t-alu-m-PROG] knocking on our house. (RP
hushkwu'aqun' [hwu-s-hw-\(^{\mathrm{q}}\)kwa'-qin-STA] open: a container is now open. (CW 1984). (Also hushkwu'aqun'.) na'ut hushkwu'aqun'. It is now open. (CP 25674)
hwkw'aqunnuhw [hw-\(^{\mathrm{q}}\)kwa'-qin-nehw] open a container (manage to). (RP 5NOV79) ni' tsun hwkw'aqunnuhw kwthu xthum. I managed to get the box open.) yelh nus ni' hwkw'aqunnuhw kwthunu xthum. I finally managed to get my box open. (RP 0481)
hwkw'aqut [hw-\(^{\mathrm{q}}\)kwa'-qin-t] open a container. (RP 5NOV79) nem' ch hwkw'aqut thu xthum. Go and open the box. (RP 0481)
hwkwukw'aqut [hw-\(^{\mathrm{q}}\)kwa'-qin-t-PROG] opening a container. (RP 14JAN80) nilh 'a'llu lhwet kw'u 'i hwkwukw'aqut thu cheem. Who keeps opening the jam? (RP MAR82)
hwkw'aqunulhtsham'sh [hw-\(^{\mathrm{q}}\)kwa'-qin-lhts-t-sam'sh] open it (container) for me. (RP 14JULY80) hwkw'aqunulhtsham'sh 'u thu shlhumelu. Open the bottle for me. (RP 80BB)
skwuts [s-\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)wtsu] falls, waterfall. (BC 4FEB80) xisul' kwthu skwuts ni' 'u li'l' tsalha'um 'u kws tum'xuy'tl's. The falls at River Bottom is fierce during the winter. (RP 80B)
skw'kwutsuts [s-\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)wtsu-DIM ] falls, waterfall DIM (name of a little waterfall on Jaynes Creek). (BC 4FEB80). (Note final reduplication.)
kwsuts [v\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)wtsu-t] shout at, use a sharp tone with, correcting or commanding. (EW 27874, CW JUL91)
kwi'kwetst [v\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)wtsu-t-DUR] using a sharp tone DIM. (RP 14FEB77,56)
kwe'kwtsit [v\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)wtsu-t-DUR] using a sharp tone (keep on). (RP 14FEB77, 57)
kwetsut [v\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)wtsu-m] scream, holler, yell, shout. (BA syalutsa') st'e 'uw' ni'us kwetsum. It was like she screamed. (BA syalutsa').
kwukw'tsem' [v\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)wtsu-m-PROG] screaming, hollering. (CP 9774)

APR82) yath 'uw' kwakwuhwuw'hwta'lu'm' 
'u lhu tth'iqt. A woodpecker is always pecking at our house. (RP APR82)
kwhwuu'hwum [v\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)whwuh-uw'hw-m] knock on your own dwelling. (RP 23JUNE80)
kwhwuu'hwulus [v\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)whwuh-uw'hw-els] knock on houses. (CW 1984) t'xum ts'u 'i m'i yukwahwuu'hwulu's kwhu shi'em'tst. Our boss will come knocking at six in the morning. (RP 80B, CW 1984)
kwhwu'hwulhtsham'sh [v\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)whwuh-uw'hwulhts-t-sam'sh] knock on the house for me. (RP 7JULY80) kwhwu'hwulhtsham'sh 'u tthunu lelum'. Knock on my house for me. (RP 7JULY80)
kw'a [v\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)wa'] pull loose (come off). (RP FEB83). (See also q'tl'um and me'.) na'ut kw'a tthu luplash. The board is pulled away (has come lose). (RP FEB83)
kw'a't [v\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)wa'-t] pull off; take it apart (of two things stuck together). (RP 14FEB77, EW 21JUL77) nem' kw'a tthu luplash. Go pull off the board. (RP MAY93)
kwu'kw'a't [v\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)wa'-t-PROG] taking it apart. (EW 21JUL77, 142)
kwukw'a'thut [v\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)wa'-that-PROG] galloping. (CW JUL91)
hwkw'a'us [hw-\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)kwa'-as] comes off (e.g., sole of a shoe). (EW 21JUL77, 143)
kwu'aythut [v\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)wa'-aythun-t] pry it open (e.g., bottle top). (RP 7JULY80) kwu'aythut thtu shlhumelu. Open the bottle. (RP 7JULY80)
hwkw'a'qun [hw-\(^{\mathrm{k}}\)kwa'-qin] open: a container opens. (RP 5NOV79) ni' hwkw'a'qun kwthu xthum. The box is open (e.g., I finally got it open.). (RP 0481)
hwushkwu'aqun' [hwu-s-hw-\(^{\mathrm{q}}\)kwa'-qin-STA] open: a container is now open. (RP 5NOV79). (Also hwushkwu'aqun',) ni' hwushkwu'aqun' tthu shlhumelu. The bottle is open. (RP APR93)
kwutskwutsuls [√kwtsu-els-PL] user of sharp tones. (RP 14FEB77, 58)

kwutsmin [√kwtsu-min] deer hoof rattle. (BC 24APR80). (See also kwutsminshun and shulmuhwtsus [√shul].)

kwutsuth [√kwtsu-t-th] scream at me. (EW 27874)

ni' kwutsuthus. He screamed at me. (EW 27874)

kwutsminshun [√kwtsu-min-shen] rattler (deer hoof rattler used by dancers on their legs). (RP 0481). (See also kwutsmin and shulmuhwtsus [√shul].)

kwutsminshenum [√kwtsu-min-shen-m] put hoof rattles on your legs. (RP 23JAN80)

kweel [√kweel] hide oneself. (BA 101275)

suw' kweel tthuw'ne'ullh. So they hid themselves. (BA 101275)

nem' kwe el t'kwuthut shits'uthut. Go hide yourself in the thicket. (RP 16NOV82)

kwukweel' [√kweel-PROG] hiding. (RP l4FEB77)

'i tsun kwukwedael'. I am hiding. (RP 0481)

kwi'kwukweel' [√kweel-DIM-PROG] hiding DIM. (RP 14FEB77, 62)

kwelsh [√kweel-sh] hide it. (BA 20875). (Note the root vowel shortens with -sh.)

kwekwul'sh [√kweel-sh-PROG] hiding it. (RP 14FEB77, 64)

kwelshum [√kweel-sh-m] hidden, it is concealed. (EC, CW 1984)

skwekwul't [s-√kweel-t]-STA] hidden, it is hidden (stay hidden). (BA 101275). (Note the root vowel shortens.)

skwekwul'tstuhw [s-√kweel-t]-stuhw-STA] hidden: have it hidden, keep it hidden or concealed. (RP 5NOV79) ni' 'u ch 'uw' skwekwul'stuhw kwthu shlumelu. Do you have the bottle hidden? (RP 0481)


This was when the young man got home. (WS Eagle Story)

kwewe'uts [√kwewe'uts] elk. (RP 12875). (See also q'uyi'uts, moose.)

skwequp [s-√skwequp] lure used in cod fishing. (CW JUNE91)

kweyel [√kweyul] tomorrow, daylight. (CW 51274) kweyel tse'. It will be tomorrow. (EW 29874) 'e'ut wulh kweyul. It is light. (RP 2NOV82) ni' kweyul 'i' ni' t'le' wulh huye'. The next day he set out again. (BA syalutsa'.)

skweyul [s-√skweyul] day. (CW 61274)

yutth'etth'ukw'ul' tthu skweyul wulh qwsuthut tthuw'nilih. Day was breaking when he went into the water. (WS Eagle Story)

nuts'a' skweyul 'i' ne-e-em' suw'q'utus kwu smuyuth... One day they went deer hunting.... (WS Eagle Story) yuse'lu skweyul kwsus nem' 'i'mush tthuw'ne'ullh. They walked for two days. (WS Eagle Story) kw'in skweyul kwsus nem' 'i'mush tsakw shnem's. They walked for many days; where they travelled to was very far. (WS Eagle Story) qu'et tse' kweyul 'i' nem' tst tl'shhwimelu. We will go to the store the day after tomorrow. (RP 3FEB81)

yuhwkwekwiyul' [yu-hwu-√skweyul-PROG] daybreak: beginning of daybreak, dawn. (RP 230675) 'i' wulh yuhwkwekwiyul' yelh nusni' 'itutnamut. It was daybreak before I fell asleep. (RP 230675)

yutskwey'kweyul' [ts-√skweyul-PROG] holding wake; and ritual for break of dawn and dusk for a new dancer. (BC 2MAY80) yath 'uw' xuthinu tthu tskwekwyulyul' 'u tthu q'ay. When a person dies there are always four persons to do the wake. (RP 80B)

tskwey'kweyul' [ts-√skweyul-PROG-PL] caught in a strong wind, gail or storm, e.g., beached on an island. (BC 2MAY80) 'e'ut yutskwey'kweyul' tthu yu'ush'i'shul'. The people that are paddling (in the canoes) are caught in a storm. (RP 80B)
kweyulutstun [√kweyul-uts-ten] opening to let light in/smoke out in bighouse. (BC 18APRIL80). (Unidentified lexical suffix.) kw'in tse' kw'un' kweyulutstun 'u thun' thi lelum'. How many light/smoke openings are you going to have for your longhouse? (RP 80A)

kwey' [√kwey'] the, a. (ART). (WS Eagle Story). (A variant of kwthey'.)

kw'in tse' kw'un' kweyulutstun 'u thun' thi lelum'. How many light/smoke openings are you going to have for your longhouse? (RP 80A)

kwey'u [√kwey'-sta] away: stay away. (CW 1984)

skwi'e' [s-√kwey'-sta] away, apart, keep a distance from. (BC 24APR80) tuw' skwi'e' ch 'u tthu xuxaatth'un'. Keep a distance from the surveyor. (RP MAR82)

kwey'utum [√kwey'-t-m] leave, let go PASS. (WS Eagle Story) tsukwul'etum 'u tthey' ni' sq'a'sulh 'uwu kws ni's kwey'tum. His companions didn’t leave, they kept following him. (WS Eagle Story)

shkwe'um [shhw-√kwey'-m] basket: tight-woven basket. (EW Drying Berries.)

shkwi'kwe'um' [shhw-√kwey'-m-DIM] basket: tight-woven basket DIM. (RP 14FEB77, 68)

kwukwa'tul [√kwey'-tal-PROG] divorced, apart, separated. (CW Winter76, CW JUL91)

kwi'a'tul'stu hw [√kwey'-tal-stuhw-sta] apart: keep apart, keep separate. (CW JUL91) 'i' nilh tse' ni' st'e 'uw' niis tuw' kwi'a'tul'sthwus tthu stth'oom. And this will sort of keep the berries apart. (EW Drying Berries.)

kwu [√kwu] the, a. (ART). (WS Eagle Story). (A variant of kwthu and possibly kws.)

thq'ulhxe'um ch nilh kws qa'qa'stamutst 'u kwu thethi'uns tthu hwtl'uqtnuts." You will kneel down and we will have you drink the blood of the cougar.". (WS Eagle Story) huy tseep q'u kwu ni' 'un's'amustham'shulup tsas tsun. Thank you PL indeed for what you have given me, your humble one. (WS Eagle Story) 'i'mush 'ul' sew'q'tus kwu s'ulhtuns. They would walk together to go looking for food. (WS Eagle Story)

kwu [√kwu] ART(icle), grammatical marker. (WS Seal Story). (Various articles. (ART), introducing subordinate clauses, begin with kw(u). See kwus kwunus kwun's kwutst. (kwitst).)

kwutst [√kwutst] ART(icle) (we, that we, when we, as we, etc.). (WS Eagle Story). (Variant of
kwunutst. A contraction of kwu + tst “our, we”, also pronounced kwistst.). .. ‘u-u-uy’ ni’ wulh
't'am nem' tst 'e’muqtha'mu nem' 'u kw u niilh un'shi’i kwunuthamu. .
“Alright, it is now appropriate for us to take you back to the place where (you were when)
we got you. (WS Eagle Story)

kwulala'ulhp [√kwulala'-ulhp] alder. (CW MAY91)
kwulala'alus [√kwulala'-alus] orange coloured. (CW MAY91)

skwulkwulth [s-√kwulkwulth-RDP] grebe: long-necked
diver. (Western Grebe). (BC 2MAY80). (Root
uncertain.)

shkwulhkwhulh [shhw-√kwulh-RDP] face of
mountain, (rocky)-bluff. (BC 26MAR80)
kwumluhw [√kwumluhw] root. (EW 29874)
(CW Band 1984). (See also ts'-ulnuts.) nem'
tskwumluhw. Go get roots. (CW 211174)
kwukwimluhw [√kwukwimluhw-PL] roots. (CW
Fall75)

kwikwumluhw [√kwikwumluhw-DIM] root DIM.
(RP 14FEB77, 72)

kwumsuli'qw [√kwumsuli-a'qw] mushroom. (CW
JUNE91)

kwum'tth'tsus [√kwum'tth'-tsus] wrist (process,
protrusion). (RP 12DEC80)

kwum'tth'ulexun' [√kwum'tth'-ul-exun'] elbow.
(RP 12DEC80). (Also pronounced
kwum'tth'ul'exun.)

kwum'tth'nuts [√kwum'tth'-nets] hipbone. (CW
Dec75)

kwunut [√kwun-t] take it, grab, catch. (CP 9774)
ni’ kwunutus. He grabbed it. (CP 9774) nem'
tsun t'itsum kwunut thunu shun'tsu. I’ll
swim and get my catch. (WS Seal Story)
kwunutus thnu tuxwa’ts suw' huye' nem'
suw'q 'u kw' s'ulhtuns. He picked up his yew
bow and went hunting for his food. (WS Eagle
Story)

kwunnuhw [√kwun-nehw] find, get, manage to
catch. (CP 7674) 'i tsun kwunnuhw. I found it.
(CP 7674) sus 'uw' kwunnuhwus 'i' ni'
xwchenunum. So he caught it and ran. (BA
20875) kwunnuhwus 'eiltun thu smyuth...
They caught a deer .... (WS Eagle Story) suw'
kwunnuhwus thuw'nih kwunnuhwus thu
t'eluw's tthey' shhw'aqw'a's. He managed to
get a hold of his cousin’s arm. (WS Seal Story)

kwukwun'ut [√kwun-t-PROG] taking, catching.
(BA 12775) suw' kwukwun'utus thu
swaw'lius 'i' smel'hwuws's thu pole 'u thtu
snas. The boys took it and the pole was oiled
with grease. (BA 12875) sus 'uw'
kwukwun'utus st'e 'u thu baseball. And they
caught it, like in baseball. (BA 12875)

kwun'et [√kwun-t-STA] hold, possess. (BA
101275) kwun'etus thhu'nih swiw'lus
kwun'etus thhu' xut'ustum'
shhwulmuhwa'ilh shuptun... In the young
man’s possession he had the one called an
Indian knife .... (WS Eagle Story)

kwuli'kwukwun'ut [√kwun-t-DIM-PL-PROG]
taking them DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 41)
kwi'kwun'et [√kwun-t-DIM-STA] holding DIM.
(EW 15JULY77, 256)
yukwukwun'ut [yu-√kwun-t-PROG] taking,
grabbing. (WS Eagle Story) suw' yu'k
wukwun'utus thhu'ne'uilh tthey' ni-i'i'
yuq'eq'up'utus thu sxun'us... They grabbed
them and tied their feet .... (WS Eagle Story)

yukwun'et [yu-√kwun-t-STA] holding on to. (WS
Seal Story) suw' huye' t'itsum nem'
yukwun'etus thhu qwilhe'... He then swam,
holding on to the log. .. (WS Seal Story)

kwen'nuhwus [√kwun-nehw-us-DUR] getting,
catching, receiving. (RP 25FEB80, EC 15775)
lhq'etsuhs'aa's lhu yath 'uw' kwen'nuhwus
'u thhuw' mukw' lhqel'ls'. He receives fifty
dollars every month. (RP 80A) 'i' yath ts'u 'uw'
kwen'nuhw kw'un' sq'ilu. And you/one
always got your sq'ilu. (EC 15775)
kwunuthamu [kwun-t-samu] take you, grab you, get you. (WS Eagle Story) nem' t'st 'e'muqthamu n'emustamu 'u kwthu ni' shni's kwutst m'i kwunuthamu. We will take you to the place where we got you. (WS Eagle Story)

datat [kwun-nehw-am'sh] take me, grab me. (EC 14775) ha' ch tse' kwu'elh tl'lim' 'uw' tsuw'et 'i' tl'el' ch tse' 'uw' kwunnum'sh. If you are really smart you will find me. (EC 14775)

kwunutum [kwun-t-m] take PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' kwunutum tthu nilh 'ul'iqi sus 'uw' hwuluk'tum 'u tthu p'qulwut. So they took the snake and wrapped it in a blanket. (WS Eagle Story) nem' kwunutum tthu huy'tun. She went for the weapon. (WS Seal Story) ni' p'e' kwunutum 'u tthu ni' yathulh 'uw' tl'el'hunum'tus. He must have been captured by the ones he always kills for food. (WS Seal Story)

kwunutewut [kwun-t-ewut] take PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' kwunutewut suw' 'amustewut. It was taken and given to him. (WS Eagle Story) tsysa-a-awun. (tsyuwun) sne-e-em' suw' kwunutewet tthu s'inusth tthu'nih s'eluws. He chanted and grabbed the elder’s chest. (WS Eagle Story)

kwunulhtstim [kwun-lhts-t-m] get (something) for (someone) PASS. (CA 12875)

kwunnun [kwun-nehw-m] take, catch, find PASS. (WS Eagle Story) 'i' wawa' ni' kwunnun 'u kw' 'uw' stem 'ul' st'l'eluqum. And maybe he has been taken by a dangerous wild animal. (WS Eagle Story) ni' kwunnun 'u tthu 'eshw. ..he was captured by the seals. (WS Seal Story)

kwun'um [kwun-m] receive some, get some. (CA 18675) ha' 'un' stil' tthunu chumux 'i' m'i ch kwun'um. If you would like some of my gum you come get some. (CA 18675)

datat [kwun-m] STA take you, grab you, get you. (CW Band 1984)

kwun'em [kwun-m] STA carrying, having. (EC 25775, BC 20875) yukwun'em' 'u kwthu le'tsus. He/she was carrying it along in a basket. (EC 25775)

kwunulhtstim [kwun-lhts-m] get it for me. (CW JUL91)

kwun's [kwun-els-STA] holding on. (RP 25FEB80) yukwun's ch te' 'uw' ni'ut wulh kw'l'qun. Hang on, mother, when we start uphill. (MJ Spring82). ..wulh nilh hakhwashus 'u kwthu ni' kwun's 'u kwthu q'ay mustimuwh. ..this is what he used on what held the unconscious person. (WS Eagle Story)

kwun'el's [kwun-els-STA] holding on to: come to be holding on to. (WS Eagle Story). ..'uw' me'shen' kwthu ni' hwukwun'el's... ..if I take off what holds him.... (WS Eagle Story)

datat [kwun-as-t] halter: put a halter on an animal. (RP 23JUNE80)

kwun'ast [kwun-as-t] halter: have a halter on it, hold it by its halter, by a rope around its neck, by a rope around its horns (cow); drive a tractor (slang). (RP MAR93, 18MAY93)

kwunay'uthut [kwun-aythin-t-STA] hold a bag open. (RP FEB83). (See also kwun'a'ithut.) nilh tthu swuy'qe' yath 'uw' kwunay'uthut tthu lisek. He is the man who always holds the sacks open. (RP FEB83)

kwun'a'ithut [kwun-aythin-t-DUR] holding a bag by the opening. (BC 7DEC79). (See also kwunay'uthut.) nem' tsun tse' kwun'a'ithut tthu lisek. I will go hold the sack open. (RP 18DEC81) 'e'ut hwi' yukwun'a'ithut tthu lisek kwsus yu'i'mush. He is holding the sack (open/closed) while he is walking. (RP 18DEC81)

kwukwunuy'uthut [kwun-aythin-t-PROG] grabbing a bag by its opening. (BC 7DEC79) yukwukwunuy'uthut ch tthu lulisek. Close off the sacks. (RP 0481)

kwunutsust [kwun-tses-t] shake someone’s hand, hold someone’s hand. (CW Band 1984)

kwunutsustewut [kwun-tses-t-ewut] shake someone’s hand PASS. (WS Eagle Story)
ts'iitum suw'-kwunutsustewut 'i' ni'
yuxal't'sthut tthu'nilh s'eluwu. The elder
greeted him and shook his hand and then turned
himself around. (WS Eagle Story)

kwunem'mun [v/kwun-em'mun] rattle: shell rattle
used by sxwuyxwi dancers. (CW JUNE91)
yukwun'e'wulh [yu-v/kwun-uwulh-PROG] walk a
cano. (CW MAY91)
yukw'un'asuls [yu-v/kwun-as-els] steer horses,
drive your car. (CW MAY91)
kwnuw'thw[t [v/kwun-uw'thw-t] claiming
someone's house as your own. (RP 23JUNE80)
kwun'e'wthwt [v/kwun-uw'thw-t-DUR] holding a
house for someone. (RP 23JUNE80)
kwnunylh [v/kwun-uylh] take away one’s
offspring. (RP 28DEC79) (e.g., Take one’s
dughter away from her husband. (RP 23JUNE80)

kwun'atul' [v/kwun-atsul-STA] initiator. (RP
5FEB80) kw'inus tse' kw'un' sq'uwt'sus 'u
kwthu kwun'iw's. How much are you going to
pay those who did the initiating? (RP 5FEB80)
hkwunlnhnenun [x-v/kwun-lhnen-m] hunt: get
food. (RP 14JULY80). (Also
hkwunlnhnenum) nem' tsun kwunlnhnenun
tsam 'u tthu smeent. I am going to hunt for
food up the mountain. (RP 80B)
kwunlhnenum' [v/kwun-lhnen-m-PROG]
hunting: getting food. (RP 14JULY80)
hkwunlnhnten [hw-v/kwun-lhnen-t] stole the
fire. (RP 14JULY80) tuw' hkwunlnhnten thu
huy'qw mun'u. Put some kindling on the fire,
son (or, stoke the fire.). (RP 80B)
hkwunkwnlnhnenum [hw-v/kwun-lhnen-m-PL]
hunter, good provider. (EC 22775)
hkwunkwnlnhnenum' [hw-v/kwun-lhnen-m-
PROG] hunting: getting food (going to get
food). (EC 22775)
hkwunkwnlnhnten [hw-v/kwun-lhnen-t]
stoke the fire for him. (RP 14JULY80)
kwunmut [v/kwun-mut] belongings, things to be
given away. (BC 20DEC79) 'ii 'uw' qux 'un'
kwunmut 'un'sh 'i tl'i'tl'eshun'u'mun'. Do you
have a lot of things to be give away, that’s why
you want to give a dance? (RP 18DEC81)
kwunnutst [v/kwun-nets-t] skein it, put wool into
skeins. (RP 23JUNE80) nem' hkwunnutst
tthu lumutoul'qun mun'u. Go and put the
wool into skeins, daughter. (MJ 21DEC81)
hkwunnuts [hw-v/kwun-nets] skein wool. (RP
23JUNE80) hw'i sq'i'qu' kws hkwunnutss
thun'a q'e'mi'. This young lady doesn’t know
how to skein wool. (MJ 21DEC81)

shkwunnuts [s-hw-v/kwun-nets] skein. (CW
MAY91)

shkwen'nut [s-hw-v/kwun-nets-STA] in skeins.
(RP 23JUNE80) ni' 'u hwushkwen'nuts tthu
lumutoul'qun 'u mun'u. Is all the wool in
skeins now, daughter? (MJ 21DEC81)
kwunatul' [v/kwun-tal-STA] together: be together.
(WS Seal Story) ni' wulh kwunatul' thu
sta'lu'sh'tulh 'u kwa'th'iy niilh sq'a's kwus
tsam. His wife was living together with
the person he had gone with when he first went
up into the mountains. (WS Eagle Story) ni'
wa'lu tl'pilustum kwunatul' 'u kwa'thu
shun'ssus. I guess he drowned with his catch.
(WS Seal Story)

kwunanulh [v/kwunanulh] over there. (ART).
(WS Eagle Story). (The remote or nonvisible
counterpart to tun'a, with the augmentation of
nilh: kwun'a + nilh.) 'i'mushasum' 'u-u-ul'
su' sh't'eewun' thuw'nilh “'o nem' tsun
tsam 'i'mush nem' 'u kwuna-a-anulh.” He just
kept taking a stroll and he thought, “Oh, I will
go, walk and go to that place.”. (WS Eagle Story)

kwunus [vkwunus] ART(icle). (I, that I, as I, when I, etc.). (WS Eagle Story). (Introduces subordinate clauses with first person singular subjects: kwu + nu + s-. A variant of kwsunus.) 'uwu tsun ne'mun' t'akw' kws skweyuls snet kwunus nem' t'akw'.” I will not go home during the day time, I will go home when its dark.”. (WS Eagle Story) suw' qwals tthuwnilh swiw'lus ‘'uwu tsee p qwilqwul'lup kwsunus 'i hun'umut.” The young man says to them, “Do not tell that I am home.”. (WS Eagle Story) nustl'i kwunus tul'nuhw 'uw' niis tstamut kwey' ni' tsla'thut 'utl' 'en'thu ni' q'ayatham'sh. I want to know what happened to that person that did that to me, he left me to die. (WS Eagle Story)

skwunshtun [s-vkwunsh-ten] lantern (outdoor), torch with pitch. (BC 24APR80)

kwun'eeem'mun [vkwun'eem'mun] scallop. (WS 10AUG77). (Possibly [vkwun-m-min-STA]).

skwun'ehw [s-vkwun'ehw] bullhead (sea and fresh water). (WS 10AUG77, BC 4MAR80.). (Probably from vkwun-nehw (cf, kwunnuhw, get.).

kwun's [vkwun's] ART(icle) (you, that you, when you, as you, etc.). (WS Eagle Story). (Introduces subordinate clauses with second person subjects: kwu + un' + s-. A variant of kwsun's.) ni' tsee p wulh mukw' 'untsu ni' un'shne'mulup kwun's ni' suw'q 'i' 'uwu te'.” You PL have looked everywhere but didn’t find him.”. (WS Eagle Story)...” ni' w'al'u tl'am kwun's 'unuhwulup...”...”Perhaps it is time you PL stopped...”. (WS Eagle Story)

kwus [vkwus] ART(icle) (he, she, it, that he, when he, as he, etc.). (WS Eagle Story). (Introduces subordinate clauses with third person subjects (he, she, it, they): possibly kwu + -s. A variant of kwsus.) ni-i-l's kw'in skweyul kwus xut'e' 'u tthey'. It is not known how many days they did this to him. (WS Eagle Story) yuse'lu skweyul kwus nem' 'i'mush yut'l'upul'. It took him two days coming down from the mountains. (WS Eagle Story) ni' ch ts'u 'uw' yule' lum ut tthey' stth'am' kwus wulh m'i-i 'u-u-ut'l'qul. You could actually see that bone when it started coming out. (WS Eagle Story) ni-i-i' xuthunelh kwus shahwukw'unm' tthuwnilh ni' 'u tthey' nuts'a' xatsa'. He bathed four times at this one lake. (WS Eagle Story) xi'xhe'mutus thu sta'lusth kwus wulh qwsuthut. She was watching when her husband went into the water. (WS Seal Story) ni' tul'nuhwus tthuwnun'ulh kwus wulh hitluhit tthey' sq'a'sulh sus 'uw' tthutus thu t'eluws. . When the eagles realized their friend was falling, they spread their wings.... (WS Eagle Story) xut'u kwus 'ikw' kwthu sq'a'sulh... He said his friend went missing.... (WS Eagle Story)

skwuschus [s-vkwus-tses] adze. (CP 6874, RP JUN83)

kwushou [vkwushou] pig. (CW May91)

kwuxy [vkwuxy] stir (get stirred). (RP FEB83). (See also qwuyx.) ni' 'u kwuxy kwthu shlap'. Was the soup stirred? (RP FEB83)

kwuxxt [vkwuxy-t] stir it, start motor or engine, move object. (BC 20DEC79) tuw' yukwuxxt thu shlap'. Go stir the soup (before you go). (RP 0481)

kwuxyalst [vkwuxy-als-t] move or stir round objects. (RP 30NOV79) kwuxyalst thu sqewth ni' si'q 'u thu stoop. Move the potatoes around that are in the oven. (RP 18DEC81)

kway'xul'st [vkwuxy-als-t-PROG] moving, stirring round objects. (RP 30NOV79)

skwuyxutssum [s-vkwuxy-tses-m] knitting, basketwear, handicraft. (RP 5FEB80) nuskwuyxutssum my knitting. (RP 5FEB80)

skwuyxutssum [s-vkwuxy-tses-m-PROG] handiwork. (RP 0481) luq'ut ch tthun' skwey'xutssum 'u thu swetus tthun' shuyulh. Knit your sweater the same size as your older brother’s. (RP 0481)
shkwey'xutsum' [shhw-√kwuyx-tsnes-m-PROG] tool, handicraft tools. (RP 5FEB80)

kweyuxum [√kwuyx-um] move. (BC 20DEC79) na'ut kweyuxum tthu thuthiquqt kwus xel'l. The trees are starting to move because it is windy. (RP 0481)

kwuyxwe'lh t [√kwuyx-ue'lh-t] rock a baby (in a buggy). (RP 2JAN80)

kwey'xwe'lh [√kwuyx-ue'lh] rocking a baby (in a buggy). (RP 2JAN80)

kwuyxwulht [√kwuyx-uwulh-t] rock a baby (in a buggy). (RP 4JAN80) kwuyxwulht tthun' s'ilew'thw. Rock your younger brother. (RP 4JAN80)

kwey'xuw'ulht [√kwuyx-uwulh-t-PROG] rocking a baby. (RP 4JAN80)

kwuyxew'thw t [√kwuyx-uwth-w-t] rock a building, tent or trailer. (RP 5DEC79)

kwyuxwulht [√kwuyx-uwulh-t] rock a baby (in a buggy). (RP 4JAN80) kwuyxwulht tthun' s'ilew'thw. Rock your younger brother. (RP 4JAN80)

kwey'xuw'ulht [√kwuyx-uwulh-t-PROG] rocking a baby. (RP 4JAN80)

kwuyxew'thw [√kwuyx-uwth-t] rock a building, tent or trailer. (RP 5DEC79)

kwyuxwulht [√kwuyx-uwulh-t] rock a baby (in a buggy). (RP 4JAN80) kwuyxwulht tthun' s'ilew'thw. Rock your younger brother. (RP 4JAN80)

kwey'xuw'ulht [√kwuyx-uwulh-t-PROG] rocking a baby. (RP 4JAN80)

kwuyxuth'h't [√kwuyx-ith'te't-t] stir the sheets (boiling in lye). (RP 28DEC79) kwuyxuth'h't tthu 'i hlhel'q'utth'e'tuhw. Stir (move around) what you are soaking. (RP 0481) nem' tsu'shel'q'utth'eel's. I am going to move around what is in my boiler. (RP 0481)

kwey'xuth'th't [√kwuyx-ith'th't-t-PROG] stirring the sheets (boiling in lye). (RP 28DEC79)

hkwuxyr'alnusum [hw-√kwuyx-al-nuts-m] wag tail. (RP 24OCT79)

hkwxyex-ul'nusum' [hw-√kwuyx-al-nuts-m-PROG] wagging tail. (RP 24OCT79) 'e'ut hkwwey'xul'nusum' tthu sqwumey'. This dog is wagging its tail. (RP 0481)

kwuy'hwulhnulh [√kwuy'hw-ulhnulh] neck (front part). (CW MAY91)

kwey'u [√kwu'] indeed, of course. A particle indicating the speaker takes the statement to be a well-known fact. (PRT2). (WS Eagle Story). (A particle which follows the first word of the clause or phrase. It also follows various other particles, such as the subject markers.) ni' tsun kwu'elh kwunuhw. I indeed got it. (WS Eagle Story) nilh kwu'elh nush'i wulh mi' 'ewu 'u tun' a... This indeed is the reason why I have come here... (WS Eagle Story) "'q'uw'utum' ch 'ul' kwu'elh. “You just beat the drums. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu ch kwu'elh nanuhw 'uw' huw'ilhuthut 'u kwu mustimuhw. Don’t be too rough on people. (WS Eagle Story) qa'q'a't ch kwu'elh tu'inulh. You drink this. (WS Eagle Story) ni-i'-ts' kwu'elh 'uw' hwun'netulh 'i' wulh 'umut tthw'nihl swu' hye's 'imush. So very early the next morning he got up and left for his hunting trip. (WS Eagle Story)

kwu'lu [√kwu'lu] the, a. (ART). (WS Eagle Story). (Possibly kwu' + 'i', parallel to tu'i ‘this’ but used when the object referred to is not visible, but is thought of as close. Possibly analyzable as two words.) suw' thut tthu na'nuts'a' ‘nem' tst nem' 'u kw u'i lhq'utsun's tu'i smeent. One of them says to the other, “We will go to the other side of this mountain. (WS Eagle Story) ni' 'u kwu'i tum'xuytl' 'i' tl'uw' 'al'uxutus kwthu s'ulhtuns mukw' stem. During the cold winter they collected food of all kinds together. (WS Eagle Story) ..'i 'u kwu'lu' kwhu tl'uw' shqwiqwum's thu 'eshw 'i' wawu 'i 'u kwu'i... It was on the other side of this place where the seals go ashore, maybe he is there. (WS Seal Story)

kwu'inulh [√kwu'inulh] the, a. (ART). (WS Eagle Story). (A longer form of kwu'i: kwu'i + nilh.) "xxu'u athun kwhel skweyul 'uw' niis un'stl'i' kws nem's n'emustaa 'u kwu'inulh hi'lum' qa'. It will take four days if you want to be taken to the falling water.... (WS Eagle Story)

tskwim [ts-√skwim] red. (CW Fall75) tskwim lhunu qe'yiis nusitth'um. My new dress is red. (CW FALL75) suw' hwi' kwunutum tthu tskwim qa'... Next they took some red water....
kwimul [\v\k\i\m\-i\l\] red (become red, turn red). (CW Fall75)

kwikwumul' [\v\k\i\m\-i\-P\O\G\] red: becoming red, turning red. (CW Fall75)
yukwikwumul' [yu-\v\k\i\m\-i\-P\O\G\] red: becoming red. (EW 6AUG76, 115)

tskwimulus [ts-\v\k\i\m\-a\-l\u\s\] reddish brown. (CW Fall75)

kwikwuma'\l\u\s\ [\v\k\i\m\-a\-l\u\s\-R\D\P\] reddish brown. (CW Fall75)

shkwikwum'\u\s\ [s-\h\w\-\v\k\i\m\-a\-s\-R\D\P\] blushing. (CW JUL91)

tskwim'aw\u\l\w\ [ts-\v\k\i\m\-a\-q\w\] red haired (redheaded). (CW 41175)

kwantalustst [\v\k\i\m\-a\l\u\t\s\-t\-t\] argue about it; dispute. (CW JUL91)

kwukwuncta'lustst [\v\k\i\m\-a\l\u\t\s\-t\-t\-P\O\G\] arguing about it; disputing. (CW JUL91)

kwantaluststum [\v\k\i\m\-a\l\u\t\s\-t\h\w\-m\] fight over PASS. (EC 15775, EW 6AUG76)

kwukwuncta'luststum' [\v\k\i\m\-a\l\u\t\s\-t\h\w\-m\-P\O\G\] fighting over it; disputing PASS. (EC 15775) yath 'uw' kwukwuncta'luststum' tthu q'ë'mi'. They were always fighting over the girl. (RP 2NOV82) ni' kwukwuncta'luststum' tthu tumuhw. The land is being disputed over. (CW JUL91)

kwintul [\v\k\i\m\-a\l\] fight. (CW 211174)

kwint'ul [\v\k\i\m\-a\l\-D\U\R\] wrestling. (CW 211174)

kwukwunctul' [\v\k\i\m\-a\l\-P\O\G\] fighting. (CP 25674)

kwunkwintul [\v\k\i\m\-a\l\-P\L\] fight PL. (BC 20DEC79) q\e\l\u\ts\ \t\h\w'\ n\i' kwunkwintul 'u kw'un'a s\net. There were many that were fighting last night. (RP 0481)

kwun'kwun'tul' [\v\k\i\m\-a\l\-P\O\G\-P\L\] fighting (pl). (BC 20DEC79) 'i t'ë' wulh kwun'kwun'tul' kwthun' shh'aw'aluqw'a'. Are your younger brothers fighting again? (RP 18DEC81)

skwim'uts [s-\v\k\i\m\-\u\l\h\] bluejay. (BC 24APR80)

shkwim'tsalus [shh\w\-\v\k\i\m\-\u\l\h\-s\] blue (i.e., colour of bluejays). (RP 10NOV82). (See also tsqway\ blue/green.)

kwixulhp [\v\k\i\m\-x\u\l\h\p\] dogwood. (CW MAY91)

kwilhu [\v\k\i\m\-h\u\] the, a. (ART, feminine, remote). (CA 20675). (Probably equivalent to lhù (feminine remote article). See thhu for general discussion of articles.) nilh kwu'elh nem' suwq'\u\t\s kwilhu shh'aw\a\l\w'\al\s\h. Then they went to find their sister. (CA skwathshun')

kwu\uw' [\v\k\u\w\] the, a. (ART). (WS Eagle Story). (A contraction of kwu and 'uw'). ni' huy kwthey' tum'xuyt'\i' mî hl'\i' tsam thhu\n'ne'\l\w' i'mush 'ul' kwu\w' \s\k\w' stem sew'q't\u\s. At the end of the winter they went uphill just to walk and look for different things. (WS Eagle Story)

kws [\v\k\w\s\] the, a. (ART, feminine, hypothetical/deceased). (RP 12DEC75). (See thhu for a discussion of articles. Note the use of kws in the following, speaking of the deceased.) nuw'\e\l's tse' 'u kwilhu shh\e\l\h\a\l\h\-\u\l\h\s\s\ kws tens. She will bring in her mother’s picture. (RP 12DEC 75)

kws [\v\k\w\s\] ART(icle). (WS Eagle Story.). (Introduces subordinate clauses where the subject may be either third person (he, she, etc.) or first plural (we). Also a component of the articles kwuts, kwunus and kwsus. ) huy kws qw'aq\v\u\q\w\u\q\w\nts suw' 'amustewut thhu'ni'\h\l\w'\swiw'. After he finished beating (the drum) he gave it to the young man. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu kws ni's taantum. They would never leave him. (WS Eagle Story). ..sk\w'\e\y kws t'\l'e's lh\xil\l\u\sh. ..he could not stand up again. (WS Eagle Story) ..'uy' kws
nem'tst tuw' tl'ip lemut kw'i t'l'itl'up.... ...the best thing may be for us to walk down a bit and then look below.... (WS Eagle Story). yuse'lu skweylus kws 'imsuhs thhuw'ne'ulh.... They walked for two days.... (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' hay 'ul' thu stl'atl'um' 'ul' thu ni' ha'kwushus s'i'th'ums kws xwchenums. He had on only enough so that he could run freely. (WS Seal Story) thuythut thhuw'nilh siw'l'us kws xwchenums. The young man got ready for the run (prepared himself to run). (WS Seal Story) sh'eeewun's kws kunuhws ts'e'. He thought he was going to get him. (WS Seal Story) st'e 'uw' ni'us shtatul'sthwu kws q'aytewut ts'e. It was as if he knew they were going to kill him. (WS Seal Story)

kwsu'i [v'kws'-i] this, the (remote, feminine article). (CA munmaanta'qw). (kws plus 'i. Probably analyzable as two words.)

kwsun's [v'kwsun's] ART(icle). (You, that you, when you, as you, etc.). (WS Seal Story). (Introduces subordinate clauses with second person subjects (you): kws + un' + s-. See also kwun's.) 'i' skw'ey' kwsun's tusnchw. But you can't get close. (WS Seal Story)

kwsus [v'kwsus] ART(icle) (he, she, it, that he, when he, as he, etc.). (WS Eagle Story). (Introduces subordinate clauses with third person subjects: kws + -s or possibly kws + s-nil'-s. See also kwus.) yuse'lu skweylus kwsus yaay'us thhuw'nilih. He worked on it for two days. (WS Eagle Story) hith 'ul' kwsus 'uw' huw'qw' thhuw'nilih q'e'mi'.... The young woman drifted a long time.... (WS Seal Story) st'e 'uw' niis 'uw' yuhuw'qw' 'al' kwsus wulh hu-u-uye-e'. It was like he was drifting with the tide as he was going. (WS Seal Story) t'il'im' ts'u ni' st'e 'u kw' stheelhtun kwsus wulh huye' sht'e-em'. Then he was like a fish when he swam. (WS Seal Story) nilh p'e' ha'kwushus thhuw'ne'ulh 'u kwsus qw'uuyul'ushs they' xut'ustum' ts'usqun'. The Indian people use the feather of the one called golden eagle when they dance. (WS Eagle Story) suw' ha-a-ay' kwsus they'tus thhuw'ne'ulh sus 'uw' huye' 'imush suw'q' 'u kw' s'ulhtuns ts'e'. After they finished building it they started out to hunt for their food.... (WS Eagle Story) yelh sus nem' t'il'im' 'uw' tl'ip nem' 'u thhu t'il'il'up kwsus suw'q' 'u kw' s'ulhtuns. Then they started going down the mountain, they finally had to go to the lowest elevation in order to hunt their food. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu kwsus tl'e' si'sim'e'tum thhuw'nilih 'u thhuw' thithu.... The big (adult eagles) were not afraid of him anymore... to know him, that he was just helping them feed the young ones. (WS Eagle Story)

kwsuw' [v'kwsuw'] ART(icle). (WS Seal Story). (A contraction of kws [+ s-'uw'. Also possibly a contraction of the article kws plus 'uw'.) hay kwsuw' lehm'ilhum't'sts thu tsultqama'. He keeps picking (always picking) the raspberries. (RP DEC80) hay ts'u kwusuw' t'ayqw'thuts kwthu shis'ilus thun' 'imuth. Your granddaughter's grandfather-in-law is always cranky. (RP 0481)
kwthu' [väkwthu'] the, that. (ART). (WS Eagle Story). (A fuller form of kwthu (nonvisible). kwthu' can stand alone while kwthu cannot.) ni-i'i' tus 'u kwthu' skweyul 'i' t'l'e' wulh qwal kwthu sq'a'shuns.... Then the day arrived when one partner says to the other.... (WS Eagle Story) sewq'tus kwthu' xut'ustum' ts'u'squ'n. It was the golden eagle they were looking for. (WS Eagle Story) 'aalh 'u tthu suni'wulh nem' suw'qw'tum kwthu' ni' 'ikw. They got into their canoes to go and look for their lost one. (WS Seal Story) 'i' nem' tsun tse' hw'i' yus’ku'qwis 'uw' ne'mun' tus 'u kwthu' skweyul's.... And when I get to the island I will go into the water.... (WS Seal Story)

skwthe' [s-wäkwthe'] island. (BC 28APR80). (See also skwthe's) tus 'u tthy' skwthe' suw' qwil'qwul's thuw'niihl ‘i’ i’i’u tun’a kwsus t'l'pilustum.” Reaching the island the young woman tells/says, “This is where he went under water.”. (WS Seal Story)

skwthe' [s-wäkwthe'] island. (CW JUL91). (Also skwthe's) tus 'u tthu skwthe's suw' lheelstuhws thhu snuhwulhs. When he got to the island he reached his canoe. (WS Seal Story)

skwi'kwthe' [s-wäkwthe'-DIM] island DIM (e.g., little island). (BC 26MAR80). (Also skwish a'kwthu.)

skwul'i'kwthe' [s-wäkwthe'-DIM-PL] islands DIM. (EW 15JUL77, 39)

kwthu [väkwthu] the, a. (ART). (WS Eagle Story). (The thing or person referred to is not visible or not present. See also kwthu'). ni' p'e' kwulushtus kwthu 'eshw.... ...He shot the seal.... (WS Seal Story) 'i ts'twa' p'e' wulh m'i w'il' kwthu m'umunllh.” Perhaps they have had their little ones by now,.”. (WS Eagle Story) ni' 'u kwthu ni'u'lh shni'ist kwsutst sthi'ewthw 'u kwthu lelum' 'i' kwthu shakw'um'ew'thwst. It was at the place where we were when we built a house and a sweat house. (WS Eagle Story)

skwukwith [s-wäkwthu-STA] lying down sideways (of a quadruped); crouched sideways (of a human). (CA 12875)

skwukwith [s-wäkwthu-STA-PL] lying down, crouched PL (see skwukwith). (RP 12875)

skwe'kwukwith [s-wäkwthu-STA-DIM] lying down (quadruped) DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 55)

kwthut [väkwthu-t] lay, make a four-legged animal fall into a prone position. (RP 12875)

kwuthuthut [väkwthu-that] lie down (of four-legged animals), crouch (person). (RP 5NOV79). (See skwukwith.) ni' t'l'e' wulh kwuthuthut thu moumous. Did the cow lie down again? (RP 18DEC81)

kwthunu [wäkwthunu] my. (WS Eagle Story). (A contraction of kwthu and un.) 'i' st'e tse' 'uw' tuw' ts'imu'l' 'u kwthunu lelum' ni'h nusuw' 'unuhw. And when I am closer to my house I will stop. (WS Eagle Story)

kwthun' [wäkwthun'] your. (WS Eagle Story). (A contraction of kwthu and un'). ...'uwu te' wa'lu un's-tlse'tulup kwthun' syey'u'ulupulh.... ...I guess there isn’t anything you PL can do for your relative.... (WS Eagle Story)

kwthuw' [wäkwthuw'] the, a. (ART). (WS Eagle Story). (A contraction of kwthu and 'uw'). nem' tus yuhw 'u tthu smunmeent suw'q'ts kwthuw' stem 'ul' lumnuhwus. When they arrived at the mountains they would hunt whatever they could find. (WS Eagle Story)

kwoukw [wäkwoukw-t] cook it (from English). (BA 101275)

kwoukwme't [wäkwoukw-me't] cook it for him/her. (RP 6MAR80) kwoukwme't thun' men 'u tthu stseelhtun. Cook the fish for your father. (RP 6MAR80)

skwoukwul' [s-wäkwoul-PROG] school: going to school. (EC 15775)

skwuloukwul' [s-wäkwoul-PROG-PL] school: many going to school. (RP June77)
skwoulstuhw [s-√kwoul-stuhw] school: send to school. (RP 80BB) wulh tth'ukwsuwoonhw tse' 'i' nem' tsun skwoulstuhw. I'll send him to school when he is seven years old. (RP 80BB)

skwoulew'thw [s-√kwoul-ew'thw] school (school house). (CW JUL91)

kwoons [√kwoons] stick on, grab hold. (WS Eagle Story). (Possibly related to √kwun (e.g., kwunut).)

suw' tth'xwa-a-atus tse' nem' kwoons 'u tthuwnilh. And he washed off what was stuck to him. (WS Eagle Story)

kw' [√kw'] the, a, some. (ART). (WS Eagle Story). (A hypothetical article, used when something’s or someone’s existence is in doubt (it has not been made yet, the person is dead), or when you are making a general reference (e.g., st'e 'u kw' shuptun “like a knife”). See tthu for general discussion of articles.)

..snem'tst 'uw' 'a-a-aluxut kw' smuyuth....
..then we will hunt some deer.... (WS Eagle Story) m'i tsun 'uw' lemutalu 'ul' 'u kw' 'uw' qe'is 'ul'. I have come to visit you just for a short while. (WS Eagle Story) tuw' tl'eqt ts'u tthuwnilh stth'am' st'e 'u tu' st'e 'u kw' shuptun. The bone was long in shape, it was this long, the size of a knife. (WS Eagle Story)

kw'aant' [√kw'aant'] dolphin, porpoise. (BC 4MAR80, WS 10AUG77). (Also transcribed as kw'ant'. (WS)).

kw'al'hw [√kw'al'hw] scoter: white-winged scoter. (112). (BC 2MAY80)

kw'a'luhw [√kw'a'luhw] salmon: dog salmon. (BC 4MAR80, WS 10AUG77)

tum'kw'a'luhw [tum'-√kw'a'luhw] season of dogsalmon/chum. (RP 12NOV82)

kw'at'l'kwa [√kw'at'l'kwa] saltwater. (RP 80BB)

kw'am'kw'um' [√kw'am'-RDP] strong. (WS Eagle Story) kw'am'kw'um' ch tse' st'l'i'tl'qulh. You will be strong, youngster. (WS Eagle Story)

kw'alum'kw'um' [√kw'am'-RDP-PL] strong(PL). (WS Seal Story) hay 'al' xwaxwum 'u kws xwchenums thu kw'alum'kw'um' suw'wuy'qe'. These were the very fastest and the strongest men. (WS Seal Story)

hwukw'am'kw'um' [hwu-√kw'am'-RDP] strong (get strong). (CA munmaanta'qw)

hwukw'a'kw'um' [hwu-√kw'am'-PROG-RDP] stronger (getting stronger). (CA munmanta'qw)

shkw'am'kw'um' [shhw-√kw'am'-RDP] strength: what gives strength. (WS Eagle Story) nem' tl'e' wulh quil'et nem' imush tsam suw'q' 'u kw' quil'et shkw'am'kw'um's. He went up into the mountains again looking for something to give him more strength. (WS Eagle Story)

kw'am'kw'um'stuhw [√kw'am'-stuhw-RDP] strong: make it strong. (CW May91)

kw'am'kwum'stuhw thun' shqwaluwun 'u kwun's huw'al'oum'. Have a strong and clear mind when playing (the bone game). (RP MAY93)

kw'am'kwum'thut [√kw'am'-that-RDP] strong: become strong. (WS Eagle Story) 'aatum kw'us wulh kw'am'kwum'thut kwus i'mush. He was called upon when he got stronger, when he was able to walk. (WS Eagle Story)

kw'am'kwum'thut [√kw'am'-that-RDP] strong: become strong. (WS Eagle Story) 'aatum kw'us wulh kw'am'kwum'thut kwus i'mush. He was called upon when he got stronger, when he was able to walk. (WS Eagle Story)

skw'a'wus [s-√kw'a'wus] basket: water-tight basket. (BC 30JAN81)

skw'a'wus [s-√kw'a'wus] bucket. (WS Eagle Story, BC 24APR80) suw' 'amustewut ts'u 'u thhu skw'a'wus. He was given a bucket. (WS Eagle Story)
skw'ahwa' [s-√kw'ahwa'-STA] stooped, bent over. (BC 24APR80) ni' hwusk'ahwa' kwthu ni' me'kwulh 'u kwthu qwuqw'tens. The person who injured his shoulder is stooped (from his injury). (RP MAR82)

kw'ayukw [√kw'ayukw] fish (verb): troll. (EC 23775, CW JUN91)

kw'ayukw' [√kw'ayukw] fishing: trolling. (EC 23775). (Also kw'akw'uy'ukw or kw'akw'iy'ukw.)

kw'ikwul'shun' [√kw'ayukw-ul-shen] fishing line: trolling line. (CW Fall/75)

wukw'a'nus [wu-√kw'a'nus] come over a hill into view. (CA 180675, RP 2NOV82). (Root is unidentified. Possibly related to √kw'i'.)

na'ut wulh wukw'a'nus tthun' shuyulh. Your older brother has come into sight. (RP 16NOV82)

shkw'tsastun' [shhw-√kw'ets-as] mirror. (RP 21SEP82). (See also shhwiil'lmasum [√lem]. The root √kw'ets 'see' is found in other dialects.)

kw'eets' [√kw'eets'] dogfish (shark). (BC 4MAR80)

kw'akw'i'ukw [√kw'ayukw-PROG] fishing: trolling. (EC 23775). (Also kw'akw'uy'ukw or kw'akw'iy'ukw.)

kw'esut [√kw'es-t] singe it, scorch it. (CW JUL91)

kw'kwsus [√kw'es-PL] summer. (CW MAY91)

kw'kwsus [√kw'es-PROG] warm, sweating. (CW 51274) 'ii ch kw'kwsus 'ul'. Are you hot? (Lessons)

hwkw'asus [hw-√kw'es-as] burned face. (CW Dec75)

kw'si'al's [√kw'es-i-als] toast (over an open fire) 
(e.g., marshmallows, potatoes, dried fish, fruit). (CW 251174, CW JUL91)

kw'si'al'st [√kw'es-i-als-t] toast it (over an open fire). (CW JUL91)

hwkw'asus [hw-√kw'es-as] burned face. (CW Dec75)

shkw'usus [s-hw-√kw'es-as] painted face (for a ceremonial protection), face painted black; burnt face. (CW Dec75, BC 18APR80). (Note vowel reduction (cf. hwkw'asus).) nilh lhjwt kwthu swuy'qe' ni' yuhuy'luw' yushkw'usus. Who was the man who went by with this face painted black? (RP MAR82)
hwkw'asust [hw-√kw'es-as-t] heat dry fish over flames (scorching the skin side). (RP 15OCT79) nem' lu tuw' hwkw'asust kwthun' sq'ilu kw'a'luhw. Go heat your dried dog salmon. (RP 0481)

hwkw'asusum [hw-√kw'es-as-m] paint face. (RP 23NOV82) tuw' hwkw'asusum ch yelh 'i' un's nuw'ilum 'u thu thi lelum'. Paint your face before you enter the longhouse. (RP 23NOV82)

kw'saythun [√kw'es-aythin] burned mouth, lips. (CW Dec75)

kw'asa'qw [√kw'es-a'qw] scorched head. (CW Dec75)

skw'akw'usa'qw [s-√kw'es-a'qw-STA] burned on head, cut hair (by fire, renewal ceremony). (RP 22FEB77, 54) 'i tsun hwuskw'akw'usa'qw. I've got a burnt on my head. (RP 22FEB77)

kw'ulseluqun [√kw'es-eluqun-PL] hot, from exposure to heat. (RP 23NOV82) ni' tsun hwu ku'uluqun 'u lhu thu thi lelum'. Are you hot from the hot sun? (RP 23NOV82)

kw'supsum [√kw'es-epsum] burned neck. (CW Dec75)

kw'usulexun' [s-√kw'es-ullexun-STA] burned on the arm. (RP 14JAN80)

kw'sul'exun' [√kw'es-ul'lexun] burned arm (get burned on the arm). (RP 14JAN80) ni' tsun puy'puy'um tus nuw' kw'sul'exun' 'u lhu stoop. I burnt myself on the arm when I lost my balance. (RP 80A)

kw'sulhnulh [√kw'es-ulhnulh] burned throat (inside). (CW Dec75)

kwkw'sun'u [hw-√kw'es-un'u] burned ear: get burnt on ear/side of the head. (RP MAR93) kw'ul hun kwthu shtihlu tus nuw' hkwkswsun'. The kettle spilled and I got a burnt ear/side of head. (RP 22FEB77)

kwkw'usun'u [hw-√kw'es-un'u ] burned ear: someone who keeps burning his ear. (RP 22FEB77, 57)

kwkw'sulmuhw [√kw'es-al-muhw] burned breast. (CW Dec75)

kwkw'sulwu'h [√kw'es-al-we'lh] burned side (of body). (CW Dec75)

kw'etqum' [√kw'etqum'] no gloss given (CA Stone Story)
kw'et'un' [kw'et'un'] mouse. (CP 9774)

hwuskw'ey [hws-\-kw'ey] weak (become weak). (WS Eagle Story) 'i-i wulh 'u kwthu shh'etsusth skweyul 'i wulh nem' hwuskw'ey tthuw'ne'u'l. By the fifth day they were getting very weak from hunger. (WS Eagle Story)

skw'ey [s-vkw'ey(STA)] unable to, would not, could not. (CA 180675) 'i skw'ey p'e kwunus nem'. But I can't go. (RP 18JUNE75, CA). ..skw'ey tse' kws mukw'tst nem' 'uw' huyen'hw 'u kw' nuts'ehw nem' shhw'imushtst."...we won't be able to take them all in one trip.". (WS Eagle Story)

skw'ey [s-vkw'ey(STA)] wrong. (CW JUL91)

kw'aythut [kv'eye\-that ] bathe self in cold water to make self strong. (WS Seal Story; RP 10MAY76, 132) kw'aythut ch kwun'n suw'q't tse' kwun' shhw'agw'a' 'un' stl' 'kwun's kwunuhw." Bathe in preparation before you look for your brother if you want to find him.". (WS Seal Story)

kw'uyutsun [kv'eye\-utsun] grizzly bear. (WS 10AUG77). (Note the vowel of the root, which may be /e/ or /u/.)

skw'eyul'exun' [s-vkw'ey-ulexun] injured arm. (BC 24APR80, CW JUL91) xut'u kwsus skw'eyul'exun' shus 'u wu kwsus ts'ewulhtun. He says his arm is injured, that is why he won't help. (RP MAR82)

skw'uynuts [s-vkw'ey-nets] limp (from a permanent injury). (BC 26MAR80) na'ut hwu skw'uynuts tthu ni' tiqw'utum 'u lhu kaa. The person that got hit by a car is permanently injured. (RP 80B)

skw'ey'shun [s-vkw'ey-shen] sore-footed. (CW JUNE91)

kw'ey' [kv'ey'] hungry: get hungry. (EW 310174) tl'im' tsun tl'uw' wulh kw'ey'. I am very hungry too. (CW 031274)

kw'ekwi' [kv'ekwi'-PROG] hungry: being hungry. (CW 031274) 'i ch kw'ekwi' 'u Agnes. Are you hungry, Agnes? (Lessons.) 'i tsun q'a tl'im' tl'uw' kw'ekwi'. I am very hungry too. (CW 031274)

kw'eli' [kv'ey'-PL] hungry PL. (CA 120875) wulh kw'eli' tthu stl'ul'iqluh. The children were hungry. (CA 120875)

skw'e' [s-vkw'we'] eel. (See also sqw'e'). (CW JUL91)

shkw'equm [shhw-\-kv'equm] basket: trunklike basket for storing clothes (square or round). (CW JUNE91)

kw'u'as [kv'us] facing up. (RP 23NOV82)

kw'a'usum [kv'us-as] lift your face. (RP 23NOV82)

shkw'uqen' [s-hw-\-kv'u-qen(STA)] lying on back. (CA munmanta'qw) (also shkw'u'iqun').

hwkw'uqent [hw-\-kv'u-qen-t] turn it on to its back (human, animal). (RP 23NOV82, CW JUL91) hwkw'uqent thu ni' mut'r'el. Turn over the one who fainted. (RP JUN83)

hwkw'ukw'uqen't [hw-\-kv'u-qen-t-PROG] turning it over. (RP JUN83)

hwkw'uqen'um [hw-\-kv'u-qen-m] turn oneself over (i.e., onto your back), lie down on back. (RP JUN83, CA munmanta'qw). (Literally, repeatedly lying on one’s back. Also pronounced hwkw'i'kw'uqen'um'.)

hwkw'i'kw'uqen' [hw-\-kv'u-qen-m-RDP] place name at St. Anne’s School. (CA munmanta'qw). (Alternate way of saying hwkw'ukw'uqen'um'.)

hwkw'uthint [hwkw'a-thin-t] turn it right side up (e.g., a canoe). (BC 26MAR80, CW JUL91)

kw'u'i [kv'u-i'] ART. (CA 200675). (A remote (hypothetical?) counterpart to tu'i, this. Possibly two words.)
skw'ulwexe' [s-vkw'ulwexe'] butterfly. (CW JUNE91)

kw'uts'unulhtsu [vkw'uts'un-ulhtsu] shark. (BC 4MAR80)

kw'uluqun [vkw'ulu-qen] bluff (i.e., cliff), bare mountainside; very large, flat rock. (BC 2MAY80, BA 200875, EW Drying Berries.). (Also recorded as kw'u'ul'uqun. (BC 18APR80). See √ kw'u'ul'u.)

kw'uluth' [vkw'u'uluth'] peel (v.) (e.g., from sunburn). (EW 24May74)

kw'uluth't [vkw'u'uluth'-t] peel it. (EW 240574)

kw'uluth't [vkw'u'uluth'-t] fold it over. (RP 23NOV82)

kw'ulth'iwstum [vkw'u'ulth'-iws-t-m] peeled, be peeled. (CW JUL91)

kw'ul'ts't [vkw'u'lt's'-t] open up stomach (e.g., open up herring for smoking). (RP 2JUNE80) nem' 'u ch kw'u'lt's't tthun' slhewut. Are you going to open your herrings for smoking? (RP Jan82)

kw'u'ul'u [vkw'u'ul'u] stomach: abdomen. (CW Fall75)

kw'i'kw'le' [vkw'i'ku'le'-DIM] belly DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 41)

kw'u'ul'utum [vkw'u'ul'-t-m] diarrhea: get diarrhea. (CW Fall75). (Occurs idiomatically as a passive.)

kw'u'ukw'u'ul'utum' [vkw'u'ul'u-t-m-PROG] diarrhea: have diarrhea. (EW 6AUG76, 122)

kw'u'ukw'u'ul'utum [vkw'u'ul'u-t-m-PROG-PL] diarrhea (they have diarrhea). (EW 6AUG76, 123)

kw'i'kwukw'u'ul'utum' [vkw'i'ku'ukw'u'-t-m-DIM-PROG] diarrhea DIM: getting diarrhea. (RP 22FEB77, 21)

kw'ukw'u'ul'ute'leum' [vkw'u'ul'u-t-sel-m-PROG] diarrhea: I have diarrhea. (EW 6AUG76, 121)

kw'ukw'u'ul'ute'leum' [vkw'u'ul'u-t-sel-m-PROG] diarrhea: I have diarrhea. (CW Fall/75)

hwkw'u'ul'im' [hvw-vkw'u'ul'u-m-STA] pregnant. (CW Dec/75)

hwkw'e'kw'ulim' [hvw-vkw'u'ul'u-m-DIM-STA ?] pregnant DIM. (RP 22FEB77, 20)

kw'u'ulw' [vkw'u'ul'u'] skin, hide, fur, pelt; bark. (CW Fall75) hay suw' nem's 'u tthu t'ulum' xut'ustum' t'ulum' suw' me'shum tthu kw'u'ulw's tthu t'ulum'. Afterward, he went to a wild cherry tree, the one called a wild cherry tree, and peeled off its bark. (WS Eagle Story) 'aluxutum tthu kw'u'ulw's tthu spe'uth ni'i s'ith'ums tthw'ne'u'llh. The bear skin was collected and made into clothing for them. (WS Eagle Story)

kw'u'lxeen [vkw'u'lx-en] plantain: rattlesnake plantain. (CW MAY91)

kw'elhq't [vkw'elhq'-t-PROG] snapping it. (RP 16NOV82, EW 4AUG77) kw'elhq't ch tthun' kw'i'hw Snap your gum. (RP 16NOV82)

kw'elhq'um [vkw'elhq'-m] snap, pop (make popping sound). (EW 4AUG77, 82)

kw'elhq'um' [vkw'elhq'-m-PROG] snapping, popping. (CA 180675) tuw' yukw'elhq'um' ts'u tthu yulchum'ux. The one chewing gum was sort of popping it. (CA skwathshun')

kw'elhq'umstuhw [vkw'elhq'-m-stuhw] snap gum (make the gum snap). (RP 180675) sqi'qul' kws kw'elhq'umstuhws tthu chumuxs. He does not know how to snap his gum. (RP 180675)

wukw'eluq'ustuhw [wu-vkw'eluq'-stuhw] slam door, snap gum. (CW AUG91)

kw'umut [vkw'um-t] raise (children). (EW 21JULY77, 79)

skw'umutsun [s-vkw'um-utsun] spitbug. (BC 10APRIL80) ni' q'aytus kwthun' sqe'uq lhu skw'umutsun. Your younger brother killed a spitbug. (RP MAR82)

kw'unus [vkw'unus] ART(icle). (I, that I, when I, as I, etc.). (WS Eagle Story). (Introduces subordinate clauses with first person singular
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kw'utxt [kw'utx-t] rattle it. (RP 25JAN80)

kw'etxum'nuts [√kw'utx-m-nets-PROG] rattlesnake. (RP 25JAN80). (See also hwkw'edatum'nuts.)

hwkw'etxum'nuts [hw-√kw'utx-m-nets-PROG] rattlesnake. (BC 10APRIL80). (See also kw'etxum'nuts.)

kw'uw' [√kw'uw'] of course. (CA t'ut'tum') 'i' kw'uw' hwnuw'nuw'ilumuthamu tsun p'e'. And of course I'll go in and out of you. (CA t'ut'tum').

kw'uyet [√kw'uye-t] forbid, stop. (CA munmaanta'qw). (See also √kw'ey (cf, skw'ey, cannot).) nem' kw'uyet thu stl'ul'iqulh kwus qwasthut. Go stop the child from going into the water. (RP 23NOV82)

kw'uuyut [√kw'uye-t-PROG] forbidding, warning not to. (CA Stone Story). 'i' t'le' wulh kw'uuyutus " 'uwu ch ne'muhw xwut'e 'u tunanulh... she always warned him, “Don’t you ever go that way...”. (CA Stone Story) kw'uuyut ch kws xuxup'shen'num's thun' mun'u. Tell your child not to scratch his leg. (RP 80BB)

kw'uyulhst [√kw'uye-lhts-t] forbid him/her (from doing something). (CW JUL91)

kw'uyulhtsthaam [√kw'uye-t-samu-m] forbid you PASS. (CW AUG91)

kw'uyetur [√kw'uye-t-m] stop, warn (pass.). (BA 200875)

kw'uyeem' [√kw'uye-m-STA] forbid, stop from, warn not to do. (EC 140775) kw'uyeem' thun' sil'lu 'uw' 'uwuehw ne'muhw 'e'tl'qul'. Your grandmother forbids you to go outside. (RP 23NOV82)

skw'uyeem' [s-√kw'uye-m-STA] prohibited, forbidden. (RP 11DEC81) skw'uyeem' kw'un's tht'iqwa'aqwt thu stl'ul'iqulh. Hitting children in the head is forbidden (prohibited). (RP 0481)

skw'uyuth [s-√kw'uyuth] slave, prisoner of war. (BA 101275, EC 240775)

subjects. (1): kw' + nu + s-. See also kw'unus). ..o-o-o 'uy' kw'unus nem' lemut. ...oh, I had better go look. (WS Eagle Story) niihl 'lkw'uthelum 'u kwthu niihl nusq'a' kw'unus 'i m'i 'imush 'u tun'a smunmeent. The one who I was with left me to be lost, when I came hunting in these mountains. (WS Eagle Story)
kw’ukw’iyuth [sv-kw’uyuth-PL] slaves. (RP 12AUG80)
shkw’ay’tth’ul’us [s-hw-vk’uy’tth’-alus-STA] half cross-eyed; pie-eyed. (EW 4AUG77, 44)
kw’u’i [vk’u’i] this. (ART, hypothetical). (WS Eagle Story). (The hypothetical (or remote) counterpart to tu’i ‘this’: kw’ plus ’i. See kw.’). shteeun’ tsun ni’ tl’uw’ ni’ ‘u kw’u’i tl’itl’up kwsus lhahlukw’ tthey’. “I believe they would still be flying around in that lower elevation.”. (WS Eagle Story) “ ’uy’ kws nem’tst nem’ ‘u kw’u’i snu’atsun’. kw’u’i snu’atsun’. We had better go to the other side of the mountain. (WS Eagle Story)
kw’i [vk’u’i] this. (ART). (WS Seal Story). (A variant of kw’u’i). ni’ wulh ts’elhumutus kw’i quxw ‘eshw ‘uw’ qwaqlwul ‘uw’ ‘un’an’xwum’. He then heard many seals barking and making noises. (WS Seal Story)
kw’u’inulh [vk’u’inulh] over there. (ART). (WS Eagle Story). (An extended form of kw’u’i: kw’u’i + nilh. Compare tu’i and tu’inulh.) suw’ qwals tthey’ na’nuts’a’ ‘nem’ tst nem’ ‘u kw’u’inulh... That young man says to the other, “Let’s go over that way... (WS Eagle Story)
kw’its’ [vk’w’its’] butcher (something). (RP FEB83). (Agent subject.) nem’ tsun kw’its’ ‘u kwtu stseelhtun. I am going to butcher salmon. (RP FEB83, CW JUL91)
kw’ikw’uts’ [vk’w’its’-PROG] butchering (something). (CP 160774) kw’ikw’uts’ tthu nu men ‘u tthu smuyuth [My father was butchering deer.]. (CP 160774)
kw’ukw’ikw’uts’ [vk’w’its’-DIM-PROG] butcher: butchering, cutting DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 70)
hwuskw’ikw’uts’ [hwu-s-vk’w’its’-STA] butchered. (CP 070674)
kw’its’ut [vk’w’its’-t] butcher it, cut it open. (CW Dec/75) ni’ tsun tsseelhun ‘uw’ kw’its’utuhw tthu stseelhtun. I told you to butcher the salmon. (EW 14MAR79)
kw’ikw’uts’ut [vk’w’its’-t-PROG] butchering it. (EW 6AUG76, 124) stem ‘a’lu tthu kw’ikw’uts’utuhw. What are you butchering? (EW 14MAR79)
kw’ukw’ikw’uts’ut [vk’w’its’-t-DIM-PROG] cutting DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 65)
kw’ikw’uts’uthe’lum’ [vk’w’its’-t-sel-m-PROG] operating on me. (I am being operated on). (EW 6AUG76, 126)
kw’ts’els [vk’w’its’-els] butcher (something). (CW Fall/75)
kw’its’i’al’st [vk’w’its’-i’als-t] part hair in the middle. (RP MAR82) tun’ni’s ch ’u tthu shkw’i’tth’ul’uqws kwun’s kw’its’i’als thun’ mun’u. Part your daughter’s hair from the middle of the top of her head. (RP MAR82)
kw’ikw’ts’i’al’st [vk’w’its’-i’als-t-PROG] parting hair in the middle. (RP 21SEP82)
hwkw’uts’qut [hw-vk’w’its’-qin-t] cut out someone’s tonsils. (RP 12DEC79) nem’ ts’u hw’i hwkw’uts’qutum kwthun’ ’imuth. They are going to operate on your grandson’s throat. (RP 0481)
hwkw’ikw’uts’qutum’ [hw-vk’w’its’-qin-t-m-PROG] cutting out someone’s tonsils (pass.). (RP 12DEC79) ‘i ts’u wulh hwkw’ikw’uts’qutum kwthun’ ’imuth. They are now operating on your grandson’s throat. (RP 0481)
kw’ilhuw’ [vk’w’ilhuw’] in-law: live with one’s in-laws. (CW 031074)
shkw’ilhuw’ [shhw-vk’w’ilhuw’] in-law (e.g., brother-in-law, parent-in-law). (CA 180675)
kw’ikw’ulhuw’ [vk’w’ilhuw’-PROG] in-law: living with in-laws. (EC 150775)
shkw’e’ullhuw’ [shhw-vk’w’ilhuw’-PL] in-laws: parents-in-law, wife’s brothers, male cousins. (CW 300974)
kw’ukw’i’k’w’ilhuw’ [vk’w’ilhuw’-DIM-PROG] in-law: living with in-laws DIM (can be an insult). (RP 17FEB77, 71)
kw'u'lhkw'ilhuw' [vkw'ilhuw'-PL] in-law: live with in-laws, pl. (EW 6AUG76, 129) n'an 'uw' kw'u'lhkw'ilhuw'. always wanted to live with in-laws.)
kw'ihkw'u'lhwu' [vkw'ilhuw'-PL-PROG] in-law: living with in-laws PL. (EW 6AUG76, 128)
hwskw'u'lhkw'ilhuw' [hws-vkw'ilhuw'-PL] in-law: a perpetual in-law visitor. (EW 6AUG76, 131)
kw'in [vkw'in] how much; how many; what time. (EW 290874) kw'in tse' kw'un' kweyultstun 'u thun' thi lelum'. How many light/smoke openings are you going to have for your longhouse? (RP 80A) ni' a'lu wulh kw'in.

... (CW Fall/75)

skw'ins [s-vkw'in] what day. (EW 290874) skw'ins t'n'a kweyul. What day is it? (EW 290874) kw'in 'i' tth'em lhu qa'. What time is the tide going to go out? (RP APR82). (May also be used to express an indefinite number.) kw'in tse' kw'un' kweyultstun.

... (EW 6AUG76, 128)

kw'inus [vkw'in-as] how much money (round objects). (EW 290874)

kw'inus [vkw'in-as] how many months. (EW 290874) kw'inus 'i' nem' ch hwlhuts'qinum nem' 'u lhu q'aq'iyew'thw.

... (EW 6AUG76, 131)

hwukw'inusus [hwu-vkw'in-as] how many months (become). (EW 290874) ni' 'uw' hwukw'inusus 'al' ihqelts' 'i' t'e' wulh nem' lemutum kwthu n'i' shni'. And many months later they went to see the place again. (EW 6AUG76, 131)

kw'i'inuqun [vkw'in-uqun] how many containers. (Lessons) kw'i'inuqun xthum kw'u ni' iluqtuhw. How many boxes did you buy? (Lessons)

kw'i'inuwulh [vkw'in-uwulh] how many canoes. (EW 6AUG76, 128)

skw'itth'i' [s-vkw'itth'i'] sea egg, sea urchin (small type, green with short spines). (EW 6AUG76, 131)

... (EW 6AUG76, 131)

kw'i' [vkw'i'] climb, rise. (EW 6AUG76, 131)

... (EW 6AUG76, 131)

kw'u'kw'i' [vkw'i'-PROG] climbing, going up. (EW 6AUG76, 131)

... (EW 6AUG76, 131)

kw'i'stuhw [vkw'i'-stuhw] lift up, raise, put up, hoist. (EW 6AUG76, 131)

... (EW 6AUG76, 131)

yukw'ukwi'stuhwus [yu-vkw'i'-stuhw-us-PROG] lifting up, hoisting up. (EW 6AUG76, 131)
kw'i'stum [√kw'i-stuhw-m] lift PASS. (WS Eagle Story). .. tl'e wulh q'ep'utum tthu nuts'a' i' kw'i'stum..and another one was tied and hoisted up. (WS Eagle Story)

kw'u kw'i'thut [√kw'i-that-PROG] social climbing. (EW 111274)

kw'i'qun [√kw'i-qen] climb a hill, climb uphill. (CA munmaanta'qw). (Also hwkw'i'qun.) suw' 'imushs tsam 'u thu smeent nem' kw'i'qun lemutus kwu niilh shni's kwus taantum. Then he started this climb uphill to look at where he was deserted. (WS Eagle Story)

kw'u kw'i'qun' [√kw'i-qen-PROG] climbing a mounting, going uphill. (WS Eagle Story, EC 100764, CW JUL91) ni' yuse'lu skweyul kwsus nem' kw'u kw'i'qun' 'i' ni' tus 'u tt'hey'... He climbed uphill for two days before reaching one place.... (WS Eagle Story)

hw kw'i'qun [hw-√kw'i-qen] climb a mountain. (BC 26MAR80). (Also kw'id'a'qun.)

skw'i'shutun [s-√kw'i-shen-ten] ladder, step-ladder. (RP 2MAR82, BC 26MAR80)

shkw'i'tth'ul'uqw [s-hw-√kw'i-th-ul-a'qw ] top of head. (BC 18APRIL80) tun'ni's ch 'u tthu shkw'i'tth'ul'uqw kwu's kwits'i'al'st thun' mun'u. Part your daughter’s hair from the middle of the top of her head. (RP MAR82)

kw'i'hw [√kw'i'hw] chewing-gum (noun). (BC 24APR80). (Used tl'usip roots (licorice fern)).

kw'u'lh [√kw'lhe] spill; tip over in canoe. (CP 070674, WS Eagle Story) kw'u'lh kwthu shtihelu nus nuw' hwkw'še'nu. The kettle spilled and I got a burnt ear/side of head. (RP 22FEB77)

kw'u'kw'u'lh [√kw'lhe-PROG] spilling. (WS Eagle Story) kw'u'kw'u'lh tthu thethi'un 'u tthu thathuns. Blood was spilling from his mouth. (WS Eagle Story)

kw'u'lhkw'u'lh [√kw'lhe-PROG] tippy (canoe). (CW MAY91)

kw'i'kw'u'lh [√kw'lhe-DIM-PROG] spilling DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 58)

kw'u li'kw'u'lh [√kw'lhe-DIM-PL-PROG] spilling DIM PL. (RP 12JAN77, 60)

skw'u'kw'i'lh [s-√kw'lhe-STA] poured, spilled. (AG 130674) 'i wulh skw'u'kw'i'lh. It’s already poured. (AG 130674)

skw'e'lkw'u'kwi'lh [s-√kw'lhe-STA-DIM] spilled DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 59)

skw'u'le'kwi'kwi'lh [s-√kw'lhe-STA-DIM-PL] spilled DIM PL. (RP 12JAN77, 61)

kw'l'het [√kw'lhe-t] pour it (liquid). (CP 070674) kw'l'het tthu qa'. pour the water. (CP 070674)

kw'u'lhnehw [√kw'lhe-nehw] spill it (liquid). (CW 201174) ni' tsun kw'u'lhnehw. I spilled it. (AG 130674)

kw'e'lh [√kw'lhe-t-PROG] pouring it. (TEH)

kw'i'kw'e'lh [√kw'lhe-t-DIM-PROG] pouring it DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 17)

kw'u li'kw'e'lh [√kw'lhe-t-DIM-PL-PROG] pouring it DIM PL. (EW 15JULY77, 101)

kw'i'kw'l'het [√kw'lhe-t-DUR] spilling it continually. (EW 15JULY77, 100)

kw'u'lhkw'u'lh [√kw'lhe-PL-PROG] pour out a lot of things. (RP 17FEB77, 52) 'e'ut kw'u'lhkw'u'lhuts tthu shwulumulu. They’re pouring out the bottles. (RP 17FEB77)

kw'e'lhkw'u'lh [√kw'lhe-DUR-PL] pouring it out continually. (RP 17FEB77, 53)

kw'e'lhkw'u'lhnuhw [√kw'lhe-nehw-DUR-PL] spilling it continually. (RP 17FEB77) kw'e'lhkw'u'lhnuhwus tthu kapis. He’s (continually) spilling his coffee. (RP 17FEB77)

kw'l'hetum [√kw'lhe-t-m] poured PASS. (RP May82) m'i ts'u kw'l'hetum kw' tth'xut 'u tthu 'athustst. They are going to dump some gravel into our front yard. (RP MAY82)
kw'lhels [√kw'lhe-els] pour (coffee, tea, etc.). (RP 180376) ní' tsun kw'lhels 'u tthu ti. I poured the tea. (RP 180376)

kw'elhul's [√kw'lhe-els-PROG] pouring. (CP 230774) kw'elhul's tsun 'u tthu kaf i. I'm pouring the coffee. (CP 230774)

kw'uli'kw'elhum' [√kw'lhe-m-DIM-PL-PROG] pouring DIM (many little people pour). (RP 12JAN77, 62)

kw'i'kw'elhum' [√kw'lhe-m-DIM-PROG] pouring DIM. (RP 12JAN 77, 63)

kw'i'kw'ulhust [√kw'lhe-alus-t-DIM-PROG] pouring on eye DIM. (RP 18NOV77, 34)

kw'lhast [√kw'lhe-as-t] pour water on it (fish); pour water on someone. (RP 80BB) hwxit'kw'ust ch thun' sq'i'lu yelh un's kw'lhast 'u kw' lhap'qw'um' qa'. Scrape the dry fish before you pour boiling water over it. (RP 80BB)

kw'ulhust [√kw'lhe-as-t-PROG] pouring water on someone. (CW JUL91)

kw'i'kw'ulhust [√kw'lhe-as-t-PROG] pouring it on someone DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 32)

kw'i'kw'lhastul' [√kw'lhe-as-tal-DUR] pouring gauntlet: a game in which the contestant runs a gauntlet where the other participants try to pour buckets of water on him. (CW JUL91)

kw'lhasum [√kw'lhe-as-m] pour over self. (RP 230775)

kw'lhi'qwum [√kw'lhe-a'qw-m] pour it over one’s head. (RP July/75)

kw'ulha'qwum' [√kw'lhe-a'qw-m-PROG] pouring it over head. (RP 230775)

skw'le'hey' [s-√kw'lhe-ey'] clam: littleneck clam. (WS 10AUG77, CP 250674)

kw'lhulhqutum [√kw'lhe-ulhqun-t] add water to. (EC Balsam) 'uwu ni' ch 'uw' kw'lhulhqut 'ul' 'u tthu lhap'qw'um' qa'. No, you just pour boiling water over it. (EC Balsam)

'ul'kw'uw' [√kw'uw'] of course. (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' hay 'ul' tthu tuxwa'tsth 'i' tthu th'um'e'ens 'i' kw'uw' ni' 'uw' yutsum'e'tus they' xwi' lum's. It was only the bows and the arrows they carried and of course the rope which was carried on their backs. (WS Eagle Story) 'i' kw'uw' nustli' p'el kwunus kwunnuhw kwthu numun'u. But I do want to get my son home. (WS SEAL STORY)

kw'uw' [√kw'uw'] the, a. (ART). (WS Eagle Story). (A contraction of kw' and 'uw'. See kw'). 'i-i-i'mushasum' hi-i-iw'a' lum' tthu swaw'lus mukw' stem st'e' 'u kw'uw' pe'ptitul' tthu swaw'lus. The young men just went for walks and played games that were like competitions games for the young men. (WS Eagle Story)

skw'qequ [s-√kw'qequ ] robin. (BC 10APRIL80)

kw's [√kw's] ART(icle) (he, she, it, they, that he, when he, etc.). (WS Eagle Story). (Introduces subordinate clauses with third person subjects. Possibly equivalent to kws.). ...sti'isi kw's tul'nuhs tthuwn'unullh 'uw' niis 'uw' hwun' huli tthuw'nilh. (WS Eagle Story...they wanted to find out if he was still alive. [TEH]. (WS Eagle Story)

kw'suts [√kw'suts] trout. (CA Stone Story, WS 10AUG77)

kw'uli'kw'suts [√kw'suts-PL-DIM] trouts: little trouts DIM. (CA munmaanta'qw.)

hwkw'sutsum [hw-√kw'suts-m] Jaynes Creek. (CA munmaanta'qw.)

kw'ush [√kw'she] amount, number. (RP 5NOV79) nilh kwthu kw'ushs 'i nusputum'. I was asking for the amount) neet tthu kw'ushs ni' kw'in' tthu kw'ushs Name the amount/number; what is the amount? (RP 0481) yuthusth 'u kw' kw'ushs tthu shuteem's. Tell me the number of his phone. (RP 18DEC81)

tskw'ush [ts-√kw'she] twenty. (CW Fall/75)

tskw'shas [ts-√kw'she-as] twenty dollars. (CW MAY91)
skw'šelul [ts-√kw'she-elul.] twenty people. (CW MAY91)

skw'šelh [ts-√kw'she-elh.] twenty times. (CW MAY91)

skw'ukw'ish [s-√kw'w'she-STA] counted. (CA 180675)

kw'shet [√kw'w'she-t] count it. (CW 191174)

kw'shet ch p'e 'uw' stsekwal'us tthey'. count how many there are. (EC thru swiw'lus) kw'in kw'u ni' kw'shetuhw. Count how many there are. (EC thru swiw'lus)

kw'ushnehw [√kw'w'she-nehw] count it (manage to). (RP 19JUNE80) ni' ch kw'ushnehw thu mulousmus 'uw' kw'inus. Have you finally managed to count how many cows there are? (RP Jan82)

kw'eshnuhw [√kw'w'she-nehw-PROG] counting it (managing to). (RP 19JUNE80) 'uw' thu'it yath 'uw' kw'eshnuhwas thu telus tthun' s'ilu. It is true, your grandfather always manages to count his money. (RP JAN82)

kw'shel [√kw'w'she-m] count. (CW 191174)

kw'ushul's [√kw'w'she-els-PROG] counting. (RP 19JUNE80)

kw'eshum' [√kw'w'she-m-PROG] counting. (RP 111275)

kw'i'kw'eshum' [√kw'w'she-m-DIM-PROG] counting DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 18)

kw'i'kw'shem' [√kw'w'she-m-DUR] counting (keep counting). (EW 15JULY77, 217)

kw'u/i'kw'eshum' [√kw'w'she-m-DIM-PL-PROG] counting DIM PL. (RP 18FEB77, 60)

skw'ukw'ishul'us [s-√kw'w'she-alus-STA] counted (stitches). (RP 5NOV79) (see also skw'sha'lus) ni' hwuskw'ukw'ishul'us thunu syaays. My stitches are counted. (RP 0481)

skw'sha'lus [s-√kw'w'she-alus-STA] counted (stitches). (RP 5NOV79). (See also skw'ukw'ishul'us.) ni' hwuskw'sha'lus thunu syaays. My stitches are counted. (RP 0481)

kw'shalust [√kw'w'she-alus-t] count stitches. (CW Fall/75)

kw'ushul'ust [√kw'w'she-alus-t-PROG] counting stitches. . (CW Fall75, EW 6AUG76)

kw'shalusels [√kw'w'she-alus-els] count stitches, etc. (RP 15JAN80)

kw'ushul'usul's [√kw'w'she-alus-els-PROG] counting stitches. (RP 15JAN80)


skw'ukw'ishul'usstuhw [s-hw-√kw'w'she-alus-STA-stuhw] count: get them counted (stitches). (RP 5NOV79) 'i tsun xut'u 'uw' skw'ukw'ishul'usstuhwuhw thun' syaays. I told you to count the stitches on your knitting. (RP 0481)

kw'shalst [√kw'w'she-als-t] count round objects. (RP 30NOV79) tuw' kw'shalst thu tthuth'uxals. Count the eggs. (RP 0481)

kw'ushul'est [√kw'w'she-als-t-PROG] counting round objects. (RP 30NOV79) 'e'ut q'a hwi' kw'ushul'estus thu sqewth. He is counting the potatoes. (RP 0481)

skw'shas [s-√kw'w'she-as-STA] counted (months, money). (BC 28APR80, RP 5NOV79) ni' hwuskw'shas thu telu. The money is counted. (RP 0481)

kw'hasnuhw [√kw'w'she-as-nehw] count money (manage to). (RP 19JUNE80) xut'u kwsus 'uw' kw'hasnuhwus thu ni' le'shus thun' s'ilu. Your grandmother says she managed to count the money she put away. (RP JAN82)

kw'ushusnuhw [√kw'w'she-as-nehw-PROG] counting money (managing to). (RP 19JUNE80)
kw'i'kw'ushust [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-as-t-DIM-PROG}}}\) counting money DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 31)

skw'shasstuhw [\(^{\sqrt{\text{s-v kw'she-as-stuhw-STA}}}\) counted (months), get them counted. (BC 28APR80) nii ch 'uw' skw'shasstuhw kw'thu lhqel'ts' ni' shhweew''us kw'thun' men. Did you count the months your father was away? (RP MAR82)

kw'shasels [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-as-els}}}\) count money. (RP 19JUNE80)

kw'ushusulhtstham'sh [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-as-lhts-t-sam'sh}}}\) count the bills/money for me. (RP 7JULY80)

kw'ushusulhtstham'sh [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-as-lhts-t-sam'sh-PROG}}}\) counting the bills/money for me. (RP 7JULY80)

kw'shi'qwt [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-aqw-t}}}\) count heads. (RP 19JUNE80) nem' kw'shi'qwt thu stseelhtun. Go and count the salmon heads. (RP JAN82) We are told to count the bullrushes that are bundled. (RP 17JUNE80) na'ut tsusutum' 'uw' kw'ushtsans 'u tthu ni' sq'eq'up'nuts stth'e'qun. He was told to count the bullrushes that are bundled. (RP JAN82)

kw'shalum [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'shelum}}}\) count people. (RP 13JUNE80) nii hwuskw'she'lu kw'thu nem' huye'. Are the people counted who are going for a trip? [TEH]. (RP JAN82)

kw'ushalum [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-elu-t}}}\) count people. (RP 7JULY80) kw'ushalum thu na'ut 'aa'mut. Count the people that are sitting down. (RP 80B)

kw'sheleem [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-elu-m}}}\) count people who are with you, the people in your group. (RP 7JULY80). (See also kw'shelum.)

kw'sheleem tseep ni' 'u tthu lhuq'nets. You on the opponent’s side count your people. (RP 80B) count the people in your group) tsusutam' 'uw' kw'sheleemut. We are told to count how many are in our group. (RP 0481)

kw'shelum [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-elu-m}}}\) count the people in your group. (RP 11DEC79). (See also kw'sheleem.)

[u tthu sxuy'us] 'utl' stseelhtun. Go and count the fish heads. (RP JAN82)

kw'ushtaqwul's [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-aqw-els-PROG}}}\) counting heads. (RP 19JUNE80)

kw'ushtsans [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-tsans}}}\) count bullrushes into bundles. (RP 17JUNE80) na'ut tsusutum' 'uw' kw'ushtsans 'u tthu ni' sq'eq'up'nuts stth'e'qun. He was told to count the bullrushes that are bundled. (RP JAN82)

kw'shetsust [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-tsus-t}}}\) count hands. (RP 3DEC79)

kw'ushutsut [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-tsus-t-PROG}}}\) counting hands. (RP 3DEC79) hw'i nilh 'a'lu lhwt thu 'i kw'ushtsstah. Whose hands are you counting? (RP 0481)

kw'shalsan [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-tsans}}}\) count fingers. (RP 3DEC79) kw'shalsan 'u tthu sxuy'usa'qw. Were you told to count the fish heads? (RP 0481)

kw'shalsan [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-tsans}}}\) count bullrushes into bundles. (RP 17JUNE80) na'ut tsusutum' 'uw' kw'ushtsans 'u tthu ni' sq'eq'up'nuts stth'e'qun. He was told to count the bullrushes that are bundled. (RP JAN82)

kw'shalsan [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-tsans}}}\) count bullrushes into bundles. (RP 17JUNE80) na'ut tsusutum' 'uw' kw'ushtsans 'u tthu ni' sq'eq'up'nuts stth'e'qun. He was told to count the bullrushes that are bundled. (RP JAN82)

kw'shalsan [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-tsans}}}\) count bullrushes into bundles. (RP 17JUNE80) na'ut tsusutum' 'uw' kw'ushtsans 'u tthu ni' sq'eq'up'nuts stth'e'qun. He was told to count the bullrushes that are bundled. (RP JAN82)

kw'shalsan [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-tsans}}}\) count bullrushes into bundles. (RP 17JUNE80) na'ut tsusutum' 'uw' kw'ushtsans 'u tthu ni' sq'eq'up'nuts stth'e'qun. He was told to count the bullrushes that are bundled. (RP JAN82)

kw'shalsan [\(^{\sqrt{\text{kw'she-tsans}}}\) count bullrushes into bundles. (RP 17JUNE80) na'ut tsusutum' 'uw' kw'ushtsans 'u tthu ni' sq'eq'up'nuts stth'e'qun. He was told to count the bullrushes that are bundled. (RP JAN82)
Go count how many there are of you. (RP 0481)

**kw'ushuleem** [\(kw'she-elu-m\)-PROG] counting people who are with you, those in your group. (RP 7JULY80, BC 20DEC79)

**kw' shelulhtstham'sh** [\(kw'she-elu-lhts-t-small\)] count them for me (people). (RP 7JULY80)

**kw'sheleelhtsum** [\(kw'she-elu-lhts-m\)] count my group for me. (RP 7JULY80)

**kw'sheenhwt** [\(kw'she-ehnw-t\)] count number of corn ears on the stocks, count potato sprouts, count tomatoes on plants. (RP 17JUNE80) ni' 'u ch wulh kw'sheenhwt tthu sp'eq'um. Have you counted the flower shoots? (RP JAN82)

**kw'shew'thwтин** [\(kw'she-ew-thwang\)] count houses. (RP 3JULY80) kw'shew'thw tin chukunew'thin Count how many chicken coops there are. (RP 80B) ni' tsum wulh yukw'shew'thw tin kwthu hule lum' ni' 'utl' kwa'mutsun. I have counted the houses at Quamichan. (RP 0481)

**kw'ushuw'thin** [\(kw'she-ew-thw-t-PROG\)] counting houses. (RP 3JULY80, 5DEC79) nilh ts'u tthei' swuy'qe' i kw'ushuw'thin tin kwu'utsun'. There is the man that is counting the houses at Cowichan. (RP 0481)

**kw'shule'tst** [\(kw'she-ute-ts-t\)] count bundles or bales. (RP 6JUNE80) kw'shule'tst tin saxwul. Count the bales of hay. (RP 6JUNE80)

**kw'shel'etsnuhw** [\(kw'she-ute-ts-nehw\)] count bundles or bales (manage to). (RP 3JULY80) yehl nusni' kw'shel'etsnuhw tthu lusplash. I have finally managed to count the bundles of lumber. (RP 80B)

**kw'ushule'tst** [\(kw'she-ute-ts-t-PROG\)] counting bundles or bales. (RP JAN82, 3JULY80, 11DEC79) nilh tthu' mun'u 'e'ut

**yukw'ushule'tst** tthu stth'e'qun. Your son is the one counting the bullrush bundles. (RP JAN82)

**kw'ushule'tsnuhw** [\(kw'she-ute-ts-nehw-PROG\)] counting bales (managing to). (RP 3JULY80)

**kw'shule'tsum** [\(kw'she-ute-ts-m\)] count how many you have (bales). (RP 3JUL80)

**kw'shule'elhtstham'sh** [\(kw'she-ute-ts-lhts-t-small\)] count the bales for me. (RP 6JUNE80, 7JUL80) kw'shule'elhtstham'sh 'u tthu saxwul. Count the bales of hay for me. (RP 6JUNE80)

**kw'shule'tsulhtstham'sh** [\(kw'she-ute-ts-lhts-t-small\)] count the bales for me. (RP 7JUL80) kw'shule'tsulhtstham'sh 'u kwthu saxwul. Count the bales of hay for me. (RP 7JUL80)

**tskw'ushulhp** [ts-\(kw'she-ulhp\)] twenty trees. (RP 250376)

**kw'shulhtp** [\(kw'she-ulhp-t\)] count trees, plants. (RP 7JULY80, 5DEC79) kw'shulhtp tthu xpey'. Count the cedars. (RP 7JULY80) nem' kw'shulhtp tthu thull'thqut Go count the little trees. (RP 0481)

**kw'ushulhtp** [\(kw'she-ulhp-t-PROG\)] counting trees. (RP 5DEC79)

**kw'shuhipulshtsum** [\(kw'she-ulhp-lhts-m\)] count the trees for me. (RP 7JULY80)

**kw'shuwuil** [\(kw'she-uuil\)] count canoes. (RP 4JAN80A)

**kw'ushuw'uil** [\(kw'she-uuil-PROG\)] counting canoes. (RP 4JAN80A)

**kw'shewuilht** [\(kw'she-uuilht\)] count canoes. (RP 6JUNE80, 2JAN80). (See also kw'shuwuilht.) kw'shewuilht tthu snwhuih. Count the canoes. (RP 6JUNE80)

**kw'shuwuילים** [\(kw'she-uuilht\)] count canoes. (RP 15JAN80A). (See also kw'shewuilht.)

**kw'shewuilhtst** [\(kw'she-uuilht-small\)] count canoes for someone. (RP 6JUNE80). (Also kw'shewuilhtst.) kw'shewuilhtst 'u kw'
Figures out how old your grandfather is. (RP 7JULY80)

The dog sees something. (BC 18APRIL80A)

Look at your eyes in the mirror, being careful (concerned). (WS Eagle Story)

As he woke up he stared at it. (WS Eagle Story)

You look after yourselves my sons, look after yourselves; you go now,” the elder says. (WS Eagle Story)

“You look after yourselves my sons, look after yourselves; you go now,” the elder says. (WS Eagle Story)

You look after yourselves my sons, look after yourselves; you go now,” the elder says. (WS Eagle Story)

Get your nephew to keep checking on his grandfather. (RP 7JULY80)

Looking, checking on. (RP 20JUNE80)

Yule' lum'ut [yu-vl-em-PROG] looking, looking after. (WS Eagle Story) ni' ch ts'u 'uw' yule' lum'ut tthey' ssth'am' kwus wulh ne-em' tl' pil nuw'ilum' u tthu ts' xemun's. You could actually see the bone sink down into his chest. (WS Eagle Story)

The next day she looked after the son nilhs ch ts'emuns. (RP 14JAN80)

Hul'q'umi'num' Dictionary   (Hul'q'umi'num' to English)
shlemuxutun [shhw-vidence] escort, seeing eye dog, lookout place. (CW JUL91, RP 130875)

lumulin [shhw-ulk-e] look at someone’s teeth. (RP 19JUNE80) tu' lumulin lhu tun'a 'i xulhu'uws st'ul'tulqulh. Look at the teeth of this boy that has a toothache. (RP JAN82)

hwleemun'ut [shhw-emun-u-] look into someone’s ear. (RP 19JUNE80) hwleemun'ut lhu tth un' mim'ne' e'ut tsqw'een'qw’oon'. Take a look at your little son’s earache. (RP JAN82)

hwle'lum'un'ut [shhw-lem-un-u-t-] looking into someone’s ear. (RP 19JUNE80)

lemuxutun [shhw-uxen] watchman. (RP JUL80)

hwlemuxut [shhw-lemuxen] look for something on the other side. (RP 23JUNE80) tu' hwlemuxut lhu tthu shnu'exun's thu lelum's 'u kwthu ni' s'ukw'lwi'w'usth. Take a look at the other side of the house for what he lost. (RP JAN82)

hwlumxenum [shhw-lum-uxen] look out, be a watchman. (RP 23JUNE80) i' tsun wulh hts'uls hwi' nuwus ch nem' hwlumxenum. I am tired, now it’s your turn to be the watchman. (RP JAN82)

hwlumxenum [shhw-lum-uxen] look out, be a watchman. (RP 23JUNE80) i' tsun wulh hts'uls hwi' nuwus ch nem' hwlumxenum. I am tired, now it’s your turn to be the watchman. (RP JAN82)

hwle'lum'un'ut [shhw-lem-un-u-t-PROG] looking into someone’s ear. (RP 19JUNE80)

lemuxutun [shhw-uxen] watchman. (RP 3JULY80)

hwlemuxut [shhw-lemuxen] look for something on the other side. (RP 23JUNE80) tu' hwlemuxut lhu tthu shnu'exun's thu lelum's 'u kwthu ni' s'ukw'lwi'w'usth. Take a look at the other side of the house for what he lost. (RP JAN82)

hwlumxenum [shhw-lum-uxen] look out, be a watchman. (RP 23JUNE80) i' tsun wulh hts'uls hwi' nuwus ch nem' hwlumxenum. I am tired, now it’s your turn to be the watchman. (RP JAN82)

hwlum'qi'num' [shhw-lem-qi-num-] looking down your throat. (RP 19JUNE80) (see also hwlum'lem'sqi'num') na'ut p'e' 'uw' thuthi tthun' tuhwhulh 'i' ch t'el'ew'ulh hwle'lum'qi'num'. Your tongue is alright and you are looking at it again. (RP JAN82)

hwle'lum'qi'num' [shhw-lem-qi-num-PROG] looking down your throat. (RP 19JUNE80). (See also hwle'lum'qi'num'.)

hwle'lum'shun' [shhw-lem-shen-PROG] looking for tracks. (BC 28APR80) i' tsun yuhwle'lum'shunt 'i' 'uw' te' shxun'utun 'utl' smuyuth. I looked for some deer tracks and there aren’t any. (RP MAR82)

lumnihuwl [shhw-neh] see. (CP 160774) ni' tsun kwu'elh lumnuhuh. And I did see him. (WS Seal Story) wu' lumnihuwhus kwsus 'uw'. He saw his older brother was still human. (WS Seal Story) lumnihuwhus tthu shuyulhs. He saw his older brother. (WS Seal Story)

to go and look after his younger cousins for him. (RP JAN82)

hwlumqun [shhw-lum-qun] look down someone’s throat. (RP 19JUNE80) 'en'thees ts'u yuhwle'lum'qut tthu st'ul'tequlh. I’ve been asked to be the one to look at the children’s throats. (RP JAN82)

hwlumqinum [shhw-lum-qin] look down your own throat. (RP 23JUNE80) tu' hwlumqinum lhu 'u tuhnaan' tUhwhuthulh e'ut st'lit'equlh. Take a look at your tongue, it’s all white. (RP JAN82)

hwle'lum'qi'num' [shhw-lem-qi-num-PROG] looking down your throat. (RP 23JUNE80) (see also hwlum'lem'sqi'num') na'ut p'e' 'uw' thuthi tthun' tuhwhulh 'i' ch t'el'ew'ulh hwle'lum'qi'num'. Your tongue is alright and you are looking at it again. (RP JAN82)

hwlum'qi'num' [shhw-lem-qi-num-PROG] looking down your throat. (RP 23JUNE80). (See also hwle'lum'qi'num'.)

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hwlum'qi'num' [shhw-lem-qi-num-PROG] looking down your throat. (RP 23JUNE80). (See also hwle'lum'qi'num'.)

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hwlum'qi'num' [shhw-lem-qi-num-PROG] looking down your throat. (RP 23JUNE80). (See also hwle'lum'qi'num'.)

hwle'lum'shun' [shhw-lem-shen-PROG] looking for tracks. (BC 28APR80) i' tsun yuhwle'lum'shunt 'i' 'uw' te' shxun'utun 'utl' smuyuth. I looked for some deer tracks and there aren’t any. (RP MAR82)

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le'lum'nuhw [shhw-neh] see. (CA 120875)

lumlumnuhw [shhw-neh] see them. (RP 4JAN77)
hul'il'e' lum'nuhw [vl-em-nehw-DIM-PL-PROG] seeing little things. (RP 12JAN77, 66)

hi'il'e' lum'nuhw [vl-em-nehw-DIM-PROG] seeing little thing. (RP 12JAN77, 67)

lumnum [vl-em-nehw-m] see PASS. (WS SEAL STORY) yuthustum " ni' lumnum kwthun' mun'u 'i' ni' wulh hwunets'." They said, “Your son was seen and he has already changed.”. (WS SEAL STORY)

le'lum'num' [vl-em-nehw-m-PROG] see: being seen PASS. (BA 120875)

lumstuhw [vl-em-stuhw] show (him,her). (RP 150775). (vl-em, vl-em2 and vl-em3 entries involve the same root. The number is for sorting by transitive suffixes. ((-t, -nehw and -stuhw).)

lumstamu [vl-em-stuhw-amu] show you. (RP 15DEC75) lumstamu tsn 'u kwthu stuqiw ni' s'amusthelt. I will show you the horse I was given. (RP 15DEC75)

lumstalu [vl-em-stuhw-alu] show you-people. (RP 15DEC75) lumstalu t'st 'u kwthu stuqiw ni' s'amustalt. We will show you the horse we were given. (RP 15DEC75)

lumstam'sh [vl-em-stuhw-am'sh] show me. (EC 150775) 'uy' stuqiw tsun kwthu ni' 'un'slum'stam'sh. I like what you showed me. (RP 111275) ni' lumstam'shus 'u kwthu stuqiw ni' s'amustewut. He showed me the horse he was given. (RP 15DEC75)

le'lum' stam'sh [vl-em-stuhw-am'sh-p'RoG] showing me. (RP 111275)

le'lum'stum' [vl-em-stuhw-m-PROG] showing him/her something PASS. (RP 28NOV79) yath 'uw' le'lum'stum' 'u kwthu 'imuths 'u kwthu shxatth'ustuns. His grandson is always showing him his picture. (RP 0481)

sle'lum'stewut [s-vl-em-stuhw-ewut-PROG] show: what was shown PASS. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu niis ni' 'u kwu shqwaluwuns they' ni' sle'lum'stewut kwus wulh huye' suw'q'. What was revealed to him when he was out searching was not what he had in mind. (WS Eagle Story)

lem [vl-em] alcohol (whiskey, rum..).

shlulumelu [shhw-vl-em-elu] bottle. (RP APR82)

li'lum' [vl-em'-RDP-DIM] house: little house DIM. (WS Eagle Story, CW Fall/75)

lelum' [vl-em'-RDP] house, dwelling. (BA 101275) tuyqtum nem' 'u thu nuts'a' lelum' nuts'a' thi lelum'. They were moved to another house, another big house. (WS Eagle Story) suw' yuthuytus thuw'ne'u'llh thtu lelum's xut'ustum' s'iiituw'thw. But first they fixed themselves a shelter, called a lean to. (WSEagle Story)

hulelum' [vl-em'-RDP-PL] houses. (RP 120875)

tslelum' [ts-vl-em'-RDP] build a house, purchase a house. (BA 101275). (See also thuyuwt'hw [v'hu].)

tslii'le'm [ts-vl-em'-RDP] step parent. (CW MAY91)

leey'qsun [vl-ee'-qsun] village on Valdez Island. (BA 120875)

le'sh [vl'e'-sh] store it, put it away. (EW Drying Berries.)

hul'ush [vl'e'-sh-PROG] storing it away, putting it away, stowing. (RP MAR82) hul'ush ch
kwhun' shkwey'xutsum' 'u kw'un's huy.
Put your tools away when you are finished. (RP MAR82)

hi'hu'l'ush [vle'-sh-DIM-PROG] storing it, putting it away DIM. (RP 18FEB77, EW 15JUL77)

hul'i'hu'l'ush [vle'-sh-DIM-PL-PROG] storing, putting a lot of little things away DIM PL. (RP 18FEB77, 61)

sul'e'stuw [s-vle'-stuw-STA] stored: have it stored. (EW Drying Berries.)

sul'le'estuwh [s-vle'-stuwh-STA-DIM-PL] stored: have a lot of little things put away DIM PL. (RP 18FEB77, 62)

la'thun [vle'-athun] plate, dish. (EW 201274)

la'thun [vle'-athun] tray, platter. (BC 24APR80A)

le'tsus [vle'-teses] basket: open-weave. (CW 211174). (See also situn [vsitun], tl'pet [vtl'pet] and skw'a'wus [vkw'a'wus].)

shluthiinu [shhw-vle'-athin-elu] cupboard (kitchen cupboard). (RP 80A)

lu'ultsup [vle'-ultsup] put firewood away. (BC 14APR80A)

lu'ultsup tun [vle'-ultsup-ten] month for gathering wood, November. (RP 14APR80A)

stsle't [ts-vle'-t] do with. (WS Seal Story; RP 10MAY76, 113) wa'lu 'uwees te'us 'un' stsle'tulup. (Maybe there isn't anything you can do.). (WS SEAL STORY)

tstla'thut [ts-vle'-that] do it (the one who did it). (WS Eagle Story) wulh x'ile'xhel'mutus kwey' seluwhwulh ni' tssla'thut. He kept watching the elder who did it. (WS Eagle Story) suw' tul'nuhm ni' tle' wulh nih kwthu ni' tssla'thut. .and they knew that it was him that did it again. (WS Eagle Story)

sla'thut [s-vle'-that] do: what was done, what is to be done, occur, happen. (WS Eagle Story) nw' xte' 'ul' 'u kwu ni' sla'thtus 'u kwu ni'ulh yuw'en' shni's. The same thing happened to him as what happened at the first place he was at. (WS Eagle Story)

yusul'uthut [yu-s-vle'-that-PROG] do: what (he) did, what happened. (CW 1984) mukw' 'ul' stem yusul'uthuts. He did all sorts of things. (WS Eagle Story) ni' tseep 'uw' le'lu'm'ut kwthu ni' yusul'uthuts kwu mustimuhw. You saw what happened to the people. (WS Eagle Story)

sul'utul' [s-vle'-tal-PROG] do: what they keep doing to each other. (CW AUG91)

sul'ul'uthuts [s-vle'-that-PROG-PL] do: what they used to do. (BA 200875)

sul'uhtuth [s-vle'-that-PROG] doing (noun). (CA 180675) stem 'a'lu kw'un' sul'uthut. What are you doing? (CA 180675)

tsl'uhtuth [ts-vle'-that-PROG] doing it (the one who was doing it). (WS Eagle Story) ni' tul'nuhm nih ni' tsul'uhtuth. They found out that it was him that was doing it. (WS Eagle Story)

luts' [vluts'u] full (get full, container). (CW 211175) na'ut wulh luts' tthu skw'a'wus. The bucket is filled up. (RP 23NOV82) t'lim' ts'u nuw' luts' tthu thi lelum's thuw'nihli swiw'lus stl'tl'quhl. The young man’s, the youngster’s, big house was really full. (WS Eagle Story)

sul'its' [vluts'u-STA-PL ] high tide. (BC 4FEB80, RP 3FEB81) sul'kw tthu qa' 'u shus sul'its'. The tide is broken because it is high. (RP MAR82)

sul'its' [s-vluts'u-STA] full. (RP 13AUG75) 'i' wulh sul'its' 'u tthu telu. And it was full of money. (RP 23JUL75) yusul'its'. loaded, full (moving along). (CW AUG91)

sul'its' [s-vluts'u-STA-PL] full PL, all full. (RP 120875, CW 1984)

see'lits' [s-vluts'u-STA-DIM] full DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 51)

se'sul'its' [s-vluts'u-STA-DIM] full DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 50)
hwusul'its' [hwu-s-]\(\text{huts'u-STA}\) full, now filled. (RP 5NOV79) na'ut wulh hwusul'its' tthu le' tsus. The basket is already full. (RP 0481)
luts'ut [\(\text{huts'u-t}\)] fill it. (CW 201174) luts'ut tthu shthi'elu 'u kw' qa'. Fill the teapot with water. (RP 0481)
luts'uts' [\(\text{huts'u-t-PL}\)] fill them. (RP 130875)
hul'ts't [\(\text{huts'u-t-PROG}\)] filling it. (CP 090774, EW 6AUG76) hul'ts'ut thu xthum. He is filling the box. (CP 090774)
hul'ul'ts't [\(\text{huts'u-t-PROG-PL}\)] filling them. (BC 20DEC79, RP 130875) 'tsun yuhul'kw' stshu shqequluts'. I am filling the bottles with water. (RP 0481)
hi'hul'ts't [\(\text{huts'u-t-DIM-PROG}\)] filling it DIM. (EW 15JUL77, 121)
hul'hul'ts't [\(\text{huts'u-t-DIM-PL-PROG}\)] filling little things. (RP 12JAN77, 44)
luts'as [\(\text{huts'u-as}\)] full (round object, such as a spool). (RP 5NOV79) na'ut wulh luts'as thunu shqequluts'. My spinning wheel is full. (RP 0481)

hwusul'ts'as [\(\text{hwu-s-}\text{huts'u-as-STA}\)] full (of a round object). (RP 5NOV79) na'ut hwusul'ts'as thunu shqequluts'. My spinner is now full. (RP 0481)

hwuslusluts'as [\(\text{hwu-s-}\text{huts'u-as-STA}\)] full (of a round object). (RP 5NOV79) ha ' ch hwuslusluts'as thu shqequluts' 'i' m'i ch 'umut. When your spinning wheel is full you come and sit down. (RP 0481)

sul'ts'a'qw [\(\text{s-}\text{huts'u-a'qw-STA}\)] filled (a headlike thing). (RP 3JUL780) ni' tse' hwusul'ts'a'qw thuun 'iru'm u kw' qulima' sqwal kws nan's 'uw' quliyuthun kwthu ni' shni's. Your grandson is going to get filled with dirty language because the person he is staying with swears alot. (RP 80B)
luts'i'qwt [\(\text{huts'u-a'qw-t}\)] fill a head-like thing (e.g., a pumpkin). (RP 3JUL780) luts'i'qwt tthu pumkin 'u kw' kenti 'un' smem't. Fill the pumpkin up with candy to give away. (RP 80B)
luts'unupt [\(\text{huts'u-unup-t}\)] fill in the ground, level off. (RP 28NOV79) luts'unupt lhu thu na'ut hwushwe'wuq'. Fill in the potholes. (RP 0481)
hwul'i'hu'ts'uqut [\(\text{hws-}\text{huts'u-uqin-t-DM-PROG-PL}\)] filling containers DIM. (EW 21JUL77, 10)
luhel' [\(\text{vluhel'}\)] bonegame (to play it). (EW 310574) nem' tsun luhel'. I am going to play the bonegame. (RP 30NOV82)

sluhel' [s-\(\text{vluhel'}\)] bonegame. (CW 22MAR84)
hwuluhel' [\(\text{hws-}\text{vluhel'}\)] bonegame player. (RP 161275)
li'hel' [\(\text{vluhel'}\)-PROG] bonegame (be playing). (RP 30NOV82)
lukli [\(\text{vlukl}i\)] key. (RP 30NOV82). (French loan (e.g., le cle).)
lukwin [\(\text{vlukw}i\)] cross. (RP DEC89)
lukw [\(\text{vlukw}\)] break (stick). (CA munmanta'qw) ni' lukw tthu sts'esht. The stick broke. (RP 101275)

hul'kw [\(\text{vlukw-PROG}\)] breaking (stick), breaks easily, walks with a lame gait. (CA 200675, TH MAR84) ni' ts'u mukw' stsekwul' thquet tushnetsulhp qw'a'upulhp 'i' ni' 'uw' yuhul'kw 'al'. These were all kinds of trees: saskatoon bush, crabapple, and they just broke. (CA skwathshun')
lukwlukw [\(\text{vlukw-PL}\)] break (stick) PL. (CA 230675)

hi'hul'kw [\(\text{vlukw-DIM-PROG}\)] breaking (stick) DIM. (EW 15JUL77, 70)
sul'kw [\(\text{s-}\text{vlukw-STA}\)] broken (stick). (EW 240574)
sul'ikw [\(\text{s-}\text{vlukw-STA-PL}\)] broken (stick) PL. (RP 120875)
see'likw [\(\text{s-}\text{vlukw-STA-DIM}\)] broken (stick) DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 64)
sul'ee'likw [s-\lukwa-STA-DIM-PL] broken (stick) DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 66)

hwusul'ikw [hwu-s-\lukwa-STA] broken (stick). (RP 5NOV79) ni' hwusul'ikw tthu sts'esht'. The stick is broken. (RP 0481)

lukwat [\lukwa-t] break it (stick). (CA 200675) t'e'tus lukwatus tthu sts'esht. He tried to break the stick. (CA 200675)

lukwnehw [\lukwa-nehw] break it (stick) accidentally, manage to. (RP 12MAY80) ni' lukwnehwus tthu sts'esht. He accidentally broke the stick. (RP 101275)

hul'kwut [\lukwa-t-PROG] breaking it (stick). (CW 191174) 'i tsun hul'kwut tthu sts'esht. I am breaking the stick. (CW 191174)

lukwulukwut [\lukwa-t-PL] break (stick) them. (RP 120775)

hul'u'kwut [\lukwa-t-PROG-PL] breaking (stick) them. (RP 120875)

hi'hul'kwut [\lukwa-t-DIM-PROG] breaking it (stick) DIM. (EW 15JULY77, RP 18FEB77)

hul'hul'kwut [\lukwa-t-DIM-PROG] breaking them (stick) DIM. (EW 15JULY77, RP 18FEB77)

hul'kwnuhw [\lukwa-nehw-PROG] breaking it (stick), managing to, doing it accidentally. (RP 12MAY80) yath tsun 'uw' hul'kwnuhw tthu pentsil. I am always breaking the pencil. (RP 12MAY80)

sul'ikwstuhw [s-\lukwa-stuhw-STA] broken (stick): have it broken. (RP 101275) ni' ch hwusul'ikkwstuhw tthu sts'esht. Have you broken the stick? (It is supposed to be.). (RP 30NOV82)

hul'kwutus [\lukwa-t-us-PROG] breaking it (stick, she/he is breaking it). (EW 6AUG75, 6)

hul'u'kwutus [\lukwa-t-us-PROG-PL] breaking them (stick, he/she is breaking them). (EW 6AUG75, 6)

lukwels [\lukwa-els] break it (stick). (RP 101275)

lukwlukwels [\lukwa-els-PL] break (stick) in pieces, break repeatedly. (RP 120875, CW JUL91). (Said of the loon, meaning it distorts ones’s bones. If one looked at it while it was flying and making its call, it did this.)

hul'kwul's [\lukwa-els-PROG] breaking (sticks). (RP 120875)

hul'u'kwul's [\lukwa-els-PROG-PL] breaking PL (sticks). (RP 120875) 'e'ut 'i'elh yuhul'u'kwul's tthu st'l'iiqulh 'u tthunu sp'eq'um. The children are breaking (picking) my flowers again. (RP 30NOV82)

lukwulhtsut [\lukwa-lhts-t] break it (stick) for someone. (RP) ni' tsun lukwulhtsut. I broke it for him. (RP 101275)

luklwulhtsutsut [\lukwa-lhts-t-PL] break lots (of sticks) for someone. (RP)

lukwulhtsthamsh [\lukwa-lhts-t-am'sh] break it (stick) for me. (RP) lukwulhtsthamd'am'sh 'u tthu sts'esht. break the stick for me. (RP 101275)

lu'kwi'qwt [\lukwa-a'qw-t] break off “heads” (e.g., break flowers off with short stems). (RP 23JUNE80)

lukwlukwqa'qwt [\lukwa-a'qw-t-PL] break off “heads”, PL. (RP 23JUNE80) lukwlukwqa'qwt ch tthu ni' wulh qulqulul 'u tthu sp'eq'um. Break off the flowers that have gone bad. (RP 22DEC81)

yuhul'kwa'qwt [yu-\lukwa-a'qw-t-PROG] breaking off “heads” (e.g., be breaking off flower tops). (RP 23JUNE80) yuhul'kwa'qwt ch tthu ni' wulh qul 'u tthu sp'eq'um. Break off the flowers that are no good. (RP JAN82)

lukwul'exun' [\lukwa-al'-exun] break arm. (EC Balsam) qux ni' lukwul'exun' nu shhw'a'luqw'a' 'i 'uw' hay 'ul' they' ni' shthuthi's ttthey'. There were many of my younger sisters who broke their arms and it was that which made them better. (EC Balsam)
lukwtsest [lukwa-tsus-t] break branches. (RP 20JUNE80) nem' lukwtsest thhu t'a'hw. Go and break the balsam branch off. (RP 23DEC81)

hul'kwutsust [lukwa-tsus-t-PROG] breaking branches. (RP 20JUNE80). (See also hul'kwutsust.) yuhul'kwutsust ch p'e' tthhu luluts'ulhp. You just break the branches off the holly tree. (RP 23DEC81)

hul'kwtsust [lukwa-tsus-t] breaking branches. (RP 20JUNE80). (See also hul'kwutsust.)

hwluwkutst [hw-lukwa-utsun-t] break in two, in half. (CW 251174)

lukwulhpt [lukwa-ulhp-t] break off plants. (RP 23JUNE80)

lukwuqsnuhw [lukwa-qsen-nehw] break the point off accidentally (e.g., a pencil). (RP 14JULY80) ni' 'u ch hw'i lukwuqsnuhw tthun' xul'tun'. Did your pencil break? (RP 80B)

hul'kwuqst [lukwa-qsen-t-PROG] breaking the point off of it. (RP 14JULY80)

lukwshen [lukwa-shen] break foot or leg. (CW Fall/75, BC 28APR80) nilh kwthu ni' lukwshen lutem 'i shqwiqwuxwutl'tst. It was the table with the broken leg that we were arguing about. (RP 20MAY82)

lukw'umun [lukw'umun] Esquimalt (by naval shipyard, new longhouse area). (Elders APR93)

luluts' [luluts'] yellow. (CW Fall/75)

luluts'alus [luluts'-alus] yellowish. (CW Fall/75)

luluts'ulhp [luluts'-ulhp] Oregon grape? Fireweed? Holly? (BC 24APR80A)

lume't [lume'-t] kick it. (AG 110674)

lume'tum [lume'-t-m.] kick it PASS. (CW AUG91)

lume'nuhw [lume'-nehw] kick accidentally. (CP 070674). (Also pronounced lumen'hw.)

hul'me't [lume'-t-PROG] kicking it. (EW 6AUG76, AG 110674)

lumlume't [lume'-t-PL] kick it PL. (RP 120875) ni' lumlume'tus. He kicked him (many times). (AG 110674)

hul'u'me't [lume'-t-PROG-PL] kicking them. (EW 6AUG76, 10)

lumu'els [lume'-els] kicker, kick (something). (RP 120875) na'ut lumu'els tthu stuqiw. The horse is kicking. (RP 30NOV82)

lumlumu'els [lume'-els-PL] kick (kicker), continues to kick. (RP 120875)

lumu'aythut [lume'-aythun-t] kick in the mouth. (CA 200675)

lumutou [lumutou] sheep. (EW Mar/74)

lumutoul'qun [lumutou-al'-qen] wool. (EC lumhumuluts'). (See also sey' [vsey'].)

hwlumi' [hw-\/lumi'] Lummi Island and Lummi people. (BA 200875)

lamuhwum [lumhw-m] rumble: make a noise, a rumbling sound. (EW 4AUG77, 56) 'i wulh m'i lamuhwum. It started to make a noise. (EW 4AUG77)

lum'lam'hwum' [lumhw-m-PROG-PL] rumbling: making noises, rumbling sounds. (EW 4AUG77, 53)

hwlumhwmwust [hw-/lumhw-as-t-PL] thump in the face. (EW 4AUG77, 57)

lumhwhwshenum [lumhw-shen-m] stomp feet on ground or floor. (RP 10JULY80) wulh hwe'luqup lumhwhwshenum 'u kwthu shq'utuw'ulh kwthu stuqiw. We can hear the horses’ feet pounding on the bridge as they cross. (RP 80BB) 'i tse' 'i'elh hwlumhwmwshenum kwthu shik 'u tun'a snet. The Shaker people will stomp their feet when they have their service tonight. (RP 80B)

lem'hswe'snum' [lumhw-shen-m-PROG] stomping feet on ground or floor. (RP 12JULY82). (See also hwlam'hwe'snum'.)
nem' ptem 'uw' nilhus lhwtu 'i lem'hwshe'num' 'u kw'i stslhe'ultuhw. Go ask who is pounding their feet on the upper floor. (RP 80BB)

hwlam'hwshe'num' [hw-\lum\hw-shen-m-PROG] stomping feet on ground or floor. (RP 10JULY80). (See also hwlem'hwshe'num'.)

lum' [\lum'] fold, erode (of land falling off into sea or river). (RP 21SEP82) na'ut lum' tthu tumuhw. The land is eroding into the sea. (RP 21SEP82)

tumuhw. or river). (RP 21SEP82)

10JULY80). (See also PROG\] stomping feet on ground or floor. (RP 80BB)

nem' ttem' 'uw' nhst swe'nutstun. Remove the chair from the doorway path. (RP 80C)

hwuhul'q'elh [hwu-\lum\'-elhts-PROG] in the way: getting in front of, or along side. (WS Eagle Story) suw' m'i-i-i hwuhul'q'elh kws yu't mushs suw' ts'iits thuwn'nih swiw'lus "'a-a-a si'em' 'a-a-a. When he walked up so that he was in front of the young man, the young man greeted him, “Ah, sir, ah.”. (WS Eagle Story)

luq'elht [\lum\'-elht-t] put in the way, place a block to keep from rolling, retain a child. (RP 1MAR82) luq'elht kw'uw' stem 'ul' 'u tthu suqiwsth yelh un's hihs'ut suw' 'uwus hihs'us tthu shiqws. Put something under his pants before you cut them, so his flesh won’t get cut. (RP 1MAR82)

luq'elhtam'sh [\lum\'-elht-t-sam'sh] put it in front of me. (CW AUG)

hul'iqstum' [\lum\'-stuw-m-STA] reasonably priced. (EW 310174)

luq'unupulhtstham'sh [\lum\'-unup-lhts-t-sam'sh] level it for me. (RP 28NOV79) luq'unupulhtstham'sh 'u tthu shhwiw'a'um's tthu sht'ul'iqulh. Level the children’s playground for me. (RP 18DEC81)

luq'elh [\lum\'-elht] in the way: get in the way. (CW AUG91) 'i ch luq'elh. You are in the way. (CW AUG91)

luq'alhtut [\lum\'-elht-that] in the way: get in the way. (CW AUG91)

hul'q'elh [\lum\'-elht-PROG] in the way, blocking. (RP 80C) nem' 'uyqt tthu shts'e'nutstun na'ut hul'q'elh 'u tthu shielh. Remove the chair from the doorway path. (RP 80C)

hwuhul'q'elh [hwu-\lum\'-elht-PROG] in the way: getting in front of, or along side. (WS Eagle Story) suw' m'i-i-i hwuhul'q'elh kws yu't mushs suw' ts'iits thuwn'nih swiw'lus "'a-a-a si'em' 'a-a-a. When he walked up so that he was in front of the young man, the young man greeted him, “Ah, sir, ah.”. (WS Eagle Story)

luq'elht [\lum\'-elht-t] put in the way, place a block to keep from rolling, retain a child. (RP 1MAR82) luq'elht kw'uw' stem 'ul' 'u tthu suqiwsth yelh un's hihs'ut suw' 'uwus hihs'us tthu shiqws. Put something under his pants before you cut them, so his flesh won’t get cut. (RP 1MAR82)

luq'elhtam'sh [\lum\'-elht-t-sam'sh] put it in front of me. (CW AUG)

hul'q'ulht [\lum\'-elht-PROG] in the way: putting it in the way, placing a block to keep from rolling, placing an obstacle for a child not to pass. (EW 6AUG76, 196)

hul'q'ulhtus [\lum\'-elht-t-PROG] in the way: putting it in the way, placing an obstacle in front of. (CA 120875)

luq'elhtum [\lum\'-elht-t-m] in the way: put it in the way, place an obstacle to keep from going
through PASS. (CA 120875) 'i' ni' tl'e' wulh luq'elhtum kwthey' 'uw'niihl tthu thathuns. And he put his mouth in the way. (CA spaal' 'i' tthu me'mun'us)

hul'q'elhtum' [√luq'elh-stuhw-m-PROG] in the way: putting it in the path of PASS. (WS Eagle Story) 'u wulh hu'uy tthu me'mun'us)
hul'q'un'upt [√luq'u-unup-t-PROG] levelling the ground. (RP 17JUNE80) 'i ch tl'e' wulh luq'un'upt tthu shhwiw'a'lm'. Level the playground. (RP 0481) yuq'shut yuw'en' tthun' qeq. Scrub your baby’s feet first. (MJ Spring82)

sul'q'un'ap [s-√luq'u-unup] levelled ground. (BC 28APR80A)
sluw'i' [s-vluwi'] bark: inner cedar bark. (BC 30JAN81). (Used for diapers. Also woven in single strands or spun.)

lux [vluux] spaced apart. (RP 25JAN80A)

hul'xt [vluxu-t-PROG] spacing it apart. (RP 25JAN80A)

luxut [vluxu-t] space it apart; lengthen strokes (canoe pulling). (RP 25JAN80A)

sul'ixw [s-vluxw-STA] covered. (RP 2JAN80A)

hul'xwuthut [vluxw-that-PROG] covering self. (RP 12JAN77, 33)

hi'hul'xwuthut [vluxw-that-DIM-PROG] covering self (e.g., a little person trying to cover self with blanket). (RP 12JAN77, 32)

luxwut [vluxw-t] cover it (with a blanket). (CW AUG91)

luxwtun [vluxw-ten] blanket. (BC 30JAN81). (This was the ordinary, inner cedar bark blanket.)

hulixwtn [vluxw-ten-PL] blankets. (RP 120875)

lil'xwtun' [vluxw-ten-DIM] blanket DIM (little blanket). (RP 12JAN77, 31)

sluxwe'lh [s-vluxw-uylh] blanket: baby blanket. (BC 30JAN81)

sliim [s-vliim] goose: wild geese (when in flying formation). (RP MAR82) tl'lim' qux kwthu sliim ni' yul'e'w' 'u kw'un'a tsul'e'qulh. Yesterday there were alot of geese that went by. (RP MAR82)

tun'sliim [tun'-s-vliim ] time in the fall when wild geese move in formation. (BC 4FEB80) tun'sliim tse' yelh nus m'í t'akw' tun'ní' 'utl' pestun. It will be fall when I come home from the states. (RP MAR82)

liimus [vliim-as] April. (RP DEC80)

lil'a' [vila'] salmonberry. (CW MAY91)

liloot [v'iloot] train. (RP Spring82) liloot shelh railroad. (RP Spring82)

liqw [vliqw] calm (wind); smooth (water); loose (string, rope, etc.). (RP 30NOV82) na'ut hwí' liqw thu xwi'lium. The rope is loose, slacked off. (RP 30NOV82)

sli'luqw [s-vliqw-STA] calm (water), slack (tide or rope). (EW 310574) na'ut hwsul'li'uqw thu q'apustun. The reins are slack. (RP 30NOV82)

seel'i'uqw [s-vliqw-DIM-STA] calm, slack DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 97)

liqwum [vliqw-m] calm: get calm (water, weather). (EW 310574). (See also liqwul.)

liqwul [vliqw-il] calm: get calm (water, weather). (CP 250674, BC 2MAY80). (See also liqwum.) na'ut wulh liqwul thu kw'atl'kwu. The sea has calmed down. (RP 80B) yelh sis tuw' liqwul thu stswuhwum. The wind has calmed down. (RP 30NOV82)

sliqwul [s-vliqw-il] calm: wind dies down and water is calm. (BC 2MAY80) wulh sliqwul tse' 'i' nem' tsun kw'í 'u thu t'qet. I'll go up the tree when it is calm. (RP 80B)

li'luqwum' [vliqw-m-PROG] calm: getting calm (water, weather). (EW 310574) 'e'ut yuli'ouqwum' thu stswuhwum. The wind is dying down. (RP APR93)

yuli'luqwum' [yu-vliqw-m-PROG] calm: getting calm (water, wind). (EW 6AUG76, 140)


lisek [vislek] sack. (TEH)


liyam [vliyam] devil. (AJ 30NOV82)

lihlihlhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh

lihakw' [vlihakw'] fly (verb). (CA t'ut'tum') wulh hwuw'hwul'uoq 'i' nem' lihakw'. They were getting to the point where they were almost flying. (WS Eagle Story)

lihalhukw' [vlihakw'-PROG] flying; airplane. (CA munmanta'qwu yulhalhukw' thu sqw'uless. The bird is flying. (CA munmanta'qwu na'ut
wulh qp'ilum tthu lhalhukw'. The plane has landed. (RP JUN83)

lhulha'lhukuw' [vlhakw'-DIM-PROG] flying DIM. (RP 17FEB77,72)

lhi'lhu'lhukuw' [vlhakw'-DIM-DIM-PROG] flying DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 73)

lhul'a'lhukuw' [vlhakw'-DIM-PL] fly (verb) DIM PL. (RP 22FEB77, 26)

lhul'ilhu'lhukuw' [vlhakw'-DIM-DIM-PL-PROG] flying DIM PL. (RP 17FEB77, 74)

slhulnuts [s- vlhal-nets] buttocks. (RP 12DEC80)

slhalhul'nuts [s-vlhal-nets-DIM] buttocks DIM. (RP 17FEB77, CA Stone Story)

slhap' [s-vlhap'] soup. (CW JUNE91)

lhaqw'ut [vlhaqw'-t] tap, pat (with open hand). (CW 201174)

hwlhaqw'ust [hw- vlhaqw'-as-t] slap. (CW 201174)

hwlha'luqw'ust [hw- vlhaqw'-as-t-PL] slap on the face PL. (CW 201174)

hwlhu'luqw'ust [hw- vlhaqw'-as-t-PL-PL] slap repeatedly on the face. (CW 20NOV74, CP)

hwlhalhuqw'ust [hw- vlhaqw'-as-t-PROG] slapping someone on the face. (EW 6AUG76, 141)

lhulhq'uwe'lht [vlhaqw'-uwe'lh-t-PROG] slapping someone on the side of the back. (RP 14JAN80A)

lhasut [vlhas-t] slip behind them (e.g., in racing); slide it down. (CW JUN91)

lhasuthut [vlhas-that] slip behind (e.g., racing); slide down. (CW JUNE91)

lhasum [vlhas-m] slip down (e.g., skirt). (CW JUNE91)

lhalhuth' [vlhatth'-RDP] sores, itchy sores (ezzema, impetigo). (RP 23JUL75)

slha'lhtth'a'qw [s-vlhatth'-a'qw-RDP] scabby head. (RP 22Jul75, EC)

lhtsiws [vlhtsiws] tired: get tired. (RP DEC80) 'ii tsee p wulh lhtsiws. Are you (plural) tired now? (RP DEC80)

slhtsiw's [s-vlhtsiws-STA] tired: be tired. (Lessons) 'i tsun slhtsiw's. I am tired. (Lessons)

slhe'lhtsiw's [s-vlhtsiws-STA-DIM] tired DIM. (RP 14FEB77, 34)

lhu [vlhu] command. A particle used (optionally) in commands. (PRT2). (RP 10MAY76, 96) hum'i lhu t'ahw. You come down to the beach. (RP 10MAY76) hey' ne-e-eme' lhu t'lu'a'aste'. Okay, you (plural) had better go and pick them up. (WS Eagle Story) tu'l kw'shalst lhu tth't'uth't'uxals. Count the eggs. (RP 0481) 'aant lhu 'ul' kws huys 'u tthu syays. Let him quit his job then. (MJ 80C)

lhets [vlhets] dark. (BC 28APR80A)

lhatsthus [vlhets-that] dark: get dark. (CW 4NOV75). ..tsulel 'i lhatsthus 'i t'le' wulh m'i tets thuw'ne'ullh. ..it was just about dark and they arrived back home again. (WS Eagle Story)

ylhalhutsuthus [yu-vlhets-that-PROG] dark: getting dark. (RP 3FEB81). (Also yuhwun'nut, getting evening. (vnet).)

lhtsalus [vlhets-alus] dark coloured. (CW 201174) xul'aythinum ch p'e' 'u tu'i lhtsalus. Paint your lips with this darker coloured (lipstick). (RP 0481)

lhtseluqup [vlhets-eluqup] smell is almost gone or the noise almost gone, faint sound. (RP 12DEC79) lhtseluqup kwthu 'i q'uq'p'ule'tsul's. You can hardly hear the one that is baling. (RP 18DEC81)

hwheltsuqun [hw-vlhets-uqun] dark place (a corner, enclosed place). (EW Drying Berries) hwheltsuqun thu snuqins. The next room is dark. (RP 30NOV82)
lhets'tun [v lhets'-ten] beater, to pound bleach into suwuq'aw'ilh. (BC 24APR80A). (Note the first vowel. Root uncertain.)

iheel [v iheel] shore: come to shore, go from centre to the side of the longhouse. (RP 28NOV79). (Possibly v ihe-il. See also hwiiwul, come to shore, go to centre of long house, and taal, go out from shore.) nilh lhweit kwthu ni' iheel ni' 'utl' xinupsum. Who came to shore at Khinepsem. (Greenpoint)? (RP 18DEC81)

lhehustum [v lhehustu] shore: coming ashore, he had almost reached shore (RP 28NOV79). (Root uncertain, see [v lhehul'].) ni' ch tse' ttheihwum iheelustuw tthu shts'e'nutstun. Would you please remove the chair from the middle of the floor? (RP 18DEC81)

lhulu'sh [v lhulu-STA] back of, be in the back. (CA 120875) 'uw' a'mut ni' 'u tthu lhulu'sh'. He is sitting way back there. (CA)

lhel'sh [v lhel'-sh] aside: move it back; put it aside; move it toward the fire. (RP 240775, BC 14APR80A) nem' lhel'sh tthu shhuw'ilhtun'. Go put the dishes away. (RP 23NOV82) nem' thxut le8el'sh tthu xthum. Go push the box off the way. (RP 80BB) nem' lhel'sh tthu lutem 'e'ut hul'q'elh. Move the table to the wall, it is in the way. (RP 18DEC81) nem' tuw' lhel'sh tthu p'uts't. Go and move the charcoal into the fire. (RP 0481)

lhelhel'sh [v lhlehel'-sh-prog] aside: moving it toward the fire. (RP 23DEC81)

lhel'tham'sh [v lhel'-t-am'sh] aside: move me aside, take me off. (RP 24JUL75, EC) m'i tuw' lhel'tham'sh nan tsun 'uw' stutes 'u tthu huy'qw. Move me away, I am too close to the fire. (RP 30NOV82)
lhelhu'tha'mu [v'hel'-t-amu-PROG] aside: moving you aside. (RP 24JUL75)

lhel' lum [v'hel'-i-l-m] aside: move closer to the wall, to the side. (RP 28NOV79). (Go from the centre of the longhouse to the side.) lhel' lum 'u tthun' shhw'a'mut. Move to the other side of the bed. (RP 0481)

slhulhal'wel' h [s-v'hel'-al'-we'lh] aside: on the other side. (RP 14JUL780) m'i ch 'ekwustuhw tthu xthum 'u tthun slhulhal'wel'. Put the trunk down on the other side of me. (RP 80B) 'akw'ust thu shxat'ustun 'u tthunu slhulhal'wel' 'u tthunu shhw'a'mut. Hang the picture on the other side of my bed. (RP 80B)

lhaal'we'st [v'hel'-al'-we's-t ] aside, towards the wall: turn someone’s side to the wall. (RP 14JUL75). (Note the truncation.) lhaal'we'st ch thun' qeq 'uw' lheq'utuhw. Face your baby to the wall when you put her down. (RP 80B)

lhelhal'wil't [v'hel'-al'-wil-t-RDP] behind: put it behind. (BC 14APR80A)

lhelhal'lus [v'hel'-as-PROG] aside, towards the wall: facing the wall. (RP 21DEC81, DEC80) hey' lhu tuw' xults'thut ch 'i' hwulhulhal'lus ch. Turn over in your bed so you will be facing the wall. (RP 21DEC81)

hwla'lst [hw-v'hel'-as-t] aside, towards the wall: face the baby so its head is to the wall. (RP 28NOV79) tuw' hwla'lst lhu thun' mim'ne'. Face your baby to the wall. (RP 0481)

lhal'a'qwt [v'hel'-a'qwt-t] aside, towards the wall: turn someone face toward the wall. (RP 7JULY80) lhal'a'qwt tthu qeq Turn the baby’s head to the wall. (RP 7JULY80) lhal'a'qwulhtstham'sh [v'hel'-a'qw-lhts-t-sam'sh] aside, towards the wall: turn someone’s face toward the wall for me. (RP 7JULY80) lhal'a'qwulhtstham'sh 'u tthunu qeq. Turn my baby’s head to the wall for me. (RP 7JULY80)

lhal'a'qwulhtsum [v'hel'-a'qw-lhts-m] aside, towards the wall: turn someone’s face toward the wall for me. (RP 7JULY80) lhal'a'qwulhtsum 'u tthunu qeq. Turn my baby’s head to the wall for me. (RP 7JULY80)

lhel' shenum [v'hel'-shen-m] aside: pull your feet back. (RP 15JAN80A)

lhelhul'she'num' [v'hel'-shen-m-PROG] aside: pulling your feet back. (RP 15JAN80A) 'e'ut 'ielh wulh yulhul'hul'she'num' He is pulling his feet back. (RP 15JAN80A)

slheni' [s-v'heni'] woman. (RP 28NOV79) yu'e'w'u thu slheni'. There is a woman coming. (EW)

slhunlheni' [s-v'heni'-PL] women. (WS Eagle Story). ..'i' huy ts'u nuw' ni' tthu slhunlheni'. ..but there were women there. (WS Eagle Story)

slhelhni' [s-v'heni'-DIM] girl, little woman. (CA munmanta'qw)

slhani'stum [s-v'heni'-stuhw-m] woman: made into a woman. (RP 10DEC75, BA) hw'i slhani'stum kwsus s'i'tth'um' tthu swuy'qe'allh. They have the boy dressed as a girl. (RP 0481)

slhuni'e'en'sulh [s-v'heni'-een's-ulh] one girl in a family of boys (past). (CA 180675) ni' ts'u 'ikw' lhu thuwayulh slhuni'e'en'sulh kwhun' shhwum'nikw. The only daughter that was left of your uncle’s passed away. (RP 30NOV82)

lhelhuqut [v'heq-t-PROG] whispering to. (6AUG76, 142)

lhelhuqutham'sh [v'heq-t-sam'sh-PROG] whispering to me. (EW 6AUG76, 144)

lhelhuquthal'hw [v'heq-t-al'hw-PROG] whispering to us. (EW 6AUG76, 146)

lhelhuqutum' [v'heq-t-m-PROG] whispered to PASS. (EW 6AUG76, 143)

lhelhuquthel'um' [v'heq-t-sel-m-PROG] whispering to me. (I am being whispered to). (EW 6AUG76, 145)
lheluquta' lum' [ṿḷheq-t-alum-PROG] whispering to us PASS. (EW 6AUG76, 147)
lhequm [ṿḷheq-m] whisper. (EW 111274)
lhelhuqum' [ṿḷheq-m-PROG] whispering. (EW 270874)
lhulhe'lhuqum' [ṿḷheq-m-DIM-PROG] whispering, DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 69)
lheq' [ṿḷheq'] lay down (laid down). (RP FEB83).
(1he root normally would not occur alone.) 'i tse' 'u tu' i kws lhleq's thhu luplash. The boards are to be laid down over here. (RP FEB83)

slhelhuq' [s-ṿḷheq'-STA] lying on. (CP 250674) na'ut wụḷh hwuslhelhuq' 'u thhu lutem. It is laying on the table. (CP 250774)

slheq'huq' [s-ṿḷheq'-STA-PL] laid out PL. (EW Drying Berries) 'i slheq'huq' ts'u thhu sya' ullh... There was some wood lying there.... (WS Eagle Story)

lheq'ut [ṿḷheq'-t] lay it on. (CP 090774) nem' lheq'ut 'u thhu lutem. Go put it on the table. (CP 250675) lheq'ut ch thhu luxwtun 'u thhu lutem. Lay the blanket on the table. (Lessons.)

slheq'huq'stuhw [s-ṿḷheq'-stuhw-STA-PL] laid out, have them laid out (pl). (EW Drying Berries)

lheq'utum [ṿḷheq'-t-m] lay it down. (PASS). (WS Eagle Story) suw' lheq'utum thhu smuyuth m'umun'ilh smuyuth... They laid down the deer, small deer.... (WS Eagle Story)

shhelhuq'stum' [s-ṿḷheq'-stuhw-m] lay: leave him lying PASS. (WS Eagle Story) ni' hwuy 'i' ni' ni'stum kwus shhelhuq'stum'. When he woke up he was at the place where he was left lying. (WS Eagle Story)

slhelhuq'stum [s-ṿḷheq'-stuhw-m] lay: leave him lying PASS. (WS Eagle Story) ni' hwuy 'i' ni' ni'stum kwus shhelhuq'stum'. When he woke up he was at the place where he was left lying. (WS Eagle Story)

lhaq'uthut [ṿḷheq'-that] lie down. (CW Fall/75) lhaq'uthut ch q'u' 'uw' ni'w hụḷh lhtsiws. Lie down when you get tired. (RP 0481). "... lhaq'uthut ch kwu'elh 'u thhu tumuhw."... "You will indeed lie down on the ground."... (WS Eagle Story)

shlhq'a'th [sḥhw-vḷheq'-a'th] across (other side of a river or road). (RP 180675) ni' shlhq'a'th 'u kẉthu sta'luw' kẉthu 'uy' qẉḷhey'. There is a good log across the river. (RP 30NOV82)

lhp'utsun [ṿḷheq'-utsun] other side (mountain). (WS Eagle Story) " suw' thhu na'nuts'a' nem' tst nem' 'u kwu'i lhp'utsuns tu'i smeent. One of them says to the other, "We will go to the other side of this mountain. (WS Eagle Story)

lihi'lhq'uw's [ṿḷheq'-iws-DIM] salmon: jack spring salmon. (BC 4MAR80)

lhp'nuts [ṿḷheq'-nets] hindquarter (e.g., of a deer). (CW OCT75, CW JUL91)

hwlhuq'qent [hw-ṿḷheq'-qen-t] lay it in front of. (EW 21JULY77, 36)

hwlhuq'hentuh [hw-ṿḷheq'-qen-t-prog] laying it in front of someone. (RP 14JAN80) yath 'uw' hwlhuq'hentus thhu si'lus 'u thhu sx̣ḷhasth. He always brings his grandfather's food to him. (RP MAR82)

hwlhuq'hentham'sh [hw-ṿḷheq'-qen-t-sam'sh] lay it in front of me. (EW 21JULY77)

hwlhuq'qenum [hw-ṿḷheq'-qen-m] lay it in front of oneself. (EW 21JULY77, 37)

shlhq'el'sun [s-hw-ṿḷheq'-ul-qsun-STA] other side of the nose. (RP,CA t'ut'um')

shhuq'we'ilh [s-ṿḷheq'-we'ilh] back (body). (CA 200675)

lhutt'huth' [ṿḷhetth'-RDP] comical person. (RP DEC80)

lheq'ut [ṿḷheq'-t] joke with someone. (RP DEC80)

shlhetth'ul [s-ṿḷhetth'-il] irritated (when disturbed). (RP 21SEP82, CW JUL91)

shlhetth'ul [s-hw-ṿḷhetth'-ul-STA] smart, clever. (BC 28APR80, CW JUL91)

slhewun [s-ṿḷhewun] mat (on bleachers). (BC 30JAN81, CW JUNE91)
slhewut' [s-√lhwut'] herring. (CP 160774, WS 10AUG77, BC 4MAR80)

slhelhwut' [s-√lhwut'-DIM] herring DIM (or an almost empty herring bucket). (RP 17FEB77, 38)

lhew' [√lhw'] escape: run away; cured. (RP JUN83, R025FEB80A) lhew' tthu smuyuth tul'tuluw' The wild deer fled away. (RP 0481)

lhelhuw' [√lhw'-PROG] escaping, fleeing, running away. (CP 9JUL74)

na'ut yulhelhuw' tthu stl'ul'iqulh. The children are running, escaping. (CW 1975)

lhelhuw'stum' [√lhw'-stuhw-PROG] escape: running away with PASS. (RP,BA 21AUG75)

lhuw'een [√lhw'-een] bring gifts to relatives at another reserve (a big gift to someone). (BC 26MAR80) nem' tsun lhuw'een 'u lhunu mun'u. I am going to bring gifts to my daughter. (RP 80B)

lhuw'een [√lhw'-een-t] give gifts to. (RP 14JULY80) nem' tsun lhuw'een lhunu mun'u 'u kwthu 'apenuqu'n 'apuls. I am going to bring gifts (of 10 boxes of apples) for my daughter. (RP 80B)

lhuw'unuq [√lhw'-unuq] heal. (WS Eagle Story) 'aatum 'uw' ne'mus lhuw'unuq. He was called to do some healing. (WS Eagle Story)

lhuw'lhnenum [√lhw'-lhnen-m] hunt: get food. (RP 14JULY80). (Any type of food: seafood, deer, ducks.)

hwslihuw'ilhnenum [hws-√lhw'-lhnen-m] hunter: provider of food. (RP 20MAY82)

lhelh'ne'num' [√lhw'-lhnen-m] hunting: provide food, getting food. (RP 20MAY82, RP 11DEC79) ni' p'e' 'i'elh lhuw'ilhnee'num' k wthun' stsoutelh Your son-in-law is getting food again. (RP 0481)

lhelhw'soum' [√lhw'-s-m-STA] glitter. (ELDERS APR93). (Root not identified.) tl'lim' ni' 'uw' lhuw'sum' ihu s'ith'ums kwusus yuqw'uyul'ush. Her dress really glittered while she danced. (RP 18MAY93)

slhexun' [s-√lhexun'] medicine. (BA 120875) “niilh p'e' slhexun' thethi'un 'utl' mustimuhw tul'tuluw' mustimuhw. “It is the medicine blood of people, wild people. (WS Eagle Story) suw' kwunutum tthey' slhexun’. And they picked up some medicine. (WS Eagle Story)

lhexun't [√lhexun'-t] medicate, rub medication on someone. (CP 250674) nem' lhexun't qa'qa'stuhw 'u thu slhexun's. Go medicate him, give him a drink of his medicine. (RP 30NOV82)

slhexun'stuhw [s-√lhexun'-stuhw] medicine: give medicine to. (RP)

slhexun'stuhw [s-√lhexun'-stuhw] medicine: give medicine to you PASS. (RP)

lhexun'stamut [s-√lhexun'-stuhw-amut] medicine: give medicine to you PASS. (RP JUN83) tl'lim' nan 'uw' hwqxa'wuth thu slhexun'stamut 'u kwthu taktu. The doctor gave you many different kinds of medicine. (RP JUN83)

lhxun'thut [√lhexun'-that] medicate oneself.

lhxun'uyulh [√lhexun'-uylh] medicate the baby or baptize a baby. (RP 5DEC79) nem' ts'u lhxun'uyulh 'u tun'a suxulnet. Their baby is going to be baptised this Sunday. (RP 0481)
lhuxun'uyulh [√hexun'-uyulh-PROG] mediating the baby. (RP 5DEC79) 'i lhuxun'uyulh lhunu shiwun. My niece is mediating her baby. (RP 0481)

lhel' [√hely'] that, the. (ART, feminine). (TEH). (The feminine counterpart to kwthey', that (remote). See lhu, thu, they' and, for a general discussion of articles, thu.). lhey' slheni' 'i nusuy'thustha'mu. ..the woman I was telling you about. (RP 230775)

slhus [s-√hely-X-STA] dished up (food). (RP 80BB)

slhuslhus [s-√hely-X-STA-PL] dished up (all dishes up, food). (RP 80BB)

lhe'xt [√hely-x-t] lay it on a plate, dish it up. (RP 80BB) lhe'xt thu stseelhtun. Dish up the salmon. (RP 80BB)

lhuhe'xt [√hely-x-t-PROG] dishing it up. (RP 80BB)

lu [√hu] the, a. (ART, feminine). (TEH). (Precedes noun phrases referring to feminine individuals and certain other words such as telu, money/dollar. See thu and thu for further discussion.). (1) female people or things.) ni' lemmihunts lhu shhwun'nikws. It’s her aunt that is looking after her little ones. (RP 16DEC75) 'i wulh st'astum' 'u tu'i lhu sta'luxth And he had his wife like this. (RP,EC 14JUL75). (2) possessions of a woman or girl.) tsala'lh tsun tse' 'u lhu swetus. I am going to borrow her sweater. (RP 5FEB80). (3) special usage (which may vary from speaker to speaker).) kw'in 'i' tsukwtsukw lhu qa'. What time does the tide go down? (RP 80B) tun'tsa'lqwu lhu spuhels 'u kw'wn'a tsul'equlh. The wind yesterday was southwest. (RP 80BB) 'i wulh stiliqqu kwthu q'uwut 'u lhu thi lelum'. We can hear the drums from the longhouse. (RP 0481) wulh tuyum'shenum ts'a kwthatun' mun'u 'u lhu kwutsu'mshuns. Your son is now going to put on his hoof rattlers. (RP 0481). (4) diminutives (perhaps only of inanimates.) ni' yuhw ch tuw'

hwuyuwalust lhu statlw'u... You must have cleaned the creek out.... (RP 80A)

lhelut [√hul-t] bail it out. (CW Fall/75). (See also √hul.) lhelut thu q'xou'lh. Bail the canoe. (RP 30NOV82)

lheluwulh [√hul-uwulh] bail a canoe. (CW MAY91)

lhel'ut [√hul-t-DUR] bailing it out. (CP 060874). (See also lhel'ulut.) 'i tsun lhul'ut thu snuhwulh. I am bailing the canoe. (RP 30NOV82)

lhel'ut [√hul-t-PROG] bailing. (RP 30NOV82). (See also lhel'ut.) 'i tsun lhul'ul'ut thu snuhwulh. I am bailing the canoe. (RP 30NOV82)

lhn' [√hul-t-en] bailer. (CP 160774)

slhu'p'us [s-hw-√hulp'-as] wrinkles (facial wrinkles). (RP 80B, RP 11MAR80)

lhel'sum [√huls-m-STA] sprinkle, starting to sprinkle a fine rain. (RP). (See also √hul.). (Also lhel'twm'). tahw skweyul 'i' 'i lhel'sum'. It was lunchtime when it started to sprinkle. (RP)

lhel'ut [√hul-t-m] sprinkle, drizzle. (EW 4AUG77, 69). (See also √huls.)

slhel'ut [s-√hult-m] sprinkle (a sprinkle). (BC 4FEB80)

lhel'tum' [√hult-m-PROG] sprinkling, drizzling. (EW 4AUG77, CW Band, RP 30NOV82.)

lhel'tum' [√hult-m-PROG] sprinkling, drizzling. (EW 4AUG77, CW Band, RP 30NOV82.)

lhel'sum [√huls-m-STA] sprinkle, starting to sprinkle a fine rain. (RP). (See also √hul.). (Also lhel'tum'). tahw skweyul 'i' 'i lhel'sum'. It was lunchtime when it started to sprinkle. (RP)

lhel'ut [√hul-t-m] sprinkle, drizzle. (EW 4AUG77, 69). (See also √huls.)

slhel'ut [s-√hult-m] sprinkle (a sprinkle). (BC 4FEB80)

lhel'tum' [√hult-m-PROG] sprinkling, drizzling. (EW 4AUG77, CW Band, RP 30NOV82.)

lhel'tum' [√hult-m-PROG] sprinkling, drizzling. (EW 4AUG77, CW Band, RP 30NOV82.)

lhel'sum [√huls-m-STA] sprinkle, starting to sprinkle a fine rain. (RP). (See also √hul.). (Also lhel'tum'). tahw skweyul 'i' 'i lhel'sum'. It was lunchtime when it started to sprinkle. (RP)

lhuxun'uyulh [√hexun'-uyulh-PROG] mediating the baby. (RP 5DEC79) 'i lhuxun'uyulh lhunu shiwun. My niece is mediating her baby. (RP 0481)
lelum's kwthunu shuyule8. My older brother's house got flooded. (RP 0481)

lhul'lhul'q [√lhul'q-PL] flooded. (RP 150775) ni' wulh lhul'lhul'q kwthu lhumlhulumults'. Clemclemlutz is now flooded. (TM 270574) quł ts'u 'u kws lhul'lhul'q tsu thu sta'l'uw'. It is no good when the river overflows. (CP 020774)

s hl'q [s-√lhul'q-ST] flooded, soaked. (CW Fall/75)

lhul'q [√lhul'q] flooded. (RP 150775) ni' lhul'lhul'q kwthu lhumlhumulutz'. Clemclemlutz is now flooded. (TM 270574) quł ts'u 'u kws lhul'lhul'q tsu thu sta'l'uw'. It is no good when the river overflows. (CP 020774)

slhel'q [s-√lhul'q-ST] flooded, soaked. (CW Fall/75)

lhul'q [√lhul'q] soaked it. (CW 20NOV74) nem' lhul'q tthu sts'u'yu'hw. Go and soak the dried fish. (CW 20NOV74)

lhel'quth'e't [√lhul'q-ith'h-e'-t-PROG] soaking it (fabric, such as sheets). (RP 0481) kwuyxuth'e't tthu 'i lhel'q'uth'e'tuuhw. Stir (move around) what you are soaking. (RP 0481)

lhulqutth'els [√lhul'q-itth'e'-els] dye wool. (CW MAY91)

shlhel'quth'eel's [shhw-√lhul'q-ith'h-e'-els-PROG] container for soaking or boiler for tinting (cloth, bark). (RP 12DEC79) nem' tsun tse' kwuyxuth'e't kwthunu shlhel'q'uth'eel's. I am going to stir what is in my boiler. (RP 0481)

lhulms't [√lhulms'-t] chip: get chipped, erode. (RP 5NOV79) ni' lhulms't tthu lupat. The cup is chipped. (RP 0481) na'ut lhulms't tthu lutem. The table go t chipped. (RP 30NOV82)

lhumts' [√lhumts'] chip: get chipped, erode. (RP 5NOV79) ni' lhulms't tthu lupat. The cup is chipped. (RP 0481) na'ut lhulms't tthu lutem. The table go t chipped. (RP 30NOV82)

lhumms'tu [√lhulms'-t] chip, erode it. (RP 5NOV79) ni' lhulms'tum tthu tumuhws 'u tthu sta'l'uw'. The soil is eroded by the river. (RP 0481) nilh tthu sta'l'uw' ni' lhulms't tthu tumuhw. It is the river that eroded the land. (RP 0481)

lhulms't [√lhulms'-t] pick it (berries). (RP 111275) nem' lhulms't tthu tsulqama'. Go pick the raspberries or blackcaps. (RP 111275)

lhemts't [√ lhulms'-t-PROG] picking it (berries). (RP DEC80) nilh 'a'lu lhwet thu shleni' 'i lhemts'tt thu tsulqama'tst. Who is that woman who is picking our raspberries? (RP 28DEC81)

lhem'ts'nuhw [√lhulms'-nehw-PROG] picking it (managing to). (RP 19JUNE80) na'ut 'uw' yulhem'ts'nuhwus thu tsitsuhl tsulqama' thun' sqe'uq. Your little brother is managing to pick the raspberries that are high. (RP 23DEC81)

lhum'lhulms'ts't [√lhulms'-t-PL] pick them (berries). (RP DEC80) ni' hw'lhulms'ts'tus lhu tsulqama'. He went and picked all the raspberries. (RP DEC80)

lhem'lhulms'ts't [√lhulms'-t-DUR] pick them (keep picking). (RP DEC80) hay kwsuw' lhem'lhulms'ts'ts thu tsulqama'. He keeps picking (always picking) the raspberries. (RP DEC80)

lhulms'els [√lhulms'-els] pick. (RP 19JUNE80) nem' ts'u lhulms'els thun' mun'u 'u kws tsulqama'. Your daughter is going to go and pick raspberries. (RP 23DEC81)

lhulms'elsiilh [√lhulms'-els-ihlh] pick: join in picking at another site. (RP 18DEC80)

lhumlt's'alst [√lhumts'-als] pick berries (manage to). (RP 18DEC80)

lhulms'usnuhw [√ lhulms'-as-nehw] pick berries (manage to). (RP 19JUNE80)
lhum'ts'ust [√lhumts'-as-t] pick berries, one-at-a-time. (RP 19JUNE80) 'e'uth hw'i lhum'ts'ustus thu tsulqama'. Now she is just picking the raspberries (instead of stripping). (RP 0481)

lham'ts'ust [√lhumts'-as-t-PROG] picking berries. (RP 19JUNE80)

lham'ts'ustum' [√lhumts'-as-t-m-PROG] picking PASS (e.g., cherries). (RP 24OCT79) hw'uu' ni'us qw'u'ul thu stth'oom 'i ni' wulh lham'ts'ustum'. The berries are being picked before they are ripe. (RP 0481)

lhum'ts'ustus [√lhumts'-as-els] pick berries (one at a time). (RP 19JUNE80)

shlwem'ts'ul's [shhw-√lhum'ts'-els-PROG] picker (picking machine). (RP DEC80)

lhumuhw [√lhumuhw] rain (verb). (EW 310574) wulh lhumuhw. It is raining. (EW 310574)

shlhumuhw [s-√lhumuhw] rain (noun). (CW Fall/75)

lhum'uuhw [√lhumuhw-STA] raining. (BC 4FEB80A) (Locative subject.) 'i lhum'uuhw kw'un'a s'et'ilq. Is it raining outside? (RP 30NOV82)

shlhumuhwulhtsu [s-√lhumuhw-ulhtsu] wind: east? (BC 26MAR80)

lham'q'thut [√lhumq'-that-PROG] wiggling, jerking out of someone’s grasp. (RP 80C) lham'q'thut 'i ni' tsun 'uw' yum'qw'aqwnuhw thun' mun'u. Your son was jerking/wiggling out of my grasp but I still managed to scrub his head. (RP 80C)

lhumxwthut [√lhumxw-that] dirty oneself (e.g., a child). (CP 230774) na'ut wulh lhumxwthut thun' mun'u. Your child has gotten himself dirty. (RP 30NOV82)

lham'xwthut [√lhumxw-that-PROG] dirtying, getting oneself dirty. (RP 30NOV82.)

lhu'n' [√lhu'n'] weave. (RP 18FEB77, 73). (Note the agent subject.) lhu'n' ch p'e'. Weave!. (RP 18FEB77)

slhu'n' [s-√lhu'n'] weaving (n.). (EW 240574) kw'shalust thu slhu'n's thu sxul's. Count the stitches of the design. (RP 30NOV82)

slhu'ilhu'n' [s-√lhu'n'-STA] woven. (EW 290176)

slhe'luhulhunum' [s-√lhu'n'-STA-DIM] woven DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 72)

slhule'luhulhunum' [s-√lhu'n'-DIM-PL-STA] woven DIM PL. (RP 18FEB77, 48)

lhu'n'ut [√lhu'n'-t] weave it. (290176)

lhu'ilhu'n'ut [√lhu'n'-t-PROG] weaving it.)

slhu'ilhu'n'stuuhw [s-√lhu'n'-stuhw-STA] woven, get it woven.

lhu'ilhu'n'um [√lhu'n'-m] weave. (CW 251174)

lhu'ilhu'n'els [√lhu'n'-els] weave. (EW 290176)

lhu'ilhu'n'unum' [√lhu'n'-m-PROG] weaving. (EW 240574) 'i tsun lhu'ilhu'n'unum'. I am weaving it. (EW 240574)

lhu'ilhu'n'unul's [√lhu'n'-els-PROG] weaving. (EW 6AUG77, 148)

lhu'ililhu'ililhu'n'unum' [√lhu'n'-m-DIM-PL-PROG] weaving DIM PL. (EW 15JUL77). (Also transcribed as lhu'ililhu'ililhu'n'unum'.)

lhu'ne [√lhu'n'e] trail: go in a particular direction. (RP 10DEC82) 'i tsun yulhun'e 'utl' lhumilhumuluts' kwunus 'i t'l'awun. I came by way of Clemclem into town. (RP 10DEC82)

shlhu'n'e [shhw-√lhu'n'e] trail: one’s trail, the way one comes. (RP 10DEC82) suw' q'uqlq'ts 'u thun ni' yulshlhu'n'e sh as kwsus yul'mush. She hung it up on the way she was going as she
walked. (CA skwathshun') suw' hwi' nets's kwthu ni' shlhun'es kwus mi' t'akw'. But he went home a different way. (WS Eagle Story) nilh ni' yushlhun'es tu'il. This is it's trail. (CW AUG91)

lhupxnuhw [\lhup'-\nhw] blink. (CP 160774)

lhuplhxupxnuhw [\lhup'-\nhw-PL] blink PL. (RP 30NOV82). (Note lack of 3rd subject suffix -us.) lhuplhxupxnuhw kws tth'u'y'kw'thus. He blinks when he is startled. (RP 30NOV82)

lhup'qw't [\lhup'-\n'w't] boil it. (BC 28APR80A). (See also qwu'ls [\qwul'-\s].)

lhap'uqw'um [\lhup'-\n'w'-m] boil (water). (BC 28APR80A)

lhap'qw'um' [\lhup'-\n'w'-m-PROG] boiling. (RP 80BB) hwxut'kw'ust ch thun' sq'ilu yelh un's kw'lhast 'u kw' lhap'qw'um' qa'. Scrape the dry fish before you pour boiling water over it. (RP 80BB) huy nan 'uw' hith kw's lhap'qw'um's tthu sqewth 'i' hwum 'i' ts'at'uqw'ul. If the potatoes boil too long they will fall to pieces. (RP 0481)

lhup'tth' [\lhup'-\n'th'] slurp up. (RP FEB83) xwum 'u ch 'i' lhup'tth' 'u tthu t'emukw's tthu kw'suts. Can you slurp up the trout eggs? (RP FEB83)

lhup'tth't [\lhup'-\n'th'-t] slurp it up. (RP 4JAN77, 22) stsuw'est kws lhup'tth'ts thu qeq tthu shchuymun'a'lh noutuls. The baby knows how to slurp up the Chinese noodles. (RP 80B)

lhep'tth't [\lhup'-\n'th'-t-PROG] slurping it up. (CA spaal', EW 6AUG76)

lhup'lhep'tth't [\lhup'-\n'th'-t-PL] slurp them up (e.g., noodles) or swallow without chewing. (RP,EC 22JUL75, BC 7DEC79) stem 'a'lu kw'u ni' lhup'lhep'tth'tuhw. What are you slurping? (RP 0481)

lhep'lhep'tth't [\lhup'-\n'th'-t-PL-DUR] slurping them up (keep on). (EW 6AUG76, 18)

lhup'lhep'tth't [\lhup'-\n'th'-t-PL-PROG] slurping many up. (RP 4JAN77, 24)

lhi'lhep'tth't [\lhup'-\n'th'-t-DIM-PROG] slurping it up DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 9)

lhup'tth'thamu [\lhup'-\n'th'-t-samu] slurp you up. (CA t'u'um')

lhup'tth'i'a'lus [\lhup'-\n'th'-\n'y'-alus] slurp: squeeze out and eat (fisheggs). (RP 16DEC81)

lhup'tth'i'a'lust [\lhup'-\n'th'-\n'y'-alus-t] slurp up: squeeze out and eat (fisheggs). (CW JUNE91)

slhuq'tal' [s-\lhup'-tal-STA] double blanket; joined (object joined in the middle). (RP 25JUL75, CW JUL91)

lhuq'talustuhw [\lhup'-tal-stuhw] make a tent out of a blanket. (CW JUL91)

slhqu'l'exun' [s-\lhup'-al-exun] salmon: side of wind-dried salmon. (RP,EC 25JUL75, CW JUL91)

lhup'shin [\lhup'-shun] one foot. (RP JUN83) q'u'yt'th't thun' lhup'shin'. Tiptoe on one foot. (RP JUN83)

lhup'us [\lhup'-us] seaweed. (WS 10AUG77). (Possibly \lwheq'-as.)

lhutxthut [\lhupx'-that] shiver, tremble (like jelly). (RP,BA 20AUG75)

lhatxthut [\lhupx'-that-PROG] shivering, trembling. (Elders MAR93)

lhut'q't [\lhup'-\n'th'q'-t] heat it up, warm it up. (RP 12JUL82) nem' lhut'q't thsu slhap'. Go warm up the soup. (RP 12JULY82)

lhe't'um' [\lhup'-\n'th'-m-PROG] bubbling (e.g., hot soup). (RP 12JULY82)

lhat'uqw'um' [\lhup'-\n'th'-m] snore. (RP 14FEB77, 36)

lhat'qw'um' [\lhup'-\n'th'-m-PROG] snoring. (BC 28APR80A)

lhi'lhat'qw'um' [\lhup'-\n'th'-m-DIM-PROG] snoring DIM. (RP 14FEB77, 37)

lhuthnuts [\lhuph'-nets] cormorant. (74-77). (BC 2MAY80)
lhuxunuptun [v lhux-unup-ten] floor. (BC 28APR80A) 'uwu' ch 'imutuhw tthu lhuxunuptun. Do not step on the floor. (CW 251174)

lhuxulwe'stun [v lhux-al-we's-ten] bleachers (as in the longhouse). (RP 23JAN80A). (Also recorded as lhuxul'we'tstun.)

lhuxulwulhtun [v lhux-al-wulh-ten] crosspiece in canoe. (BC 24APR80A). (See also shmut'uwlulh.)

lhuyxt [v lhuyx-t] eat it. (CW Fall/75) lhuyxt tthu s'ulhtun. Eat your food. (CW)

lhuylhuyxt [v lhuyx-t-PL] eat PL. (EW 6AUG76, 79)

lhuy'lhey'xt [v lhuyx-t-PROG-PL] eating PL. (EW 6AUG76, 81)

lht's [v lhits'-t] cut, slice (get cut). (RP 30NOV82) na'ut lhts' tthu lutern. The table got cut (e.g., when something else was being cut on it). (RP 30NOV82)

shhihuts' [s v lhits'-STA] sliced. (TM 040674) ni' wulh shhihuts' tthu mousmus. The meat is sliced. (TM 4JUN74)

hwusshhihuts' [hwu-s-v lhits'-STA] cut: become cut. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu niis hwusshhihuts' ni' 'uw' tl'lim' 'uw' hwu'-uwu te' 'ul'. There was no cut on him, it was as if there wasn’t really anything done to him. (WS Eagle Story)

lhts'ut [v lhits'-t] slice it, cut it. (CW 191174) suw' nem' tthw'nilih swiw'lus sus 'uw' lhts'utus 'u tthye' smeent shuptuns. The young man went.. and sliced it with his stone knife. (WS Eagle Story)

lhihuts'ut [v lhits'-t-PROG] slicing, cutting it. (CW 201174) lhihuts'utus tthu suplil. She is slicing the bread. (CW 201174)

shhihuts'ut [shhv-v lhits'-t-PROG] slice: what he/she was slicing with. (WS Eagle Story)

lhe'luts'utum [v lhits'-t-PL] slice PASS (plural). (WS Eagle Story) kwunuhwus 'elhtun tthu smuuyuth t'ukw'stuhwus suw' lhe'luts'utum suw' ts'uy'hwut. They caught a deer and took it to their home; they butchered and dried it. (WS Eagle Story)

lht's'els [v lhits'-els] slice something. (RP 18MAR76)

lhihulilhuts'ul's [v lhits'-els-DIM-PROG] slicing DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 76)

lht's'elstuhw [v lhits'-els-stuhw] make someone cut up something. (RP JAN82)
lhuts'mun [vlhits'-mun] sawdust. (RP 161275)
lhuts'tun [vlhits'-ten] cutter; saw. (BC 24APR80A)
lhts'alust [vlhits'-alus-t] cut out an area of a weaving in order to reweave it. (RP 22FEB77, 87)
lhuts'ul'ust [vlhits'-alus-t-PROG] cutting an area out of a weaving in order to reweave it. (RP 22FEB77, 88)
lhuts'alsst [vlhits'-als-t] cut up potatoes, apples, vegetables. (CW 19NOV74, RP 17JUN80)
lhuts'alsnuhw [vlhits'-als-nehw] cut up apples, vegetables (manage to). (RP 17JUNE80)
lhuts'alsstuhw [vlhits'-als-stuhw] make someone cut up apples, vegetables. (RP 17JUNE80)
lhuts'ul'snuhw [vlhits'-als-nehw-PROG] cutting up apples, vegetables (managing to). (RP 17JUNE80)
lhuts'ul'st [vlhits'-als-t-PROG] cutting or slicing (round objects, e.g., vegetables, apples). (BC 7DEC79)hw'i stem 'a'lu tthu 'i lhuts'ul'stuhw. What are you slicing? (RP 18DEC81)
lhulhuts'alst [vlhits'-als-DUR] slicing vegetables (keep on). (RP 14JAN80A) 'i tsun lhulhuts'alst tthu sqewth. I am slicing up the potatoes. (RP 14JAN80A)
lhilhuts'ul'st [vlhits'-als-t-PROG] cutting or slicing (round objects, e.g., vegetables, apples). (BC 7DEC79). (See also lhuts'ul'st.) nilh shhw'uy's kw'un's yulhilhuts'ul'st tthu sqewth. It is better to cut the potatoes. (RP 18DEC81)
lhuts'alsels [vlhits'-als-els] cut up apples, vegetables. (RP 17JUNE80)
lhuts'ul'suls [vlhits'-als-els-PROG] cutting up apples, vegetables. (RP 17JUNE80)
hwlhuts'ust [hw-vlhits'-as-t] cut someone on the face. (RP 22FEB77, 89)
lhits'a'qwt [vlhits'-a'qw-t] cut head off. (RP 22FEB77, 67)
lhilhuts'a'qwt [vlhits'-a'qw-t-PROG] cutting head off. (RP 22FEB77, 68)
lhuts'tsus [vlhits'-tse-s] cut hand. (CW Fall/75) 'i tsun lhuts'tsus 'u kwthu shuptun. I have cut my hand on the knife. (RP 30NOV82) hilum kwthu shuptun nusni 'uw' lhuts'tsus. The knife fell and I cut my hand. (RP 30NOV82)
slhuts'tsus [s-vlhits'-tsus] cut hand. (RP FEB83) stem tse' kw' shiqiq's thun' slhuts'tsus. What are you going to wrap your cut (hand) with? (RP FEB 83)
lhuts'eenhwt [vlhits'-eenhwt-t] cut top ends off (grain, canes). (RP 7JULY80) nem' lhuts'eenhwt tthun' tsulqama'. Go cut the tops off your raspberries. (RP 80B)
lhuts'emutth't [vlhits'-emutth'-t] cut across the grain, cut bullrushes to sizes, cut bullrushes. (RP 20JUNE80) yusul'iq'stuhv ch kwun's lhuts'emutth't tthu stth'e'qun. Be sure to cut the bullrushes the same length. (RP DEC81)
lhuts'emutth'nuhw [vlhits'-emutth'-nehw] cut across the grain (manage to). (RP 20JUNE80)
lhuts'um'utth't [vlhits'-emutth'-t-PROG] cutting across the grain, cutting down bullrushes. (RP 20JUNE80)
lhuts'um'utth'nuhw [vlhits'-emutth'-nehw-PROG] cutting across the grain (manage to). (RP 20JUNE80)
lhi'lhuts'e'muth't [vlhits'-emutth'-t-DUR] cutting it into sizes across the grain (keep on doing it). (RP 20JUNE80)
lhuts'eent [vlhits'-en-t] slice a piece off the end. (RP 161275)
lhuts'enwust [vlhits'-enwus-t] cut someone’s chest. (RP 4JAN80A)
lhuts'een'wust [vlhits'-enwus-t-PROG] cutting open someone’s chest. (RP 3JULY80)
lhulhts’een’wust [vlhits’-enwus-t-DUR] cutting open someone’s chest. (RP 3JULY80)

lhts’ulexut [vlhits’-ulexun-t] cut someone’s arm, give someone a vaccination, cut wing of bird or cut a sleeve. (BC 7DEC79) nem’ lhts’ulexut tthu shlt’pi’wun’ s thun’ men. Cut the sleeve of your father’s shirt. (RP 0481)

lihilhuts’ul’exut [vlhits’-ulexun-t-PROG] cutting someone’s sleeve, giving a vaccination, cutting a wing. (BC 7DEC79). (Anticipated form: lhuts’ul’uxut.)

lhi’lhts’ul’exutus [vlhits’-ulexun-t-us-DUR] cutting their arms, vaccinating them (keep on). (BC 7DEC79) lhi’lhts’ul’exutus tthu doctor tthu stl’ul’iqulh. The doctor is vaccinating the children. (RP 0481)

lhts’ule’tst [vlhits’-ule’-t] cut open bales. (RP 3JULY80) nem’ lhts’ule’tst kwthu saxwul’ ni’ lhuqw. Go cut open the bales of hay that are wet. (RP 80B) lhts’ule’tst tthu ni’ sq’eq’up’ luxwtun. Cut the strings off the blankets (that are in bales). (RP 0481)

lhuts’ule’tst [vlhits’-ule’-ts-t-PROG] cutting open bales. (RP 3JULY80)

lulhhts’ule’st [vlhits’-ule’-ts-DUR] cutting bale or strings (keep on). (RP 11DEC79) ‘i tst luhhts’ule’st tthu sq’uq’p’ule’ts. We are cutting the ones in bundles. (RP 0481)

lhts’ul’tsup [vlhits’-ul’tsup] saw wood. (CW JUL91)

lhts’ul’tsup [vlhits’-ul’tsup-t] saw wood for someone. (RP 2JUNE80) hwí nuwees ts’u nem’ lhts’ul’tsup thun’ sìl’u xut’u kwthun’ men. Your father says it is your turn to go and cut wood for your grandmother. (RP JAN82)

lhts’ul’tsupnuhw [vlhits’-ul’tsup-nehw] saw wood for someone (manage to). (RP 2JUNE80) yélh nusni’ lhts’ul’tsupnuhw lhu nu shhwum’nikw. I managed to saw it for my aunt. (RP 2JUNE80)

lhts’ul’tsupham’sh [vlhits’-ul’tsup-t-sam’sh] saw wood for me. (RP 2JUNE80) ‘uwu te’ nu syálh th’ihw um ch ‘i’ m’i ch lhts’ul’tsupham’sh. I have no wood, so would you please come and cut me some. (RP JAN82)

slhulhts’e’muth’ [s-vlhits’-umuth’] cut (bullrushes are cut). (RP 15JAN80) níi hwuslhts’e’mutht’ kwthu stth’e’qun. Are the bullrushes cut into lengths? (RP 15FEB82)

lhts’unup [vlhits’-unup] disk a field. (RP 28NOV79) ní’ syekw’ kws lhts’unups ‘u kwthu shhwiw’a’lum’. He was asked to go disk the playfield. (RP 18DEC81)

lhuts’un’up [vlhits’-unup-PROG] disk the ground. (RP 28NOV79)

lhts’unupt [vlhits’-unup-t] disk a field. (RP 28NOV79) lhts’unupt tthu spulhxun. Disk the field. (RP 0481)

lhts’unupels [vlhits’-unup-els] disk a field. (RP 15JAN80A. (Elders APR93)). (See also lhuts’nutsels.)

lhts’unupul’s [vlhits’-unup-els-PROG] disking a field. (RP 4JAN80A. (Elders APR93)) ‘i tsun lhuts’unupul’s ‘u kw thu tumuwhs. I am disk the land. (RP 4JAN80A. (Elders APR93))

lhts’uxun [vlhits’-uxen] cut into strips , edge cut off. (RP 23JUNE80, 14JAN80A) níths ch thu ni’ tuw’ tl’eqt luxwtun lhuts’uxun. Cut a strip off that blanket that is too long. (RP JAN82)

lhts’uxut [vlhits’-uxun-t] cut the corner off a box; cut the edge off a blanket. (RP 14JAN80A, 23JUNE80). (Start it with a knife and then rip.) nílth lwet kw’u ni’ lhuts’uxut thunu luxwtun. Who cut a strip off my blanket? (RP JAN82)

lihilhuts’uxut [vlhits’-uxun-t-PROG] cutting the corner off a box, edge off a blanket. (RP 14JAN80A)

lhts’itth’e’t [vlhits’-ith’e’-t] cut into strips, slices, cubes. (RP 14JULY80, BC 7DEC79) nem’ lhts’itth’e’t kwthu sìl. Go cut the material into strips. (RP 80B) nem’ lhts’itth’e’t tthu stseelhtun. Go slice the salmon. (RP 0481)
lhts'utth'e't [vhlhts'-itth'e'-t-PROG] cutting it into strips, small pieces. (RP 14JUL80, BC 7DEC79). (Also transcribed as lhts'utth'e't.) yulhuts'utth'e't ch thu kw'a'luhw. Slice the dog salmon. (RP 04/81) n' yulhuts'utth'e'tus kwthu swuqwa'l'h. He is cutting the goat’s wool blanket into strips. (RP 18DEC81)

hlhuts'itth'e't [vhlhuts'-itth'e'-t-PL] cutting a lot (of vegetables, fish) into small pieces. (BC 7DEC79)

lhts'itth'e'ulhtstham'sh [vhlhts'-itth'e'-lhts-tsam'sh] slice it up thin for me. (RP 14JUL80)

lhts'iwst [vhlhts'-iws-t] cut up fowl. (RP 14JUL80) tuw' hwswxwumul' ch kwun's lhts'iwst thhu ma'uqw. You better cut the fowl up quickly. (RP 80B)

lhts'uw'st [vhlhts'-iws-t] cutting up fowl. (RP 14JUL80)

lhts'nutsels [vhlhts'-nets-els] mow a lawn. (RP 18DEC81). (See also lhts'unup [vhlhts']).

shlhlhuts'nutsul's [shhw-vhlhts'-nets-els-PROG] mower. (RP 7JUL80)

hwlhulhuts'qinum' [vhlhts'-qin-m-PROG] cutting your tonsils out. (RP 14JAN80)

hwlhuts'qut [hw-vhlhts'-qin-t] cut someone’s tonsils out. (RP 14JAN80) n'ilh lwet kwthu taktu ni' hwlhuts'qut kwthun' mun'u. Who was the doctor that cut your son’s tonsils? (RP 15Feb82)

hwlhulhuts'qut [hw-vhlhts'-qin-t-PROG] cutting someone’s tonsils out. (RP 14JAN80) tun'ni' 'ul'l mutouliye' kwthu taktu 'i hwlhulhuts'qut kwthu st'l'ul'iqulh. The doctor who is operating and cutting out the children’s tonsils is from Victoria. (RP IMAR82)

hwlhuts'qinum [hw-vhlhts'-qin-m] cut your tonsils out, cut inside of one’s mouth, lance gums. (RP 15FEB82) skw'ins tse 'i' nem' ch hwlhuts'qinum nem' 'u lhu qa'qiyew'thw. When are you going to the hospital to remove your tonsils? (RP 14FEB82)

hwlhuts'qunels [hw-vhlhts'-qin-els] cut out tonsils. (RP 15JAN80) n'i' ts'u nem' hwlhuts'qunels kwthu taktus thun' me'mun'u. Your children’s doctor went to operate on someone’s tonsils. (RP 15FEB82)

hwlhulhuts'qunul's [hw-vhlhts'-qin-els-PROG] tonsil doctor. (RP 15JAN80)

hwlhulhuts'qi'nun' [hw-vhlhts'-qin-m-PROG] cutting the inside of one’s mouth, lance one’s gums. (RP 14JAN80) 'uwu ch 'a'must'uhw thu qeq 'u thhu spou yath 'uw' hwl8ulhuts'qinun'. Don’t give the baby the spoon, he always cuts his palate. (RP 14FEB82)

lhts'qst [vhlhts'-qsun-t] cut the point off of it. (RP 14JUL80)

ihilhuts'qst [vhlhts'-qsun-t-PROG] cutting the point off of it. (RP 14JUL80)

lhts'shun [vhlhts'-shen] cut foot. (CW Fall/75) n'ilh lwet thhu swuy'qe'alh n'i lhts'shun. Who is the boy that just cut his foot? (RP JAN82)

lhts'shenum [vhlhts'-shen-m] cut one’s foot. (RP 23JUNE80)

ihikw' [vhlhikw'] touch, tip on (hit, graze). (RP 80B) na'ut ihikw' 'u thhu lhxul'we'tstun suw' wutl'uts'. He tipped on (hit) the bleacher and fell down. (RP 80B)

ihikw'ut [vhlhikw'-t] hook it. (RP 14JUL80) hluwkw'tuns ch kwun'sh likw'ut thhu stseelhtun. Use a gaff to hook the fish with. (RP 80B)

hluwkw'tun [vhlhikw'-ten] hook: gaff hook (a detachable hook attached to shaft with line). (RP 12NOV82, BC 26MAR80)

hluwkw'qst [vhlhikw'-qsun-t] touch the point of something. (RP 14JUL80) hluwkw'qst ch 'ul' kwun's shupqst thhu shuptun. Touch the point of the knife to sharpen it. (RP 80B)

hluwkw'shun [vhlhikw'-shen] trip. (RP 30NOV82, BC 28APR80A) n'i' tsun hluwkw'shun nu shni'
wut'uts'. I tripped and I fell. (RP 30NOV82)
i' tsun puy'puyum' kwunus ni' lhu'kw'shun. I staggered when I tripped. (RP 30NOV82)

lhilhu'kw'shut [vlhikw'-shen-t-PROG] tripping him/her. (AG 110674) 'e'ut q'u lhihukw'shutus. He is tripping him. (AG 110674)

lhe'lkw'shutum [vlhikw'-shen-t-m-PL]trip them PL. (AG 110674)

lhi'mus [vlhim'-as] canoe stroke: pull towards the canoe in making a turn. (BC 26MAR80, 18APR80)

lhiput [vlhip-t] strip slices off (a chunk of meat); strip hops or berries. (RP 14JULY80)
tuw' 'aw'thut ch kwun's lhiput tthu smuyuth. Strip some slices off the deer quickly. (RP 80B)
i'ni'lhiputus tthuw'nihl swiw'lus tthey'. And the young man would cut it into strips. (WS Eagle Story)

lhupuw'st [vlhip-iws-t-PROG]stripping the hide off it. (RP 14JULY80)

lhpiwst [vlhip-iws-t]strip the hide off it (e.g., deer). (RP 14JULY80)
thu w'qhe'is lhihpuw'st hulelum'. The three new houses are very close together. (RP 0481)

lhluwuwp [s-\vlihhw-ulp] silhouette. (RP 25MAR76)

lhihwuqun [vlhihww-uqun] three containers. (EW 111274) Lhihwuqun kwthu ni' iluputus. She bought three (containers). (Lessons)

lhhwuwoonhw [vlhihww-uwoonhw] three years. (RP 7JULY80) Lhhuwoonhw tse' ihunu 'imuth 'u tun'a sil'anum. My granddaughter will be three years old this year. (RP 80B)

slhiihs [s-\vhihww] Wednesday; third. (CA skwathshun') ni' ts'yu' kwthu slhiihs skweyul. This was on the third day. (CA skwathshun')

lhhwalus [vlhihww-alus] three stitches (when counting the width of a pattern in knitting). (CW FALL75)

lhhwelh [vlhihww-elh] three times. (EW 111274)

yulhuwuw'ulh [yu-\vhihww-uwoonhw] three canoes going along, three cars going along. (RP 19JUNE80) Yulhuwuw'ulh ts'yu' kwthu s'ul'eluhw nem' umshasum'. The elders that are going on a tour are going on three cars. (RP FEB82)
hun'umut kwthunu mun'u. My son hasn’t been home for three years. (RP 80B)

lhhwumat [√lhihw-mat] three teams or groups or material divided into three. (RP 11DEC79)

hwulhhwumatstuhw [hw-√lhihw-mat-stuhw] do into three groups. (RP 11DEC79) hwulhhwumatstuhw ch kw'un's lhits'ut tthu stseehtun. Cut the salmon into three chunks. (RP 0481)

hwulhhwumatstruh [hwulhhwmut struh] divided into three. (RP 0481, 11DEC79)

na'ut hwulhhwumat thunu lhuxwtun. I have three blankets now. (RP 0481)

hwulhhwumat ch kw'un'sle8its'ut tthu stseehtun. Cut the salmon into three chunks. (RP 0481)

lhuhwnuts [√lhihw-nuts] three root plants. (TT,BA 29OCT75)

lhuhwulhshe' [√lhihw-ulhshe'] thirty. (CW MAY91)

lhuhwulhshe'a'us [√lhihw-ulhshe'-as] thirty dollars. (CW MAY91)

slhix [√slhix ] leftover money or goods from potlatching; souvaineer (strips of swuqw'a'lh given at potlatches or dances). (BC 14APR80) le'sh ch kwthu ni' slhix slhsesq' nuw'ush 'u kwthu xthum. Put away what is left of the fifty cent pieces into the trunk. (RP 21SEP82)

shlhixustun [shhw-√lhix-as-ten] paint: face paint. (CW JUNE91)

lhixwum' [√lhixw-m] slippery. (CW 051274)

yulhi'a'uqw [yu-√lhia'uqw-t] behind (when walking). (EW 131274, CW AUG91) yulhi'a'uqw t tthu st'il'ul'quhl. The children are (going along) behind. (EW) m'i ch yulhi'a'qwt. Come walk behind. (CW AUG91)

shhiyemun [√shhiyemun] Sliammon (a place name). (WS Seal Story)

lhhkwa [√lhhkwa] emphatic particle (untranslatable). (CW JUN91) m'i lhhkwa. Give it to me!. (CW JUN91) hey' lhhkwa. Show me!. (CW JUN91) i lhhkwa. Here! Show it to me, give it to me!. (CW JUN91) t'a'thut lhhkwa xte' 'u tu'inulh. Try doing it like this!. (CW JUN91)

slhulhek [s-√lhhkwa-STA] pecked. (BC 20DEC79). (See also slhulhikw.) nilhs ch kw thu 'uwu slhulhekws 'apuls m'i 'ewusthuhw. Bring the apple that isn’t pecked. (RP 0481)

slhulhikw [s-√lhhkwa-STA] pecked. (BC 20DEC79). (See also slhulhek.) 'e'ut hw' hwuslhhulhikw tthu squw suplil. The indian bread has been pecked. (RP 0481)

lhkwat [√lhhkwa-t] peck (e.g., with a beak). (RP 180675, BC20DEC79)

lhakwt [√lhhkwa-t ] pecking. (BC 20DEC79) stitum' tthu tth'iqt kwus lhakwtus tthu thqet. The woodpecker is pecking hard on the tree. (RP 0481)

lhekwt [√lhhkwa-t-PROG] pecking. (RP 4JAN80A). (Also pronounced lhakwt.)

lhkwathelum [√lhhkwa-t-sel-m] pecked, I got pecked. (RP 180675) ni' lhkwathelum. I got pecked. (RP 180675)

lhkwels [√lhhkwa-els] pecked. (BC 20DEC79) ni' 'u yelh lhkwels tthu t'l'ekw'uxun. Is the goose pecking again? (RP 0481)

lhekwl's [√lhhkwa-els-PROG] pecking. (BC 20DEC79)

lhuwhukwels [√lhhkwa-els-PL] peck, keep on pecking. (RP 180675)

hlhkhwenwust [hw-√lhkwa-enuwus-t] peck at the chest. (CA 180675)

slhk'w'emuwus [s-√lhkw'em-ius ] pulse. (BC 18APRIL80)

lhnimulh [√lhnimulh] we, it is us. (MJ 8MAR82) lhnimulh tse' yuy'kw'ule'tst thu luwen. We will break the bales of hay open. (MJ 8MAR82) Lhnimulh tse' nem' humts'alst kwthun' qwa'upulhp. We are going to pick your crabapples. (RP 0481)

lhqelts' [√lhqelts'] moon; month. (CW Fall/75, RP 3FEB8,BC 28APR80A) nuts'us lhqelts'. one
month. (RP 3FEB81) yusa'lus lhqelts'. two
months. (RP 3FEB81) ni-i-is kw'inus lhqelts'
kwusus sew'q'tum' thuwu'nihl swiw'lus... It
was not known how many months they looked
for the young man... (WS Seal Story)

lhqu'lts's' [vlhqe'tls'-PROG] moonlight shining.
(BC 28APR80A)
lhqt [vlhqe-t] join together, attach a trailer. (CW
AUG91)
lhqt [vlhqu-t] baste it on. (RP 80BB, CW JUL91)
lhqu'nt' [vlhqu-n'u-t'] moor it. (BC 20DEC79)
nem' lhqu'nt' tthun' snuhwulh. Go tie up
your canoe. (RP 0481) q'ep'ut ch tthun'
snuhwulh 'uw' miihw tse' lhqu'nt'. Tie your
canoe when you come to shore. (RP 80B)

slhuq'tal [s-vlhqu-tal'] blanket: doubled blanket.
(CW MAY91)
lhqu'n'um [vlhqu-un'u-m] tie to something on
beach or wharf. (BC 24APR80A)

li'lhqu'nt'nemu' [vlhqu-un'u-m-DUR] tying a boat
up (to the wharf); anchoring it. (BC 20DEC79)
lhqu'n'utun [vlhqu-un'u-ten ] anchor, piling,
sinker (anything you tie up to). (BC 20DEC79,
CW JUNE91)

shluhqnets [shhw-vlhqu-nets] drag it, tow it
(i.e., attached to the rear). (BC 26MAR80)
yushluhqnets 'u tthu wekun. He is towing a
wagon. (RP 80bb)

lihuql'shetun' [vlhqu-al-shen-ten] fishing line,
hand line for fishing spear. (CW JUNE91)

lhq'etssus [vlhqe'tsus] five. (CW Fall/75)
lhq'etssus skweyul kwus ni' 'u tthey'. He was
there for five days. (WS Eagle Story)

ylhuq'etssus [yu-vlhqe'tsus-PROG] five moving
along (e.g., canoes). (RP 23MAR76)

slhqe'tssus [s-vlhqe'tsus-s] fifth. (WSEagle
Story). (Also pronounced slhqe'ttsush.) 'i-i
wuhl tus 'u kwthu slhqe'tssuh skweyul 'i'
wuhl nem' hwuskw'ey tthuww'ne'ullh. By the
fifth day they were getting very weak from
hunger. (WSEagle Story)

slhqe'tssuss [s-vlhqe'tsus-s] Friday. (WSEagle
Story)
lhqe'tssus [vlhqe'tsus-as] five dollars, round
objects. (CW FALL75)
lhqe'tssse'lu [vlhqe'tsus-elu] five people. (CW
FALL75)
lhqe'tssselh [vlhqe'tsus-elh] five times. (CW
31OCT75)
lhqe'tssulp [vlhqe'tsus-ulhp] five trees. (RP
25MAR76)
lhqe'tssuqu'n [vlhqe'tsus-uqun] five containers.
(EW 111274) lhqe'tssuqu'n kwhu ni' nem'
huye'stuhween'. I took five (containers).
(lessons)
lhqe'tssuwulh [vlhqe'tsus-uwulh] five canoes.
(RP 23MAR76)
lhqe'tssuwoonhw [vlhqe'tsus-uwounhw] five
years. (RP 7JULY80)
lhqe'tssulhshe' [vlhqe'tsus-ulhshe'] fifty. (CW
FALL75)
lhqe'tssulhshe'aus [vlhqe'tsus-ulhshe'-as] fifty
dollars. (CW MAY91)
lhqe't [vlhqe't] wide. (CP 160774)
hwu'hqe't [hwu-vlhqe't] wide (get wide). (CP
160774)
lhqe'li'as [vlheq'-ul'-as] across from. (RP APR82).
(See also snu'a'ath.) ni' hwi' si'ts tthu luplash
ni' tth'isutus 'u tthu lhqe'li'asth. The board he
nailed on is longer than the one across from it.
(RP APR82)
lhqe'en' [vlheq'-en'] other end. (RP APR82)
thkw'ut tthu tushou na'ut sil tthu lhqe'en's.
Straighten out the canvas, the other end is
rolling (curling). (RP APR82)
lhqe'il' [vlhqe'il'] sure of. (RP 80A) lhqe'il' ch 'i'elh 'u
kwhu skweyul un'shhwhuye'. Be sure of the
day when you are going to leave. (RP 80A)
lhqe'ul'nuhw [vlhqe'il'-neshw] sure of, positive of.
(BC 28APR80) nii ch lhqe'ul'nuhw 'uw'
Hul’q’umi’nüm’ Dictionary  (Hul’q’umi’nüm’ to English)

skw’insus kwthu smilhu. Did you get the true date of the Indian dance? (RP 80A)

lhquw [v lhquw] wet: get wet. (CW 051274) nem’ me’shenum ‘e’ut lhquw thun’ qwlhey’shun. Go and take your shoes off, they are wet. (RP 6JAN82)

lhqwut [v lhqw-t] wet it. (RP 180376)

lhaqwt [v lhquw-t-PROG] wetting it. (CW 051274)

lhuli’lhaqwt [v lhquw-t-DIM-PL-PROG] wetting it DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 75)

lhui’lhulhaqwt [v lhquw-t-DIM-DIM-PL-PROG] wetting it DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 118)

lhaqwthut [v lhquw-that-PROG] wet: (getting wet). (TM 270574)

ni’ lhaqwthut. He became wet (was getting wet). (TM 270574)

slhuqw’ [s-v lhqw’a] barked or pulled off material. (RP 11MAR81)

pihwum tthu slhuqw’s. The stuff is flaking off. (RP FEB82)

lhqw’at [v lhquw-a-t] take bark off, pull something off something. (RP 11MAR81, BC 24APR80A)

nem’ lhqw’at tthu luplash ‘u thu s’eluhw lelum’ ‘i’ un’ stsyalhew’thw. Go and pull the boards off the old house and build a woodshed. (RP FEB82)

lhut’ [v lh’t-e] flipped. (RP FEB83) na’ut lhut’ tthu p’uts’st. The coal(s) got flipped (moved away). (RP FEB83)

lht’et [v lh’t-e-t] flip it (with your fingers). (RP FEB83)

lhut’umun’ [v lh’t-e-min-PROG] herring rake. (BC 14APR80A)

hwlht’equn [hw-vlh’t-e-qin] choke on food. (RP 11DEC81) th’qw’insust thun’ s’ilu na’ut hwlht’equn. Hit your grandfather on the chest, he is choking on his food. (RP 0481)

lhthuluq [v lhthuluq] halved, split in half. (EW Drying Berries, CW JUL91) ‘i’ ni’ thuhl ‘uw’ hwun’ s’e’t’lq ‘ul’ thu lhthuluq--they ’uwu niis ts’uy’hw. And of course those which are separated--those which aren’t dry--are still outside. (EW Drying Berries)

lhthuluqtul [v lhthuluq-tal] (split up e.g., a group splits up). (CW JUL91) ni’ tst lhthuluqtul. We split up. (CW JUL91)

lhthuluqt [v lhthuluq-t] (split it up, divide it e.g., land). (CW JUL91)

lhe’lhxilus [v lhxilus-DIM-STA] standing DIM. (RP 22FEB77, 22)

lhxilush [v lhxilush] stand up. (WS Eagle Story)

lhxilush tthu’nilh suw’ n’um’nusewut tthuw’nun’ulh ‘i’ i’putum. He stood up and went to them and started patting them. (WS Eagle Story)

lhxilush [v lhxilush] stand up. (CW 251174)

lhxilushnamut [v lhxilush-namut] stand up (able to). (CA 230675)

lhxilush [v lhxilush-STA] standing. (CW 251174) ‘i’ ni’ ‘uw’ thxasum ‘u tthu ni’ shni’s kwus lhxilush. And it pulled up to where he was standing.[TEH]. (CA 180675)

lhuxlhuxi’lash [v lhxluxi’lash-STA] have standing, leave standing. (RP16DEC81) lhuxlxuxi’lashstuwh ch tthu squqq’ule’ts saxwul kw’un’s ts’ey’hwule’tst. Have the baled hay standing when you dry it. (RP 18DEC81)

lhuxw [v lhxwa] flow, come out (speak). (RP FEB83) na’ut wulh lhuxw. He finally speaks (e.g., a baby). (RP FEB83)

lhxwat [v lhxwa-t] spit it out. (EW 270874 Elders 25MAY93)

lhxwat [v lhxwa-t-PROG] spitting. (CW Fall/75)

lhi’lhxwat [v lhxwa-t-DIM-PROG] spitting DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 23)

slhxwulhtsu [s-v lhxwa-ulhtsu] saliva. (CW Fall/75)

hwlhxwulqsun [hw-v lhxwa-ul-qsun] runny nose. (RP 0481) ha’ ch hwlhxwulqsun ‘i’ hwum’eel’qsunum’ ch. If you get a runny nose, clean your nose. (RP 0481)
tl'amuhut [vtl'am-ath] try for a fit. (Elders APR93)

tl'am'aqwum [vtl'am-a'qw-m] try on a hat. (RP 230675)

tl'umqun [vtl'am-qen] whole day. (MJ Spring82) nuts'a' skweyul kwusus 'uw' tl'umqun kwusus yiy'uq. One day it snowed all day. (MJ Spring82) 'uw' tl'umqun snet kws shwuwhi's xe'extsitus. He stayed awake all night thinking. (WS Eagle Story)

tl'umshenum [vtl'am-shen-m] try on shoes. (RP 14JULY80) tl'umshenum ch p'e' 'u thtu qwullhuy'shun. You try on those shoes. (RP 80B)

tl'atl'um'she'num' [vtl'am-shen-m-PROG] trying on shoes. (RP 23JUNE80). (See also tl'utl'um'shenum'). 'e'uth hwi' tl'atl'um'she'num' lhun'a 'un' si'l'u 'u thtu thithu qwhehy'shun. Your grandmother is trying on the great big shoes. (RP FEB82)

stl'atl'um' [s-vtl'am-STA] fitting, right. (CA 200675) stl'atl'um' kw'u'n's qwulstuhw thun' smustimuhw. You had better speak to your body. (EW 131274) 'i tst 'uw' stl'atl'um'. We are fine (just right). (Lessons.) stl'atl'um' ch lum'ut thun' s'itth'um 'e'uth tl'eqt. You better hem your dress, it is too long. (RP 23DEC81)

tl'amut [vtl'am-t] try on. (RP 230675) tl'amut thtu kupou. Try on the coat. (RP 2NOV82)

tl'amut [vtl'am-t] arrive before, get there before. (RP,BA 10DEC75), ..'i' wulh nem tl'amutum thwu'nihilh, ...and they went to intercept him. (BA syalutsa'.)

tl'umnuhw [vtl'am-nehw] arrive, get there in time (manage to). (EW 140775)

tl'atl'um'ut [vtl'am-t-PROG] trying on. (CA 230675)

shlhuhxwul'qsun' [s-hw-v\lhxwa-ul-qsun-STA] runny-nosed. (RP 15DEC81) tuw' hw'uth'tulqut lhun tun'a shlhuhxwul'qsun. Wipe that kid's runny nose. (RP 0481)

tl'atl'um'she'num' lhun'a 'un' si'l'u 'u thtu thithu qwhley'shun. Your grandmother is trying on the great big shoes. (RP 80B)

tl'atl'um'she'num' [vtl'am-shen-m-PROG] trying on shoes. (RP 23JUNE80). (See also tl'atl'um'she'num'). 'e'ut yutl'utl'um'she'num' thun' men 'u thtu qwullh'uy'shun 'i' mukw' ts'u 'uw' tul'ul'ush. Your father has tried on all the shoes and they are all narrow. (RP FEB82)

stl'ayuqs [vtl'ayuqs] drum from hollow log. (BC 24APR80A)

stl'utl'a' [s-vtl'a'-STA] stopped crying (e.g., of an habitual crier). (RP 14FEB77, 7)

tl'a't [vtl'a'-t] stop him/her from crying. (RP 24JUL75)

tl'utl'a't [vtl'a'-t-PROG] stopping it from crying. (RP APR93) nutsim' 'u shus xeem' 'uw' niis 'uw' tl'utl'a'tus. Why is he crying if he's stopping him? (RP APR93)

tl'itl'utl'a't [vtl'a'-t-DIM] stopping from crying DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 140)

tl'ul'lutl'a't [vtl'a'-t-PL-DIM] stopping them from crying DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 141)

tl'itl'utl'al's [vtl'a'-els-DIM] stop it from crying DIM. (RP 22FEB77, 43). (RP attributes diminutiveness to the agent.)
tl'a'thunt [vtl'a'-that] stop oneself from crying. (Elders 25May93)

tl'u'uyulh [vtl'a'-uyylh] stop baby from crying. (RP, EC 25JUL75)

tl'uts' [vtl't'su'] close together. (RP FEB83) na'ut yutl'uts' tthu q'ulexutstun. The fenceposts are close together. (RP FEB 83)

tl'ululuts' [vtl'uluts'-RDP] short. (CW 051274)

tl'ululuts' [vtl'uluts'-PL] short (plural). (RP 2NOV82). (Also recorded as tl'ululuts'. (EW 21JULY77).)

tl'ululuts'elts' [vtl'uluts'-elts'] short-haired (e.g., a baby with naturally short hair). (CW 4NOV75, CW JUL91). (sxam'hwus is the normal term when one’s hair is cut short.)

tl'ululuts'stuhw [vtl'uluts'-stuhw-PL] cut short PL. (RP 0481) 'uwu ch na'nuhw 'uw' tllululuts'stuhw kwun's yut'uqw'umutlh't tthu wool'. Don’t cut the tules too short when you are cutting them into lengths. (RP 0481)

tl't'sut [vtl't'su'-t] close together: put or weave them close, make short canoeing strokes. (RP 28DEC79) tl't'sut tthu xuxithum. Put the boxes closer together. (RP 0481)

tl't'semutth' [vtl't'su-emutth'] close together/tightly woven. (BC 18APRIL80A)

tl'utl'uits'umutth' [vtl't'su-emutth'-RDP] short person. (BC 18APRIL80A)

tl't'sule'lst [vtl't'su'-ule's-ts-t] closer: move (bales) closer together. (RP 11DEC79) tll't'sule'lst tthu squqq'ule'ls saxwul. Put the baled hay closer together. (RP 18DEC81)

tl't'sule'lst [vtl't'su'-ule's-ts-PROG] closer: moving (bales) closer together. (RP 11DEC79)

stl'utl't'sule'lsstuwh [svt'l't'su'-ule's-stuwh-STA] close: keep, have close together (bales). (RP 18DEC81) qul kw'un's stl'utl't'sule'lsstuwh tthu saxwul 'u kws luqws. It is not good to have baled hay together when it is wet. (RP 0481)

tl't'sith'e't [vtl't'su-i%e'-t] weave it close together. (RP 28DEC79) tuw' tl't'sith'e't ch tthun' sllhun'um. Make your weaving tighter. (RP 0481)

tl'uts'uth'e't [vtl't'su-ith'e'-t-PROG] weaving it close together. (RP 28DEC79) tuw' yutl'uts'uth'e't ch tthun' sllhun'um. Make your weaving tighter (as you go along--as in making a basket with a neck on it). (RP 0481)

tl'uts'mat [vtl't'su-mat] close together (parallel things, as in weaving, fence pickets, etc.). (RP 11DEC79) nan 'uw' tl'uts'mat thu shxeytl'n'i thuytum. The weir that was built was built too close together. (RP 18DEC81. (RP 0481)

tl'ches [vtl'tches] name of island in Victoria area. (BC 28APR80A)

stl'eeltls [s-vtl'e-ultls ] heart pulse (carotid artery pulse) on a baby. (RP 28DEC79) tl'epuxum tthu stl'eeltls tthu qeq. The baby’s heartbeat is scattered (i.e., appears to come from various places. (RP 28DEC79) 'uwu kwsus kwunnuhwus tthu stl'eeltls tthu qeq. He can’t find the baby’s heartbeat. (RP 18DEC81)

stl'un'uq [s-vtl'e-unuq] potlatch. (CW AUG91)

tl'un'uq [vtl'e-unuq] potlatch: put on a potlatch. (CW JUL91). (Also recorded as tl'u'unuq.)

tl'lee'nuq [vtl'e-unuq-PROG] potlatch: putting on a potlatch. (CW Band)

tl'eslut [vtl'e-shen-t] invite him/her to a dance, potlatch. (CW JUNE91)

tl'eslushhaam [vtl'e-shen-t-saam] invite you PASS. (RP DEC80) nii 'uw' tl'eslushhaam 'u kwthu 'i tl'il't'eslyun'. Were you invited by the one that is going around inviting. (RP DEC80)

tl'eslun' [vtl'e-shen] give a dance. (RP16DEC81) tl'eslun' tse'. He will give a dance. (RP16DEC81)

tl'il't'eslun' [vtl'e-shen-RDP] inviting. (RP DEC80) nii 'uw' tl'eslushhaam 'u kwthu 'i
tl'itl'eshun'. Were you invited by the one that is going around inviting. (RP DECE80)

tl'itl'eshun'ul'mun' [√tl'e-shen-ulmun-DUR] wanting to give a dance. (RP16DEC81) 'ii 'uw' qux 'un' kwunmun 'un'sh 'i tl'itl'eshun'ul'mun'. Do you have a lot of things to give away, that's why you want to give a dance? RP 18DEC81

tl'esuthelu [vtl'e-shen-t-selum] invite me PASS. (RP 80S)

tl'ekw'uxun [√vtl'ekw'-exun] goose: emperor, snow, and white-fronted. (160-161-163-165). (BC 2MAY80)

tl'ekw'uxun [√vtl'ekw'-exun] goose: domestic. (RP 0481) ni 'u yelh lhkwels thtu tl'ekw'uxun. Is the goose pecking again? (RP 0481)

tl'el [vtl'el] stained. (RP JUN83) wulh tl'el tthun' s'itth'um. Your clothes are stained (won't come clean). (RP Jun83)

stl'etl'ul' [s-√vtl'el-STA] pierced into. (WS Eagle Story). (Not obviously related to tl'el "stained"). 'uwu te' ste-e-em ni' stl'etl'ul' 'uw' stemus. There was not any pierce mark there or whatever. (WS Eagle Story)

stl'etl'ul'stum [s-√vtl'el-stuhw-m-STA] pierced into PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' 'umut thwu'nihilh swiwi'lus lemutus 'i' stl'etl'ul'stum tthey' sth'ham 'i' tu tul'inulh ts'xemuns. So the young man sat up and he took a look at the bone that was pierced right into the middle of his chest. (WS Eagle Story)

stl'eluqum [s-√vtl'eluqum] dangerous, fierce, powerful. (RP 25FEB80) stl'eluqum kws xwchenums. He is a fast/powerful runner. (RP 25FEB80) 'i' wawa' ni' kwunnum 'u kw' 'uw' stem 'ul' stl'eluqum. And maybe he has been taken by a dangerous wild animal. (WS Eagle Story) huye' nem' 'ut'quil' 'u thtu huy'qwu twhu'nihilh stl'eluqum. A power came out of the fire. (WS Eagle Story) t_1_e' ts'u 'uw' stl'eluqum shne'um. He was a powerful shaman, too. (WS Eagle Story)

stl'utl'eluqum' [s-√vtl'eluqum-DIM-PL] dangerous little things. (EC 230775)

tl'e'luts' [√vtl'e'luts'] blind (e.g., blind person); near-sighted. (BC 28APR80A, CW JUNE91)

tl'elhum [√vtl'elhem] salt, salty. (CW Fall/75). (See also kw/atl'kwu, saltwater.) ni-i-i' st'e' 'u tthey' nem' hwi' taal nem' 'u thtu tl'elum qa'. And on other days they would go out to the salt water for food. (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' mukw's ch kw'un's t'utul'qi't kwthu tl'elhum stseelhtun. You had better go and soak all the salt fish. (RP 0481)

stl'etl'ulhum' [s-√vtl'elhem-STA] salted. (CW Fall/75)

tl'ihemt [√vtl'elhem-t] salt it. (RP MAY82). (Transcribed also as tl'ihemt') qux the'wun 'i tl'ihemten'. I salted a lot of cohos. (RP MAY82)

stl'utl'hemt' [√vtl'elhem-t-PROG] salting it. (EW 15JULY77)

tl'eqt [√vtl'eqt] long. (BA syalutsa'). tuw' tl'eqt ts'u thwu'nihilh sth'ham st'e' 'u ti' st'e' 'u kw' shuptun. The bone was long in shape, it was this long, the size of a knife. (WS Eagle Story)

tl'e'luqt [√vtl'eqt-PL] long PL. (EC 240775) tl'e'luqt 'i-lya-a-a-th ts'u thwu'nihilh sth'ham st'e' 'u kw' shuptun. That bone was long and very sharp, just like a knife. (WS Eagle Story) suw'q' 'u thth hay' ul' 'uy' tl'e'luqt xut'ustun' tsel'umun. Then he looked for the best and longest of the thing called a fir pole. (WS Eagle Story)

tl'uqtel'ts' [√vtl'eqt-el'ts'] long-haired. (CW 041175)

tl'uqtel'ts' [√vtl'eqt-el'ts'-PL] long-haired PL. (CW Fall/75)
tl'uqtemutth' \[
\sqrt{tl'e'qtemutth'}
\] tall. (CW JUL91)

tl'uqtupsum \[
\sqrt{tl'e'qtopsum}
\] long-necked. (CW Fall/75)

hwtl'uqtnuts \[
\sqrt{hw-tl'e'qtnuts}
\] cougar (long tailed). (CP 120774, WS Eagle Story)

tl'e' \[
\sqrt{tl'e'}
\] too, also, again. A particle. (PRT1). (CP 020774)

nem' tsjun tl'e' wulh hwu'alum'. I am going to return. (WS Eagle Story)

tl'e' wulh nem' ts'ul nusus tthu na'nuts'a'. One of the young men went down to it also. (WS Eagle Story)

nem' tst tse' tl'e' wulh qul'et tsam. We are going to go up the mountain again. (WS Eagle Story)

yluqtemutth' \[
\sqrt{tl'e'qtemutth'}
\] tall. (CW JUL91)

hwtl'uqtnuts \[
\sqrt{hlw-tl'e'qtnuts}
\] cougar (long tailed). (CP 120774, WS Eagle Story)

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hwtl'uqtnuts \[
\sqrt{hlw-tl'e'qtnuts}
\] cougar (long tailed). (CP 120774, WS Eagle Story)
tl'ukw'un't tthu huy'qwoon'. Turn out the light. (RP 2JUNE80)
st'lula'um [s-√tl'ula'um] cockles. (CP 25JUN74, WS 10AUG77). (Possibly derived from √tl'am.)
tl'ulumthut [√tl'ulum-that] drive, steer. (BC 26MAR80) nilh tse' tthon' men tl'ulumthut huy 'uw' suy'amut 'ul'. Your father will drive because he is careful. (RP 80B)
tl'a'lum'thut [√tl'ulum- that -PROG] driving, correcting oneself. (RP DEC81) yath ch 'uw' yuhwle'lum'xe' num' 'u kwsun's yutl'a'lum'thut. Be sure to look and be on guard when you are driving. (RP JAN82)

stsuw'et kws yuhwlulum'xe'num's 'u tthu yutl'a'lum'thut. He knows how to look out for the driver. (RP JAN82)

tl'lim' [√tl'ulum-ASP] really, very. (ADV). (EC 14JUL75). (Also pronounced tl'im'. Takes the particle /'uw/ on the next word (skipping auxiliaries).) nuw' xut'xut'u 'ul' 'u tthey' 'i' tl'lim' muw' kw'asthut 'ul'. They were just doing that and the weather got very hot. (WS Eagle Story) yath ch 'uw' yuhw ts'u 'uw' yutl'ul'im'. They must have been going the right way. (BA 101275)

stl'ulnup [s-√tl'ulnup] ancient ground. (RP 6JAN82) nilh tse' lhwe' kw' mut'l'unup hqw'uwqwilh lu hulhnumuluts' thi lelem'
stl'unup. Who will be the person to go against the spirits in purifying the floor of the ancient big house at Clemclem? (RP 6JAN82)

tl'ulpalus [√tl'ulpalus] Cowichan Bay. (RP,BA 12AUG75). (Possibly √tl'up-alus-PL.)
tl'ulxels [√tl'ulx-els] pop, spatter, sparkle (grease; fire; sparklers). (RP 2JUNE80, BC 18APR80) stem 'al'u kw'uthu ni' tl'ulxels sts'uts'e' 'u thu stoop. What was it that was sparkling on the stove? (RP FEB82)

tl'el'xul's [√tl'ulx-els-PROG] popping, spattering, sparking (grease, fire, sparklers). (RP 2JUNE80, BC 18APR80)

shtl'ul'ulqsun [s-hw-√tl'ul'u-al-qsun] dried mucus (in nose). (RP 180675)

tl'ul'alus [√tl'ul'u-alus] dingy (e.g., dirt-impregnated clothing). (RP 2NOV82)
tl'aalusum [√tl'ul'u-alus-m] dirty (dirt-stained clothing). (CW AUG91)

tl'ulhnenum [√tl'ulhnen-m] hunt (in water, gathering octopus, seafood, flounder). (RP 10MAY76). (Probably related to tl'elhum tl''salt(water).)

tl'e'lhunum' [√tl'ulhnen-m-PROG] hunting (in water). (WS Seal Story; RP 10MAY76, CW JUL91) mukw' stem 'eshw 'uw' stl'e'lhunum's. They got all kinds of food from the sea, even the seal. (WS Seal Story)
shtl'e'lhunum' s'unum [shhw-√tl'ulhnen-m-PROG] spear: three-pointed spear used in saltwater fish hunting. (CW JUL91). (The shaft is from 18 to 24 feet in length.)

tl'e'lhunum't [√tl'ulhnen-m- t-PROG] hunting (on water). (WS Seal Story; RP 10MAY76, 123) ni' p'e' kwunutum 'u thhu yathulh 'uw' tl'e'lhunum'tus. He must have been captured by the ones he always kills for food. (WS SEAL STORY)
tl'am'kw [s-Øtl'am'kw'] roe: fermented salmon eggs (roe) cured underground. (RP 24OCT79, EW 4AUG77). (EW gave this for salmon roe, not specifically dried salmon roe.) 'ii 'uw' hwun' qux lhun' stl'am'kw'. Do you still have alot of dried salmon eggs? (RP 0481)

stl'am'kw' [s-Øtl'am'kw'-STA] popped. (RP FEB83)

tl'am'kw't [Øtl'am'kw'-t] pop it in mouth. (EW 28JULY77, 59)

tl'umkw't [Øtl'umkw'-t] pop them. (RP 24OCT79) tl'umtl'umkw'tus tthu t'at'ulhum's thu pou's. The cat is popping her fleas. (RP 0481) ni 'u ch hw'i tl'umtl'umkw't lhunu klips. Have you popped my grapes (in your mouth)? (RP 0481)

tl'em'kw't [Øtl'em'kw'-t] popping it in mouth. (EW 28JULY-4AUG77)

tl'emukw'um [Øtl'emukw'-m] pop (e.g., it pops). (EW 4AUG77, 68). (Note the vowel insertion with the wu-prefix.) wulh tl'emukw'um tthu qw'aqwuqw. The grape kelp (wrack weed) pops. (EW 4AUG77)

wutl'um'ukw' [wû-Øtl'umkw'] pop. (RP FEB83) ni' wutl'um'ukw' lhu p'ip'q'u yas kwsus p'uyl'tus. The waxberry popped when he squeezed it. (RP FEB83)

tl'umkw'alust [Øtl'umkw'-als-t] pop eyes. (RP 24OCT79) tl'umkw'alust lhu tthu qeq suw' 'tuts. Pop the baby’s eyes and it will sleep. (You touch finger and thumb together, draw your hand away from each of the baby’s eyes, making a popping sound--alternating from eye to eye.). (RP 18DEC81)

tl'am'kw'u'lst [Øtl'am'kw'-als-t] popping eyes. (RP 24OCT79)

tl'umkw'als [Øtl'umkw'-als-t] pop berries (in mouth). (RP 24OCT79)

tl'am'kw'u'l'st [Øtl'am'kw'-als-t] popping berries. (RP 18DEC81). (See also tl'em'kw'u'lst.) 'e'ut i'elh wulh tl'am'kw'u'l'stus tthu p'i'p'q'i'as. He is popping the snowberries again. (RP 0481)

tl'em'kw'u'l'st [Øtl'emkw'-als-t] popping berries. (See also tl'am'kw'u'l'st.). (RP 18DEC81). (See also tl'am'kw'u'l'st.)

shtl'am'kw'us [s-hw-Øtl'amkw'-as-STA] pitted face. (RP 0481) na'ut hwu hwqluml'us kwsus hwu shtl'am'kw'us. He became ugly when he got a pitted face. (RP 0481)

tl'umkw'i'ast [Øtl'umkw'-i'as-t] pop something on its chest, midsection. (RP 24OCT79) 'e'ut hw'i tl'umkw'i'astus tthu ts'Ihmunkis It is popping something from the other monkey’s chest. (RP 0481)

tl'im'kw'i'ast [Øtl'imkw'-i'as-t-DUR] popping something on its chest, midsection. (RP 24OCT79)

tl'upx [Øtl'upx] scatter, spread, spill (e.g., seeds, feathers). (EW 4AUG77, 7) ni' tl'upx 'al' tthu swe's. His just spilled. (EW 4AUG77) 'uy' kws tl'upxs kw' tthxut 'u tthun' 'athusmun. You should spread some gravel in the front yard. (RP FEB83)

stl'epx [s-Øtl'epx-STA] scattered, spread, broadcasted (e.g., seeds, feathers, sand). (CP 7JUN74, CW Fall/75)

stl'tl'epx [s-Øtl'tl'epx-STA-DIM] scattered, spread (e.g., seeds, feathers) DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 12)

tl'upxt [Øtl'upx-t] scatter it, spread it, broadcast it (e.g., seeds, feathers, sand). (BC 20DEC79) tl'upxt tthu suplil 'u tthu shhw'i'qu'l's. Sprinkle some flour into the baking pan. (RP 18DEC81)

tl'upxnuhw [Øtl'upx-nehw] scatter, spread: manage to or accidentally scatter it. (BC 20DEC79) ni' ch tl'upxnuhw thun' sul'esun's. Have you scattered your pennies? (RP 18DEC81)

tl'epx [Øtl'epx-t] scattering, spreading, broadcasting it (seeds, feathers). (CW Fall/75)

tl'epxnuhw [Øtl'epx-nehw-PROG] scattering it (accidentally, manage to). (EW 4AUG77, 11)
tl'i'tl'epxt [√tl'upx-t-DIM-PROG] scattering, spreading, broadcasting it DIM. (RP 18FEB77, EW 15JUL77)

tl'uli'tl'epxt [√tl'upx-t-DIM-PL-PROG] scattering, spreading, broadcasting them DIM PL. (EW 15JUL77, 91)

tl'epuxum [√tl'upx-m] scatter (e.g., beads), fall (leaves). (BC 20DEC79) na'ut tl'epexum thunu sqwinqwun. My rosary has scattered. (RP 0481)

tl'upxels [√tl'upx-els] scatter something (e.g., feathers). (EW 28JUL77, 17). (See also punust.)

tl'epxum' [√tl'upx-m-PROG] scattering (e.g., beads), falling (e.g., leaves). (EW 28JUL77, 16 Elders May93)

tf'epuxumsthwus [√tl'upx-m-stuhw] scatter, make it scatter. (EW 4AUG77, 9)

hwtl'uptl'upxt [hw-√tl'upx-t-PL] scatter, sprinkle a substance into a hole PL. (EW 4AUG77, 12)

hwtl'uptl'upxust [hw-√tl'upx-as-t-PL] scatter berries (e.g., on a rock, for drying) PL. (EW 4AUG77, 18)

hwtl'upxuqut [hw-√tl'upx-uqun-t] scatter it around the rim of a hole. (EW 4AUG77, 13)

hwtl'epxuqut [hw-√tl'upx-uqun-PROG] scattering it around the rim of a hole. (EW 4AUG77, 14)

hwtl'uptl'upxuqut [hw-√tl'upx-uqun-t-PL] scatter it around many containers/holes. (EW 4AUG77, 15)

shtl'up'ts nuts [shhw-√tl'up'is-nets] tail. (CW Fall75, CW JUL91)

stl'tuq'shun' [s-√tl'tuq'-shen] mocassins, slippers. (RP 5DEC80, CW JUNE91)

tl'usip [√tl'usip] fern: licorice fern (used as a sweetener). (EW 28JUL77, CW JUL91)

tl'ew'q' [√tl'uwq'-PROG] bottom/buttocks (humorous). (EW 28JUL77, 21)

tl'ewuq'um [√tl'uwq'-m] flicker (light). (Elders APR93)

tl'uw'ut [√tl'uw'-t] lance, take out (slivers). (RP 19JUNE80, BC 28APR80A) yuuyuqwtus ch thhu pu'utthun yen' 'un's tl'uw'ut kthu stts'uwq'shens kwwthun mun'u. Burn the needle point before you take the sliver from your son’s foot. (RP FEB82)

tl'uwhla'us [√tl'uwhla'us] no-matter. (WS Eagle Story). (Root not identified.). 'i' nih hu'yuntst tthey' tl'uwhla'us kwwsuw' tsakws kwwthu mustimuhw 'i' nem' ts kwe't tthey' 'i' 'uw' tu'su kwthey'y..... it is our weapon--no matter if that person is far away and we let that go it will arrive there.... (WS Eagle Story)

tl'uwx [√tl'uwx] hard. (EW 310174) hwuutl'uwx thhu supli. The bread got hard. (RP 23JUN75)

tl'uwxtl'uwx [√tl'uwx-RDP] oyster. (RP 23JUN75, WS 10AUG77)

hwuutl'uwx [hwu-√tl'xwu] hard: become hard. (WS Eagle Story) yuuyuqwtus suw' ya-a-aqw tus thhu'nih sus tl'lim' 'uw' hwuutl'utilxw st'e 'u kw' smeent 'uw' stemus suw' yuuyuqwtus thhu'nil8. He then put it in the fire and burnt it until it became hard like a rock or whatever, then he sharpened it. (WS Eagle Story)

tstl'uwxtl'uwx [ts-√tl'uwx-RDP] oyster: gather, have oysters. (RP JUN83)

tstl'ixwtxl'uwx [ts-√tl'ixw-RDP-PROG] oyster: gathering oysters. (CW JUL91)

tl'xwunup [√tl'uwxn-unup] hard ground. (RP 28NOV79) tl'xwunup tth u tumuhw suyq'. The clay ground is hard. (RP 0481)

stl'i'atth' [s-√tl'iuyuth'-STA] tensed up. (DL 160376)

tl'iuyuth'thut [√tl'iuyuth'-that] tense up. (DL 160376) tl'iuyuth'thut kwwus wulh kw'ilhastum 'u tthu xuytl' qa'. He tensed up when he was splashed with water. (DL 160376)

tl'uttl'iuyuth'thut [√tl'iuyuth'-that-PROG] tensing up. (DL 160376)
tl'uy'q'ustum [vtl'uyq'-as-m] pinned down
PASS. (WS Seal Story) nem' huya'stum
tl'uyq'ustum sus 'uw' thuwh. He was taken
away, pinned under water and he disappeared.
(WS Seal Story)

tl'itsut [vtl'its-t] design: knit in a design. (RP
80BB)

tl'tsels [vtl'tsels] design: make a pattern/design.
(RP 80B)

stl'tsels [s-vtl'tsels] design, pattern (noun). (RP
80BB). (See also xtsetsustun [vxtsu],) ni' ch
xul'nuhw lhun' stl'tsels. Have you managed to
do your design? (RP 80BB)

stl'tlitsul's [vtl'tsels-PROG] design: making a
pattern/design. (BC 26MAR80)

tl'tlits'ut [vtl'tlits'-t] sneak up on. (EW 180974, WS
Seal Story) huye-e-e's tthuwn'nhli swiv'lus
nem' tl'its'utus. So the young man went on to
sneak up to them. (WS Seal Story)

stl'tlits'ustuhw [s-vtl'tlits'-stuhw-STAs] sneaking
around. (WS Seal Story; RP 10MAY76, 137)
m'i yusaq'thut thuw skweyul 'i ni' wulhn'i
kwsus stl'tlits'ustwus. At the break of dawn
he sneaked up and camouflaged himself.)

tl'tlits'utum [vtl'tlits'-t-m] sneak up on. (WS Seal
Story) ne-e-em' imush tl'tlits'utum tthu
'eshw. He walked and sneaked up on the seal.
(WS Seal Story)

stl'tilits'uts'ul's [vtl'tlits'-els-PROG] sneaking (e.g., cat).
(BC 26MAR80) na'ut yutl'tlits'uts'ul's tthu
pous 'u thu squqweth. The cat is sneaking
up on the rabbit. (RP 80B)

stl'tilits'un [vtl'tilits'un] pea (and wild pea); Indian
tobacco. (CW MAY91)

stl'timun [vtl'timun] bowstring, tendon, leadline. (BC
4FEB80A)

tl'i'nu [vtl'i'nu] oil: oolichan or herring oil. (CP
160774, CW AUG91)

stl'tilits'ul [s-vtl'tilits-DIM] child. (CA
mummaanta'qw.) nuwu tse' thuyl thuwh
stl'tilits'ul 'i' yelh snem's huye'." You will be
the one to prepare your young one before he departs.". (WS Eagle Story) "'u-u-uy' st'i'tl'i'qulh 'uy'. 'Okay, young one, okay. (WS Eagle Story)

st'l'ul'i'qulh [s-√tl'i'qulh-PL] children. (BC 28APR80)

hwustl'i'tl'i'qulh [hwu-s-√tl'i'qulh-DIM] turned into a child. (CA 180675). (Snot turns into a child in this story.)

tl'i'w' [√tl'i'w'] sneak off, run away. (CP 020774)

tl'itl'u'mun' [√tl'i'w'-ulmun-PROG] wanting to run away. (CP 020774). (Apparently -ulmun only occurs with progressives. See hwu'a' lum'ul'mun' and huy'ustuhwul'mun'.)

tl'i' [√tl'i'] difficult, hard. (EW 310174) nan 'uw' tl'i' thu syays. The work is very difficult. (EW 310174)

stl'i' [s-√tl'i'] want, desire, like. (WS Eagle Story). (Takes possessives (my desire, etc.).) nustl'i' thu nu chumux. I want my gum. (CA skwathshun') suw' pte'emutewut thuw'nulh swiw'lus...'uw' stemus kws stl'i's. The young man... was asked what he wanted. (WS Eagle Story) stem kw'un' stl'i'. What do you desire? (WS Eagle Story). . stl'i's kw's tul'nuhws thuw'nun'ullh 'uw' niis 'uw' hwun' huli thuw'nulh. ...they wanted to find out if he was alive. (WS Eagle Story)

hwustl'i' [hwu-s-√tl'i'] liked (become). (WS Eagle Story) hwu'uy'stum 'u thu siiyey'us tl'lim' 'uw' hwustl'i' 'u thu mustimuhw hwu'uwu niis tl'e' shumen. He was liked by his relatives, liked by the people and he had no enemies now. (WS Eagle Story)

tl'i'tl'u'shuw [√tl'i'-stuhw] expensive, too expensive. (RP 14FEB77, 16)

tl'i'stuhw [√tl'i'-stuhw] expensive, too expensive. (RP 14FEB77, 17) nan 'uw' tl'i'stuhwus. Its too expensive (for me). (RP 14FEB77)

tl'i'stum [√tl'i'-stuhw-m] expensive, too expensive PASS. (RP FEB82) ni' tl'i'stum kthu shp'uti'umelu ni' iluqutus thun' men. The pipe your father bought was expensive. (RP FEB82)

hwsti' [hw-√tl'i'] expensive, asks for more than the regular price. (BC 28APR80) nan 'uw' hwsti' kwthu shhwmelu ni' 'utl' xwul qw'selu. The store at Koksilah is very expensive. (RP FEB82)

tl'u'iw's [√tl'i'-iw's] stingy. (BC 28APR80A)

tl'i'tul [√tl'i'-tal] like each other. (WS Eagle Story) tl'i'tul thuw'ne'ullh swaw'lus. These young men were very close to each other. (WSEagle Story)

tl'kwat [√tl'i'kwa-t] grab and pull (break bread, grab someone by his clothes). (RP 4JAN80A)

tl'ekwt [√tl'i'kwa-t-PROG] grabbing and pulling: pinching; picking on. (RP 4JAN80A). (Also tl'akwt.) tl'ekwthe' lum' 'utl' Ruby. Ruby is pinching me.) 'e'ut hwi' tl'ekwtus. Now he is picking on him. (RP 4JAN80A)

tl'pet [√tl'i'pet] basket: large waterproof basket. (BC 30JAN81). (Used with a tumpline. (tsum'utun) for hauling water. These were made of cedar root and bought from the Thompsoons and Squamish. See also situn [√situn], le'tsus [√le'] and skw'a'wus [√kw'a'wus]).

tl'up [√tl'i'pu] deep. (EW 290874)

tl'itl'up [√tl'i'pu-STA] below, under. (CW 271174) na'ut tl'itl'up 'u thu lulpIash. It is under the boards. (RP 2Nov82.)

tl'itl'up [√tl'i'pu-RDP] deep: depths, bottom. (WS Eagle Story) tahw ts'u nuw' q'ay thhu t'utt'eluw's 'i' ni' tu's 'u thu tl'itl'up. By then his arms were weakening when they arrived at the bottom of the mountains. (WS Eagle Story) tus thuw'ne'ullh sww' nem' suw'q'tum 'i' 'uwu-te' ste-eme swi'wul' 'u thu tl'itl'up. When they reached the place they went down to look and there was nothing to see on the sea bottom. (WS Seal Story)

tl'pil [√tl'pil-il] down: go down, come down. (EW 240574) ni' ch ts'u 'uw' yule' lum'ut tthey' stth'am' kwus wul' ne-eme' tl'pil nuw' ilum
'u tthu ts'xemuns. You could actually see the bone sink down into his chest. (WS Eagle Story) yeh sus nem' tl'lim' 'uw' tl'pil nem' 'u tthu tl'itl'up kwsus suw'q' 'u kw' s'uhltuns.

Then they started going down the mountain, they finally had to hunt for their food at the lowest elevation of the mountain. (WSEagle Story)

tl'upthat [vl'tp-u-that] deep: get deep. (CP 090774).
(Also tl'puthut.) tl'upthat thhu sta'luw'. The river got deep. (RP 2NOV82.)

10 tl'puthut [vl'tp-u-that] deep: get deep. (RP 2NOV82). (Also tl'upthat.) tl'puthut thhu sta'luw'. The river made itself deeper--wore out a channel. (RP 2NOV82)

tl'upul' [vl'tp-u-PROG] down: going down, coming down. (TM 270574) hith ts'u kwsus nem' yutl'upul' tthuwn'nu'n'ulh. It took a long time for them to descend down. (WS Eagle Story)

It was them that brought me down from the mountain where I was. (WS Eagle Story)

It was them that brought me down from the mountain where I was. (WS Eagle Story)

wl'pu [vl'tp-il-sh] lower him/her. (WS Eagle Story) sus ne-e-em' 'uw' tl'pilshus. He then lowered him. (WS Eagle Story)

tl'pilsh [vl'tp-il-PROG] down: going down, coming down. (WS Eagle Story) nilh 'i m'i tl'pilsham'sh 'u kwthu smeent niilh nushni'.

It was them that brought me down from the mountain where I was. (WS Eagle Story)

tl'pilustum [vl'tp-u-m-stuhw-m] drown, sink, go under PASS. (BC 28APR80, RP 10JULY76).

(Agentless passive.) ha' tsun nem' hwu'alum' nem' 'u kwthuunu snuhwulh 'i xwum nem' tl'pilustum. If I return to my canoe, it (a seal) will go under. (WS Seal Story)

tl'pilustaam [vl'tp-il-stuhw-amum] drown, sink: you go under. (RP 80S) ni' tsun 'uw' yule'ulum'utha'mu kw sus wulh tl'pilustaam ni' 'u kwthu xatsa'. (I saw you sink in the lake.). (RP 80S)

tl'itl'uptun' [vl'tp-ten-RDP] skirt: inner cedar bark skirt for women, modern skirt or slip. (CW 91)

hwtl'up [hw-vl'tp] deep. (CW 271174)

stl'paythun [s-vl'tp-aythin] lip: lower lip. (RP 11DEC80)

shlt'puni[u [s-hw-vl'tp-un'u] earlobe. (RP 12DEC80)

shlt'ipuni[u [s-hw-vl'tp-un'u-DIM] earlobe DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 44)

stl'pitth'e' [s-vl'tp-itth'e'] slip (undergarment). (CW 021275)

shlt'piwun' [s-x-vl'tp-i'wun'] shirt. (CW JUNE81) nem' lhts'ulexut thhu shlt'pi'wun's thun' men. Cut the sleeve of your father's shirt. (RP 0481)

hwlt'upnets [hw-vl'tp-nets] Maple Bay. (MJ Spring82)

stl'piqun' [s-vl'tp-qa-n-STA] down: bottom of a hill. (BC 28APR80) nem' kwunut kwthu skw'awus ni' ni' 'u thhu stl'piqun'. Go and get the bucket that is at the bottom of the hill. (RP FEB82)

stl'upqenum [vl'tp-qa-n-m] down: go downhill. (RP 121275) ni' tl'upqenum 'utl' hwsala'utsum. He went down Mt. Provoas. (RP 121275) skw'ey kw'unus tl'upqenum 'u thhu tsilhus kwunus 'i sum'e'kwulh. I can’t climb down a steep hill because of my injury. (RP 80B) ni' m'i ch hwun' tl'upqenum 'u thhu smeent. Come down from the mountain early. (RP 0481)

tl'epqe'num [vl'tp-qa-n-PROG] down: going downhill. (RP 121275) e'ut' yutl'epqe'num' yu'e'wunusam'shus. He is coming downhill toward me. (RP 121275)

tl'upqenuhtsuts [vl'tp-qa-n-lhts-t] bring something down to the bottom of a hill for someone. (RP 23JUNE80) nem' tl'upqenuhtsuts thu silheni' 'u thhu yokwun'etus. Bring down the hill for the lady what she has. (RP FEB82)

shlt'pe'luxuth' [shhw-vltl'pe-eluxuth'-STA] propped up on side with. (RP 80A). (shhw-vl'tl'pe-eluxuth'-STA) nem' lhu tuw' mu'ul'we'st 'u thhu ni' shtl'pe'luxuth's thu
qeq. Go take some of the stuff of the that the baby is propped up with. (RP 80B)
tl'upqi'num [√tl'pu-qin-m] put something under your pillow. (RP 23JUNE80) tl'upqi'num ch p'e' 'u lhun' shtuttle'l'u. Put your wallet under your pillow. (RP FEB82)
stl'pel'qun' [s-√tl'pu-el'-qin] feather; feather mattress. (RP 21JUNE79, BC 30JAN81) 'uy' mul'uł tthu qe'is nu stl'pel'qun'. My new mattress is very soft. (RP 481)
stl'pal'we'lh [s-√tl'pu-al-we'llh-STA] underneath, under the underside. (CW Dec/75)
tl'pal'wilum [s-√tl'pu-al-wil-m] underneath: go underneath. (CW JUL91)
tl'pal'wilt [s-√tl'pu-al-wil-t] underneath: put it underneath (eg., a mattress). (CW JUL91)
stl'queen [s-√tl'queen] feather: eagle feathers used on dancer costumes. (CW JUNE91)

tl'qey'kwu [√tl'qey'kwu] distant. (BC 18APRIL80A)

tl'tl'qii'kwu [√tl'qey'kwu-DIM] distant DIM. (BC 18APRIL80A)

tl'qw'ay' [√tl'qw'ay'] milt. (RP FEB82)

stl'utf'iqiw' [s-√tl'qw'u-STA] wrapped up, put away. (RP 180675) 'ii ch wulh stl'utf'iqiw'. Are you bundled up? (RP MAR80)
stl'e'tl'utf'iqw' [s-√tl'qw'u-DIM-STA] wrapped, put away DIM. (RP 22FEB77, 10). (Or pronounced stl'e'tl'utf'iqw'.)

tl'qw'ut [√tl'qw'u-t] wrap it up; tidy up; put outer clothing on someone. (CA 180675, CW AUG91) tl'qw'utus tthu ni' se'wuns snem's 'uw' qu'et 'imush. He would gather up his trail food and walk again. (WS Eagle Story)

tl'qw'u'thut [√tl'qw'u-that] put on ones coat/gloves, get ready to go. (RP 180675)
tl'aqw'thut [√tl'qw'u-that] putting on coat/gloves, getting ready to go. (RP 2NOV82)

tl'qw'iwsun [√tl'qw'u-iws-m] gather up one's possessions. (WS Eagle Story) hwun' netulh 'i'
ni' wulh 'umut suw' tl'qw'iwsun. In the early morning he would get up and gather his possessions. (WS Eagle Story)

tl'uš [√tl'she] ripped. (RP 28NOV79) ni' hwī' tl'uš tthu suqiwsth. His pants ripped. (RP 481)

stl'ut'es [s-√tl'shu-STA] plowed. (RP 80B) nem' xwqw'unup 'u tthu ni' stl'utf'es spulhxun. Go and harrow the field that is plowed. (RP 80B)

tl'shet [√tl'she-t] rip it, plow up. (RP 28NOV79) nem' tl'shet thu s'ulnutsth thun' tl'itl'uptun. Go rip out the hem of your skirt. (RP 481)

tl'shultstham'sh [√tl'she-lhts-t-sam'sh] rip it for me; plow it for me. (RP 6JUNE80)
tl'shultstham'sh ch 'u lhun s'ulnutsth lhunu s'itth'um. Rip the hem of my flowers. (RP FEB82)

hwlt'shexun [hw-√tl'she-exun] explode (rip open?). (RP 80B) ni' tiqw' 'i' ni' hwlt'shexun tu'i sxuy'usth It hit and their heads exploded. (RP 21Aug75)

wl'shetus thunu sp'eq'um. He is plowing up my flowers. (RP 481)

tl'shultstham'sh [√tl'she-lhts-t-sam'sh] rip it for me; plow it for me. (RP 6JUNE80)

hl'shunup [√tl'she-unup] plow (v.). (RP 6JUNE80) tl'shunup 'u tthu spulhxun. Plough the field. (RP 6JUNE80)

lwlt'shunup [√tl'she-unup-PROG] plowing. (RP 28NOV79) ni' tielh tl'ushun'up kwthun' men. Is your father plowing again? (RP 481)

shlt'ushun'up [shhw-√tl'she-unup-PROG] plow (n.). (RP 14JULY80)

wl'shunupt [√tl'she-unup-t] plow it. (RP 21JUNE79) nem' tl'shunupt tthu spulhxun. Go plow the field. (RP 481) na'ut hwī' tl'shunuptus thunu sp'eq'um. He is plowing up my flowers. (RP 481)

tl'shunupultstham'sh [√tl'she-unup-lhts-t-sam'sh] plow it for me. (RP 7JULY80)
tl'shunupulhtstham'sh ch tse' u thunu tumuhw 'u tun'a sxu'athuns. You will plow my field for me on Thursday. (RP 80B)

tl'shunupulhtsum [vtl'she-unup-lhst-m] plow it for me. (RP 6JUNE80) tl'shunupulhtsum 'u tthu spulhxun. Plough the field for me. (RP 6JUNE80)

tl'uhw [vtl'hwa] covered (get covered). (RP FEB83) na'ut tl'uhw 'u thu luxwtun. It got covered with the blanket. (RP FEB83)

stl'utl'ehw [s-vtl'hwa-STA] covered, kept warm. (BC 20DEC79) tl'im' ch 'uw' yustl'utl'ehw 'uw' ne'muhw 'imush. Be sure and have warm clothing on when you go walking. (RP 0481)

stl'utl'ihw [s-vtl'hwa-STA] covered. (EW 21JULY77, 116) (or stl'utl'ehw)

tl'hwat [vtl'hwa-t] cover it (to warm up). (BC 20DEC79) tl'hwat tthun' sxun'u. Cover your legs. (RP 0481)

tl'hwat [vtl'hwa-t] cover it (heavily); honour by giving material goods to (in longhouse). (EW 21JULY77, 114)

tl'ehwt [vtl'hwa-t-PROG] covering it (to warm up). (BC 20DEC79) 'ii ch tl'ehwt tthun' sxun'u. Are you covering your legs? (RP 0481)

tl'hwum [vtl'hwa-m] warm: get warm. (RP MAR80) yelh nusni' tl'hwum. I finally got warm. (RP MAR80) 'i tst tl'hwum kwsus wil' thu sum'shathut. We got warm when the sun shone. (RP MAR82)

tl'ehwum' [vtl'hwa-m-PROG] warm (weather, blanket, room). (CW Fall/75) tl'ehwum tthun' lelum'. Your house is warm. (CW JUL91)

shlt'hwashtun [shhw-vtl'hwa-as-ten] window blind. (BC 28APR80A)

tl'hwi'qwum [vtl'hwa-a'qw-m] cover your head (hair). (RP JUN83)

shlt'hwa'luqw [s-hw-vtl'hwa-al-a'qw-STA] covered (head is covered). (CA 230675)

hwlt'xwa'luqw [hw-vtl'hwa-al-a'qw-m] cover it over him. (RP 230675)

hwlt'xwa'luqwum [hw-vtl'hwa-al-a'qw-m] cover your head (whole head). (RP JUN83)

tl'hwutst [vtl'hwa-tsun-t] cover it (something flat, e.g., something on the ground). (EW 21JULY77, CW JUL91)

tl'uhwupsemtun [vtl'hwa-upsem-ten] scarf (neck scarf). (EW 21JULY77, 115 stl'utl'ehw [s-vtl'hwu-STA] behind (in gambling). (BC 20DEC79) xut'u kwsus wulh hwu stl'utl'ehw 'u thu pestun. He says the Americans are beating them. (RP 0481)

tl'hwut [vtl'hwu-t] beat him/ her (game, race). (RP 14JUL75, BC 20DEC79) nii ch tl'hwut tthun' mun'u. Did you beat your son? (RP 0481)

tl'e'hwt [vtl'hwu-t-PROG] beating him/ her (game, race). (BC 20DEC79, RP, EC 14JUL75) yath tsun 'uw' tl'e'hw t thunu shuyuhl. I am always beating my older sister. (RP 0481)

tl'i'tl'ehwt [vtl'hwu-t-DIM-PROG] beating him/her (game, race) DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 21)

tl'hwutham'sh [vtl'hwu-t-sam'sh] beat me (game, race). (EC thu swiw'lus) ni' ch tl'e' wulh tl'hwutham'sh. You have defeated me again. (EC thu swiw'lus)

tl'hwunuq [vtl'hwu-unuq] win. (CA Stone Story) suw' tl'hwunuq kwthey' ni'ulh shumens. That's why his enemy won. (CA Stone Story, RP, EC 15JUL75)

tl'e'hwun'ujq [vtl'hwu-nuq-PROG] winning. (RP, BA 20AUG75)

tl'e'lt'hwitu'l [vtl'hwu-tal-DUR] competing, racing. (RP, BA 12AUG75, CW JUN79)

mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm

machus [v/machus] match, matches. (RP 22MAR79, WS Eagle Story). (Also mechus.)

mam'chus [v/machus-DIM] match, DIM. (22Mar79)

ma'it [v/mai-t] aim. (RP 2NOV82) ma'it tthun' skwu'lesh. Aim your gun. (RP 2NOV82)
Hul’q’umi’num’ Dictionary (Hul’q’umi’num’ to English)

sma’mi’stuhw [s-√mai-stuhw-STA] aiming (have it aimed). (CP 060874) na’ut hwusma’mi’stuhwu thu skuw’leshs. He has got his gun aimed. (RP 2NOV82)

ma’mul’ [√mal-RDP] crayfish (sand crayfish). (BC 4MAR80)

mal’sum’ [√mal’sum’] cranberry. (RP JUN83)

matl’ [√matl’] matched, meet your match, even. (RP 2NOV82) na’ut wulh matl’ tthu qul sqwumey’. That mean dog has met its match. (RP 2NOV82)

mut’namut [√matl’-namut] pay back (manage to). (CW Fall/75)

smatl’ [√matl’] stroke (e.g., paralysis). (CW Fall/75)

matl’ut [√matl’-t] even: get even (e.g., return a favour). (CW JUL91)

ma’mutl’ut [√matl’-t-PROG] even: getting even. (EW 15JULY77, 159)

mi’ma’mutl’ut [√matl’-t-DIM-PROG] getting even DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 160)

hiim’a’mutl’ut [√matl’-t-DIM-PROG] getting even DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 92)

matl’uthut [√matl’-that] pay back. (CW Fall/75)

mutl’el [√matl’-el] pass out/faint/knocked out. (BC 28APR80A, RP MAR82) hwkw’uqent thu ni’ mutl’el. Turn over the one who fainted. (RP JUN83)

mutl’unupt [√matl’-unup-t] conquer spirits when purifying a floor. (RP 19JUNE80) nilh ts’e’ lhwet kw’ mutl’unupt hqw’uqwwit lhu lhumlhumuluts’ thi lelum’ stl’tulnup. Who will be the person to go against the spirits in purifying the floor of the ancient big house at Clemclem? (RP 6JAN82)

mutl’unupnuhw [√matl’-unup-nehw] conquer spirits when purifying a floor (manage to). (RP 19JUNE80)

smuqw’uts [s-√muqw’uts] Point Roberts. (CW JUNE91)

smaqw’uts [s-√maqw’uts] name of person who shot the huge boulders. (shshuq’um’). (CW JUNE91)

mut’mut’ [√mat’-RDP] springy. (Elders 25MAY93)

mat’ut [√mat’-t] splay, prop it. (RP FEB83)

shmut’alus [shhw-√mat’-alus] cross sticks (used to splay fish). (RP 180675)

mut’tsus [√mat’-tsus] move hands with beat when dancing. (BC 18APRIL80A)

save shmat’ustun [shhw=√mat’-us-ten] stick: walking stick. (Elders April93)

shmut’uwulh [shhw-√mat’-uwulh] crosspiece in a canoe. (RP FEB83). (See also lhxulwulhtun.)

hwmut’qut [hw-√mat’-qin-t] make someone vomit (by sticking your finger or a feather down his throat). (RP 14JAN80) hwmut’qut tthu mimm’ne’ u kw’ stl’q’een’ suw’ ye’uts kthew smem’nut ni’ muq’nuhwus. Put a feather in your child’s throat so he will vomit the pebble he swallowed. (RP FEB82)

hwma’mut’qut [hw-√mat’-qin-t-PROG] making someone vomit by sticking something down the throat. (RP 14JAN80) nilh lhwet tthu stl’q’een’ na’ut hwma’mut’qut tthu qeq ‘u tthu xul’tun. Who is the child that is showing the pencil into the baby’s mouth? (RP FEB82)

hwmut’qinum [hw-√mat’-qin-m] make yourself vomit (by putting something down your throat). (RP 14JULY80, 12DEC79)

hwum’tqi’num’ [hw-√mat’-qin-m-PROG] making yourself vomit. (RP 14JULY80, 12DEC79) ‘e’ut hwi’ hwum’tqi’num’ u tthu tselushts tthu mimm’ne’. Your little one is sticking his hand in his throat. (RP 0481)

mawuch [√mawuch] deer (a term used by poachers). (RP 0481). (See smuyuth, deer.) ni’ ts’u lhuw’namut kthew mawuch. The deer managed to get away, it is said. (RP 0481)

ma’tsup [√ma’tsup] start a fire (by transferring coals). (CW Fall/75)
ma'uqw [√ma'uqw] duck, waterfowl. (CW Fall/75)
metsun' [√metsun'] testicles. (RP 12DEC80)
munmaanta'qw [√meent-a'qw-PL] stoneheads (name of people in a story). (CA,BA
munmaanta'qw)

smeent [s-√meent] rock, mountain. (EW Mar/74, BC 2MAY80)

smunmeent [s-√meent-PL] rocks. (BC 26MAR80). (See also √tsa'luqw [√tsa'luqw].)

'suw' hay 'al' kwsuw' ni's thhu thithus smunment. The island they were on had big
boulders. (WS Seal Story)

smem'nut [s-√meent-DIM] pebble, little
mountain. (RP FEB 82)

ni' tse' tun'ni' 'u kwthu
tthuw'nilh 'u thhu mustimuhw...
He was
forgotten by the people.... (WS Eagle Story)

smem't [s-√meent-t] gift. (RP 80B, CW JUL91)

'luts'i'qwt tthu pumkin 'u kw' kenti 'un'
smem't. Fill the pumpkin up with candy to
give away. (RP 80B)

men [√men] father. (Lessons)


(Probably a shortened form of memun'.) suw' thuts thhu na'nuts'a' 'nem' tst tse' p'e' tl'e'
wlhu qu'il'et huye' me'. One of the young men
says, "We are going to leave again, my father.
(WS Eagle Story)

meqe' [√meqe'] snow (n.). (CW Fall/75). (See
also yiq , to snow.) hay nan 'uw' kw'e'lus 'i'
yaxw tthu meqe'. If it is too hot the snow will
melt. (MJ Spring82)
sme'muqe' [s-√meq'-STA] snow (covered with snow). (CW Fall/75) 'e'ut wulh hwusme'muqe' thu ts'a'luq. The mountains have snow on them. (RP 2NOV82)

sme'ultuhwutn [s-√metuhw-te] brother-in-law, sisters-in-law (see the singular form for further uses). (CW 081074)

me'tshun' [s-√meth'un'] proud person. (CP 160774)

mewu [√mewu] come. (Probably a contraction of m'i “come” and 'ewu “come here”).

shme'wulhmun [shhw-√me'wulh-mun] empty container (bottle, bucket, food container), noun. (CW AUG91)

mexum [√mex-m] smell (e.g., a burning rag). (CW JUNE91)

me' [√me'] come off. (RP FEB83). (See also qtl'um and kwa'.) na'ut tl'e' wulh me' thu niilh thh'isutun'. What I have nailed has come off again. (RP FEB83)

sum'e' [s-√me'-STA] off (clothing); taken down. (RP 10NOV82) na'ut hwusum'e' thu q'ulexutstun. The fence has been taken down. (RP 10NOV82)

me'sh [√me'-sh] take off something. (WS Eagle Story). ..'i nuwu tse' m'i me'sh kwthu qulimu ni' kwun'el's. ..(and) you will come and remove the bad thing which he has. (WS Eagle Story)

hum'ush [√me'-sh-PROG] taking off something. (EW 6AUG76, 232)

hi'hum'ush [√me'-sh-DIM-PROG] taking off something DIM. (EW 15JUL77, 74)

huli'hum'ush [√me'-sh-DIM-PL-PROG] taking off something DIM PL. (EW 15JUL77, 134)

me'shum [√me'-sh-m] take off something PASS. (WS Eagle Story). ..suw' me'shum thu kw'uluw's thu 'ulum'. . and he peeled off the bark of a cherry tree. (WS Eagle Story)

shhwum'e' [sh-hw'-√me'-STA ] cleared (land). (BC 18APRIL80) ni' 'u wulh hwushhwum'e' kwthu shn'i's tse' kwun's thuyuw'thwum. Is the place cleared where you are going to build your house? (RP FEB82)

miiqwum [√me'-a'qw-t-m] take off a hat/top of head. (EW 6AUG76, 236)

mii'wuqwum [√me'-a'qw-m] take off one’s hat. (BC, Elders 25May93)

hum'iiqwum [√me'-a'qw-m-PROG] taking off one’s hat. (EW 6AUG76, 238)

hwme'tstum [hw-√me'-tstes-t-m] take it out of someone’s hand PASS. (EW 6AUG76, 240)

hwum'utsustum [hw-√me'-tstes-t-m-PROG] taking it (from someone’s hand) PASS. (EW 6AUG76, 242)

sum'e'l'nus [s-√me'-ul-nus-STA] teeth removed. (RP 22FEB77, 108)

mu'ulnusum [√me'-ul-nus-m] pull your tooth/teeth, remove partial dentures. (RP 12DEC79) nem' ts'u mu'ulnusum kw thun' mun'u. Your son is going to have his tooth pulled. (RP 18DEC81)

hum'el'nusum [√me'-ul-nus-m-PROG] pulling your tooth/teeth. (RP 12DEC79)

mu'ul'we'st [√me'-ul'we'-s-t] take it off the side. (RP 15JUL80) (e.g., undoing a horse’s harness.) nem' lhu tuw' mu'ul'we'st 'u thtu ni' shtl'pe'luxutth's thu qeq. Go take some of the stuff of the that the baby is propped up with. (RP 80B)

hum'eel'we'st [√me'-ul'we'-s-t-PROG] taking it off on the side (e.g., undoing a horse’s harness). (RP 15JUL80)

hwmu'iwut [hw-√me'-iwun-t] gut it, take the insides out. (RP 4JAN80, RP 14JUL80) nem'
hum'shut [√me'-shen-t-PROG] taking off someone’s shoes. (RP 15JAN80A). (Also hum'shut.)

hum'ushen't [√me'-shen-t-DUR] taking off peoples’ shoes (keep on). (RP 23JUNE80)

me'shenum [√me'-shen-m] take off one’s shoes. (RP 23JUNE80). (Also mushenum.) nem' me'shenum 'e'ut huqw thun' qwhe'heyishun. Go and take your shoes off, they are wet. (RP 6JAN82)

mushenum [√me'-shen-m] take off one’s shoes. (EW 6AUG76, 234). (Also me'shenum.)

hum'ushe'num' [√me'-shen-m-PROG] taking off one’s shoes. (RP 23JUNE80). (See also hum'she'num') q'isut thu q'ep'ustuns thun' 'imuth yath 'uw' hum'ushe'num'. Tie knots on the shoelace of your grandson who always takes his shoes off. (RP 6JAN82)

Go and take your shoes off, they are wet. (RP 23JUNE80). (Also me'shenum')

ma'tul [√me'-tal] come apart (something glued together). (RP 14FEB77, 61)

ma'tulstuhw [√me'-tal-stuhw] take apart (e.g., glued together object). (RP 14FEB77, 60)

hum'utul'stuhw [√me'-tal-stuhw-PROG] taking apart. (RP 14FEB77, 59)

me'kwulh [√me'kwulh] injure (get injured, injure oneself). (RP MAR82, CP 25JUN74, RP 2JUNE80) ni' hwuskw'ahwa' kwthu ni' me'kwulh 'u kwthu qwuqw'tens. The person who injured his shoulder is stooped (from his injury). (RP MAR82) 'unuhw xwum ch 'i' me'kwulh. Stop it, you might get hurt. (RP 6JAN82)

sme'kwulh [s-√me'kwulh] injury. (WS Eagle Story) suw' lemutum 'i''uwu te' stem sme'kwulhs. They looked at him but there was no injury.... (WS Eagle Story)

sum'e'kwulh [s-√me'kwulh-STA] injured. (RP 0481) ni' 'u ch p'atl'a'qt thu ni' sum'e'kwulh.
Did you feel the head of the (woman) that was injured? (RP 0481)

hwusum'e'kwulh [hwu-s√me'kwulh-STA] injured, become hurt. (RP 6FEB80) 'i wulh hwthtiwumuthelum kw'unus 'i hwusum'e'kwulh. They think I have injured myself. (RP 6FEB80)

me'kwlnuhw [vé'me'kwulh-nehw] injure (accidentally). (RP MAR82) nii ch hwi' me'kwlnuhw tthun' sq'ewum. Did you injure your knee? (RP MAR82)

sum'e'kwulhtsus [s√me'kwulh-tses-STA] injured hand. (RP 80BB) m'i ch nii ch hwi' sum'e'kwulhtsus. Will you come and scrub my clothes, my hand is injured? (RP 80BB)

tsum'e'kwulhtsus [s√me'kwulh-tses-STA] injured hand. (RP 80BB) m'i ch nii ch hwi' sum'e'kwulhtsus. Will you come and scrub my clothes, my hand is injured? (RP 80BB)

hwmukwuthut [hw√mukw-aθthun-t] kiss him/her. (CW JUNE91)

hwmukwuthuthaam [hw√mukw-aθthun-t-samu-m] kiss you. (RP, EC 14JUL75)

hwmukwuthutul [hw√mukw-aθthun-tal] kiss each other. (CW JUNE91)

mukwut [√mukw-t] hit one’s opponent with the ball (in a traditional ball game). (CW MAY91 Elders APR93)

mukwels [√mukw-aθthun-tal] pile hay. (RP 13JUNE80, CW JUL91, 95) mukw' 'ul' stem yusul'uthut s. He did all sorts of things. (WS Eagle Story) mukw' stem s'ulhtun 'i' 'uw' a'luxutus tthw'nilih swiw'lus... This young man got all kinds of food.... (WS Seal Story) mukw' stsekwul 'u thu sqw'uq'ul'ush nw' yuq'aq'uy'utus... It was all different kinds of birds he killed.... (CA Stone Story) kwunutum suw' ya-a-atl'utum tthw' mukw' 'untsu.

mukwi'qwt [√mukwu-aqw-t] pile hay into little haycocks (round mounds). (RP 13JUNE80)

mukwi'qwels [√mukwu-aqw-els] pile hay into little haycocks (round mounds). (RP 13JUNE80, CW JUL91) nem' 'u ch mukwi'qwels ni' 'u kwthun' tumuhw 'uw' kweyulul. Are you going to mound some hay tomorrow at your field? (RP 6JAN82)

hum'kwil'wul's [√mukwu-aqw-els-PROG] piling hay into little haycocks (mounds). (RP 13JUNE80)

smukw' [s√mukw'] found: what is found. (EW 250974) nusmukw' tthu xul'tun. I found the ball. (RP 2NOV82)

mukw'ut [√mukw'-t] pick it up off the ground. (AG 13OCT75)

smukw'um [s√mukw'-m] found: what you have found. (CW JUNE91)

mukw' [√mukw'] all. May function grammatically as an adverb. (ADV). (WS Eagle Story) mukw' ni' 'uw' q'uyq'uyth'thuth tthu st'l'ul'i'quh. The children are all flexing their muscles. (RP Jan82)

mukw' [√mukw'] all. May function in various grammatical roles. (WS Eagle Story) 'i tsun thuthul'uqt 'uw' mukw' tthu s'ulhtun. I am dividing all the food. (MJ 8MAR82) ni' 'u ch 'uw' mukw' lhuyhe8t tthu s'axw'a. Did you eat all the clams? (RP 31OCT79) lhq'etsulhsa'us lh u yath 'uw' kwun'nuhwus 'u tthw' mukw' lhqel'ts'. He receives fifty dollars every month. (RP 80A) mukw' skweyul 'i' 'uw' th'utthxwuw'ulh tthun' mun'u 'u thu snuhwlhs. Every day your son is washing his car. (RP MAY82) mukw' 'ul' stem yusul'uthuts. He did all sorts of things. (WS Eagle Story) mukw' stem s'ulhtun 'i' 'uw' a'luxutus tthw'nilih swiw'lusu... This young man got all kinds of food.... (WS Seal Story) mukw' stsekwul 'u thu sqw'uq'ul'ush nw' yuq'aq'uy'utus... It was all different kinds of birds he killed.... (CA Stone Story) kwunutum suw' ya-a-atl'utum tthw' mukw' 'untsu.
They took it and rubbed it all over his body. (WS Eagle Story) he-e-e mukw' 'untsu
shhwunum's kws 'i'mushs. Yes, they walked
everywhere on their hunt. (WS Eagle Story) nii
'uw' mukw' lhwt 'a'mut. Is everybody seated?
(TM 270574) mukw' lhwt 'i' 'uw' ts'uy'hwt
thu stth'oorn'. (Everyone dried berries.). (RP
11OCT79) mukw' lhwet 'i' 'uw' ts'uy'hwt
tthu stth'oom'. (Everyone dried berries.). (RP
11OCT79) mukw' lhwet 'i' ni' 'uw'
ts'ets'uw'utus. He/she is always helping
everyone. (RP 11OCT79)

mukw'ut [√mukw'u-t] take it all. (RP 2NOV82)
mul'ts't [√mults'-t] roll it over. (CW Fall/75, CW
JUL91)

smuluts' [s-√muluts'] horsefly. (BC 10APRIL80). (Deerfly in Chilliwack. (B. Galloway))
mulhw [√mulhw] grease (get greased). (RP
FEB83). (Ordinarily the root does not occur
alone.) 'uy' kws mulhws tthu snuhwulh. You
should grease the car. (RP FEB83)
mulmulhw [√mulhw-PL] oiled PL, soothed. (EW
4AUG77) mulmulhw tthu shqwaluwuns. His
feelings are oiled (soothed, good faith was
shown). (EW 4AUG77)

smal'hw [s-√mulhw-STA] greased, oiled. (RP
FEB83). (Also smel'hw.)
mulhwt [√mulhw-t] rub oil on it; grease it. (RP
12MAY80) nem' tsun mulhwt lhunu
snuhwulh. I am going to get a grease job on
my car. (RP 80B)
mulhwt [√mulhw-t] rub something/someone with
(oil, creme). (BC 20DEC79) mulhwt lhu thu
qeq. Rub the baby (with oil). (RP 0481)

mel'hwt [√mulhw-t-PROG] rubbing oil on it. (RP
12MAY80) nem' tsun mulhwt lhunu
snuhwulh. I am going to get a grease job on
my car. (RP 80B)
mulhwt [√mulhw-t] rub something/someone with
(oil, creme). (BC 20DEC79) mulhwt lhu thu
qeq. Rub the baby (with oil). (RP 0481)

mel'hwshe'num' [√mulhw-shen-m-PROG] rubbing oil on your feet. (RP 15JAN80A). (Also mel'hwshe'num'.) 'i ch
mel'hwshe'num' 'u thu 'anuw'. Are you
rubbing your feet with deer fat? (RP
12JULY82)
sme'luyi [s-√mulyi-STA] married.
mulyitul [√mulyi-tal] marry. (CP 070674) ha' 'i ch
mulyitul 'i' ni' ch hakwush thu shelumtsus.
When you get married you wear a ring. (MJ
Spring82)
mul'ul [√mul'ul] soft. (BC 18APRIL80A) 'uy' mul'ul thu qe'is nu stl'pel'qun'. My new
mattress is very soft. (RP 0481)
mul'qw [√mul'qw] uvula. (RP 12DEC80, BC
18APRIL80A)

smul'sh [s-√mul'sh] crab: soft-shelled crab. (BC
4MAR80)
mun'u [√mun'u] offspring: son, daughter. (WS Eagle Story) ..ni' lumnum kuthun' mun'u.... ..your son was seen.... (WS SEAL STORY)

tsmun'u [ts-√mun'u] parent; give birth to a child. (CA Stone Story, CP 070674) wulh si'si' 'al' thuw'nih tsole' tsmun'u. The baby's mother became scared for it. (CA Stone Story)

mim'ne' [√mun'u-DIM] offspring: son, daughter DIM. (CA munmaanta'qw.)

mim'ne' [√mun'u-DIM] February. (RP DEC80)

me'mun'u [√mun'u-PL] offspring: sons, daughters. (CW 021074) suw' qwals tthu s'ul'eluwh " huye' lhu me'mun'u. The elders said to them, "You may depart my sons. (WS Eagle Story)

hum'e'mun'u [√mun'u-DIM-PL] offspring: sons, daughters DIM. (RP 8JAN82)

sum'ne' [s-√mun'u-STa] offspring: to already have a child. (EC 240775, CW JUL91)

stsme'mun'u [ts-√mun'u-PL] parents, have a son/daughter PL. (WS Eagle Story) " a-a-a 'i p'e' huyaam' kuthu tswe'stsme'mun'u 'uwu'es ts'u q'aq'i'uste'wut. "Ah! the parents of that person are asking that he not be presumed dead. (WS Seal Story)

ts-hum'ne'es [ts-√mun'u-STa] offspring: have children. (WS Eagle Story) thwyuse'lu ts'u tthuw'nihlts'usqun' ni' 'u tthey' shni's kws ts-hum'ne'es tthuw'nihlthwyuse'lu. There were only two more of the eagles left at this place where they nest and hatch their little ones. (WS Eagle Story)

tslwmun'un'um [tslh-√mun'u-m] stepchild. (BC 18APRIL80) lwet kw' snes tthun'tslhwmun'un'. What is your stepson's name. (RP 80A)

munaya'lh [√mun'u-aya'lh] doll. (RP 80B, 11DECI81)

hum'na'tul' [√mun'u-tal-PROG] father and son (to be father and son). (RP 23JAN80A)

muq(ye)' [√muq(ye)'] coffin. (BC 28APR80A)

muqsun [√muqsun] nose. (CW Fall/75)

muq'ut [√muq'-t] swallow. (CW Fall/75). (See also [√muq'ut], full. (BC 7DEC79, RP 28NOV79) ni' muq'utus thu chukuns lhu ssth'ukw'. The chicken swallowed the worm. (RP 18DEC81) un'suw' muq'ut qa's. And you swallow its juice. (EC Balsam)

muq'nuhw [√muq'-nehw] swallow accidentally. (RP FEB82) hwmut'qut thun' mim'ne' 'u kw' stl'q'een' suw' ye'uts kuthu smem'nut ni' muq'nuhwus. Put a feather in your child's throat so he will vomit the pebble he swallowed. (RP FEB82)

hum'q'ut [√muq'-t-PROG] swallowing. (RP 13AUG75, BC 7DEC79) ni' 'u 'uw' yuhum'q'utus kuthu slhexun's. Is he swallowing the medicine? (RP 0481)

muq'muq'ut [√muq'-t-PL] swallow repeatedly, swallow PL. (RP 130875, 4JAN77, EW 6AUG76)

hi'hum'q'ut [√muq'-t-DIM-PROG] swallowing DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 68)

hul'i'hum'q'ut [√muq'-t-DIM-PL-PROG] swallowing PL. (RP 18FEB77, 67)

hum'unq'ut [√muq'-t-PL-PROG] swallowing PL. (RP 4JAN77, 27)

muq' [√muq'u] full (satiated), get full, get drunk. (CW 20NOV74, RP FEB83) 'i tsun 'ayuxwul kwunus ni' muq'. I get drowsy when I get full. (RP 21DEC81) ni' ch muq'. Did you get full?) na'ut muq'. He got full/drank. (RP FEB83)

sum'miq' [s-√muq'u-STa-PL] full (satiated), drunk PL. (RP 120875)

see'miq' [s-√muq'u-DIM-PROG] full (satiated), drunk DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 49)

se'sum'iq' [s-√muq'u-DIM-PL-PROG] full (satiated), drunk PL. (RP 12JAN77, 52) (note the reduplicated prefix)

muq'ut [√muq'u-t] fill someone with food. (RP 130875) ni' tl'ims 'uw' muq'utus tthu...
sqwumey' He really overfed his dog. (RP 0481)
muq'uthelum [√muq'u-t-se-l-m] fill me up with food PASS. (EW 6AUG76, RP 4JAN77).
(Note the unusual stress pattern.)
muq'uthut [√muq'u-that] fill self with food. (RP 130875)
hum'q'thut [√muq'u-that-PROG] filling self with food. (RP 130875)
hum'um'q'thut [√muq'u-that-PROG-PL] filling selves with food. (RP 130875)
tsmuq'muq'um [ts-√muq'u-m-PL] fill oneself until bloated. (RP 120875)
muq'a'th [√muq'u-a'th] gift of food. (CW JUN91)
muqw [√muqw] thick, big around. (EW 240574, CP 160774)
mamqw [√muqw-PL] thick, big around PL. (RP 2June83)
muqwthat [√muqw-that] thick, big around: getting big around. (RP 130875)
muqw' [√muqw'] squash, burst. (AG 130674, RP 2JAN80A)
sunqw' [s-√muqw'-STA] squashed. (RP 2JAN80, EW 310574)
sunqw'miqw' [s-√muqw'-STA-PL] squashed, burst PL. (RP 12AUG75, EW 6AUG77)
muqw'ut [√muqw'-t] burst it, lance it. (CW JUL91)
hum'qw'ut [√muqw'-t-PROG] bursting it, lancing it. (EW 310574)
muqw'muqw'ut [√muqw'-t-PL] bursting it repeatedly. (RP 120875)
hi'hum'qw'ut [√muqw'-t-DIM-PROG] bursting it DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 72)
hwmuqw'alusnuhw [hw-√muqw'-alus-nehw] poke someone in the eye accidentally. (RP 15JAN80) ni' hw'i hwmuqw'alusnuhwus thu sqe'uqs thu st'i'tl'qulh. The boy accidentally poked his little sister’s eye. (RP 2MAR82)
smuqw'iws [s-√muqw'-iws] pitch: balsam pitch. (CW MAY91)
smuqw'a' [s-√muqw'a'] heron: blue heron. (CW JUNE91)
sunqw'uyiy'us [s-√muqw'uyias-STA] piled up. (WS Eagle Story). (Root not identified.) ..'i' 'uw' sunqw'uyiy'us ts'u tthu suuqwqw'al'hs tthuw'ne'u'llh. ..but the goat’s wool blankets were already piled up. (WS Eagle Story)
muqw'uyi'ustum [√muqw'uyias-t-m] pile up PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' qwuxixt hutl su'l'eluwhs tthey' ni' hwuq'aq'i' suw' muqw'uyi-i-i'ustum tthu suuqwqw'al'lh. The elders of the one who had become ill went into action, they piled up the blankets. (WS Eagle Story)
smuqw'a' [s-√muqw'a'] pitch: balsam pitch. (CW MAY91)
smuqw'a' [s-√muqw'a'] heron: blue heron. (CW JUNE91)
muqw'uyiy'usum [√muqw'uyias-m] pile up. (WS Eagle Story) suw' muqw'uyiy'usum tthey' xwi'lum--xpey' kw'uluw' 'utl' xpey'. And the rope from cedar, cedar tree bark was piled up in a coil. (WS Eagle Story)
musun [√musun] gall. (CW 031274)
musuqw [√musuqw] crab. (Nanaimo). (BC 24APR80). (Cowichan: 'ey'x.)
mustimuhw [√musti-muhw] person, people. (EW 18SEP74). ..'i' hw'i nets' tsun tse' mustimuhw kw'unu sht'e." ...(then) I will be a different person in my personality. (WS Eagle Story) huey' tthuw'ne'u'llh qux mustimuhw swawl'us... Many young men set out... [TEH]. (WS Eagle Story) ni-i-i qwil'qwu'tul tthuw'ne'u'llh sliyemun mustimuhw... The Sliammon people were talking things over.... (WS Seal Story)
mustimuhw [√musti-muhw] person, human. (WS Seal Story) nuw' lumnuhwus kwsus 'uw'
hwun' mustimuhw. He saw his older brother was still human. (WS Seal Story)

smustimuhw [s-√musti-muhw] body: human body. (EW 13DEC74, WS SEAL STORY)

...ni' wulh nats'thut kwu smustimuhw. His (human) body has changed. (WS SEAL STORY)

mulstimuhw [√musti-muhw-PL] people. (CW Fall/75)

mum'sti'muhw [√musti-muhw-DIM] person, human DIM (e.g., little person). (CW AUG91)

mum'stiumuhw [s-√musti-muhw] body: human. (EW 13DEC74, WS SEAL STORY)

...ni' wulh nats'thut kwu smustimuhw. His (human) body has changed. (WS SEAL STORY)

shmutth'aluš [s-hw-√mutth'ulh-alus] mucus: eye pus, eye goo. (CW Fall/75)

shmutth'aluš [s-hw-√mutth'ulh-alus-PL] mucus: eye goo (plural). (RP 180675)

mum'thi'uluś [√mutth'ulh-uts] deerfly; tick. (BC 10APRIL80A). (Possibly related to [√mutth'ulh].)

smuhwee'nu [shhw-√muwhe-e'n] gun: muzzle-loading gun. (RP 23JAN80)

mumuxelh [√muxelh-RDP] caterpillar. (EW 28JULY77, 30)

mieuxyuwa' [√muxyuwa'] ladybug. (CW JUNE91)

muyuth [s-√muyuth] deer, deer meat. (EW 120274, WS Eagle Story). (See also ha'put, and mawuch.)

Shmutth'aluš [s-hw-√mutth'ulh-alus] mucus: eye pus, eye goo. (CW Fall/75)

shmutth'aluš [s-hw-√mutth'ulh-alus-PL] mucus: eye goo (plural). (RP 180675)

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muyuth [s-√muyuth] deer, deer meat. (EW 120274, WS Eagle Story). (See also ha'put, and mawuch.)

sumiyuth [s-√muyuth-PL] deers. (RP 120875)

smim'yuthal'lh [s-√muyuth-dim] deer: little fawn. (CP 090774). (See st'til'tle', fawn.)

smuyutha'qw [s-√muyuth-qp-w] deer head. (RP 21DEC81) nem' tsun kw'isi'qwt kwthu smuyutha'qw. I am going to scorched the deer heads. (RP 21DEC81)

shmuyuthul'nuts [shhw-√muyuth-ul'-nets] deer droppings. (RP 3DEC79)

meyuqum [√muyq-m] ripple (of water). (RP MAR82)

mey'qum [√muyq-m-PROG] rippling (water). (RP 2JUNE80)

miit' [√miit'] grouse: blue grouse. (EC 230775, BC 4MAR80)

me'miit' [√miit'-DIM] grouse: blue grouse DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 37)
mi'miit' [v/miit'-DIM] grouse: blue grouse DIM.
   (EW 15JULY77, 145)

mil'elum [v/mil'el-m] go to court on charges. (RP 0481). (Root not identified.) 'e'ut hwi'
   hwt'um't'um'qi'num' k wsus 'uhl nem' mil'elum. He is repeating what he said when he
   was taken to court on charges. (RP 0481)

mil'elumstum [v/mil'el-m-stuhw-m] take to court on charges PASS. (RP 0481) 'e'ut hwi'
   hwt'um't'um'qi'num' u kwthu ni' yusqaqwul's kwsus wulh mil'elumstum.
   He is now repeating word for word what he said when he was taken to court on charges. (RP 0481)

milhu [v/milhu] dance (to dance an Indian dance).
   (CW 201174)

smilhu [s-v/milhu] dance (n.): an indian dance (n.). (CW 201174) nii ch lhq'ul'nuhw 'uw' skw'insus kwthu smilhu.
   Did you get the true date of the Indian dance? (RP 80A)

mi'mulhu [v/milhu-PROG] dancing an Indian dance. (CW 201174) i' hwen' netulh ts'u i' wulh mi'mulhu tthu s'u'eluhw... Very early in
   the morning the elders danced.... (WS Eagle Story)

mi'mi'mulhu [v/milhu-DIM-PROG] dancing DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 162)

ehe'mi'mulhu [v/milhu-DIM-PROG] dancing DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 91)

hele'mi'mulhu [v/milhu-DIM-PL-PROG] dancing PL. (RP 22FEB77, 30)

hule'ni'mulhu [v/milhu-DIM-PL-PROG] dancing PL. (RP 22FEB77, 31)

milhew'hw [v/milhu-ew'thw] dance house. (CW JUNE91) thi milhew'hw. ceremonial dance
   house. (CW JUNE91)

miq' [v/miq'] stuck (e.g. point is stuck into it). (RP 5NOV79, 2NOV82) na'ut hwi' miq' tthu
   xwuqw'tuns. His pole (canoe pole) got stuck. (RP 2NOV82) ni' miq' tthu sqw'qwum 'u tthu
   thqet kwsus wenshum. The axe got stuck in the tree when it was thrown. (RP 18DEC81)

smi'muq' [s-v/miq'-STA] stuck (e.g., point is thrust into it). (RP MAY93)

smiq'muq' [s-v/miq'-STA-PL] stuck PL(the points are thrust into it). (AG 130674 RP MAY93)

see'mi'muq' [s-v/miq'-DIM-STA] stuck DIM (point is thrust into it). (RP 18FEB77, 40)

seli'mi'muq' [s-v/miq'-DIM-PL-STA] stuck DIM PL (points are thrust into it). (RP 18FEB77, 39)

hwusmi'muq' [hwsu-s-v/miq'-STA] stuck in (point is thrust into it). (RP 5NOV79) ni' hwusmi'muq' tthu sqw'qwum 'u tthu thqet.
   The axe is stuck in the tree. (RP 0481)

miq'ut [v/miq'-t] stick, poke it into the ground. (RP 18FEB77, 2NOV82) ni' unsu kwun's ni'
   miq'ut kwthu shts'esht. Where did you plunge the stick in the ground? (AG)

hee'mi'muq'ut [v/miq'-t-DIM-PROG] sticking it into the ground DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 90)

miq'utum [v/miq'-t-m] poke, stake into the ground PASS. (WS Eagle Story). ..miq'utum 'u tthu
tumuhw tthu stth'am'. ..the bone was staked into the ground. (WS Eagle Story)

miq'ust [v/miq'-as-t] push, force underwater (to teach a child to swim); push into snow. (BC 28APR80A) miq'usth'am' shu tthu meq'.
   Push me into the snow. (BC 28APR80A)

mitth' [v/mitth'] mashed (get mashed). (RP 2NOV82) na'ut hwi' mitth' thu stsiy'u. The
   strawberries got mashed. (RP 2NOV82)

smi'muth' [s-v/mitth'-STA] mashed. (EW 310574)

see'mi'muth' [s-v/mitth'-DIM-STA] mashed DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 88)

seli'mi'muth' [s-v/mitth'-DIM-PL-STA] mashed DIM PL. (RP 18FEB77, 37)

mitth'ut [v/mitth'-t] mash it. mi'muth'ut [v/mitth'-t-
   PROG] mashing it. (EW 310574)
me'lutth'ut [√mitth'-t-PL] mashing repeatedly. (RP 120875) nem' me'lutth'ut thu tsulqama'. Go mash the raspberries. (RP 2NOV82)

hee'mi'muth'ut [√mitth'-t-DIM-PROG] mashing it DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 87)

m'i'mi'muth'ut [√mitth'-t-DIM-PROG] mashing it DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 161). (Note the retention of the first syllable vowel.

muli'mi'mutth'u [√mitth'-t-DIM-PL-PROG] mashing it DIM PL. (EW 15JULY77, 14)

mutth'e'um [√mitth'-m] mash. (RP 19JUNE80) (note the intrans. allomorph

nem' mutth'e'um 'u thu stth'oom. Go mash the berries. (RP 19JUNE80)

smitth'ul [√mitth'-il] soft (get soft, of fish). (RP 2NOV82). (See also mul'ul, soft, [√mul'ul]).

na'ut wulh mitth'ul tth'u stseelhtun. The fish has gotten soft (e.g., after four days). (RP 2NOV82)

m'i'ilhe' [√mi'-lhe'] come PROG. (WS Seal Story) m'i'ilhe' t'ahwe'. "Come down here to the beach.". (WS Seal Story)

namut kwu [√namutkwu] welcome (in response to thanks). (Lessons) namut kwu. You are welcome. (Lessons)

nan [√nan] very, too much. (ADV). (WS Eagle Story). (Also recorded as n'an or n'an.) "muy' tl'lim' yuhw ch nan 'uw' kw'am'kw'am' mustimuhw 'un'sh'uw' huli. “My, you must really be strong, since you are alive. (WS Eagle Story). ..nan 'uw' tsakw kwthunu snuhwulh. My canoe is too far away. (WS Seal Story)

nanum [√nan-m] talk, have a discussion. (EW 21JULY77, 75)

naa'num' [√nan-m-PROG] talking, having a discussion. (EW 21JULY77, 77)

naant [√nan-t] take someone's side, defend (him). (EW 21JULY77, CW JUL91)
napus [√napus] cape. (CW JUNE91)
naqw' [√naqw'] sit on excrement (or anything dirty). (Elders 26MAY93)
nuqw'tsus [√nuqw'-ttes] put your hand on something dirty (esp. excrement). (Elders 22APR93)
nuqw'shun [√nuqw'-shen] step on something dirty (esp. excrement). (BC 28APR80A)
nas [s-√nas] fat. (CW Fall/75)

snas [s-√nas] fat, oil, grease. (TM 270574) 'i' smel'hwuw's thu tse'lumun 'u thu snas. And the pole was oiled with grease. (BA tēt'i')
sna'uns [s-√nas-STA] oily. (TM 270574)
nast [√nas-t] fatten it up, oil it. (CP 250674, CW AUG91). (Rubbing oil on a person is mulhwt.)
na'unst [√nas-t-PROG] fattening it up, oiling it. (CW AUG91)
nastalum [√nas-t-alu-m] fatten you-people up PASS. (CW AUG91)

snuqsin' [s-√na'-qsun'] end point. (Elders APR93)
nau't [s-√na'-ut] there. (AUX). (EW 120274). (An auxiliary. The -ut component shows gender (cf. na'uth). See also 'e'ut and 'e'uth.) na'ut sun'iw' tthu xul'tun 'u thu xthum. The pencil is there inside the box. (Lessons) na'ut wulh qp'ilum tthu lhalhukw'. The plane has landed. (WSEagle Story)

na't [s-√na'-t] find someone dear when he/she has been away for a long time. (RP 14FEB77, 8)
nu'as [s-√na'-as] facing away. (WS Seal Story. (The root is not clear. For this and entries below the root might be √ni'.) 'a'mut ts'u tthu wulh nilh nu'as. The captured young man was sitting there facing away from him. (WS Seal Story)
nuqi'nus [s-√na'-qin-as] face the front area. (RP DEC80). (Compare lhulha'lus, face the wall. (√hel').)

shnu'a'th [shhw-√na'-a'th] across, on the other side (stream, river, road, bay). (CW Fall/75, CW 91) wulh mi-i-i ts'u hwe'luqup tthu tun'i 'u thu shnu'a'th kwus wulh nem' wukw'a'nis 'u thu xatsu'. He could hear the thing across the way when he came into sight of the lake. (CA skwathshun'.)

shnu'exun' [shhw-√na'-exun] other side (of the house). (Lessons) ni' xulhustus kwthu sqwquweth nī' 'u thu shnu'exun. He is feeding the rabbit on the other side of the house. (Lessons)

da'utsun' [s-√na'-utsun-STA] other side of the mountain. (RP,BA 10DEC75) ‘uy' kws nem'tst nem' 'u kw'u'i snu'atsun'. ".."we had better go to the other side of the mountain.". (WSEagle Story)

nem'tst nem' 'u kw'u'i snu'atsun'. (Lessons)

snuqin' [s-√na'-qin] other room (other end of the longhouse). (RP DEC80, 30NOV82) ni' kw'ikw'uts'ut tthu ts'eehtun nī' 'u kw'u'i snuqin'. He is butchering salmon in the other room. (Lessons)

The captured young man was ni' 'u kw'u'i shnu'exun'. (Lessons)

He is butchering salmon in the other room. (Lessons)
na'usum [√na'-as-m] face away, turn one’s face away. (BA syalutsa', CW JUL91)

shnuwilh [shhw-√na'-wilh] on the other side (e.g., of the strait -i.e., Vancouver). (EW 21JULY77, 42)

na'tu [√na'tu] corn. (RP 20MAY81)

nets' [√nets'] different, other (one), strange. (CW Fall/75). (Note: some forms meaning “one” use the root form √nets' while others have √nuts'a'. See √nuts'a' for all forms meaning “one”.) 'uw' nets' 'ul' tun'a 'i xixuq'uthut. It is strange that that man is scratching himself. (RP Spring82) suw' hwi' nets' kwthu ni' shihun'es kwus mi'i t'akw'. But he went home in a different way. (WS Eagle Story) nihl tsun p'e' yut'it'utsum' yulhulheel' 'i' hwi' nets' tun'a 'i nushhwi'." I was indeed swimming along, going to shore and here I am at a different place.". (WS Eagle Story)

snents' [s-√nets'-RDP] corpse. (CW 031274)

snents' [s-√nets'-RDP] pale from illness, withdrawn, dead. (RP 2NOV82)

nets't [√nets'-t] change it. (RP 28NOV79) nii ch tuw' nets't lhu st'ilum. Did you kind of change the song? (RP 22DEC81)

nats'thut [√nets'-that] change. (RP 28NOV79) na'ut wulh nats'thut thu smuyuth. The meat has gone bad (i.e., changed). (RP 0481) wulh ts'isum thu p'e' sey's nats'thut thu s'athuth. His face was growing hair, and his features were changing. (WS Seal Story)

nuts'alus [√nets'-alus] different color. (RP 28NOV79) qu'lsthwus kwsus nuts'alus thu skwathshun. She doesn’t like the colour of her socks. (RP 0481)

nuts'alus [√nets'-alus] change colour. (RP 28NOV79) na'ut hwnuts'alus thun' syaays. The colour of your knitting has changed. (RP 22DEC81)

hwnats'us [hw-√nets'-as] look/act innocent when guilty. (RP 28NOV79) 'e'ut hwi' hwnats'us thhu ni' ts'la'thut. The one that did it is looking innocent. (RP 0481)

nets'u'w'thw [√nets'-ew'thw] one house; the other room. (RP 5DEC79) nem' 'ixwuthut 'u thhu nets'u'w'thw. Go sweep the other room. (RP NOV82)

nets'u'w'thwm [√nets'-ew'thw-m] visit. (RP 5DEC79) nem' ch nets'u'w'thwm 'u lhun' shuyulh. Go visit your older sister. (RP 0481)

ne'nuts'u'w't-hwm' [√nets'-ew't-hw-m-PROG] visiting. (RP 5DEC79) 'e'ut ne'nuts'u'w't-hwm' thun' shi's'ilu. Your grandfather-in-law is visiting (us). (RP 0481)

nuts'uwmuhw [√nets'-uw-muhw] different: person of a different culture; foreign. (CW Fall/75, CW JUL91)

snuts'uwuyulh [s-√nets'-uw-yulh] sibling: half brother or sister. (CW MAY91)

sne [s-√neh] name (n.). (EW 18SEP74) lhuet kw'un' sne. What is your name? (Lessons.) lhuet kw' snes ththu u swiw'lus 'u Mary. What is the young man’s name, Mary? (Lessons.) Alphonse p'e' kw' snes. His name is Alphonse. (Lessons.)

neet [√neh-t] name someone, call him or her by name, give a name to. (RP 15OCT79, CW AUG91) ni' 'u ch neet thun' mun'u. Are you giving your daughter a name? (RP 0481)

hun'ut [√neh-t-PROG] calling by name, naming. (EW 171274)

hun'utum' [√neh-t-m-PROG] calling by name, naming PASS. (EW Drying Berries) hun'utum' sqw'iil'muhw 'i' thu teq'e'. They are called blackberries and salaal berries. (EW 171274) hun'utum' ts'lu kw'un't'als. It is called basalt, kw'un't'als. (CA skwathshun')

hun'uthe'lum' [√neh-t-selum-PROG] calling my name. (I am called). (EW 6AUG76, 225)

hun'uthaam' [√neh-t-samum-PROG] calling your name (you are called). (CW AUG91)
naathut [√neh-that] call oneself, give oneself a name. (RP 15OCT79) nii naathut thun' mun'u. Did your son give himself a name? (RP 0481)

sin'athut [s-√neh-that-DIM] call oneself; what a little child calls itself DIM. (RP 14FEB77, 41)


net [√net] night: be night. (WS Eagle Story) net 'i' tl'e' wulh qul'et suw'q'tus kw'. When nightfall came he sheltered himself. (WS Eagle Story)

sin'athut [s-√neh-that] call oneself: what a little child calls itself. (RP 14FEB77, 41)


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n'emustuhw [\text{nem'-stuhw}] take, bring. (EW 310574) nem' n'emustuhw 'u tthu s'e'tl'q. Take it outside. (EW 310574)

numnus [\text{nem'-nus}] go toward. (RP 9JUL75). (Also recorded as n'umnus.) ni' tsun numnus tthu stuqiw. I went toward the horse. (RP 9JUL75) "i' ni' wulh nem' n'umnusus thhu shhwum'ne'lukws ts'u. And then he went toward (after) his uncles. (BA munmaanta'qw). ..'i' nem' tst wulh t'a'thut n'umnus kwthun' shhw'aqw'a'... .we will go and try to get to your brother.... (WS Eagle Story)

yuhunum'nus [yu-\text{nem'-nus}] going toward. (CA t'ut'um')

hunum'ustuhw [\text{nem'-stuhw-PROG}] taking, bringing. (CA 180675)

yuhunum'nus [yu-\text{nem'-nus-PROG}] going toward. (EW 6AUG76, 207)

n'emustamu [\text{nem'-stuhw-amu}] take you. (WS Eagle Story). n'emustamu 'u kwthu ni' shni's kwutst m'i kwunuthamu. ..we will take you to the place where we got you. (WS Eagle Story)

n'umnusewut [\text{nem'-nus-ewut}] going toward PASS. (WS Eagle Story) lhxlush thhu'nilih suw' n'umnusewut thhu'nun'ulh 'i' 'iputum. He stood up and went to them and started patting them. (WS Eagle Story)

n'umnusum [\text{nem'-nus-m}] go toward PASS. (WS Eagle Story) ni' ni' 'u kwthey' 'i' ni' tl'e wulh n'umnusum kwthu ni' shni's kwsus qw'iqw'um'. On that day they went (to the place) where the seals go on to the shore. (WS Seal Story)

n'emustum [\text{nem'-stuhw-m}] take PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' n'emustum 'u tthu 'a-a-ayul'shun tthu ni' shn'emustewut thhu'nilih. He was taken to a nice open area where he was put down. (WS Eagle Story)

hunum'ustum [\text{nem'-stuhw-m}] bringing PASS. (WS Eagle Story). ..hunum'ustum' tthu s'ulhtuns 'u tthey' thithu yuxwule'. ..(and) the adult eagles kept bringing his food. (WS Eagle Story)

n'emustaam [\text{nem'-stuhw-amu-m}] take you PASS. (WS Eagle Story). (May be written as n'emustaaam.) “xuxu’aathun kwelh skweyul 'uw' niu un's'tili' ks nem's n'emustaam 'u kwu'inulh hi'llum' qa'... It will take four days if you want to be taken to the waterfall.... (WS Eagle Story)

shn'emustamut [\text{shhw-nem'-stuhw-amu}] take you: where you are taken. (WS Eagle Story). ..n'emustaam 'u kwu'inulh hi'llum' qa' 'u kw'u'i nem' shn'emustamut kws shakw'uthamut.... ..you will be taken to the falling water where you can have a bath.... (WS Eagle Story)

nem's [\text{nem'-s}] and. (CA 180675). (See 'i' ‘and’, also nominal forms with s-function as coordinate clauses. (nu-s-). See, e.g., sus and sis.) 'apun kwthu nu me'mun'eelh nem's lhu slheni'een'sulh. I had ten sons and one daughter. (CA 180675)

nu [\text{nu}] my. (WS Seal Story). (A prefix, but often written as an independent particle.) “'i-i tsun 'uw' 'uy' 'ul' nusul'si'lu... (or: nu sul'si'lu) “I am fine, my grandparents.... (WS Eagle Story). (It is often contracted with a preceding 00 article. (thhu-word).). ..” ni' 'ikw' kwunu sta'lus. .."My husband is lost. (WS Seal Story) nem' tsun f'tsum kwunut tthunu sun'tsu." I’ll swim and get my catch.”. (WS Seal Story)

nu [\text{nu}] my. I. (WS Eagle Story). (The possessive marker “nu”, “my”, functions as a subject when the clause is nominalized (s-prefix or sh(hw)-prefix).) nem' tsun suw'q't kwu niulh nushni' kwus mi' hiilthelum.” I will go and look for that place where I was lowered at.”. (WS Eagle Story) nilh kwu'elh nush'i wulh yu'i'mush.” That is why I am travelling.”. (WS Eagle Story) ha' tsun tse' kwu'elh nem' tuw' ts'imulnuhw nilh nus'uw' kwulusht." And when I get close enough, (then) I will shoot him.”. (WS Seal Story) ni' tsun puy'puy'um
Hul'q'umi'num' Dictionary  (Hul'q'umi'num' to English)  107

nus nuw' kw'sul'exun' 'u lhu stoop [I lost my balance and burnt myself on the arm on the stove.] (RP 80A)
nutsim' [√nutsim'] why. (RP JUN82) nutsim' 'un'shni' hw'i xul'shenum 'u thtu tumulh. Why did you paint your feet with ocre paint? (RP JUN82). nutsim' yuhwa'lu 'u shus lhey'a'uqwt tun'a yey'sul'u...why are there two people behind? (EW 131274)
nutsim' yun'shni' hwi' xul'shenum 'u ththu tumulh. Why did you paint your feet with ocre paint? (RP JUN82).

nus'a' [√nuts'a'] one. nuts'a' skweyul 'i' wulh qwal thtu na'nuts'a'... One day one of the young men said... (WSEagle Story) tsakw thtu shnem's kws 'i'mushs 'i' tl'e' wulh hwunin'sus ththu nuts'a' xatsa'. He had gone far when he got to another lake. (WS Eagle Story) (See also √nets' "different, other". Some entries below with the root √nuts'a' may be based on √nets'.)

hwun'un'uts'a' [hw-nuts'a'-RDP] canoe: single person canoe. (CW MAY91)
nuts'alus [√nuts'a'-alus] one stitch (when counting the width of a pattern in knitting). (CW FALL75)
nuts'us [√nuts'a'-as] one dollar, round object, month. (WS Eagle Story) wawa' ni' nuts'us lhqel'ts' kwsus xut'e 'u tthey' 'uw' niis yusa'lus lhqel'ts'. Maybe it was one month, but then it may have been two months. (WS Eagle Story)

snin'ts'us [s-√nuts'a'-as-DIM] bowman, leads strokesmen (canoe racing). (BC 26MAR80)

na'nuts'a' [√nuts'a'-elu] one person. (EW 111274). The numbers one and two are reduplicated in counting people. Elsewhere the suffix -elu is used (cf., lhwelulu 'three people'). 'uwu niis qel'tus kwu na'nuts'a' mustimuwh. It isn't mean to other people. (WS Eagle Story) 'i' na'nuts'a' thtu 'uw' swe's brothers. And he had only one brother. (WS Seal Story) suw' qwals tthey' na'nuts'a' swiw'lus... So one of the young men said.... (WS Seal Story)

hin'anuts'a' [√nuts'a'-elu8-RDP] alone, off by oneself. (RP,EC 23JUL75)

hwununuts'a' [hw-√nuts'a'-elu-RDP] canoe: single-person canoe (approx. 12 ft. long and narrow). (RP,BA 12AUG75)
nuts'ehw [√nuts'a'-elh] once, one time. (EW 11DEC75). (The suffix -ehw occurs in “once” and “twice”, thumehw. (√them). Elsewhere the form for “times” is -elh. (lhxwelh”three times”, √lihw).) ..skwe'y tse' kws mukw'tst nem' 'uw' huyn'hw 'u kw' nuts'ehw nem' shhw'imushtst.”..we won't be able to take them all in one trip.”. (WS Eagle Story)
nuts'ehwum [√nuts'a'-elh-m] have one helping. (CW 31OCT75)
snuts'ulhp [s-√nuts'a'-ulhp] one tree, one bush. (TT,BA 29OCT75)
nuts'uqun [√nuts'a'-uqun] one container. (Lessons)
nin'ts'uqun' [√nuts'a'-uqun-DIM] one little container DIM. (Lessons) nin'ts'uqun' kwthu shun'tsus. He got one little container (e.g., of berries). (Lessons)
nets'uwuts [√nuts'a'-uwuts] one hundred. (RP)
snets'uhwulh [√nuts'a'-uhwulh] one canoe. (RP 23MAR75). (Probably based on √nets'.)
nuts'eylh [√nuts'a'-uylh] one child. (CW JUL91)
na'nuts'eylh [√nuts'a'-elu-uylh] one child (have one child). (CW 31OCT75) 'uw' na'nuts'eylh 'al'. She/he has only one child. (CW JUL91) nuts'umat [√nuts'a'-mat] one team or group, one whole piece. (RP 11DEC79) 'i tsun xut'ustuhw 'uw' tl'imus 'uw' nuts'umat kw'u liququts 'u kwthu thul'unuptun. I told him to buy one piece of linoleum. (RP 0481)

nus'a'nuts' [√nuts'a'-nets] one root plant. (TT,BA 29OCT75)
nukwuuyulh [√nukw-uyulh] bounce a cradle. (RP 15JULY80)
hun'kwuy'ulh [√nukw-uyulh-PROG] bouncing a cradle. (RP 15JULY80)
nuputsiilh [√nuputs-ilh] ride with someone else. (RP DEC80) nem' tsun nuputsiilh kw'unus nem' t'akw'. I am going to catch a ride home with someone else. (RP DEC80)

snuputs [s-√nuputs] send, mail: what is sent. (RP DEC80)
nuputst [√nuputs-t] send, mail him something. (RP DEC80) nem' nuputst 'u kw' telu. Go send him some money. (RP DEC80)

nuqum [√nuq-m] dive. (CW 251174, BC 26MAR80)
hun'qum' [√nuq-m-PROG] diving. (CW 251174)
huniqum [√nuq-m-PL] dive PL. (RP 120875)
nuqnuqum [√nuq-m-PL] dive PL (e.g., they dive). (EW 6AUG76)

sun'qem' [s-√nuq-m-STA] dive: be underwater (e.g., swimming underwater). (CW 1976)
hun'un'qum' [√nuq-m-PROG-PL] diving PL. (RP 120875, EW 6AUG76)
yuhn'qum' [yu-√nuq-m-PROG] diving. (EW 6AUG76, 208)
nuqw [√nuqw] doze off, fall asleep. (EW 071174, RP 2JAN80) ni' nuqw. He fell asleep. (EW 071174)
hun'qw [√nuqw-PROG] dozing off. (EW 071174) na'ut hun'qw. He is dozing off. (EW 071174)
hun'un'qw [√nuqw-PL-PROG] dozing off PL. (EW 6AUG77, 97)

sun'iqw [s-√nuqw-STA] asleep. (RP 2JAN80) na'uth sun'iqw thu qeq. The baby (girl) is asleep. (RP 2MAR82)

see'niqw [s-√nuqw-STA-DIM] asleep (of a little child) DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 47)
sun'niqw [s-√nuqw-STA-PL] asleep PL.
snuq'i' [s-√nuqi] old, worn-out (material). (CW MAY91)
snuq'i' [s-√nuqi] old, worn-out (material). (CW MAY91)

snustsu [s-√nustsu] Separation Point (placename). (BC 26MAR80)
nuwu [√nuwu] you (it is you). (CA 120875). (Usually occurs as a predicate, though it occurs as an oblique after 'utl', nem' tsun tse' xu'il'els 'utl' nuwu. I am going to write to you. (RP 80BB) "o-o-o mun'u nuwu 'e." "Oh, son, is it you?". (WS Eagle Story) nuwu tse' thuyt thun' stl'it'l'qulh 'i' yehl snem's huyle'." You will be the one to prepare your young one before he departs.". (WS Eagle Story) nuwu 'e ni' 'amusthaam 'utl' me' 'u lhe telu [Was it you that Mom gave the money?]. (RP 1OCT79)
nuwus [√nuwu-s] you (do it), your turn. (RP DEC81) 'i tsun wulh lht'si'w's hwi' nuwus ch nem' hwulumxenum. I am tired, now it's your turn to be the watchman. (RP JAN82) nuwus lhu 'utl' xup'shut. You scratch his leg yourself. (RP Spring82). ..nuwus lhu nem' yuw'en'."..you go first.". (WS Eagle Story)
nuwunt [√nuwun-t] will it to. (BC 28APR80A)
nuwunthelum [√nuwun-t-seulum] willed to me. (BC 28APR80A)
snuwun [s-√nuw;n] inheritance, gift from a will. (CW JUL91)

sun'iw' [s-√nuw'-STA] in, inside. (Lessons) na'ut sun'iw' thu xul'tun 'u thu xthum. The pencil is there inside the box. (Lessons). ..they' smeent ni' shsun'iw's [shhw-√s-√nuw'-STA] thuw'nih... that mountain which he was inside of.... (WS Eagle Story)
sni'nuw' [s-√nuw'-RDP] informed (know the rules, the lore). (BC 28APR80) tl'im' ch 'uw' sni'nuw'. You are well informed about rules. (RP 2MAR82)
sun'niw' [s-√nuw'-STA-PL] in: be in PL. (RP 120875)

hwusun'iw' [hwu-s-√nuw'-STA] in: get inside. (WS Eagle Story) tus thuw'nih sus nem' 'uw' sul'q'thut sus 'uw' hwusun'iw' 'u tthey' lelum's tthey' ts'usqun'. When he got to the

home of the golden eagle he swung himself into it. (WS Eagle Story)

nuw'ush [\text{\nuw'-sh}] in: put it in, bring it in. (Lessons.) nuw'ush ch thu xwi'lum 'u thu situn. Put the rope in the basket. (Lessons.) hun'tsew' sus 'uw' nuw'ushus thuw'ne'ulh 'u thu thi leulum's thu s'ul'eluhws thu st'suy'hw smuyuth... Arriving below, they took...the dried deer meat into their elders' longhouse. (WS Eagle Story)

hun'wush [\text{\nuw'-sh-PROG}] in: putting it in, bringing it in. (TEH)

sun'iw'stuhw [s-\text{\nuw'-stuhw}-STA] keep it in. (RP 0481) ni' 'u ch pt'l'inust 'uw' ni'us sun'iw'stuhwus 'u thu shtl'pi'wun' shluqwu'elus thu telus. Did you feel his chest, if he has his money in his shirt pocket? (RP 0481)

hun'un'wushus [\text{\nuw'-sh-us-PROG-PL}] in: putting things in PL. (RP 130875)

nuw'ushum [\text{\nuw'-sh-m}] in: bring in PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' nuw'ushum thuw'nihn swiwl'us. So the young man was brought in. (NS Eagle Story) m'i hwkw'atus 'i' huy ts'u 'ul' thi 'ulhq'i ni' nuw'ushum 'u thu teluw's... When he pulled it out it was a very big snake that had been put into his arm.... (WS Eagle Story)

sun'iw'stum [s-\text{\nuw'-stuhw-m-STA}] in: kept in PASS. (WS Eagle Story) sun'iw'stum thu tskwi-i-im thethi'un. Red blood had been put in (them). (WS Eagle Story)

nuw'ilum [\text{\nuw'-il-m}] enter, go inside. (BA syalutsa'.) ni' ch ts'u 'uw' yule'lum'ut tthey' stth'am' kwus wuhl ne-e-em' tl'pil nuw'ilum 'u thu ts'xemuns. You could actually see the bone sink down into his chest. (WS Eagle Story)

nuw'els [\text{\nuw'-els}] in: bring in (a picture or article into the longhouse). (RP 120875) nuw'els tse' 'u kwthu shxatth'ustuns kws tens. She will bring in her mother’s picture. (RP 12DEC75)

hun'wulum' [\text{\nuw'-il-m-PROG}] entering, going inside. (BA syalutsa'.) nii ch mel'q kwun's xultsust thu 'i m'i hun'wulum'. Did you forget to mark the hands of the ones coming in? (RP 8MAR82)

nuw'ilum [\text{\nuw'-il-m-PL}] enter, go in PL. (RP 120875)

hun'wulum' [\text{\nuw'-il-m-PROG}] entering, going in. (RP 130875)

shhwun'weem' [s-hw-\text{\nuw'-m-STA}] loaded (e.g., a gun, a wagon). (CW AUG91)

hwun'welsum [\text{\hw'-ewu-els-m}] load a gun, reload (shotgun) shells. (CW AUG91)

hun'un'wulum' [\text{\nuw'-il-m-PROG-PL}] entering, going in PL. (RP 130875)

hun'wul's [\text{\nuw'-els-PROG}] in: bringing in. (MJ 280476) e'ut wulh yu hun'wul's elhtun. They are now bringing the article or picture in. (MJ 280476)

nuw'elsstum [\text{\nuw'-els-stuw-m-STA}] in: asked to bring in. (RP 130875) nhly yuwru lhu st'il'tum'at ni' nuw'elsstum. It must have been Ruby that was picked to bring the picture in. (RP 130875)

nuw'elstaam [\text{\nuw'-els-stuw-amu-m}] in: ask you to bring it in. (RP 2NOV82)

hun'nw' [\text{\hu'n'-\nuw'}] enter: already have come in. (RP 120875) 'uw' huy kwysu wulk hun'nw' 'u tthey' ni' shsun'iw's 'i' st'e 'u kw' ni' hwuy kwus yuslhelhuq'ustum'. It was only when they reached a place where they went in that it was like he woke up, and he was in a lying position. (WS Eagle Story)

hun'neluw' [\text{\hu'n'-\nuw'-PL}] enter: they have already come in. (RP 120875)

hwnuw'nw'ilumuthamu [\text{\hw'-\nuw'-il-m-tsamu-PL}] enter: go into you (repeatedly). (EW 6AUG76, 279)

hwun'wul'stum' [\text{\hw'-\nuw'-il-stuw-m-PROG}] single-shot rifle. (RP 23JAN80). (Morphology is uncertain.)
shnuwul'exutun [sh-\nuw'-ul-exun-ten] vest. (RP 5DEC80)
nuw'nuts [\nuw'-nets] pay, pay back (money owed). (RP 5FEB80A)
snuw'nuts [s-\nuw'-nets] pay: what one pays. (RP 5FEB80 nusnuw'nuts what I am going to pay. (RP 5FEB80)
nuw'nutst [\nuw'-nets-t] pay him/her; pay for it. (RP 5FEB80A) nuw'nutsthamu tsun 'u thun' shkwe'um. I am going to pay you for your basket. (RP 5FEB80A) nuw'nutst tsun thu shkwe'um. I am going to pay him for the work he has finished. (RP 5FEB80A) nuw'nutst tsun 'u tthun' shkwe'um. (WS Seal Story)
hunuw'nutst [\nuw'-nets-t-PROG] paying him/her. (RP 5FEB80A)
see'niw' [s-\nuw'-STAT-DIM] inside DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 48)
sun'wal'we'lh [s-\nuw'-al-we'lh-STA] on the inside. (WS Seal Story)
snuwulh [s-\nuwulh] canoe, vehicle, car. (EW MAR74) suw' q'ep'utus thtu snuwhulhs. And he tied his canoe up. (WS Seal Story)
snuwulhshun [s-\nuwulh-shen] foot. (CW MAY91)
tsunihwulh [ts-\nuwulh] canoe: have, get a canoe. (CW 211174) nem' ch tsunihwulh. Go get a canoe. (CW 211174) 'i ch tsunihwulh. Do you have a canoe? (CW 211174)
sunihwulh [s-\nuwulh-PL] canoes PL. (EW 071174) . thtu nu p'ep'q' sunihwulh. ...my white canoes. (EW 071174) suw' 'aalh 'u thtu sunihwulhs. They got on board their canoes. (WS Seal Story)
shnuwulh [s-\nuwulh-DIM] canoe, vehicle DIM. (RP 120875)
shnuwulh [s-\nuwulh-DIM-PL] canoes DIM. (BA 120875)
tsunihwulh [ts-\nuwulh-PL] canoes: make, have canoes. (RP JAN82, 13AUG75) 'i ch 'uw' yuseq'nuwulh kwthu thi xpey'ulp un's tsunihwulh. Are you managing to split the large cedar log you are going to make canoes with? (RP JAN 82)
ts-hun'hwulh [ts-\nuwulh-PROG] canoe: making a canoe. (RP 130875) 'i tsun ts-hun'hwulh. I am making a canoe. (AG 110674)
sun'un'hwulh [s-\nuwulh-STA-PL] canoes: riding in cars/canoes. (RP JAN82) 'i tse' yusun'un'hwulh. They will be riding in cars/canoes. (RP 2JUN83)
nuhwulhaalh [\nuwulh-aalh] canoe: go by canoe. (CW 211174) nem' tst nuhwulhadaalh. We are going by a canoe. (CW 211174)
sun'hwulh [s-\nuwulh-STA] canoe: leave, depart in a canoe. (RP 130875). (Also pronounced shun'hwulh.) nem' tsun tse' yushun'hwulh. I am going to go by canoe/car. (RP 2JUN82)
sun'hwulh [s-\nuwulh-PROG] canoe: arrive in a canoe/vehicle. (CW JUNE91) 'i ch yusun'hwulh. Are you arriving by canoe? (CW JUL91)
sun'un'hwulh [s-\nuwulh-PROG-PL] canoe: arrive in canoes/vehicles. (CW JUNE91)
nikw [\nikw] uncle (address form). (RP 0481).
(Short for shhwum\'nikw.) 'i ch tuw' saw'q'thut 'u nikw. Are you looking for a wife, uncle? (RP 0481)
shhwum\'nikw [shhw-\nikw] uncle, aunt. (RP 20Aug75). (The partial [um'] is unidentified.)
shhwum\'ne'lukw [shhw-\nikw-PL] uncles, aunts. (CW 3Oct74)
shhwum\'un'ukw [shhw-\nikw-DIM] uncle, aunt DIM. (CA munmaanta'qw) wulh nem' tus
tthu shhwum'nun'tukw. Her uncle just arrived. (CA Stone Story)
nikwiye' ['nikw-iyel'] uncle (an address form). (RP 0481) 'ii ch 'uw' qwusiyun' 'u nikwiye'. Have you been setting your net, uncle? (RP 0481)
nilh ['nilh] it is. (WS Eagle Story) nilh tse' 'un'shk'w'am'kw'u'm'. This will be your power. (WS Eagle Story) "nilh 'u tu'inuhl 'un's'tl'i'." "Is this what you want?". (WS Eagle Story) nilh nu s'ilu thu swyu'qe'. The man is my grandfather. (Lessons.) nilh kwhrhy thethi'un ni' qa'qa'tus... It was the blood that he drank.... (WS Eagle Story). (nilh may occur doubly, corresponding to "it is" and "that"). "o-o-o nilh p'e' kwhu ts'usq'un' nilh 'i hulitham'sh. "Oh, it was the golden eagles that saved me. (WS Eagle Story) nilh ts'u thu kw'luluw' 'utl' spe'uth nilh ts'u luxwtuns. It was the skin of a bear that was his blanket. (WS Eagle Story)'i' nilh kwu yuxwule' nilh ni' hulitham'sh. But it was the eagle that saved me. (WS Eagle Story). (It occurs also in "why", "because" and "then" constructions.) nilh kwu'elh nush'i wulh yu'i'mush." That is why I am travelling.". (WS Eagle Story). .." nilh tse' nusnem' 'uw' tus q'u wulh nilh tse' nus'uw' hwkw'at thu xwi'llum nilh 'un's'uw' 'unuhwstuhw." "When I get down there, I will jerk the rope and you stop lowering it.". (WS Eagle Story). ..wulh nile8s 'ul' snem'tst 'uw' swu'q't kwhrhy 'sew'q'tut." ..we will start right now to go and look for what we came to look for.". (WSEagle Story) ha' tsun tse' kwu'elh nem' tua' ts'umniluhw nilh nus'uw' kwu'lusht." And when I get close enough, (then) I will shoot him.". (WS Seal Story)

hwunilh [hwu-'] him/her/it (become). (WS Eagle Story) hwunilh thhy' xew's shne'um mustimuwh hwunilh ni' hwuts'ets'uw'utum'. It was the new shaman person who was being helped (by the power). (WS Eagle Story)
nilhs ['nilh-s] let it be the.. (RP DEC81) nilhs ch thu ni' tua' tl'e'tq luxwtun lhits'uxun. Cut a strip off that blanket that is too long. (Let it be the long blanket that is cut.). (RP JAN82)
nix ['nix] fingers (an expression). (CW Fall/75). (Said to children when approaching them with fingers extended teasingly.)
snuxtsus [s- 'nix-tes] finger. (CW Fall/75)
snuxshun [s- 'nix-shen] toe. (RP 12DEC80)
nihiw ['ni'] could be. (AUX). (WS Eagle Story). (A contraction of ni' and yuwh. See yuwh. ni' also contracts with other elements: nihiw. (ni' + uhw "you"), niin'. (ni' + en' "I"), niilh. (ni' + uh PAST).)

ni' ['ni'] at (place or time). (WS Eagle Story) suw' thq'ulhse'ums ni' 'u thu shni's thu stth'am'. And then he knelt down (at the place) where the bone was. (WS Eagle Story) 'i' ni' 'uw' xi'he8lhem' thu shheni' ni' 'u thu ni' shni's. And his wife was watching from where she was. (WS Seal Story) ni' ni' 'u kwhrhy 'i' ni' tl'e wulh n'umnusum kwhu ni' shni's kwsus qw'iqw'um'. On that day they went after him where the seals go on to the shore. (WS Seal Story)

ni' ['ni'] AUX: nonproximal auxiliary: the event is either not here or not now. (WS Seal Story) ni' p'e' kwunutum 'u thu shni's thu stth'am'. He must have been captured by the ones he always kills for food. (WS Seal Story) ni' tsun lumnuhw 'uwu ni'us q'ay. I saw him, he is not dead. (WS Seal Story) nem' kwunutus thu ni' skwulushs 'eshw. He went for the seal he shot. (WS Seal Story) ni' nem' huye' 'i' 'uwu 'iis m'i t'l'e' huw'alum'. He left and he did not return again.". (WS Eagle Story)

nuw' ['ni'] AUX: nonproximal auxiliary contracted with contemporaneous particle. (WS Seal Story). (A contraction of ni' + 'uw. See ni'). 'i-i-st e' 'u tthey' 'i' nuw' kw'a'sthut 'ul'. After that it began to get warm. (WS Eagle Story)

nii ['ni'] AUX: nonproximal auxiliary contracted with question particle. (WS Eagle Story). (A contraction of ni' and the question particle 'u or
'e.) hwuy 'i' pte'mutum " nii ch 'uw' stuthi'.” When he woke up they asked him, “Are you alright?” (WS Eagle Story)

hwuni' [hwu-vni'] arrive, get there, to be there,. (CA 180675) 'uw' hwuni' ch tse'. You will get there. (CA 180675)

shni' [shhw-vni'] where it is. (WS Eagle Story)

shus [shhw-vni'] why, when, because. (Grammatical marker). (CA skwathshun'). (Probably a reduced form of shni's. (shxw-vni'-s).) suw' t'e's wulh pte'mutus thu tens 'uw' nuts'imus 'u shus kw'uuy'utum' 'u tthey'. So he asked his mother again why she forbade him to do it. (CA skwathshun')

nelu' [vni'-PL] at PL. (WS Eagle Story) ni' ts'u 'uw' hith kwsus nelu' 'u tthey' tsa'luqw. It is said that they were up in those mountains for a long time. (WS Eagle Story)

hwunin's [hwu-vni'-nus] arrive at, get there. (RP.BA 10DEC75) 'uwu ni'us lhuyxtum thhu shshamus ni' thuytus thu ni' wulh hwunin's. He didn't eat the half-dried fish the woman who had gotten there had fixed. (BA syalutsa') ni' tsun hwunin's. I got there. (RP 10DEC75)

hwunin'hw [hwu-vni'-nehw] take there (manage to). (WS Eagle Story) huy ni' hwunin'hwus tthey' 'uw' thithu thhuw' stem 'ul' smuyuth... Whenever the big adult eagles would bring any food like deer meat.... (WS Eagle Story)

ni'ustum [vni'-stuhw-m] take there PASS. (WS Eagle Story) ni' hwuy 'i' ni' ni'ustum kwus shhelhuq'stum'. When he woke up he was at the place where he was left lying. (WS Eagle Story)

tun'ni' [tun'-vni'] from. (RP 10Dec75) suw' tuqnamut thtu tun'ni' 'u kw'u'inulh sna'utsun tun'ni' 'u kw'u'i sa'ukw... So the ones from the other side of the mountain --from Sooke--got the news. (RP 10Dec75) tun'ni' kwsus hwun'a 'al' yukw'akw'usthut 'i' ni' 'ikw' kwthu mun'us. Their son went missing from the beginning of summer. (WS SEAL STORY) xul'xul'utum 'uw' tun'ni' 'u tthu sxun'us kwus m'i-i-i kw'i'stum. They marked him starting from his feet upwards. (WS Eagle Story)

shtun'ni' [shhw-tun'-vni'] from: place where one is from. (CA munmaanta'qw) nu shtun'ni' where I am from. (CA munmaanta'qw) suw' taantus hwu'alum' 'u kwthu ni' shtun'ni's kwus m' i 'imush. So he left and returned to where he started walking from. (WS Eagle Story)

tun'ni'stuhw [tun'-vni'-stuhw] from: get from. (CW JUL91) 'i tsun tun'ni'stuhw 'u tthu shhwimelu. I got it from the store. (CW JUL91)

yunu'as [yu- vni'-as] facing. (RP 80S) 'uw' yunu'as tthu sum'shathut 'u tthu shelh 'u kws nem's nuw'ilum The sun always faces the door when he goes in. (RP 80S)

niilh [vni'-ulh] AUX PAST. (WS Eagle Story). (An alternate pronunciation of niilh.) 'a'mut ts'u tthu'ni'ni' q'ayt. The young man was seen by the one who had tried to do him in. (WS Eagle Story)

ni'ulh [vni'-ulh] AUX PAST. (WS Eagle Story). (An alternate pronunciation of niilh.) 'a'mut ts'u tthu'ni'ni' q'ayt. The young man was seen by the one who had tried to do him in. (WS Eagle Story)
shtun'ni'iws [shhw-tun'-√ni'-iws] ancestor. (RP 14Jul75)

pppppppppppppppppppppp

spaal' [s-√paal'] raven. (CW Fall/75)

paal'exutun' [√paal'-exun-ten] wind that brings the birds (gale force wind). (BC 4FEB80A, 26MAR80)

pi'paam [√paam-RDP] peak of Mt. Tsouhalem. (BC 10APRIL80A)

paat [√pah-t] blow, (with mouth). (CW 1974)

paat [√pah-t] blow on. (WS Eagle Story) ..'uw' paat ch 'ul' 'un'suw' kwulusht.... ..you just blow into it and then you shoot.... (WS Eagle Story) suw' paatus tthu'nih spuhel' tthey' paatus tthey' s'them'. The old person then started to blow on that thing, he was blowing on the bone. (WS Eagle Story)

panh [√pah-nehw] blow on it (manage to). (RP DEC80)

pupa'ut [√pah-t-PROG] blowing on it. (RP DEC80) 'e'ut pupa'utus tthu tselush. He is blowing on my hands. (RP DEC80)

pupan'hwus [√pah-nehw-us-PROG] blowing on it (managing to). (RP DEC80)

paatum [√pah-t-m] blow on PASS. (WS Eagle Story) sheluq' tthey' snem'[s] 'uw' paatum. He was lying there and he blew on him. (WS Eagle Story)

spuhels [s-√pah-els] wind (noun). (RP MAR82). (See also stsuwhum.) 'li ts'u tun'ts'al'kw kwsun'a spuhels. Is it the southwest wind that is blowing? (RP MAR82)

pupeel's [√pah-els-PROG] breezing. (BC 2MAY80). (Locative subject.) 'e'ut pupeel's tthu shelh su'exun. It is blowing through the partly open door. (RP 80B) 'e'ut pupeel's. It is windy. (CW MAY91)

shupua [s-hw-√pah-STA] blown up (inflated). (RP DEC80)

hwpaaat [hw-√pah-t] inflate it, blow it up. (CP 7JUN74)

hwpupa'ut [hw-√pah-t-PROG] inflating it, blowing it up. (EW 15JULY77, 249)

hwpipu'ataut [hw-√pah-t-DIM-PROG] blowing it up DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 248)

hwpaaals [hw-√pah-els] blow up (inflates). (RP DEC80)

paqw [√paqw] mold, moldy. (RP na'ut paqw tthu luplash. The board there is moldy. (RP)

papuqw [√paqw-RDP] moldy, punky (of pqway', rotten logs). (RP 4JAN77, 10NOV82)

paqwthut [√paqw-that] moldy, stale (get moldy). (EW 310574) na'ut wulu paqwthut. It got moldy. (EW 310574)

papuqwhut [√paqw-that-PROG] moldy (getting moldy). (EW 310574)

spapuqw [s-√paqw-STAT] moldy. (EW 310574)

pas [√pas] hit, get hit with a flying object. (CW l974) ni' 'u ch pas 'u tthu st'cha'ls. Did you get hit with the stick? (CW 1974)

pasut [√pas-t] hit it, throw something at it. (CW 201174) pasut tthu sqwumey' 'u tthu st'cha'ls. Hit the dog with the rock. (CW 201174)

pasutum [√pas-t-m] hit: get hit with a flying object. (WS Eagle Story) pasutum tthu tupsums. He was hit in the neck. (WS Eagle Story)

hwpasustham'shus [hw-√pas-as-t-sam'sh-us] hit me in the face (with a flying object). (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu kwsu n'te' hwpasustham'shus kw' stem st'l'eluqum. I have not been hit in the face by the fierce animals anymore. (WS Eagle Story)

psun'ut [√pas-un'u-t] hit it with a rock. (CW 201174)

pi'psun'e't [√pas-un'u-t-DUR] hitting it with a rock (keep on). (CW 201174)
pulsun'ut [√pas-un'u-t-PL] hit them with rocks. (CW 201174)
pashuluqw [√pashuluqw] cedar: yellow cedar. (CW MAY91)
patun [√patun] rag. (EW 250974) m'istuhw tthu patun. Give me the rag. (EW 250974)
spuputun' [s-√puten-STA] sailed. (BA, RP12AUG75)
putenum [√puten-m] sail (n.). (CW JUL91)
spay'pi'shun' [s-√pay-shen-STA-PL] bow-legged PL. (RP OCT82)
spapi'shun' [s-√pay-shen-STAT] bow-legged. (CP 020774)
yuspay'sukul' [yu-s-√payshukul-STA] bicycle: on a bicycle. (RP 80B) ni' tiqw' kwthu yuspay'sukul' 'u tthu qu'ulexutstun. The person on the bike ran into the fence. (RP APR&21SEP82)
spa' [s-√pa'] roe: 'indian cheese', dried pressed salmon eggs. (RP 24OCT79, CW AUG91)
tspa' [ts-√pa'] have salmon eggs which are aged (fermented). (RP 24OCT79) 'ii yuhw 'uw' hwun' tspa' lhun' si'lu. I wonder if your grandmother still has some aged salmon eggs? (RP 0481)
peeltth' [√peeltth'] hawk: snake hawk, largest hawk (possibly, grey hawk). (BC 10APRIL80A)
speenhw [s-√peenhw] camas. (CW Fall/75)
tun'peenhw [tun'-√peenhw] season when camas blooms. (BC 14APR80). (See also punhwemun.)
pekw' [√pekw'] smoked (get smoked). (RP 5NOV79) ni' 'u wulh pekw' kwthu stseelhtun. Is the salmon smoked? (RP 0481)
pepukw' [s-√pekw'-PROG] smoking. (RP 5NOV79). (Agent subject.) 'i tsun pepukw' 'u tthu stseelhtun. I am smoking fish. (RP 0481)
hwuspepukw' [hwu-s-√pekw'-STA] smoked. (CP 230774) na'ut mukw' 'uw' hwuspepukw'. They are all smoked. (CP 230774)
hwuspepukw' [hwu-s-√pekw'-STA] smoked. (RP 5NOV79) ni' hwuspepukw' kwthu stseelhtun. The salmon is smoked. (RP 0481)
pekw'ut [√pekw'-t] heat it, smoke it (e.g., herring). (CW 251174, CW JUL91). (Herring are smoked gradually, two hours at a time.)
pe'hwemtum [√pe'hw-m-t-m] foggy, fogged up. (RP 2NOV82) na'ut pe'hwemtum tthu shhwul'mastun. The window got foggy. (RP 2NOV82)

spulqwitth'e' [s-√pulqw-ithh'e'] owl: screech owl. (CP 0900774)

spulhxun [s-√pulhxun] field, clearing. (CW Fall/75) ni' tth'uth'o'on' ni' 'u tthu spulhxun. She is picking berries in the clearing. (Lessons) tun 'u they' 'uy'unup tuw' spulhehe8un... Upon arriving at that smooth ground, sort of a field... (WS Eagle Story)

pun [√pun] bury (accidentally get covered). (RP 10NOV82) na'ut pun tthu syalh 'u tthu meqe'. The wood got buried under the snow. (RP 10NOV82)

dim. (CP 0907674)

pe'hwemtum [√pe'hw-m-t-m] foggy, fogged up. (RP 2NOV82) na'ut pe'hwemtum tthu shhwul'mastun. The window got foggy. (RP 2NOV82)

spulqwitth'e' [s-√pulqw-ithh'e'] owl: screech owl. (CP 0900774)

spulhxun [s-√pulhxun] field, clearing. (CW Fall/75) ni' tth'uth'o'on' ni' 'u tthu spulhxun. She is picking berries in the clearing. (Lessons) tun 'u they' 'uy'unup tuw' spulhehe8un... Upon arriving at that smooth ground, sort of a field... (WS Eagle Story)

pun [√pun] bury (accidentally get covered). (RP 10NOV82) na'ut pun tthu syalh 'u tthu meqe'. The wood got buried under the snow. (RP 10NOV82)

pe'hwemtum [√pe'hw-m-t-m] foggy, fogged up. (RP 2NOV82) na'ut pe'hwemtum tthu shhwul'mastun. The window got foggy. (RP 2NOV82)

pe'hwemtum [√pe'hw-m-t-m] foggy, fogged up. (RP 2NOV82) na'ut pe'hwemtum tthu shhwul'mastun. The window got foggy. (RP 2NOV82)

spulqwitth'e' [s-√pulqw-ithh'e'] owl: screech owl. (CP 0900774)

spulhxun [s-√pulhxun] field, clearing. (CW Fall/75) ni' tth'uth'o'on' ni' 'u tthu spulhxun. She is picking berries in the clearing. (Lessons) tun 'u they' 'uy'unup tuw' spulhehe8un... Upon arriving at that smooth ground, sort of a field... (WS Eagle Story)

pun [√pun] bury (accidentally get covered). (RP 10NOV82) na'ut pun tthu syalh 'u tthu meqe'. The wood got buried under the snow. (RP 10NOV82)

pe'hwemtum [√pe'hw-m-t-m] foggy, fogged up. (RP 2NOV82) na'ut pe'hwemtum tthu shhwul'mastun. The window got foggy. (RP 2NOV82)

pe'hwemtum [√pe'hw-m-t-m] foggy, fogged up. (RP 2NOV82) na'ut pe'hwemtum tthu shhwul'mastun. The window got foggy. (RP 2NOV82)
pune'q [punwrap-eow] January; geoduck (goofyduck) clam (gathered in January). (CW MAY91 Elders APR93)

pune'luxutth' [punwrap-luxutth'] village on Kuper Island. (CW MAY91)

puputh'in' [punwrap-in']-RDP skunk. (CW Fall/75). (Probably related to petth'um, stink.)

spuhw [spuhw] stomach (the internal organ), tripe. (CW Fall/75)

puylhthut [puylh-thut] wiggle out of bed. (WS Eagle Story)

puylhthut tthu s'eluhw 'i' 'umut 'i' yuqwul'tsup. Wiggling out of bed, the old people got up and made a fire. (WS Eagle Story)

puy'puy'um [punwrap-puy'] lose one’s balance. (RP 80A) ni' tsun puy'puy'um nus nuw' kw'sul'exun' 'u lhu stoop. I burnt myself on the arm on the stove when I lost my balance. (RP 80A)

pi'atulh [punwrap-puy'] hunt ducks. (CA 230675). (Also pronounced puy'atulh.)

pipi'atulh [punwrap-puy']-PROG hunting ducks. (RP JUN83)

pipiyatulh [punwrap-puy']-PL] duck hunting from water or land. (BC 26MAR80). (Note lack of glottalization.) pipiyatulh kwthu swawl'us ni' 'u kwthu tumuhw 'utl' me'. The young men are hunting ducks at Dad's land. (RP 80B)

puy'puy'atulh [punwrap-puy']-PL] duck-hunting from water or land. (BC 26MAR80). (Note lack of glottalization.) pipiyatulh kwthu swawl'us ni' 'u kwthu tumuhw 'utl' me'. The young men are hunting ducks at Dad’s land. (RP 80B)

pi'kwun [punwrap-puy'] roasting stick (split). (BC 24APR80A)

pi'tshun [punwrap-puy']-shen] lizard. (RP 12DEC79, CW JUL91)

pukw [punwrap-pkw'] dust: dust, flour spreads. (RP 30MAR81)

pupukw' [punwrap-pkw']-PROG dust: dust, flour is spreading. (RP 30MAR81)

spukw' [s-punwrap-pkw'] flour. (RP NOV82) ts'hwat thu spukw'. Add more flour. (RP NOV 82)

spupikw' [s-punwrap-pkw'-sta] dusted, spilled (dust, flour). (RP 30MAR81)

pkw'ut [punwrap-pkw'-t] dust it, make dust (dust, flour). (RP 30MAR81). (Also pakw't.)

pek'w't [punwrap-pkw'-t-prog] dusting it: making dust. (RP 30MAR81)

pkw'nehw [punwrap-pkw'-nehw] dust it, make dust accidentally (dust, flour). (RP 30MAR81)

pakw'nuhw [punwrap-pkw'-nehw-prog] dusting it, making dust accidentally (dust, flour). (RP 30MAR81)

spupikw' stuhw [s-punwrap-pkw'-stuwa-sta] dusted: got it shaken, dusted off. (RP 30MAR81). (Also supikw'stuwa.)
pkw'um [√pkw'u-m] dust: make a cloud of dust or a (very fine) splash of water. (RP 10JULY76, 64) ni' tl'lim' 'uw' pkw'um kwthu qa'... There were big splashes in the water.... (WS Seal Story)
pukw'um' [√pkw'u-m-PROG] dusty: making a cloud of dust or a (very fine) splash of water. (RP 30MAR81). (Also recorded as pakw'um'.)
pkw'uthut [√pkw'u-that] dust oneself off (brush, shake off). (RP 30MAR81)
pakw'uthut [√pkw'u-that-PROG] dusting oneself off. (RP 30MAR81)
spkw'um [s-√pkw'u-m] dust. (CW 061274)
pi'pukw'um' [√pkw'u-m-DIM-PROG] dusty: dust clouding DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 27)
spi'pkw'um' [s-√pkw'u-m-DIM] dust DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 28)
pkw'ast [√pkw'u-as-t] sprinkle it (powdery substances). (CW Fall/75, EW 15JULY77)
pukw'ust [√pkw'u-as-t-PROG] sprinkling it (powdery substances). (EW 15JULY77, 280)
plhet [√plhet] thick. (CW 230975)
pulhtith'e' [√plhet-ith'the'] thick clothes, thick blankets. (CW 051274)
puqpuqw [√pqwa-PROG] breaking (substance). (RP 30MAR81)
spupiqw [s-√pqwa-STA] broken (substance), out of money. (EW 31MAY74)
spulupiqw [s-√pqwa-STA-PL] broken (substance). (RP 130875)
spe'pupiqw [s-√pqwa-DIM-STA] broken (substance) DIM. (RP 22FEB77, 11)
pqwat [√pqwa-t] break (substance). (EW 310574) ni' tsun pqwat tthu pqway. I broke the punk. (RP 10DEC75)
paqwt [√pqwa-t-PROG] breaking (substance) it. (EW 6AUG76, 26)
puqwpqwtut [√pqwa-t-PL] break (substance) them into pieces. (BC 7DEC79, RP 17FEB77, 4JAN77). (Also transcribed as puqwpquwut.)
nem' lhu puqwpqwtut tthu suplil. Go break the bread into pieces. (RP 0481)
paqwpqwtut [√pqwa-t-PL-DUR] breaking (substance) into many pieces. (RP 4JAN77, 36)
pi'paqwt [√pqwa-t-DIM-PROG] breaking (substance) it DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 106)
pi'pqwat [√pqwa-t-DUR] breaking (substance) it (keep on). (EW 15JULY77). (Also transcribed as pi'pqwat.)
pul'i'pqaqwt [√pqwa-t-DIM-PL-PROG] breaking (substance) them DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 108)
puqwpqwtus [√pqwa-t-PL-PROG] breaking (substance) them. (EW 6AUG76, 294)
qaqwpquwqutus [√pqwa-t-DUR-PL] breaking (substance) into pieces (continually). (RP 17FEB77, 51)
pqwuqhtstut [√pqwa-lhts-t] break (substance) it for him. (RP 101275) ni' tsun pqwuqhtstut. I broke it for him. (RP 101275)
pqwuqhtstham'sh [√pqwa-lhts-t-sam'sh] break (substance) it for me. (RP 101275)
pqwuqhtstham'sh 'u tthu suplil. Break off a piece of bread for me. (RP 101275)
pqwnnehw [pqwa-nehw] break (substance) it (manage to, accidentally). (RP 30MAR81)
paqwnuhw [√pqwa-nehw-PROG] breaking (substance) it (accidentally, managing to). (RP 12MAY80) yath tsun 'uw' paqwnuhw. I am always breaking it. (RP 12MAY80)
spupiqwstuhw [s-√pqwa-stuhw-STA] break (substance) it (have it broken). (RP 101275, 30MAR81). (Also: keep someone out of funds
by getting him to spend all his money.) 'i tsun spuqiqwstuhw thu supil. I have broken the bread. (I have got the bread broken up.). (RP 101275)

puqwpuqwutum [\sqrt{pqwa-t-m-PL}] break (substance) them PL. EW 6AUG76, 24

pqwels [\sqrt{pqwa-els}] break (substance) something (e.g., bread). (RP 230476) pqwels 'u thu supil. Break off a piece of bread. (RP 230476)

paqwul's [\sqrt{pqwa-els-PROG}] breaking (substance) something. (RP 101275, 30MAR81)

pqwe'um [\sqrt{pqwa-m}] break (substance) some off. (RP 30MAR81). (Note the -e'um form of intransitive -m.)

pqwathut [\sqrt{pqwa-that}] broke: go for broke; go broke. (RP 30MAR81)

pqway' [\sqrt{pqwa-ey'}] rotten wood, punk. (CA 230675)

pqwutsun [\sqrt{pqwa-utsun}] sand. (CW Fall/75). (See also pqwutsun'.)

hwpuqwutsun [\sqrt{pqwa-utsun}] break in half. (RP 101275) na'ut hwpuqwutsun thu la'thun. The plate broke in half. (RP 2NOV82)

hwpuqwpuqwutst [\sqrt{pqwa-utsun-t-PL}] break into a number of pieces. (RP 2NOV82)

pqwutsun' [\sqrt{pqwa-utsun}] sand. (BC 28APR80A). (See also pqwutsun.)

pqwew't-hwt [\sqrt{pqwa-uw't-hw-t}] break up a beehive. (RP 3JULY80) nem' lhu pqwew't-hw thu shsum'sum'i'elu kws hwu'wes kw'a'shutus. Go break up the beehive before the weather gets hot. (RP 80B)

puqwuw't-hwt [\sqrt{pqwa-uw't-hw-t-PROG}] breaking up a beehive. (RP 3JULY80)

shpqwel'nuts [\sqrt{s-hw-pqwa-ul-nuts}] broke (be out of money, joking). (RP 5NOV79) 'i tsun shpqwel'nuts. I am broke. (RP 17Dec81)

shpsas [\sqrt{s-hw-psu-as}] dented face. (RP 80C) nilh lhwt kw'u ni' hw't'um'ust thu munayal'h 'e'uth hwushpsas. Who hit the doll and put a dent on her face? (RP 80C)

pshtut [\sqrt{pshu-t}] spit medicine. (BC 26MAR80)

pshels [\sqrt{pshu-els}] spit medicine; snort (bull, horse). (BC 26MAR80)

pe'ptitul' [\sqrt{pte-tal-DUR}] competing. (WS Eagle Story) 'i-i-i'mushasum' hi-i- iw'alum' thu swaw'lus mukw' stem st'e' 'u kw'u'w' pe'ptitul' thu swaw'lus. The young men just went for walks and played games that were like competitions games for the young men. (WS Eagle Story)

ptem' [\sqrt{ptem}'] ask. (RP 180675) suw' ptem's ts'u thuw'nihl swi'w'us'' 'stem kw'u'elh tuni'nulh.'' The young man asked, "What is this?". (WS Eagle Story)

putum' [\sqrt{ptem'-PROG}] asking (a question). (RP 180675) putum' thuw'nihl 'uw' niis 'untsu kw' chumux. She asked where there was gum. (CA skwathshun'.)

pi'ptem' [\sqrt{ptem'-DUR}] asking (a question) (keep on). (EW 15JULY77, 193)

pte'mut [\sqrt{ptem'-t}] ask him/her (a question). (CW Lessons) ni'ulh tsun pte'mut 'uw' kwunutus. I asked him if he would take it. (CW Lessons)

putum'ut [\sqrt{ptem'-t-PROG}] asking him/her. (RP 2NOV82)

pte'mutum [\sqrt{ptem'-t-m}] ask (a question) PASS. (WS Eagle Story) "'uwu 'e te' kw'n ni' tuqnuhuwuhw' ti'e' wulh pte'mutum. "Have you felt any kind of pain?" he was asked again. (WS Eagle Story)

pte'mutewut [\sqrt{ptem'-t-ewut}] ask (a question) PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' pte'mutewut thuw'nihl swi'w'us sttl'i'tl'quhl 'uw' stemus kws sttl'ls. The young man, the youngster, was asked what he wanted. (WS Eagle Story)

putum'utum [\sqrt{ptem'-t-m-PROG}] asking (a question) PASS. (WS Eagle Story) sus'ilh ts'u'w' putum'utum' thuw'ne'ulhl s'ul'eluhw "na'lu tstamut kwun' mun'u'ulupulh." The
elders had been asked, “What has happened to your PL son?”. (WS Eagle Story)

putum'ute'wut [\text{\textvisiblespace}ptem'-tewut-PROG] asking (a question) PASS. (WS Seal Story) suw' putum'ute'wut thuwnilh “ ni' lu tsamut.” Her people asked her, “What happened?” (WS Seal Story)

pous [\text{\textvisiblespace}pous] cat. (CW Fall/75)
pou'ps [\text{\textvisiblespace}pous-DIM] cat DIM. (CW Fall/75)
pulou'ps [\text{\textvisiblespace}pous-DIM-PL] cats DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 33)

shpousul'nuts [\text{\textvisiblespace}shhw-\text{\textvisiblespace}pous-ul'-nets] cat droppings. (RP 3DEC79)
pout [\text{\textvisiblespace}pout] boat. (RP)
tspouput [\text{\textvisiblespace}ts-\text{\textvisiblespace}pout-PROG] boat: making a boat. (AG 110674) 'i tsun tspouput. I am making a boat. (AG 110674)

shpou'nuts [\text{\textvisiblespace}shhw-\text{\textvisiblespace}pous-ul'-nets] rectum. (RP 11DEC80)

phwat [\text{\textvisiblespace}phwa-t] blow spit in spray, whale blows. (RP 2JAN80A)

puhwul's [\text{\textvisiblespace}phwa-els-PROG] blowing (of a whale). (BC 26MAR80)

phwu'yqsun [\text{\textvisiblespace}phwu'-qsun] sandfly (bites like fleas). (BC 10APR80A, CW AUG91). (Also recorded as phwey'qsun.)

p'a'am [\text{\textvisiblespace}p'a'ah-m] swell up (e.g. bread rising). (CW 201174, BC 28APR80A)

p'up'a'am' [\text{\textvisiblespace}p'ah-m-PROG] swelling up. (RP 2NOV 82)

sp'uham' [\text{\textvisiblespace}s-p'ah-m-STA] swollen. (BC 28APR80) (verify the translation of the sentence below.) 'e'ut hwusp'uham' thhunu sxun'u kwunus ni' qwuya'shun. My leg is swollen (from) when I sprained it. (RP 2MAR 82)

sp'uham'shun' [\text{\textvisiblespace}s-p'ah-m-shen] swollen footed. (CW Fall/75, CW JUL91)

sp'atl'um [s-\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'atl'-m}] tobacco, cigarettes. (EW 120274)
lhp'atl'um [lh-\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'atl'-m}] smoke (to smoke tobacco, cigarettes). (RP 10NOV82)
hwp'ul'tl'amulus [hw-\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'atl'-m-alus-PL}] smoke: get smoke in eyes. (EW 4AUG77)

shp'utl'umelu [\text{\textvisiblespace}shhw-\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'atl'-m-elu}] pipe (stovepipe, smoking pipe). (BC 18APRIL80)
p'aqwul [\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'aqw-il}] swampy (water recedes from flood until the ground is visible). (RP 25JAN80A)

sp'aqw'um [s-\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'aqw'-m}] foam, bubbles. (CW Fall/75)

p'qw'amthut [\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'aqw'am-that}] foam: to bubble or foam up. (WS Eagle Story). (Locative subject.) sus tl'uw' xte' 'u tthey' mu-u-ukw' 'untsu 'u thhu thathuns tl'uw' kw'ulh thhu thethi'un p'qw'amthut thhu qw'oons qulum's. And the same thing was happening as before blood was spilling everywhere, out of his mouth, foaming out of his ears and eyes. (WS Eagle Story)

p'a'qus [\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'a'qus}] eagle: male bald eagle. (Elders April93). (Possibly from \sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'uq'-as})

p'ekw'ut [\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'ekw'-t}] restore it, preserve it (by putting it in a dry place, e.g.). (RP 4JAN80A)

p'ep'ukw'ut [\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'ekw'-t-PROG}] restoring it. (RP 4JAN80A)

p'etl'ut [\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'etl'-t}] feel it, touch it. (CA munmaanta'qw.)

p'ep'utl'ut [\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'etl'-t-PROG}] feeling it. (EW Drying Berries.) p'ep'utl'utus ts'u thhu s'inusth 'i' 'uwu te'. He felt his breast bone and he didn’t feel anything. (WS Eagle Story)

p'up'e'p'utl'ut [\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'etl'-t-DIM-PROG}] feeling it DIM. (EW 15JULY77, RP 18FEB77)

p'ule'p'utl'ut [\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'etl'-t-DIM-PL}] feel them DIM. (RP 18FEB77)

p'utl'ul'ust [\sqrt{\text{\textvisiblespace}p'etl'-alus-PROG}] feeling stitches. (RP 30NOV79) skw'ey 'u kw'un's lumnuhw
thun' syays 'un'sh 'i 'uw' p'utl' ul'ust 'ul'.
Can’t you see your stitches, that’s why your are feeling them? (Is it because you can’t see your stitches that your are feeling them?). (RP 0481)

p'tl'alst [√p'etl'-als-t] feel a round object. (RP 30NOV79)

p'up'tl'al'st [√p'etl'-als-DUR] feeling a round object. (RP 30NOV79) 'ii yuw' qul thu qulum's 'u shus 'uw' yup' up'tl'al'stus 'ul' kw'sus yuyal'qwesth thu sqewth. Her eyes must be bad because she is just feeling the potatoes as she picks them out. (RP 0481)

hwp'atl'ust [hw-√p'etl'-as-t] feel someone’s face. (RP 30NOV79) ni' ts'u wulh hwuqul thu qulum's suw' hwp'atl'ustus tthu sts'a'muqws. Her eyes have gone bad, so she felt her great-grandson’s face. (RP 0481)

hwp'ap'utl'ust [hw-√p'etl'-as-t-PROG] feeling someone’s face. (RP 30NOV79)

p'tl'aythinum [√p'etl'-aythin-m] feel your mouth, chin. (RP 30NOV79) tuw' p'tl'aythinum 'i ch hw' hwutst'suphwn 'u thun' ts'um'shaythun. Feel your chin, you have got a wart on it. (RP 0481)

p'up'tl'a'ithi'num [√p'etl'-aythin-m-DUR] feeling your mouth. (RP 30NOV79)

p'atl'a'qwt [√p'etl'-a'qw-t] feel someone’s head. (RP 30NOV79) ni' 'u ch p'atl'a'qt thu ni' sume'k wulh. Did you feel the head of the (woman) that was injured? (RP 0481)

p'ap'utl'a'qwt [√p'etl'-a'qw-t-PROG] feeling someone’s head. (RP 30NOV79)

p'ep'utl'a'qwt [√p'etl'-a'qw-t-PROG] feeling someone’s head. (RP 30NOV79). (See also p'ap'utl'a'qwt)

p'utl'tsusst [√p'etl'-tsus-t] feel someone’s hand. (RP 33DEC79)

p'ep'utl'tsusst [√p'etl'-tsus-t-PROG] feeling someone’s hand. (RP 33DEC79) [Also pronounced p'ep'utl'utsust.]

p'tl'a'luw'tsusst [√p'etl'-a'luw'-tsus-t] feel someone’s fingers. (RP 33DEC79)

p'up'tl'a'luw'tsusst [√p'etl'-a'luw'-tsus-DUR] feeling someone’s fingers. (RP 33DEC79)

p'tl'eenhwt [√p'etl'-enhw-t] feel the grains (oat, wheat, to see if it is ripe). (RP 7JULY80)

p'tl'inust [√p'etl'-inus-t] feel someone’s chest. (RP 28DEC79) ni' 'u ch p'tl'inust 'uw' ni'us sun'iw'stuhwus 'u thu shfi'pi'wun' shluqwu'elus thu telus. Did you feel his chest, if he has his money in his shirt pocket? (RP 0481)

p'up'tl'inust [√p'etl'-inus-DUR] feeling someone’s chest. (RP 28DEC79)

p'tl'iwstum [√p'etl'-iws-t-m] feel a person. (BA munmaanta'qw. RP 20AUG75)

p'tl'a'luw'shut [√p'etl'-a'luw'-shen-t] feel someone’s toes. (RP 33DEC79)

p'eq'um [√p'eq'-m] bloom. (EW 170974)

sp'eq'um [s-√p'eq'-m] flower, blossom. (CW Fall/75) nem' iluquls 'u kw' sp'eq'um. Go and buy some flowers. (RP 0481)

p'etth' [√p'etth'] sew, get sewn. (RP 5NOV79) xut'u kw' p'etth's 'i' e'uth t'l'e' wulh s'etl'q. She said she was going to sew and now she’s outside. (RP 0481) ni' p'etth' kwthu qtewustuns. The waist band got accidently sewn together. (RP 0481)
p'ep'utth' [√p'etth'-PROG] sewing. (RP 5NOV79). (Agent subject.) 'I tsun p'ep'utth'. I am sewing.) 'ii ch p'ep'utth'. Are you sewing? (RP 0481)

sp'ep'utth' [s-√p'etth'-STA] sewn up. (CP 250674)

hwusp'ep'utth' [hwu-s-√p'etth'-STA] sewn: become sewn. (RP 5NOV79) ni' hwusp'ep'utth' tthu tushou. The canvas is sewn. (RP 0481)

p'eth'ut [√p'etth'-t] sew it, stitch. (CW 251174)

p'ep'utth'ut [√p'etth'-t-PROG] sewing it. (CP 250674)

p'th'els [√p'etth'-els] sew, stitch. (CW 251174)

p'ep'utth'ul's [√p'etth'-els-PROG] sewing, stitching. . (CW 271174)

shp'ep'utth'ul's [shhw-√p'etth'-els-PROG] sewing machine. (RP 161275)

p'utth'tun [√p'etth'-ten] needle (sewing needle). (CW 251174)

p'etth'ulstsham'sh [√p'etth'-lhts-t-sam'sh] sew it for me. (CW 3OCT75)

p'a'th'us [√p'etth'-as] cradle board. (CW 031075). (Note the glottal stop in the root.)

p'a'th'ust [√p'etth'-as-t] tie it in the cradle-board. (RP 24OCT79) p'a'th'ust thu qeq. Tie your baby in the cradle-board. (RP 0481) pa'th'ust ch 'i'elh thun' mim'ne'. Be sure and tie your baby daughter in the cradle board. (RP 0481)

p'ip'th'ilast [√p'etth'-as-t-DUR] tying it in the cradle-board. (RP 24OCT79) 'e'uth p'ip'th'ilastus thu qeq. She is tying the baby into the cradle-board. (RP 0481)

sp'u'a'th'us [s-√p'etth'-as-STAT] tied in the cradle-board. (RP 24OCT79) 'uy'st-hwus thu qeq kws sp'u'a'th'us. The baby likes to be in the cradle board. (RP 23DEC81)

p'e' [√p'e'] indeed, certain. This particle indicates a degree of certainty on the part of the speaker. (PRT2). (WS Eagle Story). (A particle (clitic) which follows any subject particle.) "'en'thu p'e' 'en'thu' thu thu swiw'lus. "Indeed I am," said the young man. (WS Eagle Story) "hey' lemut ch p'e'." "Alright, take a look then.". (WS Eagle Story). "..u'wu te' p'e' tl'e' un' sttle'tulup."..there isn't anything you PL can do now. (WS Seal Story). .."nem' tst ts' p'e' tl'e' wuh quil'et huys me'". "..we are going to leave again, father. (WS Eagle Story) " 'uy' thyts ts' p'e' kw' he8wi' lum." "Okay! I will prepare the rope.".). .."m'i tst ts' p'e' tl'uw' lemut. .."We will come and see.". (WS Seal Story)

p'uw' [√p'e'] indeed. contraction of p'eu' + 'uw'. (WS Eagle Story) "'uy' tse' p'uw' nushq'ay 'i' 'uw' q'ay tsun." "Then if I should indeed die then, I will die then.". (WS Eagle Story)

sp'up'e' [s-√p'e'-STA] flattened, skimmed. (RP 14FEB77, 13)

p'e't [√p'e'-t] skim cream off milk, flatten grass. (RP 14FEB77, 12)

p'uts't [√p'uts'-t] coals, charcoal. (RP 2JUNE80, 28DEC79) (cf. p'its't -ashes) nem' tuw' lhel'sh tthu p'uts't. Go and move the charcoal into the fire. (RP 0481)

shp'ul'ets' [s-hw-√p'uluts'-STA] inside out (clothing). (EW 21JULY77, CW JUL91)

hwp'uluts't [hw-√p'uluts'-t] turn it inside out (clothing). (EW 21JULY77, CW JUL91)

hwp'up'uluts't [hw-√p'uluts'-t-PROG] turning it inside out. (EW 21JULY77, 52)

hwp'ulil'p'up'uluts't [hw-√p'uluts'-t-DIM-PL] turning them inside out DIM. (EW 21JULY77, 53)

p'uluy' [√p'uluy] bark (noun, e.g., of a tree). (CW Fall/75, BC 24APR80A). (Also p'uluy'. The root seemingly occurs in three variants: p'uluy, p'uluy', p'uley.)

sp'uley' [s-√p'uluy-STA] glued, stuck on. (RP Spring82). (See also squ'ep'. stuck on. (s'qp'u.)..'een'thu tse' xip'ut me' sh thu
sp'uley' 'u thun' sxun'u. I'll scratch off what is sticking to your foot. (RP Spring82)

shp'up'uli' [shhw-√p'uluy'-PROG] glue. (EW 21JULY77, 48).

p'uli't [√p'uluy'-t] glue it together. (EW 21JULY77, 47). (Note the augmentation of the root to e.)

hwusp'ulay'tul' [hwu-s-√p'uluy'-tal-STA] joined: become joined. (WS SEAL STORY)

p'ulh [√p'ulh] come to; be conscious, so ber up. (BA syalutsa', RP 10DEC75)

qequluts'tum' thu ni' yuhw ts'u tsulel 'i' p'ulh. He had the one spinning who had almost come to life. (BA syalutsa'.)

p'ulhqw' [√p'ulhqw'] tilt, twist, tip. (RP 2JUNE80)

ni' ts'u p'ulhqw' kwthu luplash ni' sts'ushin's us 'uw' hilum. The board he was walking on twisted and he fell down. (RP 6JAN82)

p'ulhqw't [√p'ulhqw'-t] tilt it (e.g., a board, to one side). (RP 2JUNE80)

p'alhqw't [√p'ulhqw'-t-PROG] tilting it. (RP 2JUNE80)

p'ulhqw'shun [√p'ulhqw'-shen] twist ankle. (BC 28APR80) ni' tsun p'ulhqw'shun kwunus 'i yuxwan'chunum'. I twisted my ankle when I was running. (RP 80A)

p'ukw [√p'kwu] float, to surface. (AG 130674) hwun' xut'u 'i' wulh 'uwu 'i'us m'i p'ukw thu q'ise'q. Finally “q'ise'q” didn’t come up from under water. (CA Stone Story)

p'up'ukw [√p'kwu'-PROG] floating up, surfacing now and then. (CW 161074)

yup'up'ukw [yu-√p'kwu'-PROG] floating up. (RP 28NOV79) ni' yup'up'ukw kwthu shlumelu ni' qwsutuhw. The bottle you threw in the water kept floating up. (RP 0481)

p'ukwp'ukw [√p'kwu'-RDP] bouyant. (AG 130674, RP 4JAN77). (Also transcribed as p'ukwp'ukw.)

sp'up'ekw [s-√p'kwu-STA] float: afloat. (CW Fall/75)
sp'ip'up'ekw [s-√p'kwu-STA-DIM] float: afloat DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 71). (Or sp'ip'up'ekw)
shp'ukwten [shhw-√p'kwu-ten] lifesaver. (CW JUNE91)
p'ulup'ekw [√pkw'u-STA-PL] float: all afloat. (PL). (AG 13JUN74)
sp'uli'p'up'ekw [s-√p'kwu-STA-DIM-PL] float: afloat DI
M PL. (RP 18FEB77, 52)
p'kwut [√p'kwu-t] float it, let it float. (AG 130674, RP 4JAN80A)
p'ukwnehw [√p'kwu-nehw-PROG] float: managing to bring it up. (RP 30MAR81)
p'ekwt [√p'kwu-t-PROG] float: letting it float. (RP 4JAN80A)
e'ut hwi' yup'ekwtus. He is letting it float.)
p'up'ekwstuhw [√p'kwu-stuhw-STA] float: have gotten it to the surface (e.g. duck lures). (RP 30MAR81)
p'akwnuhw [√p'kwu-nehw-PROG] float: managing to bring it up. (RP 30MAR81)
'ei tsun p'e' tou' p'ehwt. I am trying to keep it quiet (a hyperactive child). (RP 4JAN80A)

p'tth'ulmuhw [√p'tth'-ulumuhw] milk a cow. (CW JUNE91)
pqw'axw [√pqw'axw] hazelnut. (RP 20MAY81)
p'hwat [√pq'wa-t] keep it quiet (e.g., a hyperactive child). (RP 4JAN80A)
ehw't [√p'hwa-t-PROG] keeping it quiet. (RP 4JAN80A) I'm trying to keep it quiet (a hyperactive child). (RP 4JAN80A)

shqaqu' [shhw-√qal-RDP] puddle, pool. (CA 180675 Elders APR93). (See also √qa', water.)
qa' lum [√qal-m] get water, pack water, dip a container in liquid. (CP 160774, CW AUG91)

hwqaalt [hw-√qal-t] put water in a container. (BA, RP 20AUG75) hwqaalt tthu t'umol'uch. Pour the water into the barrel. (RP JUN83)

sqalmuhw [s-√qalmuhw] milk. (CW MAY91). (See also squma')

qi'qa' [√qa'-DIM] almost empty water container. (RP 17FEB77, 40)
qa'thut [√qa'-that] watery: get watery. (EW 240574) na'ut wulh qa'thut. It is watery now. (EW 240574)
qa'um [√qa'-m] watery: be watery. (RP 18MAY93)

qa'umthut [√qa'-m-that] watery: get watery.
(Elders MAR93) ni' qa'oumthut tthunu chem. My jam is watery. (Elders MAR93)

shq'alus [s-hw-√qa'-alus] tears. (RP 10NOV82)

shq'elu [shhw-√qa'-elu] water container. (RP MAY82)

sqa'qa' [s-√qa'qa'] drink (noun). (RP JUN83)

qa'qa't [√qa'qa'-t] drink: give a drink to. (RP 30NOV82) nem' lhexun't qa'qa'stuhw 'u thu shlhexun's. Go medicate him, give him a drink of his medicine. (RP 30NOV82)

qa'qa'stamu [√qa'qa'-stuhw-amu] drink: have you drink. (WS Eagle Story) thq'ułhnxe'um ch nihl kws qa'qa'stamatst 'u kwu thethi'uns tthu hwtl'uqtnuts." You will kneel down and we will have you drink the blood of the cougar.". (WS Eagle Story)

qeluts' [√qeluts'] spin (wool, etc.). (RP 16DEC75, BC 18APR80)

qequluts' [√qeluts'-PROG] spinning (wool). (RP 21JULY80)

sqeluts' [s-√qeluts'] spinning: what one has spun. (RP FEB83) q'tth'ut tthun' sqa'la's. Double-strand your spinning. (RP FEB83)

shqequlu[shhw-√qeluts'-PROG] spinner (spinning machine), spinning wheel. (RP 16DEC75, 5NOV79). (See also sul'sul'tun, spindle whorl [√sil].) ni' 'untsu lhunu shqequlus'. Where is my spinning wheel? (RP 0481)

qequlus'stuhw [√qeluts'-stuhw-PROG] have someone spinning wool. (RP JUN83) 'i ch qequlus'stuhw thun' mun'u. Have you got your daughter spinning? (RP JUN83)

qequlus'tum' [√qeluts'-stuhw-m-PROG] have someone spinning PASS. (BA sylutsa')

qeluts'mun [√qeluts'-min] bits left over in a spinner after spinning. (RP 16DEC75)

qutqutts'ala' [√qeluts'-ala'] spider, black--doesn’t make webs, comes in spring. (BC 10APRIL80A)

sqelux [s-√qelux] digging stick; clam fork. (BC 24APR80)

qel'q [√qel'q] rose: wild rose. (CW MAY91)

qel'qulhp [√qel'q-ulhp] rose bush: wild rose. (EW 28JULY77)

qequm' [√qem-RDP] calm spot in water, or calm when the tide is changing. (BC 2MAY80). (Root is not certain.)

sqequm' [s-√qem-RDP] eddy, calm water. (NG 10NOV82, CW AUG91)

sqequm' [s-√qem-STA] bent. (CW 230975). (Also pronounced sqaqum'. (NG).)
qemut [√qem-t] bend it. (RP 10NOV82). (Also pronounced qamut. Synonym: payt.)

eqequn' [√qen'-RDP] posts, corner-posts in longhouse. (BC 28APR80A)

qen' [√qen'] steal. (CP 070774). (Note agent subject.) ni' ts'u qen' t thu swiw'lus 'u kw' telu. It is said the young man stole some money. (RP JUN83)

sqen' [s-√qen'] stolen. (CP 250675)

qequn' [√qen'-PROG] stealing. (RP 80S)
hwthtiwunmuthaam kw'un's 'i qequn'. Someone will think you are stealing. (RP 80S)

qe'qun'qun' [√qen'-RDP] thief DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 83)

qelun'qun' [√qen'-RDP-PL] thieves. (RP 10DEC82)

qe'unt [√qen'-t] steal from. (CP 070774). (Note owner is the object.) nilh lwet kw'u ni' qe'unt thun' si'lu 'u kwthu se'wuns. Who stole your grandfather's lunch from him? (RP JUN83)

qe'unth [√qen'-t-th] steal from me. (CP 070674) nilh ts'u ni' qe'unth 'u thu nu xthum'. He said he stole my box. (RP MAY93)

qun'qun' [√qen'- lhnen-m] steal food. (Elders APR93)

qethulhp [√qeth-ulhp] ocean spray (shrub). (EW 28JULY77, 51)

qethuhw [√qethuhw] spear shaft (fishing spear). (BC 24APR80A Elders 25MAY93)

qewum [√qew-m] rest (verb). (RP 80A) nem' qewum tsun'ewusum 'u th'u shhw'a'mut. Go lean back and rest on the bed. (RP 80A)

sqewth [s-√qewth] potato. (Lessons)

quqeye' [√qeye'-RDP] killdeer, plover various “sandrunners” (not sqw'ul'esh). (182-184). (BC 2MAY80, 14APR80A)

qeyux [√qeyux] mink (as trickster in stories). (Elders APR93). (See also chuchi'q'un'.)

qeyux [√qeyux-DIM] mink (as trickster in stories) DIM. (EC, RP 23JUL75, Elders APR93). (See chuchi'q'un', mink.)

qi'qe' [√qe'-RDP] soft (e.g., potatoes), tender (meat). (BC 18APRIL80A, EW 28AUG77)
qu'als [√qe'-als] soft spot (on baby's head). (RP 12DEC80). (See also shqa'ul'uqw)

hwqiuqu'iwun [hw-√qiuqu'-iwun-DIM] soft on the inside. (EW 28JULY77, 53). (EW's grandfather used to say this of qethulhp - ocean spray)

sqe'uq [s-√qe'uq] sibling: younger sister, brother, cousin. (CP 020774). (Possibly a reduplication of √qe'.)

qe'is [√qe'is] new; recent. (RP 15JUL75) 'uy' mul'ul tthu qe'is nu stl'pel'qun'. My new mattress is very soft. (RP 0481)

qe'is [√qe'is] new: for a short while. (WS Eagle Story) m'i tsun 'uw' lemutalu 'ul' 'u kw' 'uw' qe'is 'ul'. I have come to visit you just for a short while. (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' qe'is tsun 'ul' kwu'elh. So I am here just for a short while. (WS Eagle Story)

qul [√qul] bad. (CW 6DEC74) “ o-o-o 'uw' qul 'ul' p'e' 'uw' ne'mun' hiilthut...” “Oh, it is bad for me to jump...”. (WS Eagle Story)

qiqul' [√qul-DIM] mean DIM. (EC, RP 14JUL75). (The translation as ‘mean’ is probably independent of the diminutiveness. See hwquluwun.) qiqul' t thu sqwi'mi'. The little dog is mean. (RP JUN83)
She really got mad at him when he got home. (RP 23JUN75)

qul'qunum' [√qul-nehw-m-PROG-PL] mad at someone (repeatedly) PASS. (RP 4JAN77, 40)

qulnelum [√qul-nehw-elum] mad at me PASS. (RP 230675)

qulnaam [√qul-nehw-amu-m] mad at you PASS. (RP 230675)

qulstaam [√qul-stuhw-amum] dislike you PASS. (CW AUG91)

qulstenum [√qul-stuhw-enum] dislike me PASS. (CW AUG91)

qulstalum [√qul-stuhw-alum] dislike us PASS. (CW AUG91)

qulnuhw [√qul-nehw] mad at (get mad at). (RP 230675)

qel'nuhw [√qul-nehw-PROG] mad at (being mad at). (RP 23JUN75) nilh ts'u hwet kw'u 'i qel'nuhw tthun' men. Who is it that is mad at your father? (RP JUN83)

qel't [√qul-t-PROG] mean to. (WS Eagle Story) 'uuwu niis qel'tus kwu na'nuts'a' mustimuhw. He isn’t mean to other people. (WS Eagle Story)

qel'nal'hw [√qul-nehw-alm-hw-PROG] angry with us. (WS Eagle Story) nilh huy'tuntst tun'u 'u kwthu qel'nal'hw mustimuhw. This is our weapon against people that are angry with us. (WS Eagle Story)

qulnum [√qul-nehw-m] mad at, scolded PASS. (RP 23JUN75) qulnum tse' tthu stl'il'qulh kwusus hwust'ilqul 'ul'. That child is going to get scolded for getting himself muddy. (RP JUN83)

qulqulnum [√qul-nehw-m-PL] mad at PASS. (RP 4JAN77, 23JUN75). (Pluralness is presumably intensive here.) qulqulnum kwus hun'umut.

Shi really got mad at him when he got home. (RP 23JUN75)
squ'qe'lum' [s- √qul-m-DUR] mistake (what one makes a mistake about). (EC Balsam) hee' un'suweed' tth'e't 'ul' kwthwet' ni' squ'qe'llumst. Yes, and you then chew that one we made a mistake on. (EC Balsam)

quil'il [ √qul-il-t-RDP] spoil it. (RP 23SEP75) nutsim' 'a'lu un'sh ni' quil'il tthunu syaays. Why did you spoil my work? (RP JUN83)

qulama' [ √qul-ama'] dirty (unclean habits), sloppy, ugly. (RP 10NOV82). (Having dirty habits, such as not scrubbing vegetables or wearing dirty clothes, of something capable of making itself dirty. See also quliima'). nan 'uw' quilama' lhuun' stsuwetalh. Your daughter-in-law is not very clean. (RP 10NOV82)

qul'sum [ √qul-as-m] turn away to avoid seeing. (BC 18APRIL80A)

qul'as [ √qul-as] backwards. (RP 16NOV82) thuyt tthunu stl'pi'wun 'e'ut qul'as. Fix your shirt, it is on backwards. (CP 25674)

qulunwus [ √qul-unwus.] coward, afraid. (CP 070674) nan 'uw' qulunwus tthunu 'imuth 'u tthu sqwumey'. Your grandchild is very much afraid of dogs. (RP JUN83)

qul'm' [ √qul-m'] eye. (EW 021074)

qul'am[ √qul-am'] eye DIM. (EW 280874)

qul'qul'uthun' [ √qulqul'uthun] dreaming. (RP Spring82) 'e'ut qul'qul'uthun'. He is dreaming. (RP Spring82)

hqwulwulh [hw- √qul-wulh] stingy (with). (BC 28APR80) nan 'uw'.hwqulwulh kwthun' si'lu 'u tthu suplls. Your grandfather is stingy with his bread. (RP FEB82)

shqulwulh [s-hw- √qul-wulh] stingy with (what one is stingy with). (EC, RP 22JUL75) stem 'a'lu kwu'elh tun'a 'iin' shqulwulh sq'a'qa' What kind of a drink is that you are stingy with? (RP JUN83)

qulqul'as [s- √qul-m-DIM] eye DIM. (EW 280874)

qulqul'uthun' [ √qulqul'uthun] dream (noun). (RP 80B)

hqwulwun [hw- √qul-wun] mean. (RP 80B) q'apust tthunu sqwumey' nan 'uw' hwqulwun. Tie up your dog, he is too mean. (RP 80B)

qul'h[ √qul-h] eye. (EW 021074)

qul'et [ √qul-et] again, next (time). (CA, RP 18JUN75) nem' tsun qul'et 'imush. I will go
travelling again. (WS Eagle Story) nem' tsun kwu'elh 'imush qu'l'et. I will go walking again. (WS Eagle Story) m'i tst suw'q't qu'l'et. We will come and look for him again. (WS Seal Story) suw'q' 'u kw qu'l'et. He was looking for something else. (WS Eagle Story)

shqul'tun [shhw-√qul'-ten.] diaper. (CW JUNE91)
squl'ew' [s-√qul'ew'] beaver. (EW MAR74)
shqul'a'wus [s-hw-√qul'-ew'-as] mask: beaver mask. (RP 80BB)
tsqul'qul'a [ts-√qul'a-RDP] thirsty. (CW FALL75). (Possibly related to qa'lum, pack water. (√qal)) nem' tiim 'u kw' qa 'i tsun tsqul'qul'a. Go ask for water, I am thirsty. (RP JUN83)

yuqumul' [yu-√qum-il-PROG] coming in (tide). (RP 3FEB81)
squm'il' [s-√qum-il-STA] in: the tide is in. (RP 3FEB81)
quma' [√quma'] nurse, feed on the bottle. (RP 21SEP82). (Agent subject.) yelh sus quma' 'u tthu shlhumelus tthu qeq. The baby has finally begun to feed on his bottle. (RP 21SEP82)
squma' [s-√quma'] breast, baby's bottle. (CW 2DEC75, BC 28APR80)
ma't [√quma'-t] nurse! (said to baby). (RP 14FEB77, 9)
qumene' [√qumene'] moon snail (a large sea snail). (WS 10AUG77)
squmut [√qumut] duck: drake merganser. (BC 2MAY80, 14APR80)
qumine' [√qumine'] abalone. (BC 4MAR80)
squmkwala' [s-√qumkwala'] fingerling (fish). (BA munmaanta'qw, RP 20AUG75, JUN83)
quw [√quw] heated (e.g., by a fire). (RP FEB83) 'uy' kws quws thu shhw'etth'wil's [The towels should be heated (near the fire)]. (RP FEB83) 'uy'st-hwus kwsus quw thu shhuq'we'lhs. He liked it when his back got heated. (RP FEB83)
quw'ut [√quw-t] warm it up. (EC, RP 23JUL75)
quwuthut [√quw-that] warm yourself. (RP JUN83)
quw'uthut [√quw-that-PROG] warning oneself. (CW 21NOV74) nilh lhwet thu swuy'qe' na'ut quw'uthut. Who is that man that is warming himself. (RP JUN83)
qiw'atthut [√quw-that-DUR] bathing in the sun, warming oneself up. (CA, BA munmaanta'qw.) tsi'lu 'uh thu sum'shathut. Your grandfather is sunbathing. (RP JUN83)
quwutssum [√quw-tsus-m] warm your hands. (RP JUN83)
quw'utssum' [√quw-tsus-m-PROG] warming your hands. (EC, RP 23JUL75) nem' 'aat thhu men na'ut quw'utssum' ni' 'uh thu huy'qw. Go call your father, he is warming his hands by the fire. (RP JUN83)
quw'utsun' [√quw-utsun] Cowichan. (CW 21NOV74) quw'utsun xatsa' Lake Cowichan. (CW JUN91)
qiva'wuthut [√quw'-that-DIM] warm self DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 13)
ququwi'lht [√quw'-uylh-t-PROG] warming baby's blanket or diaper. (RP 0481) 'i tsun ququwi'lht thhu luxwtuns thhu qeq. I am warming the baby's blanket. (RP 0481)
quwi'lhum [√quw'-uylh-m ] warm baby's diaper or blanket. (RP 28DEC79) nem' thu tuw' quwi'lhum. Go and warm the baby's blanket. (RP 0481)
ququwi'lhum' [√quw'-uylh-m-PROG] warming baby's diaper or blanket. (RP 0481) 'i tsun ququwi'lhum'. I am warming the baby' blanket. (RP 0481)
qx [√qx] much, many, alot. (CA) qx ts'u mustimuhw swaw'lus nem' tsam suw'q'. There were many young men that went up the mountain to look for him. (WS Eagle Story) lumnuhwus thhu qx 'eshw sqw'iqw'um' ni' 'u thhu skwthe's. He saw a lot of seals out of the water on the island. (WS Seal Story)
hwuqux [hwu-√qx] many: become many. (WS Eagle Story) ni' ts'u hwuqux thhuw'ne'ullh s'ul'eluhw 'uwu-te' kw'u stil'it'lqulh s'ul'eluhw 'ul'. The number of elders increased, there weren't any young people, they were all just old people. (WS Eagle Story)
qxthath [√qx-that] many: become many. (BA, RP 12AUG75, JUN83). ..nan uw' ulh qxthath skw'ey tse' kws mukwt'kst nem' 'uw' huyen'hw 'u kw' nuts'ehw nem' shhw'imushst. We have too many now, we won't be able to take them all in one trip. (WS Eagle Story)
qxthuth [√qx-that-PROG] many: becoming many. (RP JUN83) 'e'ut yuqaxthut thhu thh'uxtth'ux. There are getting to be alot of stinging nettles. (RP JUN83)
hwxa'wuth [hw-√qx-a'wuth] many kinds, diverse. (RP JUN83) hwxa'wuth thhu sqwal. There are different versions of speaking. t'l'lim' nan 'uw' hwxa'wuth thhu shhexun'stamut 'u kwthu taktu. The doctor gave you many different kinds of medicine. (RP JUN83)
qxe'luts [√qx-e'luts] many people. (EC, RP 15JUL75) qxe'luts wa'lu tthey'. There ware alot of them, I guess. (EC lhumiilhumuluts'.) qxe'lutselh ts'u 'u thhu me'mun'us thhu spa'el'. Raven had lots of children. (CA spa'el' 'i' thhu me'mun'us.)
qxelh [√qx-elh] many times. (RP Spring82) qxelh kw'un's 'umshalkwlh 'u thhu
xuw'salkwlh. Run the new dancer many times (around). (RP Spring82)

quye't [√quye'-t] take it out (i.e., papers from the desk). (RP JUN83) nem' quye't kwthu shhw'ihtun ni' sun'iw' 'u kwthu xthum. Go and take out the dishes that are in the trunk. (RP JUN83)

quya'thut [√quye'-that] come out, expose self, bring oneself out from hiding. (CA t'ut'um'). (Transcribed as qi'a'thut.)

sqi'qul' [s-√qil-ST] not to know how. (RP 180675). (Possibly related to qul, bad.) sqi'qul tsun kwunus t'ul'im'thut. I don’t know how to drive. (RP 10NOV82) nem' ts'ewut kwthun' sqe'uq sqi'qul' kws hwmu'iwuts kwthu smuyuths. Go and help your younger brother, he doesn’t know how to gut his deer. (RP FEB82)

qilus [√qil-as] sad; mourn. (RP Spring82) 'uy' 'uw' ne'uuhw tuw' 'ip'ut thu qe'is ni' qilus. It would be good for you to brush the sorrow away from the one that is newly mourning. (MJ Spring82)

qiq'ul'us [√qil-as-RDP] sad, mourn PL. (RP 16NOV82) nem' tsun hwthuyqwels 'u thu 'i qilus. I am going to go and dig for the people in mourning. (CW)

qiq'ul'us [√qil-as-PROG] sad. (BC 28APR80A)

qiq'ul'us [√qil-as-PROG] mourning. (RP Spring82)

sqi'mukw' [s-√qil-ST] octopus. (BC 4MAR80). (Also transcribed as sqey'mukw'. (WS 10AUG77))

shiq' [shhw-√qiq'] wrap with (what one wraps with). (RP FEB83) stem ts' kw' shiq' s thun' shnuts'tsus. What are you going to wrap your cut (hand) with? (RP FEB 83)

shiq'quq' [s-√qiq'-STA-PL] jailed, encaged. (CW FALL175)

qiq'ut [√qiq'-t] jail someone. (BC 2MAY80) nii ch qiq'ut kwthu 'i t'tei'iyuq'. Did you jail the one that was angry? (RP 80B)

qiq'ut [√qiq'-t] bind. (RP 6JULY80)

qiquq'ul's [√qiq'-els-PROG] policeman. (CW JUL91)

qiquq'ul's [√qiq'-els-PROG-PL] policemen. (RP JUN83)

qiq'ust [√qiq'-as-t] tie, bind it (e.g., spear point to shaft). (BC 2MAY80) nii ch wuh qiq'ust kwthun' s'unum. Did you bind your spear point? (RP 80B)

quq'tsus [√qiq'-tses] handcuffed, hands or hand tied. (BC 2MAY80)

squqq'ule'tst [s-√qiq'-ule'ts-STA-PL] baled (hay), plural. (RP 16DEC81) lhuxlhuxi'lushstuhw ch thu squqq'ule'ts saxwul kw'un's ts'ey'hwule'tst. Have the baled hay standing when you dry it. (RP 18DEC81)

qiq'iq'ul'sew't-hw [√qiq'-els-ew'-t-hw-PROG-PL] jail (noun). (RP JUN83). (Note the lexical suffix occurring after -els.)

squqq'ule'tst [s-√qiq'-ule'ts-STA-PL] baled (hay), plural. (RP 16DEC81) lhuxlhuxi'lushstuhw ch thu squqq'ule'ts saxwul kw'un's ts'ey'hwule'tst. Have the baled hay standing when you dry it. (RP 18DEC81)

shquqq'ule'sul's [shhw-√qiq'-ule'ts-els-PROG] baler (e.g., hay-baler). (BC 2MAY80)

qixuthut [√qix-that] slide (as in sledding). (CW JUNE91)

qiquq'ut [√qiq'-t] sliding, skating. (CP 160774, CW AUG91). (Also recorded qiquqathut.)

shqiquq'uthut [shhw-√qix-that-PROG] slide (e.g., a playground slide). (CW JUNE91)

qiqtum'as [√qiqtum'as] ball, to play a traditional ball game. (CA munmaanta'qw) qiqtum'as ts'u thwu'ne'u'llh xinu'sum. The people from Kinnepsum were having a traditional ball game.

The people from Kinnepsum were having a traditional ball game. (CA munmaanta'qw) qiqtum'as ts'u thwu'ne'u'llh xinu'sum. The people from Kinnepsum were having a traditional ball game.
yqu'usum' [yu-qi'xun'-Ten] shadow. (BC 18APRIL80A)

qp'asum [−qt'um-m] drop, drop off. (RP 20JUN75).
See also kwa', come loose, and me', come off.) suw' qt'ums thu thathuns they'. And her mouth dropped. (CA skwashshun') sis m'i 'uw' m'i qt'um tthu tth'e'le's. And his heart dropped out. (CA skwashshun').

qp'ilum [−qt'um-PROG] dropping, dropping off. (EW 21JULY77, 1)

qp'ilum'sh [−qt'um-sh-PROG] taking it off. (EW 15JULY77, 264)

squqep' [s−qp'u-STA] stuck (on something), landed (e.g., airplane). (CW FALL75). See also sp'uley', stuck on, glued. (v'p'uley).

qp'ut [−qp'u-t] stick something to something (e.g., sticking on a patch). (EW 21JULY77, 18)

qp'ilum [−qp'u-il-m] land (verb). (RP 10NOV82) xul'xul'its' 'u tthu ni' qp'ilum. Is that a black brant goose that landed? (RP 80BB) na'ut wulh qp'ilum tthu lhalhukw'. The plane has landed. (RP JUN83)

yuq'ap'ilum' [yu−vqp'u-il-m-PROG] landing (e.g., an airplane). (BA 100875)

qp'as [−qp'u-as] stoop over, head down. (BC 80A) ni' ts'u stu'e tthu s'eluwh qp'as shwul'akw' 'u [tthu] p'qulwut... The elder was sitting there with his head down, wrapped up in a blanket.... (WS Eagle Story)

yuq'as [yu−vqp'u-as] going along with head down. (RP 22FEB77, 122)

qp'asum [−qp'u-as-m] look down. (RP 22FEB77, DL 30SEP75)

yuq'ap'usum' [yu−vqp'u-as-m-PROG] putting head down (e.g., while walking along). (RP 22FEB77, 121)

qp'ast [√qp'u-as-t] turn it upside down (canoe, cup). (CW JUL91)

qp'el'e'kstun [√qp'u-el'e'kst-ten] cap (e.g., bottlecap). (RP APR82)

shq'ap'u'tstun [s−hw−vqp'u-uw'ilts-ten] shoulder blade. (CW Fall/75)

shq'ap'uquin' [shsh−vqp'u-qen-PROG] covering, a cover. (RP 22FEB77, 78) nilh p'e' swe' tuni' shq'ap'uquin's. That's the cover for that one.

shq'ep'equin' [sh−hw−vqp'u-qen-STA] closed, covered (container). (RP 15JAN80, 22FEB77) nii shq'ep'equin' k'wthu shusplilelu. Is the bread container closed? (RP FEB82)

hwq'ap'equut [hw−vqp'u-qen-t] cover it (container). (RP 22FEB77, AG 130674, RP 15JAN80) hwq'ap'equut thu shoukwa'elu. Put a lid on the sugar bowl. (RP JUN83)

hwq'ap'uqut [hw−vqp'u-qen-t] covering it (container). (RP 22FEB77, AG 130674)

qp'el'e'kst [√qp'u-el'e'ksts-t] cover it (container). (CW JUL91)

hwq'ap'equutum [hw−vqp'u-qen-t-m] cover it PASS. (CW JUL91)

shq'ep'equut [s−hw−vqp'u-qen-tun] lid. (RP 22FEB77, 77)

shq'ep'equin' [s−hw−vqp'u-qen-STA] covered (container). (CW AUG91)

qp'el'e'kstun [√qp'u-el'e'kst-ten] cover (noun, for a container). (CW JUL91)

shq'ap'althutun [shsh−vqp'u-al-thin-ten] knee-cap. (BC 28APR80)

qitut [√qit-t] tie it in the middle. (RP FEB83) qitut thu qeq. Wrap the baby around the middle (e.g., to compress the navel). (RP FEB83)

shqitus [shsh−vqit-as] headband. (RP 5DEC80)

q'tewustun [√qit-ewus-ten] waist, waistband or waistline. (RP 5NOV79) tuw' lhq'etstuhw ch kw' q'tewustuns thun' tl'il'tluptun. Make the waistband of your skirt wide. (RP 0481)
sqtheq [s-vqtheq ] narrows (geog.). (BC 18APRIL80, 26MAR80) nem' ts'u tl' sqtheq tthun' mun'u. Your son is going to the narrows. (RP MAY82)
sququthuq [s-vqtheq-PL-DIM] narrows (bunch of narrows). (BC 26MAR80)
q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q'q
q'a [vq'a] indeed. The emphatic particle. (PRT2). (CW 031274). (A particle which follows any subject particle. Also pronounced q'u. See q'u.) 'i tsun q'a tl'im' tl'uw' wulh kw'ey'. I am very hungry too. (CW 031274)
q'am' [√q'am'] kelp. (WS 10AUG77)
q'ay [√q'ay] die. (RP 10NOV82). (See also xway 'die, pl.' [√xway].) 'i' 'uwu tsun niin' q'ay. And I didn’t die. (WS Eagle Story)
q'aq'i' [√q'ay-PROG] sick, ill. (BC 28APR80A) suw' 'aatum tthuw'nilh suw' kwunutewut tthey' swiw'lus ni' q'aq'i' 'i' m'i hwiwshum. The other young man, the new shaman, was called and the young man who was sick was taken and brought forward. (WS Eagle Story)
q'aq'i' [√q'ay-PROG] sick: getting sick. (WS Eagle Story)
hwuq'aq'i' [hwu-√q'ay-PROG] sick (become sick). (CW 20NOV74) suw' qwuyxthut tthu s'u'eluhws tthey' ni' hwuq'aq'i'... The elders of the one who had become ill went into action.... (WS Eagle Story)
sq'aq'i' [s-√q'ay-STA] dead. (CW 031274)
shq'aytewut [shhw-√q'ay-ewut] killed with PASS. (WS Eagle Story) m'i hwkw'atus 'i' huy ts'u 'ul' thi 'ulhqi' ni' nuw'ushum 'u tthu t'eluw's thu 'ulhqi' shq'aytewut. When he pulled it out it was a very big snake that had...
be son put into his arm, a snake which was to kill him. (WS Eagle Story)

q'aq'i'ste'wut [sq'uq'a-stuhw-ewut-PROG] presumed dead. (WS Seal Story) "a-a-a 'i p'e' huyaam' kwthu tswe' tsm'e'mun'u 'uwu'es ts'u q'aq'i'uste'wut. "Ah! the parents of that person are asking that he not be presumed dead. (WS Seal Story)

q'aythaam [sq'a-t-samu-m] kill you PASS. (CA munmaanta'qw)

q'aythelum [sq'a-t-selum] kill me PASS. (WS Eagle Story) 'lkw'uthelum q'aythelum. He left me to die. (WS Eagle Story)

q'ayuls [sq'a-els] kill. (CW Fall/75) nem' q'ayuls 'u kw' mousmus. Go and kill a cow. (RP NOV83)

q'aq'i'w'uti'ul' [sq'uq'a-tul] companion, mate, spouse. (RP 180675) 'i' ni'ulh tsukwul'etum' 'u tthey' ni'ulh q'aq'i'w'uti'ul'. His companions didn't leave, they kept following him. (WS Eagle Story)

q'aq'i'ste'wut [sq'uq'a-ste'wut] companion, mate, spouse. (CA 180675) joining, going to a meeting. (EC, RP 180675) 'i' ni'ulh tsukwul'etum' 'u tthey' ni'ulh q'aq'i'ste'wut. "Ah! the parents of that person are asking that he not be presumed dead. (CA 180675)

q'aq'i'w'uti/ul' [sq'uq'a-tul] companion DIM (become a little companion). (CA 180675) kweyul 'i' 'uw' stu'e 'uw' le'lum'utus tthey' ni' ulh huwusq'iq'a's mun'us. The next day like always, she took care of her little son, companion. (CA 180675)

q'a't [sq'a-t] put with. (EW 21JULY77, 38)

q'a'thut [sq'a-that] join (a group). (RP 180675) nem' q'a'thut 'u tthu hiw'alum'. Go join the ones that are having games. (RP JUN83) nem' q'a'thut 'u tthu ni' hwusq'iq'a's 'eshw. He went to be with the seals he was with. (WS Seal Story)

hwusq'iq'a' [hwu-s-sq'uq'a-STA] companion DIM joined. (EC, RP 15JUL75). (Also hwusq'iq'a'.)

sq'a'shun [sq-a-shen] partner. (WS Eagle Story). (See also shq'a'wulh.) ni-i-tus 'u kw'they' skweyul 'i' t'le' wulh qwal kwthu sq'a'shuns... Then the day arrived when his partner says.... (WS Eagle Story)

q'uq'a'tul [sq'uq'a-tul] meeting each other (coming from opposite directions). (RP 1805, CA Stone Story). (Note the reciprocal may take an oblique object.) 'i' wulh q'uq'a'tadu'ul 'u tthu yu'i'mush yule8chum'ux ts'u. And she met the one walking along chewing gum. (RP 1805). ..'i' ni' wulh q'uq'a'tul 'u kwthu ni' ts'hq'uq'a'tul...and he met someone he met up with. (CA Stone Story)

ts'hq'uq'a'tul' [ts'h-sq'uq'a-tul] meeting: the one he/she was meeting with. (CA
munmaanta'qw). 'i' ni' wulh q'uq'a'tul 'u kwthu ni' ts'lq'uq'atuls. ...and he met someone he met up with. (CA Stone Story)

q'ushintul' [√q'a'-shen-tal] together: walk together. (RP 10JULY76, 16)

hwq'awul'tul' [hw-√q'a'-wil-tal] together: go together. (RP 10JULY76, 17). (Possibly an aspectedly marked form.)

shq'a'wulh [s-hw-√q'a'-wil] partner. (WS Eagle Story). (See also sq'af'shun.) suw' ha-ays kwus they'tus suw' thutst-hwus thhu shq'a'wulhs... After he finished making the rope, he says to his partner.... (WS Eagle Story)

q'a'wulh [√q'a'-wil] partner (address form). (WS Eagle Story)...nii tse' nem' 'uw' tus q'a'wul nilh tse' nus'uw' 'unuhwstuhw. "When I get down there, partner, I will jerk the rope and you stop (lowering) it."

shq'a'wul [√q'a'-wil] partner. (WS Eagle Story)...

hwq'uwiltham'sh [hw-√q'a'-wil-t-sam'sh] accompany me. (WS Seal Story)..."heyy lhu nawi nem' ch hwq'uwiltham'sh. "Okay, my wife, you are going to accompany me."

s'eqe'tul' [s-√q'eq'up'stuhw] otter: river otter. (CP 090774, BC 14APR80, RP 80B). (Now also found in saltwater. See also tumus, sea otter.)

q'eq'up' [√q'eq'] tie; catch cold. (RP 5NOV79) ni' q'ep' tthu me' 'u tthunu staaq'wum. Dad caught my cold.) 'i tsaq'wum 'ou'-q'ep' us thhu snuhwulh. I said to tie the canoe. (RP 0481) ni' 'u wulh q'eq' kwthu ni' yuxwutsun. Did the one that opened up get tied? (RP FEB83) 

s'eqe'tul' [s-√q'eq'up-stuhw-STA] tied up, bundled, baled. (RP 10NOV82) ni' wulh hwsq'eq'up'. It is tied. (TM 040674) lhts'ule'tst thhu ni' sq'eq'up' luxwtun. Cut the strings off the blankets (that are in bales). (RP 0481)

q'eq'eq'op'ut [√q'eq'-t] tie it up, bundle it up. (BA 101275) q'ep'ut ch kwthu nu staseeltun sq'i'lu. Tie up my fish, the dried fish. (BA 101275) suw' q'ep'utus thhu s'ulhtuns 'i' q'ep'utus 'u tthu xpey'. So he gathered up his food and tied it with cedar (rope). (WS Eagle Story) suw' q'ep'utus thhu snuhwulhs. And he tied up his canoe. (WS Seal Story)

q'eq'ep'utum [√q'eq'-t-PROG] tying up. (CW 201174) ni-i-i' yuq'eq'up'utus thhu sxun'us they' ni' wulh hwuthithu... They tied up the feet of the ones where were already bigger....(WS Eagle Story)

s'eqe'tul' [s-√q'eq'-stuhw-STA] tied up (have it tied up). (MJ Spring82) ni' yuxw kwthu'ilh nush sq'eq'up'stuhw. The (rope) I had it tied with came loose. (MJ Spring82)

q'eq'ep'utum [√q'eq'-t-m] tie up PASS. (WS Eagle Story) sus 'uw' q'ep'utum thhu sxun'us sus 'uw' kw'i'stuhwus. Their feet were tied and (one) was hoisted up. (WS Eagle Story)
q'eq'up'utum' [√q'ep'-t-m-PROG] tying up PASS. (BA syalutsa') suw' yuq'eq'up'utum' thu sq'ilu shshamus. And (she) tied up the dried food, the half-dried salmon. (BA syalutsa')

sq'eq'up'stum' [s-√q'ep'-stuhw-m-STA] tied up (have it tied up, pass.). (BA, RP 12AUG75)

q'ap'ust [√q'ep'-as-t] tie to hitching post. (BC 26MAR80) q'ap'ust thun' sqwumey' nan 'uw' hwquluwun. Tie up your dog, he is too mean. (RP 80B)

q'ap'ustun [√q'ep'-aythin-ten] drawstring, bridle. (RP 30NOV82)

q'up'tsunum [√q'ep'-tsun-m] tie one's shoelace. (RP 6JAN82). (Cf, q'ep'tsunut, shoelace.)

sq'p'ule'ts [s-√q'ep'-ule'ts-STA] bundled together (strands, fibres). (RP0481) nem' lhu kw'ule'tst tthu ni' wulh hwusq'p'ule'ts. Go and count the ones that are bundled. (RP 0481)

sq'qup'q'up'el'e'ts [s-√q'ep'-ule'ts-STA-PL] bundled together (strands, fibres) PL. (RP0481) 'ii ch wulh yuqw'ushule'tst tun'a 'e'ut yusq'up'q'up"el'e'ts. Are you counting the ones that are bundled (baled)? (RP 0481)

q'p'ule'tst [√q'ep'-ule'ts-t] tie together, bundle (need not be knotted). (RP 11MAR80) q'p'ule'tst tthu luplash. Bundle the lumber. (RP 80B)

q'uq'p'ule'tsul's [√q'ep'-ule'ts-els-PROG] baling, tying. (RP 18DEC81) lhtseluq kwhu 'i q'uq'p'ule'tsul's. You can hardly hear the one that is bailing. (RP 18DEC81)

q'up'nutsulhpt [√q'ep'-nets-ulhp-t] tie trees around the trunk. (RP 5DEC79)

yuq'eq'up'nutsulhpt [yu-√q'ep'-nets-ulhp-t-PROG] tying trees around the trunk. (RP 5DEC79)

yuq'eq'up'nutsulhptham'shus [yu-√q'ep'-nets-ulhp-t-sam'sh-us-PROG] tying trees around the trunk for me. (RP 5DEC79) 'e'ut yuq'eq'up'nutsulhptham'shus 'u thu

thuthiqu't He's tying the trees for me. (RP 0481)

q'p'uwulh [√q'ep'-uwulh-t] tie up a canoe. (RP 4JAN80A)

q'up'uwulh [√q'ep'-uwulh-t-PROG] tying up a canoe. (RP 4JAN80A)

q'uq'p'uwulh [√q'ep'-uwulh-t-DUR] tying up a canoe (keep on). (RP 4JAN80A)

q'p'uwulhtstham'sh [√q'ep'-uwulh-lhts-t-sam'sh] tie up the canoe for me. (RP 7JULY80). (Note the truncation (cf. q'p'uwulhtstham'sh).)

q'p'uwulhtstham'sh 'u kwthu snuhwulh. Tie up my canoe for me. (RP 7JULY80)

q'p'uwulhtstham'sh [√q'ep'-uwulh-lts-t-sam'sh] tie up the canoe for me. (RP 7JULY80) See also q'p'uwulhtstham'sh.)

sq'eq'up'nuts [s-√q'ep'-nets-STA] bundled (at the base). (RP 21DEC81) na'ut tsusutum' 'uw' kw'ushtsansus 'u thun ni' sq'eq'up'nuts stth'e'qun. He was told to count the bullrushes that are bundled. (RP JAN82)

q'p'utstun [√q'ep'-ne'-ten] ribbon. (RP APR82). (Morphology is not certain.)

q'ep'utstun [√q'ep'-tsun-ten] shoelace. (RP 6JAN82). (Note the loss of n in the suffix (cf, q'up'tsunum, tie one's shoelace.).)

q'eq'e'lh [√q'eq'e'lh] choke (on something). (RP DEC81) nem' lhu hwulmqu't thun ni' q'eq'e'lh 'u kwthu stth'am'. Go and look in his throat, the one that choked on a bone. (RP JAN82)

q'el'tum [√q'el'-m] sweet. (CW 051274)

sq'ew [s-√q'ew] payment (what one is paid with). (RP 5FEB80) ni'w nuq'swu thu 'alunchus. I got paid with oranges. (RP 5FEB80)

tsq'ew [ts-√q'ew] pay: get paid. (RP 5FEB80) 'i tsun wulh tsq'ew. I got paid. (RP 5FEB80)

q'ewut [√q'ew-t] pay someone. (RP JUN83) stseqwul' kwsu ni' un's q'ewut kwthu 'i tsya'ulyh. How much did you pay the ones that are getting the wood? (RP JUN83)
q'iw'q'u'w't [√q'ew-t-DUR-PL] paying (keep on). (RP 20JUNE80)

q'ewutum [√q'ew-t-m] pay PASS. (WS Eagle Story)

q'ewutewut [√q'ew-t-ewut] pay PASS. (WS Eagle Story) 'i' kw'u'w' 'aam 'u kw' sq'ewutewut kws hulitewut tthey' swiw'lus. And he asked to be paid to save the young man's life. (WS Eagle Story)

q'ewuthaam [√q'ew-t-samu-m] pay you PASS, you were paid. (CW AUG91)

sq'ewum [s-√q'ew-m] charge for work (noun). (RP 80A) kw'inus tse' kw'u'n' sq'ewum 'u kwthu ni' un' syays How much are you going to charge for the work you did? (RP 80A)

tsq'ewum [ts-√q'ew-m] ask to be paid. (RP 5FEB80) nem' ch tsq'ewum 'uw' niihw huy 'u tthun' syays. When you finish your work go ask for your pay. (RP JUN83)

re q'eq'u'w' [√q'ew'-RDP] skate (fish). (CP 160774, AJ 10NOV82.). (Possibly sq'eq'u'w'.)

q'e'wum [√q'ew'-m] howl. (RP JUN83) 'i hwi' q'e'wum kw't'u sqwumqwumey' 'u kw'un'a snet. The dogs were howling last night. (RP JUN83)

k'eq'ux [s-√q'ex-STA] bent backwards. (RP 2JUNE80)

q'exutum [√q'ex-t-m] fall backward PASS. (RP JUN83) na'ut hwi' q'exutum tthun' s'il'u. Your grandfather fell backward. (RP JUN83)

q'exuthelum [√q'ex-t-sel-m] fall backward: I fall backwards when I was in a sitting position. (RP JUN83)

q'axuthut [√q'ex-that] bend backwards. (RP 2JUNE80)

sq'ey'tl' [s-√q'eytl'] scar; scarred. (BC 18APRIL80)

q'uleeq'e' [√q'e'-RDP-PL] crow. (BC 24APR80A)

q'u [√q'u] indeed. The emphatic particle. (PRT2). (Also pronounced q'a.). (A particle which follows the first word of the sentence or phrase (and also follows the subject particles).) ...nem' lhu q'u wulh nuwus nem' yuwen'. "..go ahead, you go first.". (WS Eagle Story). (Used with “ huy”, (huy), meaning “thank you”) huy tseep q'u kwu ni' un's 'amustham'shulu... Thank you (pl.) indeed for what you have given me... (WS Eagle Story)

q'uts'i' [√q'utsi'] moss. (EC 230775). (The place name hwq'itsi', Kazie Island, may derive from this.)

q'ulexutstun [√q'ulexuts-ten] fence. (RP 10NOV83). (Root not identified.)

q'ulexutstun [√q'ulexuts-ten] post. (RP JAN82). (Root not identified.)

q'uluts'thu [√q'uluts'-that] shelter self. (WS Eagle Story). (Possibly related to q'ulums' ‘to camp’ [√q'ul'].) net 'i' t'le' wulh q'uluts'thut. When nightfall came he sheltered himself. (WS Eagle Story)
q'el'p'i'al'sum' thun' 'imuth. Your
granddaughter is curling her hair. (RP 0481)
q'ulq' ['q'ulq'] tangle, wrapped (get tangled). (RP
FEB83). (See also [v'q'i'w].) na'ut q'ulq' tthu
xwi'lum 'u tthu sts'ushtuts. The rope got
caught on the tree branch. (RP FEB83)
q'ulq' ['q'ulq'] hung, put over (e.g., over a chair,
fence). (EW 21JULY77, 33). (EW associates
this with q'u'shtun -mat, shawl, covers lap
while one sits on it)
q'ulq'ulq' [v'q'ulq'-RDP] tangled. (CP 250674)
a'ut q'ulq'ulq'. It is tangled. (CP 250674)
sq'el'q' [s-v'q'ulq'-STA] hung. (RP JUN83) nii
hwusq'el'q' lhu'n stth'xwulwutum. Is your
laundry hung? (RP JUN83)
sq'el'q' [s-v'q'ulq'-STA] twisted around. (WS
Eagle Story). ...'i t'l'lim' ts'nuw' sq'el'q'
thwu'nih 'ulhq'. ...and that snake was all
twisted up. (WS Eagle Story)
yusq'ulq'elq' [yu-s-v'q'ulq'-STA-PL] hanging
(along in sequence). (CA skwathshun') nii
wulh lumnuhwus tthu swuqw'a'lh kwsis
yusq'ulq'elq'. And he could see the (fringes of
the) blanket hanging along (the way). (CA skv
athshun')
q'ulq't [v'q'ulq'-t] hang it (on or over something),
wrap it around. (CA skwathshun', RP
4JAN77, 24OCT79) suw' q'ulq'ts 'u tthu ni'
yushlhun'es kwsus yu'imush. She hung it up
on the way she was going as she walked. (CA skv
athshun'). q'ulq't tthu kupou 'u tthu
shts'e'nutstun. Hang the coat over the chair.
(RP Jan82)
q'ulq'q'[v'q'ulq''] tangle it, hang it. (Elders
25MAY93)
q'el'q' [v'q'ulq'-t-PROG] tangling it, hanging it.
(Elders 25MAY93)
q'ul'q'ul'q'[v'q'ulq'-t-PL] tangling them, hanging
them. (Elders 25MAY93) nii q'ulq'ulq' tthu
stth'xwulwutums. Did she hang up her
laundry? (RP 23DEC81)
q'el'q'ul'q't [√q'ulq'-t-DUR-PL] hanging them over (keep on). (RP Jan82, BC 7DEC79) n'i' ts'u yut'aqw'tus thu mutoulqun suw' yuq'el'q'ulq'tus kwsus yu'i'mus. She kept breaking off wool and hanging it up as she walked along. (RP 23DEC81)

q'ulq'emutth't [√q'ulq'-emutth'-t] hang up strands (e.g., of cedar bark, to dry). (RP 12DEC79) q'ulq'emutth't ch q'u thun' swultun suw' ts'uy'hws' Hang up your fishnet to dry. (RP 0481)

q'el'q'umutt't [√q'elq'-emutth'-t] PROG] tying up (his) toes. (RP 2JAN80A)

q'ulq'uwulh [√q'ulq'-uwulh] tangled (motor on canoe gets tangled). (RP 4JAN80A)

q'el'q'uwulh [√q'elq'-uwulh-PROG] tangled (motor on canoe is getting tangled). (RP 4JAN80A)

q'ul'q'uwutt [√q'ulq'-uwutt] hang someone's clothes to dry. (RP 2JAN80A)

q'el'q'uwutt [√q'elq'-uwutt-t] hang someone's clothes to dry. (RP 2JAN80A).

q'ulq'shun [√q'ulq'-shen] caught: foot gets caught. (RP 2JAN80A)

q'ulq'shit [√q'ulq'-shen-t] bind someone's foot. (RP 2JAN80, CW JUL91)

q'el'q'shit [√q'elq'-shen-t-PROG] wrapping someone's foot. (RP 2JAN80A)

q'ulq'shenum [√q'ulq'-shen-m] wrap your foot. (RP 2JAN80A)

q'ulq'a'luw'shun [√q'ulq'-a'luw'-shen] tangled around the toe. (RP 24OCT79) na'ut q'ulq'a'luw'shun 'u thhu xwi' lum. The string is tangled on his toe. (RP 0481)

q'el'q'a'luw'shenum' [√q'elq'-a'luw'-shen-m-PROG] tangling something around one's feet. (RP 12JULY82). (Note that -a'luw' does not affect the root vowel.) nilh lwut thhu st'lt'l'qulh na'ut hwi' q'el'q'a'luw'shenum' 'u thunu lumoulqun. Who is the child that is winding my wool around his toes? (RP 12JULY82)

q'ulum' [√q'ul'-m] camp (v.). (WS Eagle Story). (Possibly related to q'uluts'tun, tent, shelter. ([√q'uluts']).)

q'ul'shtun [√q'ul'shtun] mat, shawl. (EW 21JUL77, 34, CW JUNE91). (Duckhunters line the bottom of the canoe with this, to sit on. It is apparently the same as a thuil'shitun.)

q'um'sasum' [√q'um'sasum'] Victoria Gorge. (BA, RP 12AUG75)

q'umul' [√q'umul'] paddle (a canoe paddle). (CW 031075)

q'umul'ulwut [√q'umul'-ulwut] paddle shirt: one with shafts on the paddles. (CW JUNE91 Elders APR93)

q'umul'uulhp [√q'umul'-ulhp] maple tree: rangy ones at higher altitudes, used for paddles. (CW MAY91)

q'umxwus [√q'umxwus] winding fishing line. (RP 4JAN77, 42)

q'ap'kw'hi'nnum' [√q'ap'kw'-athun-m-PROG] grinding teeth. (RP 200675). (Also q'ap'kw'i'tuthi'nnum'.) 'e'ut hwi' q'ap'kw'hi'nnum' tthu 'i'tut. The person that is sleeping is grinding his teeth. (RP JUN83)

q'i'q'ap'kw'hi'nnum' [√q'ap'kw'-athun-m-PROG-DIM] grinding, making a grinding noise DIM. (CA 200675)

q'up'kw'aythinum [√q'up'kw'-aythin-m] grind your teeth. (RP JUN83)
q'ap'kw'i'uthi'num' [√q'up'kw'-aythinum-PROG] grinding your teeth. (RP JUN83). (Also q'ap'kw'thi'num'.)

sq'utth'ux [s-√q'utth'ux] excrement. (RP 11DEC80)

shq'utth'xelu [s-hw-√q'utth'ux-elu] anus. (CW 91)

q'utth'al'a' [√q'utth'al'a'] egg: fly egg. (BC 10APRIL80A). (Probably related to sq'utth'ux, excrement. (√q'utth'ux).)

q'uwut [√q'uwut] drum (noun). (RP 10DEC82).

(See also xthum.)

qw'aqwutus tthuw'nilh s'eluhw tthu q'uwut. Then the elder started to beat the drum. (WS Eagle Story)

q'uwutum [√q'uwut-m] drum (verb), beat on a drum. (RP 10DEC82)

hwsq'uwutum [hws-√q'uwut-m] drummer. (RP 161275)

q'uw'u [√q'uw'u] cane (i.e. for walking). (RP 80A)

q'uxq'ux [√q'ux-RDP] tin. (RP 80C)

q'uxmin [√q'ux-min] consumption seeds, used like incense (burn them when purifying a house; size of sunflower seeds but flat, striped and have nice smell). (RP 25FEB80A)

q'uyatl'un' [√q'uyatl'un'] snail. (EW 131274)

q'uye'mun [√q'uye'-min] shell: sea shells. (Elders APR93)

'i tsun kwunut tthu q'uye'mun. I took the shells. (EW 120274)

q'uyatl'un' [√q'uyatl'un'] snail. (EW 131274)

q'uye'mun [√q'uye'-min] shell: sea shells. (Elders APR93)

q'uyi'uts [√q'uyiuts] moose. (BC 24APR80A). (See also kwewe'uts, elk.)

q'uy'uxum [√q'uyx-m] whirlpool. (BC 4FEB80A). (Also transcribed as q'uy'uxum'. (BC 2MAY80.).)

q'ikw' [√q'ikw'] bite (get bitten). (RP 10DEC82).

(Use of the bare involves a mechanical thing (i.e., no agent).) ni'l q'ikw' kwthu sqwumey' 'u kwthu xushun'. The dog got caught in the trap. (RP FEB83)

sq'ikw'q'ikw' [s-√q'ikw'-STA] bitten. (RP 10DEC82) 'i wulh sq'iq'ukw'. It is already bitten into. (RP 10DEC82)

sq'ikw'q'ikw' [s-√q'ikw'-STA-PL] bitten (plural).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>q'ikw'ut [√q'ikw'-t]</td>
<td>bite it. (AG 110674)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q'ukw'nuhw [√q'ikw'-nehw]</td>
<td>bite into, accidentally. (RP 15DEC81)</td>
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<tr>
<td>hw'uuthq'inuxun ch tuw' me'sh kwhu ni' q'ukw'nuhwu. Wipe out your mouth and remove what you accidentally bit into. (RP 15DEC81)</td>
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<tr>
<td>q'iq'ukw'ut [√q'ikw'-t-PROG]</td>
<td>biting it. (AG 110674)</td>
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<tr>
<td>q'e'luq'utum [√q'ikw'-t-m-PL]</td>
<td>bite PASS PL. (AG 11JUN74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q'ikw'a'qwt [√q'ikw'-a'qwt-t]</td>
<td>bite its head. (RP 14JULY80). (It was believed that trout must be killed in this way or the supply would die out.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>q'il'ew't [√q'is-ew't-t]</td>
<td>bite into, PL. (BA 101276).</td>
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<tr>
<td>hwq'ilus [hw-√q'il-as]</td>
<td>knowledgeable, dependable. (RP 28APR80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q'i'lu [s-√q'ilu]</td>
<td>smoked fish; smoked, dried food. (AG 110674)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsq'iq'ul'u [ts-√q'ilu-PROG]</td>
<td>drying food, getting dried food. (EW 240574)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwusq'iq'ul'u [hwu-√q'ilu-STA]</td>
<td>preserved food: have preserved food. (WS Eagle Story)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sq'i'lu [s-√q'ilu-STA-DIM]</td>
<td>dried fish: small fish hanging PL. (RP 17FEB77, 85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q'ul'mun' [√q'ilu-min]</td>
<td>provisions. (WS Eagle Story)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q'is [√q'is]</td>
<td>knotted: get knotted. (RP 10DEC82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q'iq'us [√q'is-PROG]</td>
<td>tying. (RP 5NOV79). (Agent subject.) I tsun q'iq'us 'u thunu sts'uxthim'tun. I am tying (knots) to make a dipnet. (RP 0481)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sq'iq'us [s-√q'is-STA]</td>
<td>tied up, knotted. (BA 101276)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q'isut [√q'is-t]</td>
<td>tie it, knot it, bind it. (BA 10DEC76). (WS Eagle Story)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q'iq'ulaam' [√q'ilu-m-PROG]</td>
<td>preserving food. (AG 11JUN74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sq'iq'laam' [s-√q'ilu-m-STA-DIM]</td>
<td>dried fish: small fish hanging PL. (RP 17FEB77, 85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q'ifam' [√q'il-m]</td>
<td>preserve food, make sq'iq'ulu (drying, canning, etc.). (RP 17FEB77, 84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q'usq'ustsin' [√q'is-tsun-RDP]</td>
<td>spider--makes webs. (BC 10APRIL80A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q'isutsun [√q'is-utsun]</td>
<td>tie knots (for a net), make net. (BC 18APRIL80A, 20DEC79) alternative isutsun 'u th'u xwi'lum 'u kw'un's ts'uxthim'tun. Are you going to tie knots in the twine to make your dipnet? (RP 0481)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
q’usnutst [√q’is-nets-t] tie a knot on the end (of sewing thread). (RP 11MAR80) ni’ ch wulh q’usnutst tthun’ xwi’lum’. Have you tied a knot at the end of your thread? (RP 80B)

q’it’a’ [√q’it’a’] swing (i.e., a swing or to swing). (EW 28JULY77, 54)

q’it’a’ [√q’it’a’] swing, hammock. (CW JUNE91)

q’iq’ut’a’ [√q’it’a’-PROG] swinging. (EW 28JULY77, 56)

q’it’a’ulhp [√q’it’a’-ulhp] honeysuckle. (CW MAY91)

q’it’u [√q’it’u] rock it. (BC 18APRIL80A). (See also q’it’a’.)

q’it’q’ut’u [√q’it’u-PL] rock it, pl. (BC 18APRIL80A)

q’i’wut [√q’iw’-t] hang something over/hang clothes. (RP 6JUNE80). (See also √q’ulq’).

q’i’wulhtsum [√q’iw’-lhts-m] hang it for me. (RP 6JUNE80)

q’uw’ulwutt [√q’iw’-ulwut-t] hang clothes. (RP 6JUNE80) q’uw’ulwutt thu nu stth’xwulwutum. Hang up my wash. (RP 6JUNE80)

shq’xeelh [shhw-√q’ix-eelh] pupil (black of the eye). (CW Fall/75, BC 30JAN81)

tsq’xelts’ [ts-√q’ix-elts’] black-haired. (CW 4NOV75)

q’ixuye’ [√q’ix-uye’] negro. (CW 20NOV74, RP 28DEC79) qux q’ixuye ni’ utl’ pestun. There are a lot of negroes in the U.S.A. (RP 0481)

q’uq’i’ [√q’i’-RDP] intestines. (CW MAY 91)

sq’i’han [s-√q’i’han] bow, front of canoe. (BC 18APRIL80). (Possibly killerwhale. (q’ullhanumutsun) is based on this.) ni’ suq’ kwthu sq’ihans kwthu snuhwulhs kwthun’ shhwum’nikw. The bow of your uncle’s canoe cracked. (RP MAR82)

q’up [√q’pu] gather. (RP FEB83) na’ut q’up thu syalh. The wood has been gathered (into a pile). (RP FEB83)

q’uq’up [√q’pu-PROG] gathering. (RP 30MAR81)

sq’uq’ip [s-√q’pu-STA] gathered. (EW Drying Berries) ’i’ ni’ ts’e’ thulh wulh sq’uq’ip thu shts’alha’s thu q’umun’ulhp. And of course the maple leaves will already be gathered. (EW Drying Berries)

sq’e’q’uq’ip [s-√q’pu-DIM-STA] gathered DIM. (RP 22FEB77, 12)

q’put [√q’pu-t] gather it. (CA 180675) suw’ q’putus thu s’ulhtns ’i’ q’ep’utus ‘u thu xpey’. So he gathered up his food and tied it with cedar (rope). (WS Eagle Story)

q’upnehw [√q’pu-nehw] gather it (manage to). (EC, RP 24JUL75)

q’epnuhw [√q’pu-nehw-PROG] gathering it (managing to). (RP 30MAR81)

q’ept [√q’pu-t-PROG] gathering it. (CA 180675)

q’upq’upt [√q’pu-t-PL] gather it PL. (EW 6AUG76, 280)

q’upq’ept [√q’pu-PL-PROG] gathering it PL. (EW 6AUG76, 281)
q'i'q'pet [√q'pu-t-DUR] gathering it (keep on). 
   (EW 15JULY77, 115)
q'i'q'ep [√q'pu-t-DIM-PROG] gathering it DIM. 
   (RP 18FEB77, 22)
q'u'l'i'q'ep [√q'pu-t-DIM-PL-PROG] gathering them DIM. 
   (EW 15JULY77, 114)
sq'uq'ipstu [s-√q'pu-stuhw-STA] gathered: have it gathered together. 
   (RP 30MAR81)
q'pels [√q'pu-els] collect money; gather something. 
   (RP 5FEB80A)
q'pe'um [√q'pu-m] gather sticks or small objects. 
   (RP 30MAR81)
q'puthut [√q'pu-that] gather (e.g, people gather together). 
   (CW JUL91)
q'apthut [√q'pu-that-p'n0] gathering (e.g, people gather together). 
   (RP 30MAR81)
sq'pels [s-√q'pu-els] collection (noun, of money). 
   (RP 5FEB80) nilh lhwet kw'u ni' shnem's lhu sq'pels. Who did the collection go to? 
   (RP 30MAR81)
q'epul's [√q'pu-els-PROG] gathering something. 
   (EW 6AUG76, RP 30MAR81)
q'epum' [√q'pu-m-PROG] gathering sticks or small objects. 
   (RP 30MAR81). (Also q'upum').
q'apthut [√q'pu-that-PROG] gathering together. 
   (RP 80S). (See also q'apsum.) ni' q'apthut tthuw'ne'ullh 'u kwsus 'i'tut tthu stl'ul'iqulh. They gathered when the children went to sleep. 
   (RP 80S)
q'apq'uq'upthut [√q'pu-that-PROG-PL] gathering PL. 
   (RP Jun83, CW JUL91) ni'ilulh tsun 'uw' q'uq'a' 'u kws q'apq'uq'upthuts tthu s'uleluwuh. I used to join the elders when they gathered. 
   (RP JUN83)
q'uq'epul's [√q'pu-els-PL-PROG] gathering PL. 
   (EW 6AUG76, 282)
sq'pas [s-√q'pu-as] meeting (n.). 
   (CW 30JUL91)
q'pasum [√q'pu-as-m] assemble, gather. 
   (CW 30SEP74)
q'upusum' [√q'pu-as-m-PROG] assembling, gathering. 
   (EC, RP 15JUL75) nilhulh 'uw' yath 'uw' q'upusum' 'u tthu mi'mutun'. They were always gathering for the meetings. 
   (EC lhumilhumuluts')
q'pule'tst [√q'pu-ule'ts-t] bundle it, tie it into a blanket. 
   (BA 101275) suw' q'pule'tstum q'isutum 'i' ni' tth'uw'. It was gathered and tied into a blanket and it disappeared. 
   (BA 101275)
q'uq'natsulht [√q'pu-nets-ulhp-t] gather roots or trees. 
   (RP 5DEC79)
q'epnatsulht [√q'pu-nets-ulhp-t-PROG] gathering roots or trees. 
   (RP 5DEC79) m'i ch tuw' ts'ewuth 'i' tuw' yu q'epnatsulht thuq tshulqama'. Come and help me gather my raspberry roots. 
   (RP 0481)
sq'upnets [s-√q'pu-netst] bunch of trees or bushes. 
   (BC 24APR80)
sq'upnets [s-√q'pu-netst-STA] bunched (trees or bushes). 
   (BC 24APR80) hwe'nust thu sqw'il'umw na'uth sq'upnets. Remove some blackberry canes and roots, they are too bunched. 
   (RP MAR82)
q'sum [√q'su-m] tired of waiting. 
   (EC, RP 23JUL75, CW JUL91) nii ch q'sum. Are you tired of waiting? 
   (CW JUL91)
q'tathun [√q'te-athun] walk along the shore; walk by the river. 
   (RP 10DEC82)
q'ututhun' [√q'te-athun-PROG] walking along the shore. 
   (CW 10OCT74) 'e'ut hwi' q'ututhun' 'u tthu stada'luw'. He is walking along the river. 
   (RP 10DEC82)
shq'utuw'ulh [shhw-√q'te-uwulh-PROG] bridge, what they are crossing the river on. 
   (RP 80BB) wulh hwe'luqup lum'hwshenum 'u kwthu shq'utuw'ulh kwthu stuqiw. We can hear the horses’ feet pounding on the bridge as they cross. 
   (RP 80BB)
q'tequn [√q'te-qen] walk along the base of a mountain. 
   (RP 3FEB81)
yuq'utuqun' [yu-\-v'q'te-\-qen-\-PROG] walking along the base of a mountain. (RP 3FEB81, BC 26MAR80)

q'utmun' [v'q'utmun'] fin (fish fin). (CW JUNE91). (Possibly √q'tu-\-min.)

q'uth' [v'q'th'u] doubled. (RP FEB83) na'ut q'uth' thu luplash ni' kwunutus. The boards he took were doubled (i.e., and he thought each was one). (RP FEB83)

q'th'ut [v'q'th'u-\-t] double it up. (RP FEB83)

q'th'alust [q'th'alust] better decrease your knitting. (RP 0481)

q'utmun' [q'utmun'] fin (fish fin). (CW JUNE91)

q'uy's [q'utmun'] double. (RP FEB83)

q'utmun' [q'utmun'] joined (people, e.g., siamese twins). (RP 24OCT79) n'u hwusq'th'alus thun' skuwyxutsum. Are you decreasing your knitting? (RP 0481)

q'utmun' [q'utmun'] going on tiptoes. (RP 24OCT79)

q'etth'shunum' [v'q'th'u-shen-\-m-\-PROG] going on tiptoes. (RP 24OCT79) 'uy'\-st-hwus kws q'etth'shunum's tun'a 'un' imuth. Your grandson likes to walk on tiptoe. (RP FEB82)

yusq'utth'shen' [yu-s-v'q'th'u-shen-\-STA] put your left and right foot together; be on tiptoes. (RP 24OCT79) 'e'ut hwi' yusq'utth'shen' kwosis yu'i'mush. He is walking on his tiptoes. (RP 0481)

sq'uq'ith' [s-\-v'q'th'u-\-STAT] double stitched. (RP 24OCT79)

q'xut [v'q'xu-t] insult, tell off a person of slave ancestry. (RP 2JUNE80)

q'ext [v'q'xu-t-\-PROG] insulting someone. (RP 2JUNE80)

q'xwu'lw' [v'q'xwul'h] canoe: an old-time racing canoe. (BA, RP 12AUG75). (But see also q'xo'lh.)

q'xwu'lw' [v'q'xwul'h] canoe: war canoe (parallel on each side). (BC 26MAR80). (But see also q'xo'lh.)

q'xwu'lw' [v'q'xwul'h] canoe: war canoe. (RP 0481)

q'xwu'lw' [v'q'xwul'h] canoe: war canoe. (BC 26MAR80). (But see also q'xo'lh.)
qwaqwul' [√qwal-PROG] saying. (WS Seal Story) "ni' wa'lu kwunutum 'u kwthu yath 'uw' he'kwul'ushtus s'uilstunstuhws thtu s'ul'eluhws" qwaqwul' thuw'nihl s'eluhw... "I guess he was captured by the one he usually shoots for the elders’ food,” said the (elder).... (WS Seal Story)

qwuqwa'qwul' [√qwal-DIM-PROG] talking DIM. (CA skwathshun'). (The rapid development of snotboy is described:) ni' yuhw tl'e' 'uw' xu'athun skweyul 'i' ni' wulh hwuqwuqwa'qwul' wulh hwuhe8wan'chunum'. On the fourth day he began talking and running. (CA 180675)

qwal'qwul' [√qwal-PROG-PL] talking/barking. (WS Seal Story) 'uw' 'e-e-ey' kw'un'a 'eshw qwal'qwul'. The seals could be heard barking. (WS Seal Story)

hwuqwaqwul' [hwu-√qwal-PROG] talking (start talking). (CA 180675)

sqwul'qwul' [s-√qwal-RDP] narrative, story, news, told about. (MJ Spring82) 'usup't lhu tthu sqwul'qwul' yelh un's huye'. Finish your story before you leave. (MJ Spring82) 'i' wulh sqwul'qwul' yelh kws'inulh stiwuns tsmun'u tse'. And they were told about their niece expecting a baby. (CA Stone Story). ..suw' huye' tthu sqwulqwul.... ..the word went out.... (WS Seal Story)

qwalstuhw [√qwal-stuhw] talk to; speak to. (RP 180675)

qwulmut [√qwal-me'-t] lecture to, bawl out. (CP 060874)
qwulmut [\text{\textasciitilde}qwal-me'-t] say to. (WS Eagle Story) tus suw' qwulmuts thuw'nihl tthey' ni' sq'a's yuxule'... Arriving there, he says to his companions the eagles..... (WS Eagle Story)

qwaqwul'mutham'sh [\text{\textasciitilde}qwal-me'-t-sam'sh-PROG] saying to me; bawling me out, getting after me. (EC, RP 15JUL75)

qwaqwul'mutah'um' [\text{\textasciitilde}qwal-me'-t-alum-PROG] saying to us; bawling us out PASS. (EW 6AUG76, 255)

qwulmutewut [\text{\textasciitilde}qwal-me'-t-ewut] say to PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' qwulmutewut thuw'nihl kws q'aytewut tse'. He was told that he would be killed. (WS Eagle Story)

sqwaqwul'mut [s-\text{\textasciitilde}qwal-me'-t-PROG] sayings. (EC, RP 14JUL75)

qwil'qwa'ul'tul' [\text{\textasciitilde}qwal-tal-RDP-DUR] talking over, taling to each other. (WS Eagle Story) ni-i-i q wil'qwul'tul thuw'ne'ullh silhiyemun mustimu h w m'i' ewu 'u tun'u skwthe's.' The Sliammon people were talking things over and said, "They (the seals) always come to the islands.". (WS SEAL STORY)

hwqwaqwul'wulh [hw-\text{\textasciitilde}qwal-wulh-PROG] making a sound (e.g., humming). (BA, RP 20AUG75) st'e 'uw' niis yuhwthiqun kws yuhwqaqwul'wulh. The sound he was making was quite loud. (BA munmaanta'qw)

sqwulqwalxw [s-\text{\textasciitilde}qwalxw-PL ] hail. (BC 4FEB80) t'fim' nuw' hwuplheth thu sqwulqwalxw 'u thtu tumuhw. The hail got thick on the ground. (RP MAR82)

qwa'wum' [\text{\textasciitilde}qwa'w-m] flow: slowly flowing. (CP 7JUN74, CW JUL91)

qwa'qwaqwq' [\text{\textasciitilde}qwaqwa'-RDP] flirty, "fast". (CW Fall/75)

tsqw [ts-\text{\textasciitilde}qway] blue. (BC 28APR80A)

tsqw [ts-\text{\textasciitilde}qway] blue; green. (CW Fall/75). (See also saxwulalus green (grass-coloured) and shkwitth'tsalus blue (bluejay coloured.).)

qwayul [\text{\textasciitilde}qway-il] blue (turn blue). (CW 4NOV75)

qwaqwuyul' [\text{\textasciitilde}qwayil-PROG] blue (turning blue). (CW 4NOV75)

shqwa'ul'uqw [shhw-\text{\textasciitilde}qwa'-al-a'qw] juice. (EC, RP 23JUL75)

qwa'tsup [\text{\textasciitilde}qwa'-tsup] ashes. (CW Fall/75). (See also qw'a'uytsup.)

qwa'thut [\text{\textasciitilde}qwa'-that ] gallop/run on fours (even rabbits "gallop”). (BC 26MAR80). (Root uncertain.)

qwa'up [\text{\textasciitilde}qwa'up] crabapple. (RP JUN83)

qwa'upulhp [\text{\textasciitilde}qwa'up-ulhp] crabapple tree. (CA, RP 20JUN75)

qwa'pulhp [\text{\textasciitilde}qwa'p-ulhp] devil’s club. (CW MAY91)

shqwuqwe [shhw-\text{\textasciitilde}qweh-RDP] hole. (CW FALL75)

sqwuqwe [s-\text{\textasciitilde}qweh-RDP] sore (n.). (CW FALL75)

qwenhw [\text{\textasciitilde}qweh-nehw] bore a hole (manage to). (CW Fall/75)

hwqweet [hw-\text{\textasciitilde}qweh-t] drill a hole, punch a hole. (RP 16NOV82). (See also thuyqw, dig.) hwqweet thu syalh. Make a hole in the wood. (RP 16NOV82)

hwqwuqwe'ut [hw-\text{\textasciitilde}qweh-t-PROG] boring a hole. (RP JUN83)

hwqwe'nut [hw-\text{\textasciitilde}qweh-un'u-t] pierce someone’s ear. (RP 22FEB77, 91)

hwqwe'nun [hw-\text{\textasciitilde}qweh-un'un-m] pierce one’s own ear. (RP 22FEB77, 90)

hwqwuqweenum' [hw-\text{\textasciitilde}qweh-un'un-m-PROG] piercing one’s own ear. (RP 22FEB77, 94)

hwqwenuts [hw-\text{\textasciitilde}qweh-nets] hole (develop a hole in the bottom). (RP MAR82) ni' hwqwenuts kuthunu skw'a'wus. My bucket has developed a hole. (RP MAR82)
shqwunets [s-hw-√qweh-nets-STA] hole: have a hole (i.e., at the base). (RP 80BB) na'ut yuhwel'shum' tthu skw'a'wus 'i yuhw shqwunets. The bucket is dripping, it must have a hole. (RP 80BB)

qwets'ut [√qwets'-t] belch. (CW 031274)

qwetsuts'ut [√qwets'-t-PROG] belching. (CW 031274)

shqwuhel'qsun [s-hw-√qweh-ulqsun-STA] nose-hole: have a nose-hole. (BC 18APRIL80) ni'ulh 'u shqwuhel'qsun' tthuw' t'at' suw'wuy'qe' mustimuhw. Did the men of long ago have holes in their noses? (RP MAR82)

qwe'un [√qwe'un] mosquito. (BC 10APRIL80A)

tum'qwe'unhw [tum'-√qwe'un-enhw] August (mosquito month). (RP DEC80)

qwut's [√qwuts-iyus] sparkling (e.g., phosphorescence). (CW MAY91)

qwul's [√qwul's] boil. (RP 121275). (See also √lhup'qwu'.)

shqwum'xw [s-hw-√qwul's-STX] thin, skinny. (CW 021275)

tsqwum'xw [ts-√qwum'sxw] thin, skinny. (CW 021275)

tsqwum'xw [ts-√qwum'sxw-DIM] thin, skinny DIM. (RP 12JAN77, 26)

qwamuxwul [√qwum'sxw-il] thin: get thin. (RP 12MAY80)

qwam'xwul' [√qwum'sxw-il-PROG] thin: getting thin. (EW 28JULY77, 4)

yuqwam'xwul' [yu-√qwum'sxw-il-PROG] thin: getting thin, losing weight. (RP 12MAY80, CP 23JUL74)

qwi'qwam'xwul' [√qwum'sxw-il-DIM-PROG] thin: getting thin DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 85)
qwuli'qwam'xwul' [√qwum'xw-il-PROG-DIM-PL] thin: getting thin DIM PL. (EW 15JULY77, 86)

qwum'xwtsus [√qwum'xw-tses] wrist. (BC 18APRIL80A)

tsqwiqwum'xwey'eq [ts-√q:MX"-ey-e'q-DIM] skinny from legs to crotch. (RP 12JAN77, 27)

qwum'xwnuts' [√qwum'xw-nets] hipbones (ishia). (RP 12DEC80)

tsqwiqwum'wey'eq [ts-√q;MX"-e'q-DIM] skinny from legs to crotch. (RP 12DEC80)

qwunulhp [√qwun-ulhp] pine: Princess pine? [grows on swampy ground, peeling skin]. (CW MAY 91)

qwunus [√qwunus] whale. (CP 09JUL74, WS 10AUG77, BC 4MAR80)

qwuni [√qwuni] seagull. (BC 28APR80A). (See also qw'uqw'tiq', small type of seagull.)

qwun'a'luqw [√qwun'a'luqw] placename in Clemclem. (EC, RP 15JUL75)

qwuya't [√qwuya'-t] dislocate it (a joint). (RP FEB82)

qwuxwnuhw [√qwuxw-nehw] angry with. (RP 20MAY82) 'i tst qwuxwnuhw kws tl'i's kws taanths. I am angry that he left me. (RP 20MAY82)

qwixa't [√qwix-a'-t] miss. (RP 2JAN80A)

qwixwut [√qwixw-t] miss (target), misguess (bonegame). (EC, RP 15JUL75) 'i tsun qwixwut tthu skweyul. I mistook the day. (CW JUL91) 'i tsun qwixwut tthu smuyuth. I missed the shot at the deer. (CW JUL91)

qwixwut [√qwixw-t] miss (target), misguess (bonegame). (EC, RP 15JUL75) 'i tsun qwixwut tthu skweyul. I mistook the day. (CW JUL91) 'i tsun qwixwut tthu smuyuth. I missed the shot at the deer. (CW JUL91)

qwu'iqws [√qw'u-iqws] narrow (in diameter, such as thread or a fishing rod). (EW 310174)

sqwinqwn [s-√qw-RDP] beads: rosary beads. (RP 0481)

sqwi'nul'exun' [s-√qw-al-exun] hair (underarm hair). (CW 021275)

sqwantsus [s-√qw-tses] hair on arm. (CW MAY91)

qwin'e'q [√qw-e'q] hair (pubic hair). (CW Dec/75)

sqwinuws [s-√qw-ws] hair (body hair). (CW Fall/75). (See also she'itun, hair.)

qwi'nul'exun' [s-√qw-al-exun] hair (underarm hair). (CW MAY91)

qwinuws [s-√qw-ws] hair (body hair). (CW Fall/75). (See also she'itun, hair.)

qwi'niye' [√qw'-iye'] clown, masked dancers’ clown. (BC 28APR80A)

qwi'niye' [√qw'-iye'] clown, masked dancers’ clown. (BC 28APR80A)

qwiqwuxwtul' [√qwixw-tal-PROG] arguing with each other. (RP 20MAY82) 'i tst qwiqwuxwtul' kws tl'i's kws taanths. We are speaking angry words because he wants to leave me. (RP 20MAY82) 'i tst qwiqwuxwtul' 'u kwthu ni' lukwshen lutem. We were/are arguing about the table with the broken leg. (RP 20MAY82)

qwiqwuxwtul' [√qwixw-tal-PROG] arguing with each other. (RP 20MAY82) 'i tst qwiqwuxwtul' kws tl'i's kws taanths. We are speaking angry words because he wants to leave me. (RP 20MAY82) 'i tst qwiqwuxwtul' 'u kwthu ni' lukwshen lutem. We were/are arguing about the table with the broken leg. (RP 20MAY82)

qwuxwunu [√qwixw-nehw] angry with. (RP 20MAY82) 'i tsun qwuxwunu kws taanths. I am angry that he left me. (RP 20MAY82)

qwiqwuxwunu [√qwixw-nehw] angry with. (RP 20MAY82) 'i tsun qwuxwunu kws taanths. I am angry that he left me. (RP 20MAY82)
qwlhey' [√qwlhey'] log. (WS Seal Story)
kwunutus tthu skwul'eshs suw' ts'e'tus 'u tthu qwlhey'... He took his weapon and put it on top of a log. .. (WS Seal Story)
qwuqwilhi' [√qwlhey'-PL] logs. (CW JUNE91)
qwlhey'shun [√qwlhey'-shen] shoe. (EW 120174)
qwlhutum [√qwlhu-t-m] drift ashore. (BC 2MAY80 Elders APR93)
qwlhul'uq [√qwlhu-eluq] hitting the shore: waves hitting shore. (BC 2MAY80, 18APRIL80A)
qwus [√qwsu] fall in water. (BA 200875) stem tthu ni' qwus 'u tthu qa'. What fell in the water? (RP 10NOV82)
qwuqwik [√qwsu] putting it in the water. (RP 30MAR81)
qwi'qwast [√qwsu-t-DUR] putting it into the water (keep on). (EW 15JULY77, 184)
qwulhul'uq [√qwlhu-eluq] hitting the shore: waves hitting shore. (BC 2MAY80, 18APRIL80A)
qwasthut [√qwsu-t] putting it in the water. (EC, RP 23JUL75)
qwis'um [√qwsu-m] soaking, keeping in water. (RP 30MAR81). (Possibly this should be qwuseem', RP was unsure.)
qwselin [√qwsu-els] soak. (RP 30MAR81)
qwusul's [√qwsu-els-P] soaking. (RP 30MAR81) na'ut qwusul's 'u thtu tl'elhum' stseelhtun [She is soaking the salted fish.] (RP 30MAR81)

qwsey'un [√qwsu-e'y'un] set a net, fish with a gillnet. (BC 20DEC79, RP JUN83) xut'u kws nem's qwsey'un kwthun' si'lu. Your grandfather said he is going to set his net. (RP 0481)

qwusiyun' [√qwsu-ey'un-P] setting a net. (BC 20DEC79) 'ii ch 'uw' qwusiyun' 'a nikwiye'. Have you been setting your net, uncle? (RP 0481)

sqwsun'e' [s-√qwsu-un'u-STA] anchored; angry, bad mood. (BC 24APR80A)

qwusun'ut [√qwsu-un'u-t] anchor it, sink an anchor. (BC 20DEC79, RP 14JULY80) qwusun'ut thhu snuhwulh. Anchor the boat. (RP 14JULY80)

qwusunum [√qwsu-un'u-m] anchor (verb). (BC 24APR80A)

qwusun'utun [√qwsu-un'u-ten] anchor (noun). (BC 20DEC79) stem tsal'llu kw'un'. qwusun'utun 'a tiwun. What are you going to use for an anchor, nephew? (RP 0481)

sqwsiws [s-√qwsu-iws] drowned. (BC 28APR80) ni' sqwsiws kwthu swiwillu niillh nem' 'ushul shaqwul tl'pun'e'luxuth'. The young man who paddled across to Kuper drowned. (RP MAR82)

qwtaythun [√qwt-aythun] sturgeon. (BC 4MAR80)

qwthalus [√qwthu-alus] bowl, platter, wooden tray. (BC 24APR80A)

sqwxwa'mush [s-√qwxa'mush] Squamish. (BA, RP 20AUG75)

qw'qw'qw'qw'qw'qw'qw'qw'qw'qw'

sqw'aqw'ulh [s-qw'alh-STA] waiting, lying in wait, standing by (e.g., when hunting or fishing). (CW JUNE91 Elders 25MAY93)

qw'uqw'aqw'uqw [√qwaqw-DIM-P] clubbing. (EW 15JULY77, 220)

qw'aqwwuqw [√qwaqw-RDP] wrack weed (bladder wrack). (EW 28AUG77, 47).

qw'aqwut [√qwaqw-t] club it. (CW 201174) t'etsus qw'aqwut thhu smeent 'i' 'uw' lukw 'al' thhu stts'eshts. When he tried hitting a rock, the stick just broke. (CA skwathshun')

qw'uuqwunuhw [√qwaqw-nehw] club it (manage to, accidentally). (CA 200675) 'uw' stl'atl'um' kws qw'uuqwunuhws. enough to handle a club. (CA 200675)

qw'aqw'uqwut [√qwaqw-t-P] clubbing. (CA 2006754)

qw'uuqw'aqw'uqwut [√qwaqw-t-DIM-P] clubbing it DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 221)

qw'uuqw'tun [√qwaqw-ten] bat, baseball bat. (CW JUNE91)

qw'qwas [√qwaqw-els] club, chop; chop wood ceremonially. (RP 121275) nem' 'tsun qw'qwas 'u kwthu thul'i'thquit. I am going to chop little trees. (RP 121275)

qw'ou'qw'aqw'uwul's [√qwaqw-els-DIM] clubbing, hitting DIM. (Elders Mar93)

qw'aqwustun [√qwaqw-as-ten] club (noun). (CA 200675)

qw'qwas [√qwaqw-els] club, chop; chop wood ceremonially. (RP 121275) nem' 'tsun qw'qwas 'u kwthu thul'i'thquit. I am going to chop little trees. (RP 121275)

qw'aqwustun [√qwaqw-as-ten] club (noun). (CA 200675)

qw'qwas [√qwaqw-els] club, chop; chop wood ceremonially. (RP 121275) nem' 'tsun qw'qwas 'u kwthu thul'i'thquit. I am going to chop little trees. (RP 121275)

qw'qwas [√qwaqw-els] club, chop; chop wood ceremonially. (RP 121275) nem' 'tsun qw'qwas 'u kwthu thul'i'thquit. I am going to chop little trees. (RP 121275)

qwaqw'uqwut [√qwaqw-t-P] clubbing. (CA 2006754)

hgw'uaqwuqw [gw-√qwaqw-as-t] club in the face. (EC, RP 23JUL75)

hgw'uaqwuqwtesmash [gw-√qwaqw-as-t-sam'sh-P] clubbing me on the face. (EC lhhwe'lu swaw'lus.)

sqwa'qwa'qw [s-√qwaqw-a-qwa-STA] clubbed on the head. (RP 15JAN80)
qw'aqw'aqw't [√qw'aqw-a'qw-t] club it on the head. (CA munmanta'qw.)
qw'aqw'uqw'aqw't [√qw'aqw-a'qw-t-PROG] clubbing, hitting it on the head. (CW 201177)
qw'uqw'aqw'uqw'aqw't [√qw'aqw-a'qw-t-DIM-PROG] clubbing a little one on the head DIMsave. (RP 18FEB77)
qw'a'lu'qw'aqw't [√qw'aqw-a'qw-t-PL] club on head PL. (CW 201174)
qw'ula'qw'uqw'qw'aqw't [√qw'aqw-a'qw-t-PROG-DIM-PL] clubbing on head DIM PL. (RP 18FEB77, 103)
qw'aqw'aqw'tum [√qw'aqw-a'qw-t-m] club on head PASS. (CA 230675)
sqw'uqw'tsus [s-√qw'aqw-t-ses] huckleberries (red huckleberries). (EW 28JULY77, BC 24APR80)
qw'qweenhw't [√qw'aqw-enhw-t] club berries off. (RP 7JULY80)
qw'uqw'qwen'hw't [√qw'aqw-enhw-t-DUR] clubbing berries off. (RP 7JULY80)
hqw'qwulqst [hw-√qw'aqw-ulqsun-t] club on the nose. (RP 14JAN80) nii ch hwqw'qwulqst kwthu stuqiw shus lhew'. Did you hit the horse on the nose, that is why it ran away? (RP MAR82)
hqw'uwqw'qwu'lqstus [hw-√qw'aqw-ulqsun-t-us-PROG] clubbing on the nose. (RP 14JAN80)
qw'qwun'ut [√qw'aqw-un'u-t] club someone (on the neck, head, shoulder). (RP 4JAN80A)
qw'iqw'qwun'et [√qw'aqw-un'u-t-DUR] clubbing someone (on the neck, head, shoulder) (keep on). (RP 4JAN80A)
qw'aqw'uqw'semt [√qw'aqw-upsem-t] club someone on the back of the neck. (RP 14JAN80A, 3JUL80)
qw'aqw'uqw'upsum't [√qw'aqw-upsem-t-PROG] clubbing someone on the back of the neck. (RP 14JAN80A)
qw'qwuwe'lht [√qw'aqw-uhwe'lht-t] club on the side (side of back). (CW Fall75)
qw'uqw'qwuwe'lht [√qw'aqw-uhwe'lht-t-PROG] clubbing someone on the side of the back. (RP 14JAN80A)
qw'qwuwhelht [√qw'aqw-uwulh-t] shape a canoe with an adze. (RP 4JAN80A)
qw'uqw'qwuwhelht [√qw'aqw-uwulh-t-PROG] shaping a canoe with an adze. (RP 4JAN80A)
qw'uqw'qwuwhelht [√qw'aqw-uwulh-t-DUR] shaping a canoe with an adze (keep on). (RP 4JAN80A)
hqw'qwulqst tsth [hw-√qw'aqw-uwits-t] club, hit on back (shoulder blade area). (RP 14JAN80, 5DEC79). (Compare to qw'qwuwe'lht.) nilh kwthu hwunitle'ni' hwqw'qwuwhittst kwthun' mun'u. It was a white man that clubbed your son on the back. (RP MAR82)
hqw'qwuwhelht [hw-√qw'aqw-uwits-t-PROG] clubbing someone on the back. (RP 5DEC79, 14JAN80) nutsim' a'lu 'un'sh ni' hw'i' hwqw'qwuwhelhtsth thun' shhwum'nikw. Why did you hit your uncle on the back? (RP 0481)
qw'qwuyl'stun [√qw'aqw-uy'als-ten] golfclub. (CW JUNE91)
qw'qwuist [√qw'aqw-ius-t] club them. (RP 4JAN80A, CA munmaanta'qw.)
qw'uqw'wust [√qw'aqw-ius-t-PROG] clubbing them. (RP 4JAN80A)
qw'uqw'wuist [√qw'aqw-ius-t-DUR] clubbing them (keep on). (RP 4JAN80A)
yuw'uqw'wuist [yu-√qw'aqw-ius-t-PROG] clubbing them. (BA, RP 21AUG75) suwu' yuw'uqw'wuiststum' thun sxuy'usth. (And he clubbed their heads.). (BA munmaanta'qw.)
hqw'uqw'nuts [hw-√qw'aqw-nets] hit on bottom (get hit). (CW Dec/75)
hqw'uqw'wil [hw-√qw'aqw-wil-t] purify by burning Oregon Grape or q'uxmin. (RP...
Who will be the person to go against the spirits in purifying the floor of the ancient big house at Clemclem? (RP 6JAN82)

qw'ul [√qw'ul] ripe; cooked. (CP 070674) na'ut wulh qw'ul t thu supil. The bread is cooked. (RP 10NOV82) na'ut wulh qw'ul t thu tsulqama' The raspberries are ripe. (RP 10NOV82)

qw'ul [s-√qw'ul] barbecued meat, cooked bread. (RP 10NOV82)

qw'ulut [√qw'ul-t] barbecue it. (RP 12DEC75) ni' qw'ulutus thu st seelhtun. He barbecued the salmon. (RP 12DEC75)

qw'ulum [√qw'ul-m] barbecue. (CW 251174) hun'umut sis 'uw' tssetus 'ou' kw'ulumus 'u kw' st seelhtun. He got home and told her to barbecue some salmon. (RP 3OCT79) qw'ulum 'u thu shun'tsus... He barbecued his catch. .. (WS Eagle Story)

qw'ulum'els [√qw'ul-m-els] barbecue something. (RP 121275)

qw'uqw'ulum' [√qw'ul-m-PROG] barbecuing. (CW 251174)

qw'iqw'ulum' [√qw'ul-m-DIM-PROG] barbecuing DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 243)

qw'iqw'ulaam' [√qw'ul-m-DUR] barbecue: keep barbecuing. (RP 17FEB77, 86)

qw'ulumelstuhw [√qw'ul-m-els-stuhw] barbecue: get someone to barbecue. (RP 121275)

qw'ulumelstelum [√qw'ul-m-els-stuhw-elum] barbecue: get me to barbecue. (RP 121275)

qw'ulumelstelum tse' 'u kwthu st seelhtun. They are going to have me barbecue fish. (RP 12DEC75)

qw'i'ius [√qw'ul-as] June. (RP DEC80)

tum'qw'ius [tum'-√qw'ul-as] July. (RP DEC80)

qw'il'umuhw [s-√qw'ul-muhw-STa] blackberry. (EW Drying Berries, EW 28JULY77)

qw'ulqw'ulshun [s-√qw'ul-shen-RDP] twister (i.e., wind). (BC 4FEB80) tl'im' xisul' lhu sqw'ulqw'ulshun ni' yul'ew'. The twister that went by was fierce. (RP MAR82)
sqw'ulesh [s-√qw'ulesh] bird (not waterfowl). (EW 250974). (See also ma'uqw waterfowl, duck.)

sqw'iqw'lush [s-√qw'ulesh-DIM] bird DIM. (EW 6AUG76, 269)

sqw'uqw'ul'ush [s-√qw'ulesh-DIM-PL] birds (little birds). (CA munmaanta'qw)

sqw'iqw'lush [s-√qw'ulesh-DIM-PL] birds (WS Eagle Story) ni' taantum 'u tthey' 'iilh sq'a's sqw'uqw'ul'ush... The birds that kept him company...left him. (WS Eagle Story)

sqw'uqw'ul'esh [s-√qw'ulesh] birds. (WS Eagle Story) ni' taantum 'u tthey' 'iilh sq'a's sqw'uqw'ul'esh... The birds that kept him company...left him. (WS Eagle Story)

shqw'ul'eshelu [shhw-√qw'ulesh-elu] nest: bird’s nest. (CW JUNE91)

sqw'd'us [s-√qw'd'us] copper. (BC 24APR80). (Root not identified. Reference here is to composition of RP’s rattle. (shulmuhwtsus).)

qw'um [√qw'um] uprooted (e.g., by the wind). (RP FEB83) na'ut qwum tthu thi'thqut The little tree got uprooted. (RP FEB83)

qw'umut [√qw'um-t] uproot, pull it out (e.g., hair). (CW Fall/75, RP 22FEB77) suw' kwunuts tthu shu'ituns 'i' m'i qw'umutus...so she took some of her hair and pulled it out. (CA Stone Story)

sqw'umus [s-√qw'um-as] forehead. (RP 11DEC80)

qw'uma'qwt [√qw'um-a'qwt] pull out someone’s hair; pull tops off (e.g., dandelions). (RP 3JULY80, RP 22FEB77, 112) (not qw'umi'qwt)

qw'uqw'uma'qwt [√qw'um-a'qwt-PROG] pulling hair out. (RP 22FEB77, 114)

qw'uma'qwum [√qw'um-a'qw-m] pull out one’s lose hair. (RP 22FEB77, 109)

qw'umtsaans [√qw'um-tsans] pull weeds. (RP 17JUNE80) nem' lhu tuw' qw'umtsaans 'u lhunu stsey'u. Go and pull the weeds off my strawberry (patch). (RP JAN82)

qw'umust [√qw'um-uts-t] weed a grave. (RP FEB82) 'uy' kws kwunuts kw' lhhwelu they't qw'umutst kথhу shmukw'elu. We better get three persons to fix and weed the graveyard. (RP MAR82)

qw'umuwst [√qw'um-iwst-t] pluck a fowl. (RP 4JAN80A, RP 21JUNE79) 'ii ch qw'umuwst tthu ma'uqw. Are you plucking the duck? (RP 0481)

qw'uqw'umuwst [√qw'um-iwst-t-PROG] plucking a fowl. (RP 4JAN80A)

sqw'um'iqw [s-√qw'um-iqwa-STA] pulled out (loose head hair). (RP 22FEB77, 111)

qw'umnuts [√qw'um-nuts] pull bullrushes. (CW JUL91)

qw'umi'yiqun' [√qw'umi'yiqun] Comiaken (a Cowichan reserve). (Lessons.)

sqw'umi'yiqu'na'lh [s-√qw'umi'yiqu'na'lh] commiaken (adj.). (RP 3DEC79)

shqw'uwultun [shhw-√qw'uwultun] laxative. (BA, RP 12AUG75)

hwqw'a'wulum' [hw-√qw'uwul-m-PROG] laxative (using an herbal laxative). (BA, RP 12AUG75)

qw'uyul'ush [√qw'uyulus-PROG] dancing. (RP DEC81, CW Fall/75) tl'ul'im' nuw' yulhew'sum' lhu s'ith'th'ums kwsus yu qw'uyul'ush. Her dress really glittered while she danced. (RP FEB82) nilh p'e' ha'kwushus tthw'ne'ullh 'u kwsus qw'uyul'ushs they' xut'ustum' ts'usqun'. The Indian people use the feather of the one called the eagle when they dance. (WS Eagle Story)
qw'uyilush [√qw'uyilush] dance (v., not ritual dancing). (CW 201174). (See also milhu.)

hwsqw'uqw'uyilush [hws-√qw'uyilush-PL] dancer, someone who likes to dance. (RP 161275)

qw'i'yuqw'ilushulhp [√qw'uyilush-ulhp-STA] aspen: trembling aspen. (CW MAY91). (This word has also been given for 'pine tree'.)

qw'illus [√qw'il-as] summer. (RP 25FEB80A). (Probably related to qw'ul, ripe, cooked.)

qw'i'qw'ul'as [√qw'il-as-DUR] summer: during the summer. (RP 25FEB80A)

yuqw'iqw'ul'us [yu-√qw'il-as-PROG] spring (springtime). (CW MAY91)

tum'qw'il'us [tum'-√qw'il-as] spring (time of ripening). (BC 4FEB80) nem' tsun tetsiy'u 'u tun'a tum'qw'il'us. I am going to go strawberry picking this spring. (RP APR82)

qw'im [√qw'im] disembark, get off vehicle; get out of the water (swimmers, seals). (WS Seal Story, RP 14MAY76, CA 180675) hun'shaqw suw' tstl'um qw'im. When they arrived across the lake, he jumped off. (CA skwathshun') suw' hHEEL suw' qw'im suw' kwunutus thu skwul'eshs. He then came ashore out of the water, and took his weapon with him. (WS Seal Story)

qw'iqw'um' [√qw'im-PROG] disembarking, getting out of the water. (WS Eagle Story) tsulel 'i' hun'lhelt 'u tthey' ni' shni's kws qw'iqw'um's. He had almost reached the place where he came to shore. (WS Eagle Story)

qw'uqw'i'qw'um' [√qw'im-DIM-PROG] disembarking, getting out of water DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 57)

qw'elum [√qw'im-PL] disembarking, get out of the water PL; get off a vehicle PL. (WS Seal Story, CA 230675) huye-e-e' kweyul 'i' wuhi m'i tus 'u kwthu shni's kwey suw' qw'elum tthuw'ne'ullh. The next day they travelled and reached that place where they (the seals) were, and they got off the canoes. (WS Seal Story)

sqw'iqw'um' [s-√qw'im-STA] out of the water. (WS Eagle Story) ni' hwuy 'i' ni' hwi' sqw'iqw'um' ni' 'u tthey' shlweluq'. He woke up and next he was out of the water, lying there. (WS Eagle Story) lumnuhwus tthu qux 'eshaw sqw'iqw'um' ni' 'u tthu skwthe's. He saw a lot of seals out of the water on the island. (WS Seal Story)

sqw'im'qw'um' [s-√qw'im-STA-PL] out of the water PL. (WS Seal Story; RP 10JUL77, 37) nem' tsun tse' numnus kw'un'a 'i sqw'im'qw'um' 'eshaw. I am going to sneak up on the seals that are out of the water. (WS SEAL STORY)

shqw'iqw'um' [shhw-√qw'im-PROG] disembarking, going to shore: where one is going ashore. (WS Seal Story). .."i 'i 'u kwu'i kwthu ti'uw' shqw'iqw'um's tthu 'eshaw...". .."It was on the other side of this place where the seals go ashore...". (WS Seal Story)

qw'imut [√qw'im-t] unload, taking him/it off a vehicle. (CW JUL91)

qw'iqw'um'ut [√qw'im-t-PROG] unload, taking him/it off a vehicle. (CA 230675)

qw'imutum [√qw'im-t-m] unload, take him off a vehicle PASS. (RP 23JUN75)

shqw'umtun [shhw-√qw'im-ten] where it comes out, landing place. (WS SEAL STORY) 'i-i 'i 'u tu'i tsuw'tsuw' smunment 'u tu'inulh shqw'umtuns tthu 'eshaw kwsutst lumnuhw." He is way out in the open waters, the rock-like islands where the seals come out of the water on to land and that’s where we saw them.". (WS SEAL STORY)

qw'uqw'i'tul [√qw'i-tal-RDP] siblings. (CW JUL91)

sqw'qum [s-√qw'qum-m] axe. (RP 18DEC81)

(Root not identified. Possibly related to [√qw'aqw].)

qw'o'on' [√qw'o'on'] ear. (CW Fall/75)

qw'un'qw'o'on' [√qw'o'on'-PL] ears. (CW Fall/75)
tsqw‘eenqw’o'on' [ts-√qw’o'on'\text{-DUR}] earache (have an earache). (RP DEC81) hwleemun’ut lhu thun’ mim’ne’ ‘e’ut tsqw‘eenqw’o’on’. Take a look at your little son’s earache. (RP JAN82)

qw'si'unhp [qw'sin'-ulhp] cypress. (CW MAY91)

qw'xwa'luw'tsus [qw'xw-al-uw-tses] fingernail. (CA 230675)

qw'xwa'luw'shun [qw'xw-al-uw-shen] toenail. (RP 12DEC80)

ssssssssssssssssssssssss

saaqw' [√saaqw'] cow parsnips. (EW 28JUL77, 41). (See also yaala'.)

salu'uts [√sala'uts] sail, oldtime sail made of a rush smaller than bullrush. (BC 24APR80A)

sula'utsew't-hw [√sala'uts-ew't-hw] summer mat house. (CW JUNE91)

salu'uts [√sala'uts] mat: wall mat. (BC 30JAN81). (This is the same as slhewun but hung.)

sal'lus [√sal'lus] drunk. (MJ MAR82) tl'lim' 'uw' sal'lus "i' ni' p'e' 'uw' yuth'itlh'uqw'nuhwus. He was really drunk and yet he managed to punch him. (MJ MAR82)

sal'lus [√sal'lus] lightheaded; slightly inhibited, feeling good. (RP 10NOV 82)

sa'suqwt [√saqwt-RDP] younger sister, brother or cousin. (EC 140775). (See also su'asuqwt. Elder sibling: sun'tl'e' [√sun'tl'e']. Used in referring to the youngest sibling/cousin. When using a possessive, use sqe'uq: thunu sqe'uq, my younger brother/cousin.) ni' p'uw' thuthi 'u kwthu ni' shnis' xut'u ts'u thu su'sasuqwt. He is alright where he is,” the younger brother said. (WS SEAL STORY)

su'asuqwt [√saqwt-RDP] younger sister, brother or cousin. (CA 180675). (See sa'asuqwt.) suw' qwals thu su'asuqwt... The younger brother says.... (WS SEAL STORY)

su'asuqta'luw'tsus [√saqwt-al-uw'-tses-RDP] finger: little finger. (RP 12DEC80)

su'asuqta'luw'shun [√saqwt-al-uw-shen-RDP] toe: little toe. (RP 12DEC80)

satuts [√satuts] north wind (brings ice). (BC 26MAR80, 4FEB80A)

sat'ut [√sat't-\text{t}] suck. (CW Fall/75)

sa'sxw [√saxw-RDP] dew. (BC 4FEB80A)

saxwul [√saxwul] grass. (EW 290874)

saxwulalus [√saxwul-alus] green. (CW Fall/75). (See also tsqway, green/blue.)

saxwulew't-hw [√saxwul-ew't-hw] barn. (RP 15FEB82)

sayuws [√say-iws] hat: costume hat for dancer, made of cedar bark or goat’s wool. (CW JUNE91)

say'yum [√say'um] sour. (RP 4JAN80A). (Less bitter than sexum.)

si'amthut [√say'um-that] sour (get sour, e.g., milk). (RP 10NOV82)

hwsuya'mus [hw-√say'um-as \text{ }] salmonberry worm. (BC 10APRIL80)

hwsuymiwun [hw-√say'um-iwun] bad-tempered. (RP 4JAN80)

sa'ukw [√sa'ukw] Sooke. (RP 10Dec75)

se'mut [√sem'-t] sell it. (RP 15OCT79). (See also luq ‘sold’ and 'luqut ‘buy it’ [√luq-t].) nem' tsun se'mut thunu swetu. I am going to sell my sweater. (RP 5FEB80A)

sum'nuhw [√sem'-nehw] sell it (manage to). (RP 15OCT79) yelh 'u 'un's ni' sum'nuhw lhun' syaays swetu. Have you finally managed to sell your sweater? (RP 0481)

sa'must [√sem'-as-t] sell it to someone. (CP 9JUL74, RP 5FEB80A) ni' tsun sa'must 'u thunu snuhwulh. I sold him my canoe. (CP 9JUL74) nem' luh sa'must thhu hwulunitum 'u thu ste'lukun. Go and sell those socks to the white people. (RP 0481)
senhw sold to me.  
(PASS). (CP 090774) sa'musthelum 'u tthu snuhwulh. He sold me the canoe. (CP 9JUL74)
sens penny, cent. (RP 0481)
sul'esun's pennies DIM PL. (RP 0481, 18DEC81)
setut front: put it in front of yourself. (RP 24Jul75) setut lhu tthu kwun'etuhw. Put in front of you what you are holding. (Elders MAR93)
sesuttsus Have one’s handout. (RP 14JAN80A) 'e'ut hw' sesuttsus. He’s got his hand out. (RP 14Jan80A)
sutttsum put your hand out. (RP 14JAN80, 24JUL75)
sesutttsum putting your hand out. (RP 14JAN80A)
sexum bitter. (CW JUNE91). (More mi D Dbitter than say'um.)
sey' wool. (BC 30JAN81). (See also lumoutoulqn [vlumoutou],) wulh ts'isum tthu p'e sey's nats'thut tthu s'athusth. His face was growing hair, and his features were changing. (WS Seal Story)
se'[u] lifted, raised. (CW 251174) 'uy' kws tuw' se's thun' lelum'. Your house should be raised. (RP 10NOV82) nl' 'u tse' tuw' se' thun' lelum'. Is your house going to be raised? (RP 10NOV82)
suse'[u] lifted. (RP 80S). (Possibly [s-u-t] sta). tl'lim' ts'u ni' 'uw' suse' tthu spaal' kwus kwikwun'tul' tthey' ni' sun'iw'. He was lifted right up because of the fighting going on inside (him). (RP 80S)
se'[u] lift it. (RP 10NOV82) 'uwu kws m'is t'le se'tus tthu t'teluws'. He was not able to lift his arms anymore. (WS SEAL STORY)
sen'hw lift (manage to). (RP 23/Jul/75)
suse't lifting it. (CW 251174)
suse't lifting: keep lifting. (RP 22FEB77, 51)
se'num lift it (manage to) PASS. (RP 23/Jul/75)
se'stewut lift it PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' se'stewut sus nem' 'uw' 'imushstum. They picked him up and walked carrying him. (WS Eagle Story)
se'tum lift it PASS. (WS Eagle Story) kwunutum tthu'w'nilh swiw'lus suw' se'tum 'u tthu qux s'ul'eluwh. The young man was taken, lifted up by many elders. (WS Eagle Story)
su'els lift. (RP 121275)
su'exun open (partly open, door). (RP 80B) 'e'ut pupeel's tthu sheh s'ê'xun' it in front of yourself. (RP 80B)
se'uxut lift the edge (of a curtain, corner of a house). (RP 10NOV82)
suse'uxut lifting side of cover or bottom of tent. (EW 21JULY77, 140)
su'ee'nut lift one end of something. (RP 19JUNE80)
shsunets squatting. (RP 18FEB77, 85)
shi'sunets squatting DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 86)
se'shenum lift one’s feet. (CW JUL91)
se'wun lunch; trail food. (WS Eagle Story) tsum'e'tus thu se'wuns. He had backpacked all his food provisions. (WS Eagle Story)
se'uq fern root: root of bracken fern. Used as flour when dried. (CW JUN91)
sukwuyi [√sukwuyi] ball game (like badminton). (BC 30JAN81). (Played on a large mat. (thul'unuptun.)

sul'thut [√sulq'-that] swing oneself. (WS Eagle Story) tus thuw'nilh sus nem' 'uw' sul'q'thut sus 'uw' hwusun'iw' 'u tthey' lelum's tthey' ts'usqun'. When he got to the home of the golden eagle he swung himself into it. (WS Eagle Story)

sul'ts' [√sulq'-tal] swing each other around. (CW AUG91)

sulx [√sulx] go out to cool off. (RP 25JAN80A)

sul'xthut [√sulx-that] go out to cool yourself off. (RP 25JAN80A)

sal'xwul' [√sulxw-il] drowsy (get drowsy, e.g., after eating). (RP 12JULY82)

saluxwul [√sulxw-il] drowsy (getting drowsy). (RP 12JULY82)

sul'ut [√sul-it] spin wool. (CW MAY91)

sul'sul'tun [√sul'-ten-RDP] spinner (spindle whorl). (BC 18APRIL80)

hwsulalust [hw-√sul'-alus-t] spin wool (spin two strands together). (RP 23JUNE80)

hwsusula'lux [hw-√sul'-alus-t-PROG] spinning wool (be spinning two strands together). (RP 23JUNE80)

sel'ts' [√sul'ts'-PROG] surrounding, encircling. (WS Eagle Story)

sul'ts't [√sul'ts'-t] surround it, encircle it. (RP 20/Aug/75)

sults'tum [√sul'ts'-t-m] surround, encircle PASS. (WS Seal Story)

sunni'ulhp [√sunni-ulhp] gooseberry: wild gooseberries. (CW MAY91)

sum'sumay'u [√sum'-ayu-RDP] bee. (BC 26MAR80)

shum'sumuy'elu [shhw-√sum'-ayu'-elu-RDP] hive: beehive. (CW JUNE91)

sum'shathut [√sum'shathut] sun. (BC 28APR80, CA munmaanta'qw). (Root not identified. See also syaqwum [√yaqw]). 'i ts' t'hwum kwsus wil' thu sum'shathut. We got warm when the sun shone. (RP MAR82 swi'wul' thu sum'shathut. The sun is out. (CW 91)

sun'tl'e' [√sun'tl'e'] eldest brother, sister, cousin. (RP 10NOV82). (When using a possessive, use shuyulh: thuunu shuyulh, my older brother or cousin. See also su'asuqwt or sa'suqwt, youngest sibling.) nih hay 'al' sun'tl'e' thu ni-i' nem' xwte' 'u tthey' she'shlih. It was the oldest that followed the trail. (CA skwathshun') tus suw' tstl'ums 'aalh thuw'nilh sun'tl'e'. When it got there, this oldest brother jumped on. (CA skwathshun')

seen'tl'e' [√sun'tl'e'-PL] elder siblings, cousins. (CA 230675)

sun'tl'a'luw'tsus [√sun'tl'e'-al-uw-tsus] thumb. (RP 12DEC80)

sun'tl'a'luw'shun [√sun'tl'e'-al-uw-shen] toe: big toe. (RP 12DEC80)

suplil [√suplil] bread, flour. (CW JUN91). (Originally made from dried bracken fern root, se'uq. The roots were burnt to a powder and winnowed by throwing in the air.)

shsuplil'elu [shhw-√suplil-elu] bread container. (RP FEB82)

suqen [√suqen] fern: bracken fern. (CP 020774). (Also transcribed as suqen EW 28JUL77.)

sus [√sus] and. (WS Seal Story). (Possibly s-√i-s or s-√ni-s. See also sis.) kwunutus thu huy'tuns thu shuyulhs sus' 'uw' huye'. He took his older brother’s weapon and left.... (WS Seal Story)

sutq'q't [√sutq'-t] disturb. (RP DEC80) nem' ch tuw' sutq't thuun' shhwum'nikw. Go disturb your uncle. (RP DEC80)
set'q't [√sut'q'-t-PROG] disturbing. (RP DEC80) 'uwu ch set'q'tuhw tthun' men. Don’t disturb your father. (RP DEC80)

suf'sut'q't [√sut'q'-t-PL] disturb (repeatedly). (RP DEC80) nii ch 'i'leh suf'sut'q't kwhun' sqe'uq. Did you go and disturb your younger brother again? (RP DEC80)

suwq' [√suwq'] look for. (CA 180675). (Also spelled suw'q'. Agent subject.) suw'q' 'u kw qu'et. He was looking for something else. (WS Eagle Story) suw' qwlmts tthey' shq'a'wulhs “ he-e-ey' lu qu' wuhl nem' tst suw'q' 'u kw' s'uilhtuntst." The young man says to his partner, “Well, partner, shall we go look for our food?”. (WS Eagle Story)

sew'q' [√suwq'-PROG] looking for. (WS Eagle Story). kw'un's sew'q' 'u kw' syaay. ..when you are looking for work. (RP 14Jul75)

suwq't [√suwq'-t] look for. (WS Eagle Story). (Also spelled suw'q't.) nem' tst suw'q't kw'un'a ts'usqun'. We will go looking for the eagle. (WS Eagle Story)

sew'q' [√suwq'-t-PROG] looking for. (WS Eagle Story) stem' a'lu kws sew'q'tuhw." What are you looking for?". (WS Eagle Story)

suwq'tham'sh [√suwq'-t-sam'sh] look for me. (EW 6AUG76)

suwq'talu [√suwq'-t-alu] look for you. (WS Eagle Story)

sew'q'tham'sh [√suwq'-t-sam'sh-PROG] looking for me. (EW 6AUG76)

sew'q'ta'lu [√suwq'-t-alu-PROG] looking for you people. (EW 6AUG76)

sew'q'tal'hw [√suwq'-t-al'hw-PROG] looking for us. (EW 6AUG76)

suwq'tum [√suwq'-t-m] look for PASS. (WS Eagle Story)

sew'q'tum' [√suwq'-t-m-PROG] looking for PASS. (WS Seal Story) ni-i-is kw'inus lhqelt's kwsus sew'q'tum' tthun'nilh swiw'lus... It was not known how many months they looked for the young man.... (WS Seal Story)

suw'q'thelum [√suwq'-t-selum] look for me PASS. (EW 6AUG76)

suw'q'thaam [√suwq'-t-samu-m] look for you. (EW 6AUG76)

sew'q'thaam' [√suwq'-t-samu-m-PROG] looking for you PASS. (EW 6AUG76)

sew' q' the' lum' [√suwq'-t-selum-PROG] looking for me. (EW 6AUG76)

saw'q'thut [√suwq'-that-PROG] looking for a spouse. (RP 15OCT79) 'i ch tuw' saw'q'thut 'u nikw. Are you looking for a wife, uncle? (RP 0481)

hwsaw"q'usum' [hw-√suwq'-as-m-PROG] looking around. (RP 24OCT79) 'i yuxut'ustaam' 'u lhun' ten 'uweehw hwsaw'q'usum'uhw. Your mother told you not to look around. (RP 0481)

suw'q'ey'lh [√suwq'-eylh] looking for little ones (one’s children). (RP 161275)

suw'q'uw't-hwum [√suwq'-uw't-hw-m] look for a house (for yourself). (RP 3JULY80)

sew'q'uw't-hwum' [√suwq'-uw't-hw-m-PROG] looking for a house (for yourself). (RP 3JULY80)

suwq'iws [√suwq'-iws] look for person. (WS Eagle Story) hyue' tthuw'ne'uullh qux mustimuhw swaw'lus suw'q' suwq'iws. There were many young men that went to look and search for him. (WS Eagle Story)

hwsaw'q'ust [hw-√suwq'-as-t-PROG] look around: moving someone’s head, so he/she looks around. (RP 24OCT79) tuw' hwsaw'q'ust luq' tthu qeq 'un' mim'ne'. Move your baby boy around so he can see. (RP 0481)

suxwa' [√suxwa'] urine. (EW 260874)

suxwa't [√suxwa'-t] urinate on it. (RP 140277,11)

shususuxwa' [shhw-√suxwa'-PROG] urethra. (RP 12DEC80)
suyum [suy-m] smell: strong smell. (RP 4JAN80). (See also say'um 'sour'.) suyum tthu haqws. Its smell is strong. (RP 6NOV82) t'il'um' suyum kwthu haqws kwthu ni' qulqul'ul sq'i'lu. The smell of the spoiled smoked (salmon) is very strong. (RP MAR82)

suyum [suym] hurt, get pains. (RP 4JAN80) nem' suyum tun'a nu t'eluw'. I have got pains in my arm. (RP 6NOV82) suyum tthunu sts'uqw'shen. My nail wound (or sliver) hurts. (RP MAR82)

suyum [suyum] December. (RP DEC80)

suy'q' [suyq'] clay. (RP 0481). (Also recorded as say'q'.) t'il'xwunup tthu tumuhw suyq'. The clay ground is hard. (RP 0481)

hwsuyq'um [hwsuyq'-m] Patricia Bay. (Pat Bay). (CW JUN91)

suy't' [suyt'-t] tickle him/her. (RP 18FEB77, 10)

si'sey't' [suyt'-t-DIM-PROG] tickling him/her DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 10)

siin'lhqi' [siin'lhqi'] snake: a flying, two-headed snake. (BC 18APRIL80). (Clearly related to the word 'ulhqi' “snake”.)

siyi'e'tun [siyi'e'-ten ] spider: black widow (red-backed, hairy spider). (BC 10APRIL80)

sikw'ut [sikw'-t] peel it (bark). (CW Fall/75)

sil [sil8] canvas, cloth. (RP 10NOV82)

sil [sil] roll (v.). (RP 25JAN80) thkw'ut tthu tshuhu na'ut sil tthu lwq'een's. Straighten out the canvas, the other end is rolling (curling). (RP APR82)

siiyl't [siyl-t] roll it (e.g., a ball, a log). (RP 25JAN80) nem' siiyl tthu wekun qwsut 'u tthu sta'lunw'. Go and roll the wagon into the river. (RP APR82) nem' siiyl tl'upqenumstuhw tthu qilhe'y'. Go and roll that log down. (RP 0481)

silum [sil-m] roll. (RP 80BB) wuth'un'ut tthu t'umol'uch suw' silums. Pry the barrel so it will roll. (RP 80BB)

si'lum' [sil-m-STA ] rolling. (RP 25JAN80) na'ut yus'il'um' tthu suhuwuhs kwthu hwunitum'. The white man’s car is rolling. (RP APR82)

hwsiiylust [hw-sil-as-t] roll paper into a roll, spin wool. (RP 23JUNE80) tuw' hwsiiylust ch tthu tshuhu ye'l un's q'p'ule'tst. Roll the canvas up before you tie it. (RP JAN82)

silew't-hw [sil8-ew't-hw] tent. (CW 211174). (See also q'uluts'tun [q'uluts']).

sulunupt [sil-unup-t] roll the ground (e.g., level it with a roller). (RP 28NOV79) nem' sulunupt tthu 'athusmun. Go use a roller on your front yard. (RP 0481) nem' ts'u sulanuptus kwthu le8uxunuptuns lhu thi lelum. He is going to level the longhouse dirt floor with a roller. (RP 0481)

si'lun'uptus [sil-unup-t-us-PROG] rolling the ground. (RP 28NOV79) 'e'ut wulu si'lun'uptus. He is now leveling the ground with a roller. (RP 0481)

si'lu [si'lu] grandparent. (RP 10NOV82, WS Eagle Story)

shsi'lu [shhw-si'lu] grand-parent-in-law. (BC 28APR80)

sul'si'lu [si'lu-PL] grandparents.)

sisul'u [si'lu-DIM] grandmother DIM. (RP 12Aug75)

tssisul'u [ts-si'lu-DIM] grandparent: have a grandparent DIM. (RP 12Aug75) tssisul'u tthu'wish nil'h t'ut'um' 'u thu sisul'us Wren had a grandmother. (RP 12/Aug75)

sine'uts [sine'uts] salmon: tyee, spring salmon after going upriver. (CW Band 30NOV82, WS 10AUG77, BC 4MAR80). (See also stth'aqwi', spring salmon.)

sis [sis] and. (WS Seal Story). (Possibly s-vi-s or s-vni'. See also "sus". See 'i', the conjunction marker.) suw' xut'us thwun'ihl " ni' p'e' kwulshuts kwthu 'eshw sis 'uw' p'ukw kwthu 'eshw ni' 'u kwthu tsuw'tsuw'.' And she said, “He killed/shot the seal, and it
floated up above the water way far away.”.  (WS Seal Story)
situn [√situn] basket. (CP 070674). (See also le'tsus [√le'], tl'pet [√tl'pet] and skw'a'wus [√k w'a'wus].)
si'stun' [√situn-DIM] basket. (CP 070674)
se'lutun [√situn-PL] baskets. (CW 3Oct75)
tssitun [ts-√situn-DIM] basket: make a basket. (RP 17FEB77, 56)
tssisutun' [ts-√situn-DIM-PROG] basket: making a basket DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 56)
tssisutun' [ts-√situn-PROG] basket: making a basket. (CW 3OCT75)

siwul [√siwul] notice (someone’s presence). (WS Seal Story; RP 10MAY76, 156). (Experiencer subject.)
siyeeye' [√siyyeeye'] little people (they sometimes cause trees to fall near you). (CW JUNE91)
si'ts [√si'ts] longest (of boards). (BC 28APR80) ni' hwi' si'ts thu luplash ni' tth'isutus 'u thu lhq'ul'asth. The board he nailed on is longer than the one across from it. (RP APR82)
si'ts [√si'ts] more (money, material objects). (BC 28APR80, CW JUL91) ni' hwusi'ts lhu sq'pels kwthu s'amuna' mustimuhw. The greatest collection was from the Somonoes people. (RP APR82)
si'em [√si'em'] madam/sir; wealthy; posh. (EW 310174). ..” 'a-a-a si'em' 'a-a-a. ‘ ’Ah, sir, ah.”. (WS Eagle Story) ‘ ’o-o-o si'em' st'l'l'tl'qulh.” “Oh, dear child.”. (WS Eagle Story)
si'em' [√si'em'] respected, well-thought of. (BA S yalutsa')
hwusi'em' [hwu-√si'em'] respected: become important. (WS Eagle Story) hwusi'em' mustimuhw. He became an important person. (WS Eagle Story)
shsi'em' [shhw-√si'em'] boss. (RP 80B) t'xum ts'u 'i' m'kawahuw' t-hwels kwthu shsi'em'tst. Our boss will come knocking at six in the morning. (RP 80B)
si'am'thut [√si'em'-that] up-and-coming, getting rich. (WS Eagle Story, EW 111274) xut'ustum' si'am'thut mustimuhw. This is called an up-and-coming person. (WS Eagle Story)
sii'am'thut [√si'em'-that-PL] up-and-coming, getting rich PL. (CW AUG91)
si'si' [√si'i] afraid. (CA 180675) ni' ts'u wulh nem' hwutsakw 'i' wulh si'si'. She was getting real far then she got scared. (CA 180675) wulh si'si thu'wilh 'uw' ne'mus 'imush hwtsukkwilum thu mun'us. She was afraid her son would travel too far. (CA skwathshun')
sii'si' [√si'i-STA] afraid (being afraid). (CW Fall/75)
suli'si' [√si'i-PL] afraid PL. (RP 14Jul75) ni' tuw'ulh suli'si' thu q'e'lumi' The girls were afraid. (RP 14Jul75)
si'si'stuhw [√si'i-stuhw] scare someone, make him/her afraid. (CP 070674) ni' tsun sii'si'stuhw. I scared it. (CP 070674)
siisim'e't [√si'i-me'-t-PROG] afraid of. (RP 2MAR82) 'e'ut hwi' siisim'e'tus thu spe'hwum kws nem's 'imush. He is scared to walk in the fog. (He is scared of the fog when he walks.). (RP 2MAR82)
siisim'e'tum [√si'i-me'-t-PL] afraid of PASS. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu kwsus tl'e' siisim'e'tum thuw'nih 'u thuw' thithu... The big adult eagles were not afraid of him anymore... (WS Eagle Story)
sii'sim'e'tum' [√s/si'-me'-t-m-STA] afraid of (being afraid of) PASS. (CP 23JUL74)
sisim'e'tum' thu shleni' 'u thu swuy'qe' The man is scared of the woman. (CP 23JUL74)
si'sim'e'thelum [√s/si'-me'-t-sel-m] scared of me. (CP 230774)
sii'si'muthe' lum' [√s/si'-me'-t-selum-PROG] afraid of me (being afraid, pass.). (CP 23/Jul/74) sii'si'muthe' lum' 'u ttheli' They are scared of me. (CP 23/Jul/74)
si'seq't [√s/sq'e-t-PROG] splitting it, tearing it. (RP 10NOV82) ..sus 'uw' seq'tus thuw'nih swiu/lus thu smuyuth..... the young man would tear the deer meat (into pieces).... (WS Eagle Story)
si'seq't [√s/sq'e-t-DIM-PROG] tearing it DIM. (RP 22FEB77, 14)
suli'suseq't [√s/sq'e-t-DIM-PL-PROG] tearing them DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 105)
suli'seq't [√s/sq'e-t-DIM-PL-PROG] tearing them DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 104)
si'seq'et [√s/sq'e-t-PL-PROG] splitting it, tearing it; tearing it DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 102)
seli'seq'tus [√s/sq'e-t-PL-PROG] splitting wood PL. (BC 7DEC79) 'e'ut 'i'elh t'le' wulh seq'suq'tus thu xpe'y'. He is again splitting shakes. (RP 0481)
suq'suq'ut [√s/sq'e-t-PL] split wood (e.g. pile of wood) PL. (BC 7DEC79) hay 'ul' xwum kwsus suq'suq'utus thu syalhs. He split the wood real fast. (RP 0481)
seq'nuhw [√s/sq'e-nehw-PROG] splitting it (managing to). (RP 20JUNE80) 'ii ch 'uw' yuseq'nuhw kwwthu thi xpe'yulp un's tsunihwułh. Are you managing to split the large cedar log you are going to make canoes with? (RP JAN 82)
suisq'stuhw [√s/sq'e-stuhw-STA] split: got it split, torn. (RP 30MAR81)
suq'suq'utum [√s/sq'e-t-m-PL] split; tear PL. (RP 4JAN77, 50)
seq'suq'tum' [√s/sq'e-t-m-PROG-PL] splitting them; tearing them. (RP MAY93)
sq'els [√s/sq'e-els] split (do the splitting). (RP 20JUNE80) nem ' 'u ts'u sq'els kwthun' men 'u kw' stsq'ulexutstuns. Is your father going to split logs for posts? (RP JAN82)
shseq'ul's [√sq'e-els] wedge: splitting wedge. (CW JUNE91)
sq'uthut [√sq'e-that] split (and you didn’t want it to). (RP 30MAR81)
sq'e'um [√sq'e-m] split, tear off a piece for oneself. (RP 30MAR81)
seq'ul's [√sq'e-els-PROG] splitting (doing the splitting). (RP 20JUNE80, 30MAR81). (Note the tense vowel.)
seq'um' [√sq'e-m-PROG] tearing off a piece for oneself. (RP 30MAR81). (Also suq'um'.)
yusaq'thut [yu-]sq'e-that-PROG] breaking (daybreak). (WS Seal Story) hwun'a m'i yusaq'thut thhu skweyul. Day was just first breaking. [TEH]. (WS Seal Story)
shseq'ul's [shhwsq'utst] splitting (do) (shake splitter). (BC 24APR80)
hwsq'ust [hw-√sq'e-tns-t] split it, tear it in the middle. (CW 201174) hwsq'ust thhu shhwe'tl hwun'a m'i nus ni' suq'umtth't huyl. (RP 2JUNE80)
sq'ul'tsup us 'u kw' syalh`. Why are you again splitting inner cedar bark into strips? (RP 0481)
sq'emutth'els [√sq'e-emutth'-els] split shakes. (RP 20JUNE80) nem' 'u ch sq'emutth'els 'u kwthun' xpey'. Are you going to split your cedar? (RP JAN 82)
sq'emutth'els [√sq'e-emutth'-els] tear material (fabric) into strips. (RP 2JUNE80)
sq'emutth'elsstuwh [√sq'e-emutth'-els-stuhw] make someone split shakes, tear material into strips. (RP 20JUNE80)
suq'um'uth'ul'sstuwh [√sq'e-emutth'-els-stuhw-PROG] making someone split shakes. (RP 20JUNE80)
hwsq'utsun [hw-]sq'ul'tsup split in half (rock). (WS Eagle Story) paatus suw' kwulushtum they' smeent sus 'uw' hwsq'utsun thhu smeent 'u they'. Blowing into the bone he shot at the rock and it was split in half by it. (WS Eagle Story)
sq'ulwutum [√sq'e-ulwut-m] tear one’s clothes. (RP 14JAN80)
suq'ulwutum' [√sq'e-ulwut-m-PROG] tearing one’s clothes. (RP 14JAN80) nutsim' 'a'lu un'sh yath 'uw' suq'ulwutum' 'u thun' s'itth'um. Why are you always tearing your dress? (RP APR82)
si'sq'alwutum' [√sq'e-ulwut-m-DUR] tearing up one’s clothes (keep on). (RP 14JAN80)
sq'ul'tsup [√sq'e-ul'tsup] split (wood). (RP 15JAN80) nem' tsset kwthun' mun'u 'uw' sq'ul'tsupus 'u kw' syalh` Go and tell your son to split some wood. (RP APR82)
sq'ul'tsup [√sq'e-ul'tsup] split wood. (RP 20JUNE80) yusq'ul'tsup ch 'u kw' syalh yelh un's huye' mun'u. Chop some wood before you leave, son. (RP 8JAN82)
sq'ul'tsup [√sq'e-ul'tsup] split wood. (BC 24APR80) nem' sq'ul'tsup 'u kwthu syalh. Go and split some wood. (RP APR82)
suq'ul'tsup [sq'e-ul'tsup-PROG] splitting wood. (RP 20JUNE80) 'i 'yelh suq'ul'tsup kwthun' mun'u. Is your son chopping wood again (as usual)? (RP 8JAN82)

sq'u'ltsup [sq'e-ul'tsup-t] split it (wood); split wood for. (RP 8JAN82, 3FEB81) yusq'ul'tsup tch thunu syahl yelh un's huye'. Chop my firewood before you leave. (RP 8JAN82)

sq'u'ltsup tsn tse' thunu shuyulh. I will split wood for my older brother. (RP 3FEB81)

sq'u'ltsupmint [sq'e-ul'tsup-min-t] split wood for someone. (RP 3FEB81) sq'u'ltsupmint tsn tse' thunu shuyulh. I will split wood for my older brother. (RP 3FEB81)

sq'u'ltsupmint [vsq'e-ul'tsup-min-t-PROG] splitting, chopping his wood for him. (RP 7JULY80)

shshshshshshshshshshshshshshshshshshsh

shahwukw'ut [shakw'-t] bathing him/her. (CA munmaanta'qw)

shakw'um [shakw'-m] bathe oneself. (AG 110674) suw' umut qwsuthut shakw'um. He got up, went into the water and bathed. (WS Eagle Story)

shshahwukw'um [shakw'-m-PL] bathe. (AG 110674, WS Seal Story) m'i-i i t'akw' tthuw'ne'ullh suw' sha'luxuk'um tthu swaaw'lus... Then they went home and the strongest young men took baths...[TEH]. (WS Seal Story)

yushahwukw'um' [yu-shakw'-m-PROG] bathing (while going along). (WS Eagle Story) ts'aa'luts 'u tu'i smunmeent yuqwashhut yushahwukw'um'. He went over the mountains, going into the water and bathing as he went. (WS Eagle Story)
shshahwukw'um' Cover the drain on my bathtub. (RP 0481)

shakw'um'ew't-hw [ʃəkəkw'um'-əw't-hw] bath house. (WS Eagle Story)

shkw'uyulh [ʃəkwə'ulh] bathe a baby. (RP 7JULY80) shkw'uyulh 'u tthu qeq Bathe the baby. (RP 7JULY80) nem' ts'u shkw'uyulh thu slheni'. The lady is going to bathe her baby. (RP 17DEC81)

shushkw'uy'lh [ʃəskəw'ulh-PRG] bathing a baby. (RP 5DEC79) nilh 'a'lu lhwet thu slheni' 'i shushkw'uy'lh 'u tthu qeq. Who is that woman who is bathing her baby? (RP 0481)

shkw'uyulht [ʃəkwə'ulh-t] bathe the baby. (RP 7JULY80) shkw'uyulht thun' sqe'eq ['u tthu qeqs]. Bathe your younger sister’s baby. (RP 7JULY80)

shkw'uyulhum [ʃəkwə'ulh-m] bathe your own baby. (RP 7JULY80)

shushkw'uy'elh [ʃəskəw'ulh-DUR] bathing a baby (keep on). (CA Stone Story) nilh 'uw' shni'i' kws shushkw'uy'elhs thu hwkw'sutsum. This is where she stayed and bathed her baby in Quamichan Lake. (CA Stone Story)

shkw'uyulhtsthamu [ʃəkwə'ulh-lhts-t-samu] bathe the baby for you. (RP 80BB) 'e'uth wulh shushkw'uy'lhum' thunu mun'u. My daughter is bathing her baby. (RP 80BB)

shkw'uyulhtsthamu tsun 'u tthun' qeq. I’m going to bathe your baby for you. (RP 7JULY80) 'een'thu tse' shkw'uyulhtsthamu 'u thun' qeq. I’ll bathe your baby for you. (RP 80BB)

shkw'uyulhtsthamu [ʃəkwə'ulh-lhts-t-samu] bathe the baby for you. (RP 7JULY80). (See also shkw'uyulhtsthamu.) nilhs thun' shuyulh shkw'uyulhtsthamu 'u thun' qeq. Get your older sister to bathe your baby for you. (RP 80BB)

shapul [ʃəpəl] shovel. (RP 14Jul75). (See also lupen, shovel.)

shaqwul [ʃəqwəl] cross: go across the water. (BC 26MAR80, RP 18JUN75) nem' shaqwul 'u tthu stə'ləw'. Go across the river. (RP 80BB)

yushuwashuqwul' [ʃəqwa'ul] crossing: criss-crossing the river when poling. (CW MAY91)

shqwilustum [ʃəqwəl-əstəun] take across the water. (CA skwathshun'). (Possibly [ʃəqwəl-il-əstəun].) sis 'uw' shqwilustum 'aale8stum 'u they' snin'hwulh... And they were taken across on the little canoe.... (CA skwathshun')

hun'shaqw [hən'-ʃəqw] across (arrive across the water). (CA 180675) hun'shaqw suw' tstl'um qw'im. When they arrived across the lake, he jumped off. (CA skwathshun')

shqwu'n'u [ʃəqwəl-un'-u] cross the straits, big water/ocean. (BC 26MAR80). (Also listed under shqwu'n'u.)

shaya' [ʃəhə] maggot. (BC 10APRIL80)

sheey' [ʃəhi] gills. (RP 6JAN82, BC 18APRIL80)

shelumtsus [ʃələm-təs] ring (finger ring). (RP 6JAN82, BC 18APRIL80) ha' 'i ch mulyitul 'i' ni' ch hakwush tthu shelumtsus. When you get married you wear a ring. (MJ Spring82)

shelh [ʃələ] road, path, door, way. (RP 180675). (Some speakers use the feminine article. (thu) in the sense ‘door.’) nem' 'u tthu shelh 'i' hwyuxwutus. They went to the door and opened it. (WS Eagle Story)

she'shelh [ʃələ-DIM] trail, little path DIM. (CA 180675) nem' 'imush nem' 'u tthu tuw' she'shelh. She went walking along a little trail. (CA 180675)
hwshamust [hw-√shem-as-t] smoke it (fish). (RP 19JUNE80) nilh tse' lhunu ten hwshamust tthu t-hway stseelhtun. It will be my mother that smokes the last fish. (RP 8JAN82)

hwshamusnuhw [hw-√shem-as-nehw] smoke it (fish) (manage to). (RP 19JUNE80) ni' tsun wulh hwshamusnuhw kwthu t'xuma'qw stseelhtun. I managed to smoke six fishheads. (RP 8JAN82)

hwshamust [hw-√shem-as-t] dry it (fish, half-smoked). (RP 15OCT79) tuw' hwshamust lhun' kwhun' sth'aqw. Half smoke-dry your coho. (RP 0481)

hwshashum'usnuhw [hw-√shem-as-nehw-PROG] smoking it (fish) (managing to). (RP 19JUNE80)

hwshashum'sels [hw-√shem-as-els] smoke fish. (RP 19JUNE80). (See also hwshumels.) 'lhe nem' hwshashum'sels nem' 'u lhun' s'ilu. Let’s go smoke some fish at your grandma’s. (RP 8JAN82)

hwshumels [hw-√shem-as-els] smoke fish. (RP 19JUNE80). (See also hwshashesels.)

hwshashum'usu's [hw-√shem-as-els-PROG] smoking fish. (RP 19JUNE80)

shama'qwt [√shem-a'qw-t] smoke fishheads. (RP 19JUNE80)

shama'qwnuhw [√shem-a'qw-nehw] smoke fishheads (managing to). (RP 19JUNE80)

shama'qwnuhw [√shem-a'qw-nehw-PROG] smoking fishheads (managing to). (RP 19JUNE80)

shashuma'qwt [√shem-a'qw-t-PROG] smoking fishheads. (RP 19JUNE80)

shashuma'qwnuhw [√shem-a'qw-nehw-PROG] smoking fishheads (managing to). (RP 19JUNE80)

shama'qwels [√shem-a'qw-els] smoke fishheads. (RP 19JUNE80) xut'u kws shama'qwels 'u kw' tuw' thitha'qw stseelhtun. She says she’s going to half-dry the large fish heads. (RP 8JAN82)

shashuma'qwul's [√shem-a'qw-els-PROG] smoking fishheads. (RP 19JUNE80)
shama'qwelsstuhw [√shem-a'qw-els-stuhw]
smoke fishheads: get someone to smoke fishheads. (RP 19JUNE80)

shashuma'qwul'sstuhw [√shem-a'qw-els-stuhw-PROG] smoke fishheads: getting someone to smoke fishheads. (RP 19JUNE80)

shushum'ul'wutum' [√shem-ulwut-m]
clothesline. (CW JUL91)

shun'shen' [√shen-PL] out of the way. (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' ni-i-l' 'ul' 'u thuw' shun'shen' 'ul' kws stsun'e'wutsh xi'xile'mutus thu hiw'a'lam'. He was just out of the way, leaning and watching those who played. (WS Eagle Story)

shes [√shes] sealion. (BC 4MAR80, WS 10AUG77)

sheshuq'um' [√sheq'-m-RDP] placename: a point in Sansom Narrows. (CW JUN91)

shet [√shet] lead, shot, gun shell. (RP 23JAN80)

shewuq [√shewuq] carrot. (RP NOV82)

she'wulh [√she'wulh] vagina, vulva. (RP 19JUNE80)

sheitun [√she'itun] hair. (BC 28APR80) nilh tthey' yuxwule' ni' sq'a's ni' hwakw'tum' thtu she'ituns hwakw'tum'. It was the eagles he was with that were pulling, pulling his hair. (WS Eagle Story)

hwusheshi'utun' [hwu-√she'itun-PROG ]
growing hair. (WS Seal Story) ni' wuhl hwusheshi'utun' thuw'nilih... His body grew hair. (WS Seal Story)

shulmuhwtsus [√shul-muhw-teses] rattles (hand rattles). (BC 24APR80). (See also kwutsmin and kwutsminshun [√kwets]). (RP's is of sqw'ullus --copper; some were made of whale bone, boiled and bent, some of horn or bear skull. (BC 24APR80)

shultsup [√shul-ts sup ] flint. (BC 4FEB80) (verify the root). (Root not identified. Possibly the suffix is -ul tsup.)

shuf'akw' [√shul'akw'] round. (CW 051274)

shul'u [√shul'u] penis. (RP 11DEC80)

shumen [√shumen] enemy, opponent. (BA teti')

tsshumen [ts-√shumen] enemy: make enemy. (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' huy kwu tsshumen 'utl' nuwu 'uw' hyl gel'tuhw." You will be mean only to those who make you their enemy.". (WS Eagle Story)

shumuntun [√shumun-ten ] net: a big net like a dipnet pulled by two canoes. (BC 18APRIL80). (Made of cedar roots.). (See also shumun'tun.)

shumun'tun [√shumun'-ten] fish trap, setting it is called we'wutun' (c.f. we'wutun'). (BC 14APR80). (See also shumuntun.)

shumun'tun [√shumun'-ten ] net pulled by two canoes. (BC 26MAR80). (The canoers can pole it upstream or fish can be chased into it.)

shunt'su [√shun'tsu] what one has gathered or caught. (CA t'ut'um') kw'inuqun kw' shunt'sus. How many containers (full) did he get? (Lessons) qw'ulum 'u thu shunt'sus... He barbecued his catch. (WS Eagle Story)

tsshun'tsu [ts-√shun'tsu] get something (e.g. game, berries). (RP 22Jul75)
hwshupmenqun [hw-√shupmen-qen] speak broken English. (RP 16DEC81). (Probably from “shipman”.)

shuyulh [√shuyulh] sibling: older brother, sister, cousin. (CP 020774). (See also sun't'le'. sqe'uq is younger sibling.) lumnuhwus thu shuyulhs. He saw his older brother. (WS Seal Story)

shushiyulh [√shuyulh-PL] older brothers, sisters, cousins. (CA 180675). (-ulh indicates past time in the following.) qux kwthun' shushiyulhulh. You had many brothers. (CA 180675)

shuyq [√shuyq] ransack, look through for something. (RP 8JAN82). (Agent subject.)

she'yq [√shuyq-PROG] ransacking, going through looking for something. (RP 8JAN82) nutsim' 'un'sh'i sheyq' u tthunu shhw'uw'kw'elu. Why are you searching through my chest of drawers? (RP 8JAN82)

shuyqt [√shuyq-t] ransack it, go through looking for something. (RP 17JUNE80) nem' tuw' shuyqt thu xthum na'ut shsheluq'. Go and look through the box that is lying over there. (RP 80C)

she'yqt [√shuyq-t] ransacking it, going through it. (RP 8JAN82)

shuyqaqw't [√shuyq-aqw-t] ransack through a dresser or basket. (RP 17JUNE80) (note the labialized consonant) hw'i nilh 'a'lu lhwe kw'u 'i shuyqaqw't thu le'tsus. Who is it that ransacked my basket? (RP 8JAN82)

shishuts' [√shits'-RDP] underbrush. (BC 24APR80) ni' tsya'uhl ni' u thu shishuts'. He is gathering firewood in the underbrush. (Lessons)

shits'uthuth [√shits'-that] go into a thicket. (RP 16NOV82) nem' kwel t'kwuthuth shits'uthuth. Go hide yourself in the thicket. (RP 16NOV82)

shits'us [√shits'us] mast: the mast which extends out from the bow on a large canoe or ship. (CW AUG91)

shik [√shik] shake (a shake, the ceremony of the Shakers). (RP 80B)

shikus [√shik-as] shaker (n.). (RP 80B)

shiput [√ship-t] cut along it. (EW 21JULY77, 81)

shupmun [√ship-min] shavings (from woodworking). (BC 24APR80, RP Spring82)

shuptun [√ship-ten] knife. (BC 24APR80) suw' nem' tthuw'nilh swiw'lus sus 'uw' lhits'utus 'u tthy' smeent shuptuns. The young man went to the meat and sliced it with his stone knife. (WS Eagle Story)

shi'shuptun' [√ship-ten-DIM] knife DIM. (RP)

shul'i'shuptun' [√ship-ten-DIM-PL] knives DIM. (EW 15JULY77, 43)

shpeentun [√ship-en-ten] draw knife. (BC 24APR80)

shi'pwsulhpt [√ship-iws-ulhp-t] strip bark from. (RP 5DEC79) tuw' shi'pwsulhpt lh hu thu xpey' i ts'ey'hwtuhw. Strip the bark from the cedar you are drying. (RP 0481)

shushpiw'sulhpt [√ship-iws-ulhp-t-PROG] stripping bark from. (RP 5DEC79) e'ut hw'i shushpiw'sulhptus tun'a ts'sey'. He is peeling that fir tree. (RP 0481)

shi'pwiwst [√ship-iws-t] plane it, shave it down. (RP 20JUNE80) nem' shi'pwiw kwtu tse'lumun. Go and plane the pole. (RP 80C)

shupuw'st [√ship-iws-t-PROG] shaving a piece of wood. (RP 20JUNE80)

she'shpiw'st [√ship-iws-t-DUR] shaving around on a piece of wood (done to make knitting needles). (RP 20JUNE80)

shupqst [√ship-qsun-t] sharpen it to a point. (RP 3JULY80) shupqst thu xul'tun. Sharpen the pencil. (RP 3JULY80)

shupqsunuhw [√ship-qsun-nehw] sharpen it to a point (manage to). (RP 3JULY80). (Also shupqsunuhw.) nii ch shupqsunuhw kwtun' s'unum. Have you managed to sharpen your spear? (RP 80BB)
shishupqst [√ship-qsun-t-PROG] sharpening it to a point. (RP 14JAN80) 'li ch shishupqst thun' xull'utun. Are you sharpening your pencil? (RP APR82)

shitum [√shitim] wish for (what you see). (RP 22Jul75, CP). (See also tum'ush and tam'mut [vtum']).

shit - shutum' [√shitim - PROG - PL] wishing for PL. (RP 22Jul75)

shishutum' [√shitim - PROG] wishing for. (RP 22Jul75) 'i tsun shishutum' 'u kw'thu keks. I am wishing for cookies. (CW AUG 91)

shtimut [√shitim - t] want (to have) it. (RP 20Aug75)

nan tsun p'e' nuw' shtimut tthun' s'itth'um. I really want your clothes. (RP 20Aug75)

shushti'mut [√shitim - t - DUR] wanting to have it. (RP 20Aug75)

tl'lim' tsun ni' shushti'mut tthun' s'itth'um. I really want your clothing. (RP 20Aug75)

shi'sha'lh [√shi'sha'lh] canoe: an old-time racing canoe.). (RP 12Aug75). (Possibly from Sechelt. (shi'she'lh).)

shkw'am' [√shkw'a - m] swim. (EW Mar74). (See also t'itsum, swim (surface) and shtem, swim (underwater). See also √shakw', bathe.) 'ihe nem' shkw'am'. Let’s go swim. (Lessons)

shi'shkw'am' [√shkw'a - m - PROG] swimming (v.). (EW Mar74)

shkw'alum' [√shkw'a - m - PL] swim PL. (RP 16NOV83). (See also shulkw'am'). ni' shkw'alum' kwthun' squle'uq. Your younger brothers and sisters went for a swim. (RP 16NOV83)

shulkw'am' [√shkw'a - m - PL] swim PL. (AG 11Jun74). (See also shkw'alum'). ni' shulkw'am' They went swimming. (AG 11JUN74)

shuq [√shqu] finished (with work). (CP 9Jul74, RP 30MAR81) ni' tsun shuq I am finished. (CP 9Jul74)

shushuq [√shqu-PROG] finishing. (RP 30MAR81)

shushiq [s-√shqu-STA] finished. (RP 30MAR81)

shqut [√shqu-t] finish it (work). (RP 80BB) nuwus ch shqut wuth'alust thun' syaays. You finish my knitting for me. (RP 80BB)

shuqnehw [√shqu-nehw] finish it (manage to). (RP 30MAR81)

sheqt [√shqu-t-PROG] finishing it. (RP 30MAR81)

sheqnuhw [√shqu-nehw-PROG] finishing it (managing to). (RP 30MAR81)

shushiqstuhw [s-√shqu-stuhw-STA] finished: got it finished off. (RP 30MAR81)

shquthut [√shqu-that] finishing it off. (RP 30MAR81) 'i tsun wulh shq'uthut 'u th'unu syaays. I have finished my work. (RP 30MAR81)

shaqthut [√shqu-that-PROG] finishing off. (RP 30MAR81)

shq'athum [√shq'athum] swing cradle for babies. Sort of a q'it'a' tied with a rope to a branch that is steamed and bent. (RP 80A)

shqwun'u [√shqwun'u] ocean, big water. (BC 20DEC79). (But see shqwun'u under √shaqw.) xut'u kwthun' si'lu kws nem's shaqwul 'u kwthu shqwunu. Your grandfather says that he is going across the ocean. (RP 0481)

shtem [√shte-m] swim underwater (as a fish or seal). (BC 26MAR80). (See also t'itsum swim (on the surface)) shtem tthu stseelhtun. The fish swims. (EW 12Feb74) t'l'im' ts'u ni' st'e 'u kw' stseelhtun kwsus wulh huye' shte-e-em. Then he was like a fish when he swam. (WS Seal Story)

shutum' [√shte-m-PROG] swimming (fish, seal). (BC 26MAR80) na'ut yushutum' yusun'qem' thu ma'uqw. The duck is swimming under water. (RP 80BB) sq'eel' tthu na'ut
yushutum'. It is an otter that is swimming (underwater). (RP 12JULY82)

shoukwu [v'ʃoukwu] sugar. (English loanword). (RP JUN83)

shoukwu'elu [v'ʃoukwu-elu] Sugar bowl. (RP JUN83)

shhwum'em' [v'shhwum'em'] empty (container); cleared (land). (EW 31Jan74, CW JUL91). (Possibly from me'.)

shhwun'was [v'shhwun'was] cloudy. (CW MAY91) 'e'ut shhwun'was. It is cloudy. (CW MAY91)

shhwuw'weli [v'shhwuw'weli] parents. (RP 20Aug75). (Root not identified.) ni' tl'e' wulh yul'ew' kwthun' shhwuw'weli. Your parents passed by again. (MJ Spring82)

shhwuw'weli [v'shhwuw'weli] relatives. (CA Stone Story). (May refer to members of the larger family, as in the following, where q'ise'q has seen his uncles.) suw' hwu'alum' tthuw'nilh ni' wulh tul'nuhwus tthu shhwuw'welis. He then went back home, he had found his relatives. (CA Stone Story)

tatul'ut [v'tal'-t-PROG] learning. (BC 28APR80) ni' wulh kw'u ni' tatul'ut lhu st'i'wi'ulh st'ilum. Who is learning the prayer song? (RP APR82)

statul'stuhw [s-v'tal'-stuhw-STA] know. (RP 10Dec75) ni' 'u ch statul'stuhw lhu q'e'mni' ni' huye' Do you know the girl who left? (RP 10Dec75) 'i tsun 'uw' statul'stuhw kwun's 'i kw'e'kw'i'. I know you are hungry. (RP 80S)

shtatul'stuhw [shhw-v'tal'-stuhw-STA] know. (EW 13DEC74). (Used with 'uwu te', to not know.) 'uwu te' shtatul'stuhws He didn’t know. (BA, kwa'mutsun) 'uwu te' nush tatul'stuhw 'uw' kw'inus tse' skweyul kw'unus nem' 'mush t'a'ukw'. I don’t know how many days of walking it will take me to get home. (WS Eagle Story)

tul'newut [v'tal'-nehw-ewut] find out PASS. (RP 12Aug75) skw' ey kws tul'newut. one couldn’t find out. (BA, kwa'mutsun)

tul'num [v'tal'-nehw-m] know, find out PASS. (WS Eagle Story) ni' wulh tul'num kws nilhs they' swiw'lus ni' tsul'uthut. Then they knew that it was the young man who was doing it. (WS Eagle Story)

shtatul'stewut [shhw-v'tal'-stuhw-ewut] know PASS. (RP 12Aug75). (See shtatul'stuhw.)

tal'a'qw [v'tal'-a'qw] float (a boat float, log boom). (CW JUNE91)

tael'ee'nu [v'tal'-ee'nu] understand. (CA 180675) ni' ch tal'ee'nu. Do you understand (hear)? (RP 12NOV82)

tul'ee'nut [v'tal'-ee'nu-t] inform. (RP 12NOV82) nem' tul'ee'nut kwsus 'a'utum'. Go and
inform him that he has been called to go over. (RP 12NOV82)

sta'lus [s-√ta'lus] spouse (husband, wife). (RP 14Aug75). (Possibly related to [√tal']).

xi'xlhe'mutus tthu sta'lusth kwus wulh qwsuthut. She was watching when her husband went into the water. (WS Seal Story)

tsta'lus [ts-√ta'lus] marry: get a wife or husband. (BA syalutsa', CW JUL91)

statuluw' [s-√ta'tluw'] river. (WS Eagle Story). (Also spelled sta'luw').

statuluw' [s-√ta'tluw'-DIM] creek (river DIM). (CA munmaanta'qw)

stul'atluluw' [s-√ta'tluw'-DIM-PL] creeks (rivers DIM). (AG, 11Jun74). (See also stuluweluw'.)

stululuw' [s-√ta'tluw'-PL-DIM] creeks (rivers DIM). (RP 25FEB80). (See also stul'atluluw'.)

stuta'tluw' [s-√ta'tluw'-DIM-DIM] creek (river DIM). (EW 15JULY77, 237)

stulta'luw' [s-√ta'tluw'-PL] rivers. (AG, 11Jun74)

shtatulh [shhw-√talh-RDP] platter. (BC 24APR80)

statum' [s-√tam-RDP] warm, tepid (liquid). (CW JUL91)

stamush [s-√tamush] warrior. (RP 20Aug75)

taantalulu [√tan-t-alu] leave you PL. (WS Eagle Story) "nem' tsun taantalulu 'uw' 'il' 'u tun' 'u tun'. "I am going home, I am leaving you all now, and you must all stay here. (WS Eagle Story)

tatun'utham'sh [√tan-t-sam'sh-PROG] leaving me. (RP 14Jul75)

taantum [√tan-t-m] leave someone PASS. (WS Eagle Story) ni' taantum 'u ttthey' 'ilh sq'a's sqw'ulqw'ulesh... The birds that kept him company left him... the eagles. (WS Eagle Story)

taqw'um [√taqw'-m] cough. (EW 111274)

staqw'um [s-√taqw'-m] cold (noun, e.g., a cough). (RP 0481) ni' q'ep' tthu me' 'u thunu staqw'um. Dad caught my cold. (RP 0481)

tatuqw'um' [√taqw'-m-PROG] coughing. (EW 111274)

tahw [√tahw] right now, later, then, there. (ADV). (CP 160774, CW AUG91) tahw tsun 'uw' tsya'uylh. I am gathering wood right now. (CP 160774) tahw tse' 'ul' kws nem'tst tl'shhwimelu. We will go to the store later on. (RP 16NOV82) tahws ch 'uw' ni' 'u thunu 'unwulh kwun's miq'ut. Stake it right in the middle. (RP 16NOV82) tahw skweyul tse' 'i' nem' tsun t'akw'. I will go home at noon (midday). (Lessons) tahw skweyulqun midday meal. (CW JUNE91) wulh tahw snet tse' 'i' nem' t's. We will go at midnight. (RP 3FEB81)

tahw [√tahw] fully. (WS Eagle Story) nuw' tahw 'uw' lhq'etsus kwthu ts'usqun'. (We have) the full amount of five golden eagles. (WS Eagle Story)

taxwut [√taxw-t] beach it upon land or a raft. (BC 26MAR80) m'i ch taxwut tthun' snuwhulh 'i 'u tuli. Beach your canoe over here. (RP 80BB)

taxuwulh [√taxw-uwulh] beach a canoe or drag it. (BC 26MAR80) taxuwulh ch 'uw' ni'uhw tus 'u kwthu sheshum'. Drag your canoe when you get to the shallows. (RP 80B)
txwuwulhtun $\sqrt{taxw\text{-}uwulh\text{-}ten}$ canoe ramp for dragging canoes up the beach or up a waterfall. (BC 26MAR80)

tetsul $\sqrt{tetsul}$ arrive, reach, approach. (CA munmaanta'qw) 'i tsun wulh tetsul. I am here. (I have arrived). (CA 060774). .tetsul 'utl' shxuxey'elu 'i' wulh tl'lim 'uw' xeem tthu st'l'it'qulh. ...reaching sxxuxey'elu, the baby was crying very hard. (CA Stone Story) ts'u'w' ni' 'ul' kwus yeq' tahw ts'u'w' tetsul 'u tu'i ts'xemun. He fell right there, right when it hit his chest. (WS Eagle Story)

te'lutsul $\sqrt{tetsul\text{-}PL}$ arrive PL. (RP 21Apr76) nu'e'ut wulh te'ltutsul They have arrived (unexpectedly). (RP 21Apr76)

tetutsul' $\sqrt{tetsul\text{-}PROG}$ arriving. (RP Spring82) nuwu hw'iylu'as 'u tthu m'i tetutsul' mustimuhw. You go direct the people that are arriving. (RP Spring82)

teem $\sqrt{teem}$ call, holler. (RP 10AUG76, 91)

tuteem' $\sqrt{teem\text{-}PROG}$ calling, hollering. (WS Seal Story; RP 10MAY76, 90)

shtuteem' $\sqrt{shw\text{-}teem\text{-}PROG}$ telephone, megaphone. (RP 16DEC81, CW JUL91)

temut $\sqrt{teem\text{-}t}$ call, holler at, phone. (EW 27AUG74). (Note the shortened vowel.)

tute'tum'ut $\sqrt{teem\text{-}t\text{-}DIM}$ calling, hollering at DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 60)

tetum'ut $\sqrt{teem\text{-}t\text{-}PROG}$ calling, hollering. (RP 14Jul75). (See also yutute'mutus.)

yutute'mutus $\sqrt{yu\text{-}teem\text{-}t\text{-}PROG}$ calling (to come). (RP 14Jul75). (See also tetum'ut.)

temutham'sh $\sqrt{teem\text{-}t\text{-}am'sh}$ call me, holler at me. (EWP 27AUG74, RP 14JUL75) ni' temutham'shus He hollered at me. (EWP, 27Aug74, RP 14JUL75)

stekun $\sqrt{s\text{-}teken}$ sock, stocking. (Lessons)

tstekun $\sqrt{ts\text{-}teken}$ socks: get, make socks. (Lessons)

ste'lukun $\sqrt{s\text{-}teken\text{-}PL}$ socks. (RP 0481)

tstetukun' $\sqrt{ts\text{-}teken\text{-}PROG}$ socks: getting, making. (Lessons) 'i tsun tstetukun'. I am making socks. (Lessons)
	
tukent $\sqrt{teken\text{-}t}$ socks: put his/her socks on. (RP NOV82)

tukenth $\sqrt{teken\text{-}t\text{-am'sh}}$ socks: put my socks on (me). (RP NOV82) m'i tukenth Come and put my socks on. (RP NOV82)

tukenum $\sqrt{teken\text{-}m}$ put one's socks on. (RP NOV82)

hwetetulum' $\sqrt{hw\text{-}tel\text{-}m\text{-}PROG}$ following a trail, road. (CA 180675). .." 'a-a-awu ch ne'muhw hwetetulum' 'u tthu shesh 'u tuni'nhulh xwute' 'u tuni'" "Don't follow the road over that way.". "(RP 18Jun75)

hwutulqun $\sqrt{hw\text{-}tel\text{-}qen}$ answer. (RP 20Jun75 Elders APR93). (This may be related to the root vtal').

hwetetul'qun' $\sqrt{hw\text{-}tel\text{-}qen\text{-}PROG}$ answering. (CA Stone Story)

hwutulqut $\sqrt{hw\text{-}tel\text{-}qen\text{-}t}$ answer. (CP 060774) suw' hwutulquns tthu na'nuts'a' 'uy' nem' tst p'ee' tuhwstuhw tu'inulh yuw'en'. The other one answered, “Okay, we will bring these down first.... (WS Eagle Story)

tetul'shun' $\sqrt{tel\text{-}shen\text{-}PROG}$ following (deer) tracks. (BC 26MAR80). (See also hwetetul'shun') 'uwu 'ul' niis hwutsakw kwus yutetul'shun' 'i' ni' ikw'. He didn't go far following the tracks and lost it. (RP 80BB)

hwutulqutum $\sqrt{hw\text{-}tel\text{-}qen\text{-}t\text{-}m}$ agreed/answered PASS. (RP 14Jul75)

hwetetul'shun' $\sqrt{hw\text{-}tel\text{-}shen\text{-}PROG}$ following (deer) tracks. (BC 28APR80). (See also tetul'shun'). na'ut yuhwetetul'shun' 'u tthu smuyuth shxun'utun. He is following the deer tracks. (RP APR82)

telu $\sqrt{telu}$ money. (RP NOV82, BC 10APR80). (Note that many speakers treat telu as feminine.) nem' tsun 'utl'qels 'u lhunu telu
tun'ni' u lhu telew't-hw. I am going to take my money out of the bank. (RP NOV82)

tetlu [ʃtelu-DIM] money DIM. (RP 23NOV82) 'i tsun wulh xihetsus 'u thunu tetlu. I have overspent. (RP 23NOV82)

shtualus [ʃʃhw-ʃtelu-alus] glasses (eyeglasses). (CW JUNE91)

shtule'l'u [ʃʃhw-ʃtelu-elu] purse, wallet. (Lessons)

shtutle'l'u [ʃʃhw-ʃtelu-elu-DIM] wallet DIM. (RP DEC81) tl'upqi'num ch p'e' 'u lhun' shtutle'l'u. Put your wallet under your pillow. (RP FEB82)

telew't-hw [ʃtelu-ewt-hw] bank (i.e., where money is kept). (RP NOV82)

stem [s-ʃtem] what; something; anything. (CA munmaanta'qw). (1) In questions.) stem 'a'lu tu'i. What is this? (Lessons) stem kwthu ni' tse' hakwushuhw. What will you wear? (RP 2DEC80) hw'i stem 'a'lu tthu ni' un'ʃh hw'v'tth'uw'i'tst thu qeq. What are you wiping the baby's back with? (RP 0481). (2) Meaning 'something' or 'anything'). 'i' wawa' ni' kwunnun 'u kw' 'uw' stem 'ul' st'eluqum. And maybe he has been taken by something dangerous. (WS Eagle Story) mukw' stem s'ulhtun 'i 'uw' 'a'luxutus thuw'nih swiw'lus... This young man got all kinds of food.... (WS Seal Story) 'uwu te' stem kw'nutus s'ulhtuns. They didn't carry any food with them. (WS Eagle Story)

stul'em' [s-ʃtem-PL] whatever things. (WS Eagle Story) sxuluxi-i'il' ts'u thwu' mukuw' 'ul' stul'em'. All the different items there were marked with paint. (WS Eagle Story)

tum'tem [tum'-ʃtem] when. (EWP, 29Aug74)
tum'tem 'i huye' ch tse' When (time of day) are you leaving? (EWP, 29Aug74)

stemunulh [s-ʃtem-unulh] what-do-you-call-it. (RP 21Aug75). (Possibly s-ʃtem-ʃnilh.) suwu t'qw'atus thu syalh stemunulh tse'ılmun stsqw'aqwustuns... and he broke a stick/_piece of wood--what do you call it--a fir pole which he got as a club. (RP 21Aug75)

tum'il[t [ʃte mil-t] cool it off. (RP 12NOV82).
(Note the vowel change (cf. tum'il[t]).) tum'il[t ch yuw'ren' yelh un's 'amust thu qeq. Cool it off before you give it to the baby. (RP 12NOV82)

tetum'il[t [ʃte mil-t-PROG] cooling it off to body temperature. (RP 12NOV82) 'i ch wulh tetum'il[t thu shlumelus thu qeq. Are you cooling off the baby's bottle? (RP 12NOV82)

ta'multhut [ʃte mil-that] cool off. (CP 070774)
ten [ʃten] mother. (CA munmaanta'qw)
te [ʃten-DIM] mom. (EW 120274). (Probably shortened from tetun', 'mother DIM'.)
tey [ʃtey] pull (race) a canoe. (CW 211174)
stey [ʃste] canoe. (RP 12Aug75)
teyti' [ʃtey-PROG-PL] pulling (racing) PL. (CW 211174)
teti' [ʃtey-PROG] canoe pulling (racing). (RP 12Aug75) suwu te's tthu 'uw' yuw'ren' swaw'lus 'u kw'un'a wulh hith And the first boys canoe-pulled a long time ago. (RP 12Aug75)
teyuwulh [ʃtey-uwulh] canoe: modern racing canoe. (BA 120875). (See also snuhuwulh canoe, vehicle, car [ʃnuhwulh].)
ts'lhuyuwulh [ts'lh-ʃtey-uwulh] canoe (co/fellow-racing-canoes). (RP 80BB) ya'thut luq'uthut 'u thun' ts'lhuyuwulh. Back up even with the other canoes. (RP 80BB)

tqey'un [ʃtey'un] close off river (setting weirs). (Elders Mar'93). (Possibly related to [ʃtu]).
tun'tqey'un [ʃtu-ʃtey'un'] month you set weirs. (BC 14APR80. (Elders 93))
te [ʃte] none: (not) any. (WS Eagle Story).
(Occurs with 'uwu "not", meaning "there isn't any".). t'l'e' wulh quil'et suw' q'tus kw' shhem's kws tl'pils 'i' 'uwu te'. They again looked for a place to get down to them but there wasn't any.
te'tsus [√te'tsus] eight. (CW Fall75)

ta'tsus [√te'tsus-as] eight dollars/round objects. (Ling. 400, Fall 75)

te'tselu [√te'tsus-elu] eight people. (Ling. 400, Fall 75)

te'tsselh [√te'tsus-elh] eight times. (CW MAY91)

te'tsselu [√te'tsus-elu] eight people. (Ling. 400, Fall 75)

te'tssulhp [√te'tsus-ulhp] eight trees. (RP 25Mar76). (Probably te'tssulhp.)

te'tssulhshe' [√te'tsus-ulhshe'] eighty. (Ling. 400, Fall 75)

te'tssuqun [√te'tsus-uqun] eight containers. (EW 111274)

te'tssuwulh [√te'tsus-uwulh] eight canoes. (RP 23Mar76)

tumulqlh [√tumulqlh] starfish. (BC 18APRILE80)

tumulh [√tumulh] ochre. (CW Fall75, WS Eagle Story)

tumulhalus [√tumulh-alus] brown (ochre-coloured). (CW Fall75)

sh'tum'ilhun'u [s-hw-√tumulh-un'u-STA] painted face. (RP 21Aug75)

sh'tum'ilhun'u [s-hw-√tumulh-un'u-STA-PL] painted faces. (RP 21Aug75)

tumulhupsum [√tumulh-upsem] woodpecker: big, redheaded woodpecker. (BC 14APR80, CW JUNE91)

tumus [√tumus] otter: sea otter. (BC 18APRILE80, 4MAR80). (BC identifies this as a rare otter whose fur is expensive. It is jet black but changes colour. Otters typically found in saltwater in the area are river otters, sq'eetl', which have taken over the niche of the decimated sea otter.)

tumuhw [√tumuhw] earth, ground. (BA syalutsa)

shtum'a [√tumh-alus] brown (ochre-coloured). (CW Fall75)

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shtum'hun'u [s-hw-√tumulh-un'u-STA] painted face. (RP 21Aug75)

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tumuhw [√tumuhw] earth, ground. (BA syalutsa)
tunuqsun [vtun-uqsun] duck: mallard. (BC 14APR80, 4MAR80, 2MAY80). (Also used as a cover term for various other ducks: ring-necked (female), redhead (female) and canvasback (female) ducks; (but they have other names as well))

tuni' [√tuni'] that. (WS Eagle Story). (tu (cf. thu) plus ni'). 'uwu niis hwu'alum' nem' 'u tuni' lelum's. He did not return to that house of his. (WS Eagle Story) suw' qwals tthuw'nilh s'eluhw " le'lum'ut ch kwu'elh tuni' smeent... The elder spoke, “You watch that rock, you watch that rock.... (WS Eagle Story)

tuni'nulh [√tuni'-nilh] over there, this. (CA 180675). (tuni' plus nilh). qux kwthu chumux ni' 'u tuni'nulh. There is alot of gum over there. (CA 180675) suw' ptem's ts'u tthuw'nilh swiw'lus " stem kwu'elh tuni'nulh. “ The young man asked, “What is this?”. (WS Eagle Story)

tun'a [√tun'a] this, this one, here. (CA munmaanta'qw). (Possibly tu (cf. thu) plus na'. (√na'). Also pronounced tun'u) nilh tse' hakwushut 'u tun'u tum'xuy'tl'... It is what we are going to use this winter.... (WS Eagle Story)

tunanulh [√tun'a-√nilh] that, that one, that way. (CW Fall75). (Also tnanulh). 'uwu ch nee'muhw xw ufe 'u tunanulh..... Don't you ever go that way.... (CA Stone Story) wulh nem' yuhuy'u xwut'e 'u tnanulh tuywut. They were on their way up north. (WS Seal Story)

tun'aalhtun [√tun'a-elhtun ] these people. (WS Eagle Story). .." nilh swe's tun'aalhtun tu'inulh s'akw'us 'u tu'inulh...”. "These things that are hanging up here belong to these people...”. (WS Eagle Story)

tupsum [√tupsum] neck (back of neck). (BC 28APR80) pasutum thu tupsums. He was hit in the neck. (WS Eagle Story)

stuqeyeye' [s-√stuqeyyu'] wolf. (CW Fall75)
stuy'ti' [s-√tuy'-RDP] hoop, a toy hoop. (BC 24APR80). (Possibly from [√tuy].)

tu'i [√tu'i] this (near me); here (also functions as an article). (CW NOV74). (An article stem tu plus 'i 'here'.) stem 'a'lu tu'i. What is this? (Lessons). ..” m'i ch kwu' elh 'ewu 'u tu'i...” ..”you come over here.”. (WS Eagle Story) qa'qa't ch kwu' elh tu'i.” Drink this.”. (WS Eagle Story) suw' thut thhu na'nuts'a' ‘nem' tst nem' 'u kwu'i lhq'utsun's tu'i smeent. One of them says to the other, “We will go to the other side of this mountain. (WS Eagle Story)

tu'inulh [tu'i-nulh] this, here. (WS Eagle Story) “ nihil 'u tu'inulh 'un'stl'i'.” “Is this what you want?”. (WS Eagle Story) t'l'e' wulh ne-e-em' tus 'u tu'inulh xatsa'... Then he arrived at this lake. .... (WS Eagle Story) “ hwun' netulh tse' i' wulh qa'qa't ch tu'inulh. “It will be very early the next morning and you will drink this. (WS Eagle Story)

ti [√ti] tea. (RP 180376) ni' tsun kw'lhel's 'u thu ti. I poured the tea. (RP 180376)

shtihelu [shhw-√ti-e] teapot. (CW NOV74) (An article stem 'a'lu tu'i...)

stittum' [s-√tih-StA] hard, intensely. (RP 0481) stittum' thhu thth'iqt kwus lhak wtus thhu thqet. The woodpecker is pecking hard on the tree. (RP 0481)

yustittum' [yu-s-√tih-PROG] fast: moving fast. (WS Eagle Story) huy ts'u' ul' thhu' hwun'a 'ul' nuw' shhwhilums thhu'nihl 'i' ni' nem' yustittum' kwus nem' hilum. And it was only when he first jumped that he was falling fast. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu ni'us yustittum'. He was not going very fast. (WS Seal Story)

timut [√tim-t] hard: do it intensely. (CP 070774) timut ch kwun's lume't. You kick him hard. (CP 070774)

timuthut [√tim-that] try harder. (CW NOV74)
tintun [ṵtin-RDP] o’clock, bell. (CW JUNE91) xu’athun tse’ tintun ‘i’ huye’ tsun. I will leave at four o’clock. (RP JAN90)

stiqw [st-ʔtiqw] horse. (CW Fall75)
tiqiwaalh [st-ʔtiqw-aalh] ride a horse or wagon. (CW)
tiqw’ [st-ʔtiqw] hit or run into. (RP 25FEB80) ni’ tiqw’ kwthu yuspaysukul’ ‘u tthu q’ulexutstun. The person on the bike ran into the fence. (RP APR82) ni’ tiqw’ ‘i’ ni’ hwtl’shexun tu’i sxuy’usth. It hit and their heads exploded. (RP 21Aug75)

stituqw’ [st-ʔtiqw-STA] against, touching (e.g., head of canoe is against a float or log). (EW 21JULY77, 70)
tiwun [s-ʔtiqw] nephew (address form). (EC Balsam) ‘i ch ‘a’lu tstamut ‘u tiwun. What is the matter, my nephew? (EC Balsam)

stiwun [st-ʔtiqw] nephew, niece. (CA munmaanta’qw, RP 23Jun75)
stutiwun [st-ʔtiqw-PL] nieces, nephews PL. (CW 031074)

stihwum [st-ʔtiqwum] grouse: like the blue grouse, but smaller and ruffled. (BC 4MAR80). (See miit’, blue grouse.)
stituxwa’qw [st-ʔtiqw-a’qw] bushy haired. (RP0481). (Root not identified. Possibly related to [st-ʔtiya’xw].) tuw’ lamuthut lhu ‘i ch stituxwa’qw. Take a look at yourself, your hair is all bushy. (RP 0481)
ti’ya’xw [st-ʔtiya’xw] busy, rush around. (CA munmaanta’qw)
tituya’xw [st-ʔtiya’xw-PROG] busy (being busy), rushing around. (RP 9JUL75). (Note the change in glottalization.)
stituya’xw [st-ʔtiya’xw-STA] busy, rushing. (MJ 8MAR82) ‘i tsun nan ‘uw’ tituya’xw kw’s ‘een’thus yuy’t’ee’nus. I am too busy to be the one rubbing his ear. (MJ 8 MAY82) ‘i tsun th’uqw’nuhw kwhthunu st’al’us kw’unus ‘i stitiya’xw. I accidentally hit my husband when I was rushing. (MJ 80C)
thut [st-ʔthu] spread, open (hand, arms, wings), flatten it out. (RP 21SEP82) thutus tthu tselushs ‘i’ hwi’ sts’uts’e’ tthey’ stth’am’. He opened his hand and the bone was on it. (WS Eagle Story). ..sus ‘uw’ thutus tthu ’eluwa’s..... they spread their wings.... (WS Eagle Story)
stulhtsus [st-ʔthu-tsus] adze, a D-adze. (BC 24APR80). (See also sht’umuw’ulh and sht’ut’umul’s [st-ʔt’um]. Also sht’ulhtsusum’ [st-ʔt’ulhe], skwuschus [kvksus].)
tuw’ [st-ʔtuw] sort of, rather. A particle indicating the speaker is using approximate terms. (PRT1). (CA Stone Story). (A particle or possibly a prefix.) nilh kwsus tuw’ wulh hwukw’a’kw’um’kw’um’... When he got a little stronger.... (CA Stone Story). ” ‘uy’ tuw’ hith tse’ p’e’ kws ‘istamutst...” .” ’altight, but we will keep you here for a longer period...”. (WS Eagle Story) tus’ u tthey’ ’uy’unup tuw’ spule8xun ‘uw’ stemus... Upon arriving at that smooth ground, sort of a field or whatever.... (WS Eagle Story). ” ‘mi’ tse’ tuw’ hwuthithu ‘i’ ‘mi’ tst hwu’alum”. “We will return when they get a little bigger....”. (WS Eagle Story)
tqut [tq'u-t] tell off. (RP 10Dec75)

tuqnamut [tq'u-namut] find out, hear about. (RP 10Dec75). (Possibly [tq'el] suw' tuqnamut tthu tun'ni 'u kw'u'inulh sna'utsun'... So the ones from the other side of the mountain got the news. (RP 10Dec75)

tuqnuhw [tq'u-nehw] feel bad about. (RP 10Dec75)

tqep [tq'ep] fish trap (type used in the sea, AJ). (CP 060774)

tuq [tq'e] log-jam. (RP 3FEB81)

tqep [tq'e-t] fish trap (type used in the sea, AJ). (CP 060774)

tqetham'sh [tq'e-t-sam'sh] challenge me) 'i tsun thay'thut 'u kwthu 'i ts' e' m'i tqetham'sh. I am getting ready for the one who is challenging me. (RP 80S)

hwtqast [hwtq'e-as-t] block (entrance), divert. (RP 21Aug75). (Entry in dictionary, but without the example.)

hwtqalust [hwtq'e-alus-t] covering (his) eyes, a hole; turning off water. (RP 22FEB77, 24OCT79) 'e'ut hwi' hwtqalustusthus 'u tthu qa'. He keeps turning off the water. (RP 0481)

hwtqet [hwtq'e-t] close door, turn off water. (RP 22FEB77, 24OCT79) 'e'ut hwi' hwtqul'ustus 'u tthu qa'. Turn off the water. (RP 22FEB77)

shtus [s-hwtq'e-stus-STA] eyes closed (from swelling). (RP 22FEB77, 69)

hwtqalust [hwtq'e-alus-t] cover (his) eyes; cover a hole; turn off water. (RP 22FEB77, 24OCT79) 'e'ut hwi' hwtqalustusthus 'u tthu qa'. Cover the drain on my bathtub. (RP 0481)

tus [t'su] arrive, get near. (EW 310174) tus 'u tthu ni' lelum's tthu s'ul'eluhws.... (When) he arrived at his elders' house.... (WS Eagle Story) 'imush tus 'u thye' suw' tl'pi'ril. Arriving there, they lowered themselves down. (WS Eagle Story) tus 'u thye' skwthe's suw' heelsestuhwuhs tthu snuhwulhs. When he got to the island he beached his canoe. (WS Seal Story)

shtus [shhwtq'e-stus-STA] arrive: where one gets to. (WS Eagle Story). ..tus 'u kwthu shtusthus 'u tthu ni' yuqwul'tsup.... ...he would get to a certain place and he would make a fire.... (WS Eagle Story)

tutus [t'su-PROG] arriving, getting there. (RP 14Jul75)

tet-s [t'su-PL] arrive PL. (WS Eagle Story). ..'i tl'e' wulh m'i tets tthu'ne'ullh. ...and they arrived (back home) again. (WS Eagle Story)

ti'tutus [t'su-DIM-PROG] close: getting close DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 62)

tul'itutus [t'su-DIM-PL-PROG] close: getting close DIM PL. (RP 17FEB77, 61)

stutes [s-t'su-STA] close, near. (BC 18APRIL80) 'a'mut ts' u tthu'ni'lw 'i' 'uw' stutes tthey' 'uw' thi puq' 'eshw ni'u'lw kwulushtus. He was sitting and the big white seal tried to kill was close by. (WS Seal Story)
stulis'tutes [s-√-su-DIM-PL-STA] close, near DIM PL. (RP 18FEB77, 47)
tulis'tutes [s-√-su-DIM-STA] close, near DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 69)
hwustutes [hwu-s-√-su-SU-STA] near: get close. (WS Seal Story) ..'u kwthu ni' shni's.”. ..(so) I get really close to the place where they are.”. (WS Seal Story)
t-sut [√-su-t] near: get close to. (EW 131274)
tusnehw [√-su-nehw] close to (manage to get close). (WS Seal Story) 'i' sk'wey' kwsun's tusnehw. But we can’t get close (lit., But you can’t get close.). (WS Seal Story)
test [√-su-t-PROG] near: going closer to. (RP 30MAR81)
tesnuhw [√-su-nehw-PROG] near: getting closer to (managing to). (RP 30MAR81)
stutesstuhw [s-√-su-stuhw-STA] near: have it close. (RP 30MAR81)
stutesstum’ [s-√-su-stuhw-m] near: placed near. (BA, sylutsa' 10Dec75). (Possibly ss reduces to s, as in the following.) stutesstum' 'u thu huy'qw She was placed by the fire. (BA, sylutsa' 10Dec75)
t-suthut [√-su-that] near: go close. (RP 12Aug75) 'i-i-i' nem' tsuthut... and he went close. (RP 12Aug75)
tashut [√-su-that-PROG] near: going closer. (RP 30MAR81)
t-sas [√-su-as] poor, pitiful. (WS Eagle Story). ..'a-a-a 'uw' tsas tsun 'ul' p'el'. ..Oh, I am pitiful. (WS Eagle Story) huy tseep q'u kuw ni' 'un's 'amustham'shulup tsas tsun. Thank you PL indeed for what you have given me, your humble one. (WS Eagle Story)
tusustel'hw [√-su-as-t-al'hw-PROG] torturing us. (WS Eagle Story) xut'u ts'u 'ut they' “..'u kwthu tusustal'hw mustimuhw 'i' nilh huy'tuntst ttthey’...” Saying this he continued, “...(Its) for those people that go into torturing us and we use that as our weapon...”. (WS Eagle Story)
t-sastham'sh [√-su-as-t-sam'sh] torture me; punish me. (RP 14JUL75)
t-sasthelum [√-su-as-t-selum] pitiful: make me pitiful PASS. (WS Eagle Story)
hwt-sequn [hw-√-su-equn] sore throat. (CW Fall75)
shtusun'up [shhw-√-su-unup-PROG] lawn roller. (RP 7JULY80)
t-sunupt [√-su-unup-t] pack ground using roller. (RP 7JULY80) nem' tsunupt thun' 'athamusmun. Go use a roller on your front lawn. (RP 80BB)
hwt-siun [hw-√-su-iwun] flat: go flat (tire). (RP 11MAR80)
hwtsusun'un [hw-√-su-iwun-PROG] going flat (tire). (RP 11MAR80) yaat thun' shuyulh ni' yuhtususun'un' kwthu tuyu. Warn your older brother that the tire is going flat. (RP 11MAR80)
t-siwut [√-su-iwun-t] flatten it. (Elders 25May93) imut tsiwut thu' s'axwa'. Step on the claims and flatten them. (Elders 25May93)
tusmin [√-su-min] next (e.g., next in age to). (CW JUNE91)
stutasul' [s-√-su-tal-STA] close together. (RP 0481) tl'im' nan 'uw' stutasul' thu' qe'is lhihuit'w't-hw hulelum'. The three new houses are very close together. (RP 0481)
tu'il-it-sh [√-she-RDP] narrow (in width, such as a trail or a board). (CW 230975, RP MAR82, CW JUL91) nan 'uw' tu'il-it-tsh thu' luplash. That lumber is too narrow. (RP APR82)
tetu'il-it-sh [√-she-RDP-DIM] narrow DIM. (CW 230975)
tul'ul-it-sh [√-she-PL] narrow PL. (RP FEB82) 'e.ut yut'iutl'um'she'num' thun' men 'u thu qwullhey'shun 'i' mukw' ts'u 'uw' tul'ul-it-sh. Your father has tried on all the shoes and they are all narrow. (RP FEB82)
hutetu'iit-sh [huw-v't-she-RDP-DIM] narrow: got narrow DIM. (CP 160774)
t-set [v't-she-t] comb out. (RP 21JULY80)
stit'sha'th [s-v't-she-a'th-RDP] narrow (river, road). (Elders APR93)
t-shi'qum [v't-she-a'qw-m] comb your hair. (CW JUNE91)
tushqwum' [v't-she-a'qw-m-PROG] combing your hair. (CW JUNE91)
t-shi'qwt [v't-she-a'qw-t] comb someone's hair. (CW JUNE91)
tushqwut [v't-she-a'qw-t-PROG] combing someone's hair. (CW JUNE91)
tushqwutsulhp [v't-she-nets-uhlhp] saskatoon berry bush. (CA 200675)
tushnwets [v't-she-nets] saskatoon berry. (CW Fall75)
shteshqi'num' [shhw-v't-she-qin-m-PROG] comb: three-pronged comb. (CW JUNE91)
t-shul'qun [v't-she-al'-qen] card wool. (RP 21JULY80)
tushul'qun' [v't-she-al'-qen-PROG] carding wool. (RP 21JULY80)
shtushul'qun' [shhw-v't-she-al'-qen-PROG] carder. (RP 80BB)
t-shul'qut [v't-she-al'-qen-t] card it (wool). (RP 21JULY80) tshul'qut tthu lumutoul'qun. Card the wool. (RP 21JULY80)
tushul'qut [v't-she-al'-qen-t] carding it (wool). (RP 21JULY80)
toohw [v'toohw] nine. (CW Fall75)
toohwus [v'toohw-as] nine dollars/round objects. (Ling. 400, Fall 75)
toohwelu [v'toohw-elu] nine people. (CW MAY91)
toohwelh [v'toohw-elh] nine times. (CW MAY91)
toohwuqun [v'toohw-equn] nine containers. (EW 111274)
toohwulhp [v'toohw-uhlhp] nine trees. (RP 25Mar76)
toohwulhshe' [v'toohw-uhlshel] ninety. (Ling. 400, Fall75)
toohwuwwulh [v'toohw-uwulh] nine canoes. (RP 23Mar76)
t-hwuwoonhw [v'toohw-woonhw] nine years. (RP 7JULY80)
tuhw [v't-hwa] uncovered. (RP 30MAR81)
tutuhw [v't-hwa-PROG] uncovered: getting uncovered. (RP 30MAR81)
stoventh [s-v't-hwa-STA] uncovered. (RP 30MAR81)
t-hwat [v't-hwa-t] uncover someone (e.g., pull off blankets). (RP 4JAN80) nem' t-hwat tthu qeq 'i ts'twa' wulh kw'ees. Go and uncover the baby, he must be hot. (RP APR82)
tuhwnehw [v't-hwa-nehw] uncover it (manage to, accidentally). (RP 30MAR81)
weht [v't-hwa-t-PROG] uncovering someone. (RP 4JAN80, 30MAR81). (Also pronounced tahwt.)
tahnwuhw [v't-hwa-nehw-PROG] uncovering it (mange to, accidentally). (RP 30MAR81). (Also pronounced tahw.)
stoventhstuhw [s-v't-hwa-stuhw-STA] uncovered: keep or leave it uncovered. (RP 30MAR81)
t-hwathut [v't-hwa-that] uncover self. (RP 30MAR81)
tahwthut [v't-hwa-that] uncovering self. (RP 30MAR81)
t-hwels [v't-hwa-els] uncover something. (RP 30MAR81)
tahwul's [v't-hwa-els-PROG] uncovering something. (RP 30MAR81)
t-hwumutsun [v't-hwumutsun ] September?, can gather food. (BC 14APR80) wulh ni' tse' 'u kw'usu txumutsun 'i' q'il'aam tst 'u kw'
t'ukw'stam'sh. We will smoke some salmon in September. (RP APR82)

t-hwuy [vt-hwuy] just. (RP 80B). (Possibly t-hw-√hwuy.) t-hwuy tsun kwunut lhu sqquweth 'i' ni' wulh tsutshim' huye'. I was just going to grab the rabbit and it started jumping away. (RP 80B)

stu'e [s-√te] like, same as. (CA 180675). (Also pronounced st'e. See vt'e.)

t'ats'a' [vtats'a'] roasting stick for deer or elk (a spit you push meat on). (BC 24APR80). (See also t'eets' cross-pieces for pi'kwun, split barbecue stick.)

t'akw' [vtakw'] home: go home. (CW 251174) 'ilhe nem' t'akw'. Let's go home. (Lessons) ne-e-em' t'akw' 'u thu lelum's ni' 'u tu'i skwthe'... She went to her home here on the island. .. (WS Seal Story)

t'at'ukw' [vt'akw'-IMP] home: going home. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu te' nushtatul'stuhw 'uw' kw'inus tse' skweyul kw'unus nem' 'i'mush t'at'ukw'. I don't know how many days of walking it will take me to get home. (WS Eagle Story)

t'uata't'ukw' [vt'akw'-DIM-IMP] home: going home DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 63)

t'ul'a't'ukw' [vt'akw'-DIM-PL-IMP] home: going home DIM PL. (RP 17FEB77, 64)

yut'a't'ukw' [yu-√vtakw'-IMP] home: going home. (MA 220476)

t'ukw'stuhw [vt'akw'-stuhw] home: bring it home. (RP, 14Jul75) suw' huye' tthu'ne'ullh t'ukw'stuhwus tthey' ni' hwusay'stuhwus sq'ilus. So they departed, taking home all the things they had prepared and preserved. (WS Eagle Story)

t'at'u'ukw' [vt'akw'-stuhw-IMP] home: bringing it home. (RP, 14Jul75)

t'ukw'stam'sh [vt'akw'-stuhw-am'sh] home: bring me home. (CW AUG91)

t'ukw'stum [vt'akw'-stuhw-m] home: take home PASS. (WS Eagle Story) sus' 'uw' t'ukw'stum 'u thu swe's s'ul'eluhws tthu'nihl. And they were taken home by his elders. (WS Eagle Story)

t'a'luxwut [vt'a'luxw-t] send away, chase away. (CP 16JUL74, RP 15JUL75) nem' t'a'luxwut tthu st'il'iqulh. Send the children away. (RP 2JUN83)

t'a'luxwutum [vt'a'luxw-t-m] send away, chase away PASS. (CW AUG91)

tat'ulhum' [vt'alu'h-m-RDP] flea. (BC 10APRIL80)

t'ut'a't'ulhum' [vt'alh-m-RDP-DIM] flea DIM. (EW 131274)

t'amun [vt'amun] wall. (WS Eagle Story)

tat [vtat] old (of the olden days). (RP, 20Aug75)

tatu'l [vtat-ulh] old (past). (WS Eagle Story) tun'a sqwu'l'quwl' 'i t'ilim' 'uw' thu'it t'ilim' 'uw' syuth xwte' 'u kwuw' tatu'h mustimuhw... This narrative is really true, it is the true history about the first Indian people. .. (WS Eagle Story)

t'ahw [vtahw] downhill: go to water, downhill, to the beach. (CW 10OCT74) hwun' netulh 'i' wulh nem' t'ahw. Very early the next morning he went down to the beach. (WS Eagle Story) suw' t'ahws t'hu'ne'ullh. So they came down the mountain. (WS Eagle Story)

tat'u'uh [vt'ahu'h] downhill: going down from the mountains. (WS Eagle Story) t'a-a-ahw kw'in skweyul kwus t'at'uhw. Travelling down the mountain, it was unknown how many days they took coming down. (WS Eagle Story)

yut'a'uhw [yu-√vtahw-IMP] downhill: going to water, going downhill, going to beach. (CW 101074) na'ut yut'a'uhw. He is going downhill. (CW)

t'uhwstuhw [vt'ahw-stuhw] downhill: bring down, take down from the mountains. (RP
80C). "'uy' nem' tst ts'e p'e t'uhwstuhw tu'inuhl yuw'en'..."."Okay, we will bring these down first...". (WS Eagle Story)

t'ahwulhtsut [\(\sqrt{t}ahw-ihts-t\)] downhill: bring something down for someone. (RP 23JUNE80) nem' t'ahwulhtsut tthun' s'ilu 'u tthu xthum. Bring your grandfather’s box down the hill for him. (RP 80C)

t'i'tuta' [\(\sqrt{t}a'-\text{DIM-IMP}\)] pulled (muscle). (EW 15JULY77, 247)

st'ut'a' [\(s-\sqrt{t}a'\)-STA] pulled (e.g., muscle). (RP 12JAN77, 1)

t'a't [\(\sqrt{t}a'\)-t] pull it apart. (RP 14FEB77, 1)

t'u'ta' [\(\sqrt{t}a'\)-t-IMP] pulling it apart. (RP 22FEB77, 33)

t'u'taat [\(\sqrt{t}a'\)-t-DUR] pulling it apart (keep on). (RP 22FEB77, 50)

t'i'tut'a't [\(\sqrt{t}a'\)-t-DIM-IMP] pulling it apart DIM. (RP 22FEB77, 34)

st'e [\(s-v\)-t] like (be like), similar, as though, as if. (WS Eagle Story). (Also pronounced stu'e. See also \(\sqrt{v}\)e.) yuq'utus 'u tthu smeent thuytus st'e 'u kw' shuptun. He sharpened it with a stone and fixed it until it was like a knife. (WS Eagle Story) st'e 'uw' ni'us shtatul'st-hwus kws q'aytewut ts'e'. It was as if he knew they were going to kill him. (WS Seal Story)

st'e [\(s-v\)-t] now (right now). (MJ MAR82), ('u tun'a st'e 'u tthey'. Right now.) st'l'atl'um' un'sh yum'shenum 'u tun'a st'e 'u tthey'. It is time to put on your leggings right now. (MJ MAR82)

st'e [\(s-v\)-t] after that, meanwhile. (WS Eagle Story) 'i-i st'e 'u tthey' 'i' nuw' kw'asthut 'ul'. After that it began to get warm. (WS Eagle Story) suw' st'e 'u the-e-eye' 'i' nuw' ni 'ul' tthuw'nilih siw'w'usu. Meanwhile the (other) young man stayed at that place.... (WS Eagle Story)

sht'e [\(s-hw-v\)-t] how it is, as it is. (WS Seal Story) nu stl'i' kwunus 'uw' kwunnuhw 'uw' st'e 'u kthuw' sht'es." I want you to catch him as he is.". (WS Seal Story) st'hes kwun's ni' q'aytham'shuw. "It is the way you tried to kill me.". (WS Eagle Story)

sht'e [\(s-hw-v\)-t] how, when. (RP, 10Dec75) ni' wulh hwushtatul'st-hwus kthu ni' st't'es 'i' m'i hun'umut tthu syalutsa' They now knew when syalutsa' would come home. (RP, 10Dec75)

yusht'e [\(y-u-shhw-v\)-t] during this time. (WS Eagle Story) 'i' nihil ni' 'uw' yusht'es kws 'uw' yusq' uq'a' tthey' ni' sq'a'suhl ni' hulit yuxwule'. And all this time the eagles that had saved his life followed along with him. (WS Eagle Story)

hwuste' [\(h-w-s-v\)-t] like: become like. (WS SEAL STORY) ni' wulh hwusxal'ts'tul' tthu sxun'us ni' hwuste' 'u tu'i His legs became joined or twisted around each other, his legs were like this (like seal's legs). (WS SEAL STORY)

st'ute' [\(s-v\)-t] like (be like PL). (WS Eagle Story) 'i' slheq'hluq' ts'u tthu sya'ullh t'le'luqt sya'ullh st'ute' 'u tu'i His legs became like this in size (two feet)--which the people used for their pillow. [TEH]. (WS Eagle Story)

st'i'te' [\(s-v\)-t] like, similar DIM. (RP, 12Aug75) st'i'te' e 'u kw'uw' skwi'kwthu' It is like a little island. (RP,CA 12Aug75)

st'astum' [\(s-v\)-t-stuw-m] like this: had her/him like this. (RP, 22Aug75) 'i' wulh st'astum' 'u tu'i tlu stalsuth And he had his wife like this. (RP,EC 14JUL75)

sht'ewun' [\(s-hw-v\)-t] think, believe, wonder. (WS Eagle Story) suw' sht'ewun's tthuw'nilih xe'sxlsithut 'uw' tstamutus ts'e'. So
he kept on thinking to himself of what he could
do to himself. (WS Eagle Story) sht’eewun‘
tsun ni’ wulh t’lam kwunus nem’ t’akw.’” I believe I ought to go home.”. (WS Eagle Story)
suw’ sht’eewun’s tthu xeel’s, “nutsim’
yuhwa’lu ‘ushus lhey’a’uqwt tun’a yey’sul’u.” The Creator wonders why there are
two people behind. (EW 131274)

sht’eewun’stum [s-hw-√e-iwun-stuhw-m] thought to be. (WS Eagle Story) ni’ wulh
smel’q tthuw’nilih ‘u tthu mustumihw
sht’eewun’stum kws tl’lim’s nuw’ q’ay. He was forgotten by the people, (because) they
really thought he was dead. (WS Eagle Story)

t’eets’ [√t’eeets’] cross-sticks (used for smoking salmon, barbecuing meat). (BC 24APR80, EW
28JULY77). (Used with meat when you put it
on the p’k’wun, split barbecue stick. See also
t’ats’a’, roasting stick.)

t’eets’tun [√t’eeets’-ten] spit: barbecuing spit.
(Elders APR93)

t’eets’ulhp [√t’eeets’-ulhp] spirea (pink spirea). (EW
28JULY77, 38)

st’el [s-√t’el] split and dried salmon. (BC
18APRIL80)

t’et’ul’ut [√t’el-t-IMP] half-drying fish. (BC
20DEC79). (This may refer to the cutting up of
the fish for half-drying.) yath ‘uw’ st’el’s kws
t’et’ul’uts tthu stseelhtun. She always likes to
half-dry salmon. (RP 0481)

t’et’ulum’ [√t’el-m-IMP] cutting fish for half-
drying. (BC 20DEC79) ‘i ts’u t’el’ wulh
t’et’ulum’ thun’ smetuhwtun. Your sister-in-
law is cutting fish again for half-drying. (RP 0481)

t’eluw’ [√t’eluw’] arm; wing. (CW Fall/75). (Also
written t’eluw’.) ”’ ni-i-i’ q’ay thu t’eluw’s
thuw’nilih swiw’lus. And the young man’s arm
went dead. (WS Eagle Story). . sus ‘uw’
thuthus tthu t’eluw’s…. (….and it spread its
wings….). (WS Eagle Story)

t’ult’eluw’ [√t’eluw’-PL] arms. (WS Eagle Story)

t’emut [√t’em-t] guess (in the bonegame). (RP
18AUG83)

t’et’umul’l’s [√t’em-els-RDP] guessing (in
bonegame). (CW MAY91)

t’emuth [√t’em-t-sam’sh] guess me. (RP
12Aug75)

t’emuls [√t’em-els] guess (in the bonegame). (RP
18AUG83) piq’ut ch kwun’s t’emuls. Pick the
outside when you guess. (RP 18AUG83)

t’emukw’ [√t’emukw’] roe: salmon eggs. (BC
4MAR80, CW Fall/75, WS 10AUG77). (The
Nanaimo word is qulux. (WS)).

t’em’hw [√t’em’hw] gooseberries. (EW
28JULY77, 40)

t’um’hwsusu [√t’em’hw-tses] gooseberry bush.
(CW JUNE91)

t’en [√t’en] shaded. (EW 21JUL77)

t’en [√t’en] out of sight. (WS Seal Story) sus ne-
em’ ‘uw’ yuhuw’qw’utum’ thuw’nilih
swiw’lus ni’ wulh tul’nuhwu’s ni’ wulh t’en.
He just drifted past the seals until he knew he
was out of sight. [TEH]. (WS Seal Story)

st’et’un’ [s-√t’en-STA] shaded. (EW 21JUL77)

t’eent [√t’en-t] shade it. (EW 21JUL77)

t’anthut [√t’en-that] conceal self. (WS Seal Story)
suw’ nem’s thuw’n’he’u’lhu ‘u they’ ni’ shni’s
th ey’ swiw’lus sus ‘uw’ t’a-a-anthut. They
then all went closer to where that young man
was and concealed themselves. (WS Seal Story)

sht’una’lus [s-hw-√t’en-alus-STA] shaded eyes.
(EW 21JUL77)

sht’ut’un’alus [s-hw-√t’en-alus-STA] shaded
eyes. (EW 21JUL77)

t’upul [√t’epul] cards: play cards. (CW JUNE91)

t’epul’ [√t’epul-STA] cards: playing cards STA.
(CW JUNE91)

t’out’upul’ [√t’epul-IMP] cards: playing cards,
PROG. (RP Jan93)
st'upul' [s-v'tepul] cards. (CW JUNE91)

st'epi' [s-v'tepi'] log; rotten log. (RP 22SEP82)
qux tuwu'tuw'uluqup st'i'am' 'u kwthu st'epi' qwhey'. There is alot of fungus on the old log. (RP APR82)

t'api'thut [v'tepi'-that] rot (go rotten, of a log). (RP 21SEP82)

t'eqe' [v'teqe'] liver (human). (RP 11DEC80)
(See also stsulum, deer liver. See also t'eqe', salaal berries.)

t'eqe' [v'teqe'] salaal berries. (EW Drying Berries). (See also t'eqe', liver (human).)

t'eet'qe' [v'teqe'-RDP] place name: an island across from Clemclem. (RP, 15Jul75)

st'et'uqe' [s-√t'eqe'-STA] bruised. (CP 090774)

sht'at'qa'us [s-hw-√t'eqe'-as-STA] bruised face. (RP 11DEC81) hwi' hwsht'at'qa'us kwus hwhth'iqw'usum. His face was bruised when he hit himself in the face. (RP 0481)

sht'ut'uqa'us [s-hw-√t'eqe'-as-STA] black (bruised) eye. (MJ Spring82) . lumnum kwthu hwsht'at'qa'us kw' smuyuth ni' hwun hwi' hwsht'at'qa'us. ..they saw the mean one with a black eye. (MJ Spring82)

t'et'utth' [v'tetth'-IMP] going from one place to another (no home). (RP, 15Jul75)

st'et'utth' [s-√t'etth'-STA] scattered, spread out (e.g., food served on a table). (RP, 15Jul75) 'i' nilh kwstst mukw' 'uw' hwsht'et'utth' 'al' and now we are all scattered. (RP 15JUL75)

t'etth'ut [v'tetth'-t] scatter it, pass it around (e.g., food), broadcast seed. (RP 15JUL75, CW JUL91)

'tth'ilum [v'tetth'-il-m] scatter, spread, go all over the place (e.g., a secret, weeds). (RP,EC 15JUL75, CW JUL91)

t'eyuq' [v'teyuq'] mad (get mad). (CA 23JUN75)

t'et'iyuq' [v'teyuq'-IMP] angry, mad. (EW 6AUG76, MJ Spring82, RP 23JUN75, CW JUNE91) 'ii ch t'et'uyuq' un'sh ni' yakw'ut tthu lupat. Did you break the cup because you are angry? (MJ Spring82)

t'ut'e't'iyuq' [√teyuq'-DIM-IMP] angry, mad DIM. (RP 17FEB77, CW JUNE91)

t'e't [v'te'-t] try it. (RP. 20JUN75, CW JUL91) t'e'tus qw'aqwutus tthu smeent 'i' 'uw' lukw 'al' tthu st'sheshts. When he tried hitting a rock, the stick just broke. (CA skwathshun')

t'u't'e't [v'te'-t-IMP] trying it. (CA 200675)

t'a'thut [v'te'-that] practice, try. (RP 15OCT79, CW JUNE91) nem' lhu t'a'thut t'ilum. Go try and sing. (RP 0481) hwun' xut'u 'i' wulh hwhthiwn tthu'nilh kws t'a'thuts tse' nem' kwoons 'u tte'y 'i' nem' hilthut. He finally decided that he should try to grab onto those (birds) and then jump down. (WS Eagle Story)

t'u'ta'thut [v'te'-that-IMP] training, trying. (CP 090774) 'i tsun t'u'ta'thut kwunus kwunnuhw kw' smuyuth. I am trying to get a deer. (RP 80S) 'i ch 'uw' t'u'ta'thut 'ul' 'utl' 'en'thu... You are just testing yourself on me.... (WS Eagle Story)

st'uts'em [s-√s'tuts'em] cedar branches, split and used for baskets. (BC 18APRIL80, 24 APR80)

t'ulum' [v'tulum'] cherry: wild cherry. (WS Eagle Story)

'tulum'ulhp [v'tulum'-ulhp] cherry tree (wild cherry). (BC 24APR80). (The bark is used for designs in baskets)

t'aluxwutum [v'ta'luxw-t-m] forbidden to trespass. (CW JUL91, RP 15JUL75)

t'aluxwuthaam [v'ta'luxw-t-samum] forbidden to go: you are forbidden to go PASS. (RP, 15Jul75)

t'ulq [v'tulq] spot (to spot, become spotty). (CW winter76)

t'ult'ulq [√tulq-PL] spot: stain, get spots PL. (RP 4JAN77, MA 22APR76) ni' t'u't'ulq thunu st'th'um 'u tthu snas. My dress got spots from the oil. (MA 22APR76)
st'el'q [s-√t'ulq-STA] spotted, stained. (RP 4JAN77, CW Winter/76)

hwu'st'ul'el'q [hwu-s-√t'ulq-STA-PL] stained PL. (RP 4JAN77) ni' hwu'st'ul'el'q thunu s'itht'um. My dress is stained. (RP 4JAN77)

sht'el'quwi'ts [shhw-√t'ulq-uw'i'ts-STA] spotted back. (CW Winter/76)

t'u'l'qi' [√t'u'lq'-i'] soak. (RP 4JAN77)

st'el'qi' [s-√t'ulq'i'-STA] soaked. (RP 4JAN77)

st'u'l't'el'qi' [s-√t'u'lq'-i'-STA-PL] soaked PL. (RP 4JAN77)

t'u'l'qi't [√t'u'lq'-i'-t] soak it. (BC 7DEC79) nem' thuhl t'u'l'qi't lhu nan 'uw' qulima p'ouq' sht'el'pi'wun. Go and soak that dirty white shirt. (RP 0481)

t'u'l'qi't [√t'u'lq'-i'-t-PL] soak them. (BC 7DEC79, RP 4JAN77) 'uw' mukw's ch kw'un's t'u'l'qi't kwthu t'el'huem stseelhtun. You had better go and soak all the salt fish. (RP 0481)

t'e'l't'u'lq'i't [√t'u'lq'-i'-t-DUR-PL] soaking them “on and off”. (BC 7DEC79) tsun t'em'shun'eem'. She's already braiding her hair. (RP 4JAN77, BC 20DEC79). (Also given as t'em'shun'eem'). 'e'uth wuhl t'em'shun'eem'. I am always telling your granddaughter to braid your hair. (RP 0481)

t'um'shun'unuhw [√t'umush-un'u-nehw] braid it (manage to). (RP 2JUNE80) sk'wey kw'unus t'u'm'shun'unuhw kwusus 'uwus kwil 'unuhwthut. I can’t braid her hair when she doesn’t keep still. (RP 80C)

t'u'm'shun'un [√t'umush-un'u-m] braid one’s hair. (BC 20DEC79, RP 22FEB77). (See also t'u'm'shun'uneem'). yath tsun 'uw' xut'usta'mu 'uw' t'u'm'shun'unuhw. I am always telling you to braid your hair. (RP 0481)

t'u'm'shun'eem' [√t'umush-un'u-m ] braid one’s hair. (BC 20DEC79). (See also t'u'm'shun'unum). hwu'w'ttsust ch kws t'u'm'shun'eem's. Teach her to braid her hair. (RP 0481)

t'em'shununum' [√t'umush-un'u-m-IMP] braiding one’s hair. (RP 22FEB77)

t'em'shun'em' [√t'umush-un'u-m-DUR] braiding one’s hair (keep on). (RP 22FEB77, BC 20DEC79). (Also given as t'em'shuneem'). 'e'uth wuhl t'em'shun'em'. I have been telling your granddaughter to always braid her hair. (RP 0481)

t'umol'uch [√t'umol'uch] barrel. (RP 0481)

t'u't'um' [√t'u'tum'-RDP] wren. (BC 14APR80)

t'u'm'ut [√t'u'm'-t] pound on it, beat a drum. (CW 201174). (See also q'ewutom.)

t'u't'um'ut [√t'u'm'-t-IMP] pounding on it, beating drum. (CW 201174)

t'i't'u't'um'ut [√t'u'm'-t-IMP-DIM] pounding on it DIM. (EW 15JUL77, RP 17FEB77)

t'u'l'i't'u't'um'ut [√t'u'm'-t-IMP-DIM-PL] pounding it DIM PL. (RP 17FEB77)

sht'u't'umul's [shhw-√t'u'm'-els-IMP] adze with straight hammer, like a mattock but with short handle. (BC 24APR80). (See also sht'u'umw'uhl [√t'u'm'], sht'uhtsusum' [√t'he], skwuschus [kwus] and stultsus [vlhu].)
hwt'um'ust [hw-\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{s}}}t'um'-as-t] pound on someone’s face. (RP 23JUNE80) nilh lwet kw'u ni' hwt'um'ust thu munaya'lh 'e'uth hwushpsas. Who hit the doll and put a dent on her face? (RP 80BB)

t'um'aythut [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{s}}}t'um'-aythin-t] pound, hit someone on the mouth, hit a container on the lid. (RP 30NOV79) tuw' tum'aythut ch tthu t'umol'uch "i' hwu shul'q'a'ithun". Hit the top of the barrel so it will be even. (RP 0481)

t'ut'uma'qwt [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{a}}}t'um'-a'qw] pound on the head. (CW Fall75)

t'uma'qwt [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-a'qw-t] pound on someone’s head, or on a nail head. (Elders APR93)

yut'uma'qwt [yu-\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-a'qw-t-IMP] pounding on heads/nail heads. (RP 23JUNE80). (Not tum'umi'qwt)

t'ut'umuw't [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-aythin-t-IMP] pounding, beating someone on the mouth. (RP 30NOV79)

t'uma'qwt [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{a}}}t'um'-a'qw] pound on the head. (RP 80BB)

t'uma'qwt [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-a'qw-t] pound on someone’s head, or on a nail head. (Elders APR93)

yut'uma'qwt [yu-\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-a'qw-t-IMP] pounding on heads/nail heads. (RP 23JUNE80). (Not tum'umi'qwt)

t'ut'umuw't [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-emuthh'-t] pound wool and clay together; pound cedar bark. (RP 7JULY80) t'um'emuthh't thu slhuwi'. Pound the cedar bark. (RP 80BB)

t'ut'umuw't [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-emuthh'-t-IMP] pounding on fibre (inner cedar bark, roots, grasses). (RP 12DEC79) t'um'emuthh't thu slhuwi". Pound on the inner cedar bark. (RP 17DEC81)

tu'tumumuth't [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-emuthh'-t-IMP] pounding on fibre. (RP 12DEC79) nusim' alu un'sh 'i tu'tumumuth't thu stth'e'qun 'i' nilh thu wool 'i nustsusuth. Why are you pounding on the bullrushes when it was the tules that I asked you to do? (RP 0481)

tu'tumumuth't [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-emuthh'-t-IMP] pounding on fibre. (RP 12DEC79) nusim' alu un'sh 'i tu'tumumuth't thu stth'e'qun 'i' nilh thu wool 'i nustsusuth. Why are you pounding on the bullrushes when it was the tules that I asked you to do? (RP 0481)

tum'emuthh'ulhtsum'sh [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-emuthh'-lhts-tsam'sh] pound (cedar bark) for me. (RP 7JULY80) t'um'emuthh'ulhtsum'sh 'u thu slhuwi'. Pound the cedar bark for me. (RP 80BB)

tum'emuthh'ulhtsum [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-emuthh'-lhts-m] pound (cedar bark) for me. (RP 7JULY80) m'i ch th'ixwum 'i' tum'emuthh'ulhtsum 'u k withheld slhuwi'. Will you please pound the cedar bark for me. (RP 80BB)

tum'uw't-hwt [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-ew't-hw-t] pound on a house. (RP 5DEC79)

tu'tumuw't-hwt [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-ew't-hw-t-IMP] pounding on a house. (RP 5DEC79) 'li ch hwi' tu'tumuw't-hwt thhu lelum's thun' s'il'u. Are you pounding on yo9ur grandfather’s house? (RP 0481)

tum'un'ut [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-un'u-t] hit (him/her) on the side of the head. (RP 22FEB77)

tu'tumun'ut [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-un'u-t-IMP] hitting on the side of the head. (RP 22FEB77) tu'tumun'utus thhu shuyulhs. He is hitting his older brother’s head. (RP 22FEB77)

tum'uw'ulh [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-uwuh] adze a canoe, shape a canoe with an adze. (RP 6JUNE80, 4JAN80). (Also pronounced tum'uwuh.) tum'uw'ulh 'u thhu snuhwulh. Adze the canoe. (RP 6JUNE80) nem' shquat tum'uw'ulh 'u kwu snuhwulh 'i yuthet'yuhw. Go adze and finish the canoe you are making. (RP APR82)

sh'tumuw'ulh [shhw-\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-uwuh] adze-like mattock. (BC 28APR80). (See also sht'ut'umul's [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{s}}}t'um'], sht'ulhtsusum' [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{s}}}t'lhe], skwuschus [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{w}}}kwus] and stulhtsus [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{s}}}thhu].)

tu'tumuw'ulh [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-uwuh-IMP] shaping a canoe with an adze. (RP 4JAN80)

tum'uw'ulht [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-uwuh-t] adze it (canoe). (RP 6JUNE80) tum'uw'ulht thu snuhwulh. Adze the canoe. (RP 6JUNE80)

tum'uwulhtstham'sh [\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{u}}}t'um'-uwulh-lhts-tsam'sh] adze a canoe for me. (RP 6JUNE80) tum'uwulhtstham'sh 'u thhu snuhwulh. Adze my canoe for me. (RP 6JUNE80)

hwt'umuw'i'tst [hw-\textit{\textsuperscript{\texttt{s}}}t'um'-uwit'ts-t] pound on the middle of the side of the barrel, pound on the back of a person. (RP 5DEC79)
hwt'ut'umuw'itst [hw'-vt'um'-uw'i'ts-t-IMP] pounding on the middle of the side of the barrel. (RP 5DEC79)

t'umuwt'hwt [vt'um'-uw't-hw-t] pound on the walls. (RP 23JUNE80) (not t'umew'hwt)

nem' tumuw'hwt thu lulum's suw' hwyus' elhtun. Go and pound on their wall so they will wake up. (RP 80C)

t'ut'unuwt'hwt [vt'um'-uw't-hw-t-IMP] knocking on a house. (RP 14JAN80) nutsim' a'lu un'sh 'i t'ut'unuwt'hwt thr thu lulum's thun' m'un'u. Why are you knocking on your son's house? (RP APR82)

hwsut'um'ith'e' [hwu-s-vt'um'-ith'e'-STA] beaten (of fine fibre, such as wool). (RP 28DEC79) 'i wulh hwsut'um'ith'e' tthu swuqw'a'lh 'i tthu say'q'. The goat's wool and the clay are beaten together. (RP 0481)

t'umutth'e'et [vt'um'-ith'e'-t] beat fine fibre, such as wool. (RP 28DEC79) nem' ts'a 'i'elh wulh t'umutth'e'tus kwthu swuqw'val'. She is going to beat the goat's wool. (RP 0481)

t'ut'unuuth'e't [vt'um'-ith'e'-t-IMP] beating fine fibre. (RP 28DEC79)

hwt'ut'umqint [hw'-vt'um'-qin-t] copy him/her (what he/she said). (RP 12DEC79). (Note retention of n.) hey' lhu ta'thut tuw' hwt'umqint ch. Try and imitate what she said. (RP 0481)

hwt'umqintam'sh [hw'-vt'um'-qin-t-sam'sh] copy me (what I said). (RP 12DEC79)

hwt'um'tum'qi'nunm' [hw'-vt'um'-qin-m-PL-IMP] repeat. (RP 12DEC79) 'e'ut' hwi' hwt'um'tum'qi'nunm' 'u kwthu ni' sqwals kwsus wulh mi'elumstum. He is repeating what he said when he was taken to court on charges. (RP 0481)

t'un'mshun [vt'um'-shen] hit foot (get hit on the foot). (CW Fall75)

st'ut'in' [s-vt'un'-STA] lined up side by side. (CA skwathshun') le-e-emut ch tu'inulh huy'mat st'ut'in' 'u tu'inulh. You look at these costumes lined up over here. (WS Eagle Story)

st'e't'ut'in' [s-vt'un'-STA-DIM] lined up DIM. (RP 22FEB77)

hwsut'ut'in' [hwu-s-vt'un'-STA] lined up (become lined up). (WS Eagle Story) m'-ii-itsa' tthu s'ul'eulhuw suw' hwsut'uti'i-in's tthu s'ul'eulhuw 'u-u-umut. And the elders came down and sat side by side, sitting lined around. (WS Eagle Story)

t'un'ut [vt'un'-t] line them up side by side. (CA skwathshun')

t'ut'un'uut [vt'un'-t-IMP] lining them up (side by side). (EW 6AUG76)

t'i'tut'un'uut [vt'un'-t-IMP-DIM] lining them up DIM. (RP 17FEB77)

t'uli'tut'un'uut [vt'un'-t-IMP-DIM-PL] lining them up side by side DIM PL. (EW 15JUL77)

yut'ut'un'uut [yu-vt'un'-t-IMP] lining them up side by side. (RP 180675)

t'un'utum [vt'un'-t-m] line them up side by side PASS. (CA skwathshun') suw' t'un'utum thuw'ne'u'llh. So they were lined up side by side. (CA skwathshun')

st'ut'in'stum' [s-vt'un'-stuhw-m-STA] lined up. (RP, 9Jul75)

t'un'uthut [vt'un'-that] line selves up. (CW JUNE91)

t'un'aalhum' [vt'un'-aalh-m] set the table. (CW JUL91)

st'un'us [s-vt'un'-as] beside, neighbour. (RP Spring82) ni' ch ts'u xup'shunuhw thunu' st'un'us. You accidentally scratched the foot of the one beside you. (RP Spring82) 'ii xet'tum' thunu st'un'us. Are powers being thrown at my neighbors? (RP Spring82) nilh kwthun' shuyulh 'i nust'un'us ni' 'u thu thi lelum' Your brother was the one sitting beside me at the longhouse. (RP 16NOV82)

t'un'astul' [vt'un'-as-tal-STA] sitting side-by-side. (RP, 12Aug75, CW JUL91) 'i hay ni' yusyey'sul'u thu t'un'astul' 'u thu nets'uwhulh snuhulh They were side-by-
side in a series of two (pairs) in one canoe. (RP, 12Aug75)

t'un'elut [vt'un'-elu-t] line people up. (RP 13JUNE80) t'un'elut kwthu shhnhena' tilum tse'. Line up the ladies that are going to do the singing. (RP 80C)

t'ut'unelut [vt'un'-elu-t-IMP] lining people up. (RP 13JUNE80)

st'un'al'tsup [s-v't'un'-ultsup-STA] stacked (wood). (RP 15JAN80) ni' hwust'un'al'tsup kwthu syalh 'iilh yu seq'tuhw. Is the wood stacked that you were splitting? (RP APR82)

st'ut'unule'ts [s-v't'un'-ule'ts-STA] stacked. (RP 15JAN80). (Suffix not identified.)

t'ut'unule'tst [vt'un'-ule'ts-t-IMP] stacking it. (RP 15JAN80). (Probably t'ut'unule'tst?)

t'unule'tsels [vt'un'-ule'ts-eis] stack wood. (RP 15JAN80) nem' thuhl t'unule'tsels 'u kwthu syalh ni' kw'lhetum. Go and stack the wood that was just dumped. (RP APR82)

st'un'equn' [s-v't'un'-uqun-STA] side-by-side (barrels). (RP Spring82)

t'unuw't-hwtul' [vt'un'-ew't-hw-tal] side by side (houses). (BC 28APR80)

st'unaw't-hwtul' [s-v't'un'-ew't-hw-tal-STA] side by side (houses). (RP APR82) na'ut hwust'unaw't-hwtul' tthu lelum's thun' shishiyu'ln. Your older brothers' houses are built side by side. (RP APR82)

t'uyum' [vt'uyum'] stick to something. (EW 131274)

t'ut'uyum' [vt'uyum'-IMP] sticking to. (EW 131274)

st'i'am' [s-v't'uyum'-STA] stick to: on, stuck on, fastened. (RP APR82, RP,BA 20AUG75) qw' tuwu'tu'uw'ulqu p'it'i'am' 'u kwthu st'epl' qwilhey'. There is alot of fungus on the old log. (RP APR82) q'e's thuh xuxpey ni' huw c'hut'i'am' 'u thunu lelum'. The cedar shakes that are one my house are new. (MJ Spring82) 'i ni' thuhl yust'i'am' tthu sht'l'pli'wun. And a tail was fastened (to it). (RP,BA 20AUG75)

t'uyum't [vt'uyum'-t] wear it. (CA munmaanta'gw). (See also hakwush, use, wear, and 'ith'um, dress.) t'uyum't thun' sht'l'pli'wun. Wear your shirt. (CA munmaanta'gw)

t'ut'uyum't [vt'uyum'-t-IMP] sticking it on. (MJ 80C) i ya'akwustus lhuh syaaysth t'ut'uyum'tus 'u kwthu chikmun. She is hooking her knitting up onto the needles. (MJ 80C)

st'i'am'stuhw [s-v't'uyum'-stuhw-STA] stick to: stuck on (have stuck on). (RP 80C) nem' thxwaythinum 'u tun'a i hwi' st'i'am'stuhuw'hu thun' shtl'epi't. She is putting it on. (EC Balsam). Go and wash off what you have on your lips. (RP 80C)

st'i'am'stum' [s-v't'uyum'-stuhw-STA] stick to: fastened it on PASS. (EC Balsam) ni' th'i'am sis 'uw' ne-e-emustum t'uyum'tum 'u tthu t'eluw's. When it is cooled (ready) it is applied, put on the arm. (EC Balsam)

st'i'am'stum' [s-v't'uyum'-stuhw-STA] stick to: fastened it on PASS. (RP, 12Aug75) st'i'am'stum' tthu flag 'u tthu pole They put the flag on the pole. (RP,BA 12Aug75)

t'uyum'shenum [vt'uyum'-shen-m] put on leggings or deer hoof rattlers (new dancer). (BC 20DEC79) wulh t'uyum'shenum ts'a kwthun' mun'u 'u lhu kwutsminshuns. Your
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...son is now going to put on his hoof rattlers. (RP 0481)

hws’t’uy’qw’ [hws-\text{IMP} t’uy’qw’] cranky person. (RP 11DEC79). (See also [\text{IMP} t’uy’yuq’],) nan ‘uw’ ulh hwu hws’t’uy’qw’ lhun’ si’lu. Your grandmother has become very cranky. (RP 0481)

t’ay’qw’thut [\text{IMP} t’uy’qw’-that-IMP] cranky. (RP 11DEC79) hay ts’u kwsuw’ t’ayqw’thuts kw thu shsi’lus thun’ ‘imuth. Your granddaughter’s grandfather-in-law is always cranky. (RP 0481)

t’uy’qw’lhnten [\text{IMP} t’uy’qw’-lhnten-t] strangle, choke (someone). (CW 031274). (See [\text{IMP} t’uy’qw’].)

$t’itsum$ [\text{DIM} t’its-m] swim (on the surface of the water). (BC 26MAR80, RP 161275). (See also shtem swim (underwater). See also shkw’am’, swim.) na’ut t’itsum shaqwul thu sqwumey’. The dog swam across. (RP 80BB) sus ne-em’ ‘uw’ t’itsum taal taal ‘u thu xatsa’. He swam way out, to the middle of the lake. (WS Eagle Story)

hwst’itsum [hws-\text{DIM} t’its-m] swimmer. (RP 161275)

t’it’utsum’ [\text{DIM} t’its-m-IMP] swimming. (CW Fall/75)

yut’it’utsum’ [yu-\text{DIM} t’its-m-IMP] swimming along. (WS Eagle Story) nilh tsun p’e’ yut’it’utsum’ yulhuheel’ ‘i’ hwi’ nets’ tun’u ‘i nushhw’i.’ I was indeed swimming along, going to shore and here I am at a different place.”. (WS Eagle Story)

t’ii[t\text{IMP} t’ih-t] ask him/her, beg. (EW 21JUL77, CW AUG91)

t’et’iut [\text{DIM} t’ih-t-IMP] asking him/her, begging. (CW AUG91)

$t’ii[m\text{DIM} t’ih-m] ask for. (RP JUN83) nem’ t’iim ‘u kw’ qa’ ‘i tsun tsqu’l’q’u. Go ask for water, I am thirsty. (RP JUN 83)

t’il’um [\text{DIM} t’il-m] sing. (CW 201174)

t’it’ulum’ [\text{DIM} t’il-m-IMP] singing. (CA t’ut’um’)

$t’ult’ulum’ [\text{DIM} t’il-m-PL] sing, plural (they sing). (BC 20DEC79)

t’il’t’ulum’ [\text{DIM} t’il-m-IMP-PL] singing, plural (they are singing). (BC 20DEC79) ‘li t’ei’ wulh t’il’t’ulum’ kw’un’a q’elumi. Are those young ladies singing again? (RP 0481)

t’uli’t’ulum’ [\text{DIM} t’il-m-IMP-PL] singing DIM PL. (RP 12JAN77)

t’ut’i’t’ulum’ [\text{DIM} t’il-m-IMP-PL] singing DIM. (RP 12JAN77)

st’ilum [s-\text{DIM} t’ilum] song. (CW JUNE91)

hwst’ult’ilum [hws-\text{DIM} t’il-m-PL] singer. (RP 161275)

t’uyum [\text{DIM} t’uy-m] claim something (e.g., land). (CW JUL91). (See also t’ih.)

t’ey’t’iyum’ [\text{DIM} t’uy-m-IMP-PL] claiming something (e.g., land). (CW JUL91)

st’il’uq’ [s-\text{DIM} t’iq’-STA] white (tongue), pale (face, when ill). (RP DEC81) tuw’ hwlumqinum lhu ‘u tun’aan’ tuhwthulh ‘e’ut st’il’uq’. Take a look at your tongue, it’s all white. (RP JAN82)

$t’iqul’$ [\text{DIM} t’iqul’] muddy. (BC 18APRIL80). (See also th’i’q’ul’.) t’im’ t’iq’ul’ kw’un’a shxuxey’elu. shxuxuey’elu is very muddy. (RP APR82)

st’iqul’ [s-\text{DIM} t’iqul’] muddy. (BC 18APRIL80)

t’iqw’ [\text{DIM} t’iqw’] hit, come into contact with. (BA, 20Aug75) ‘i n’ t’iqw’ ‘u thu qa’ ‘i n’ ts’u hwi’ shtem thu t’e’lumuth’s And when it touched the water the needles began to make swimming motions. (BA 20Aug75)

st’il’le’ [s-\text{DIM} t’il’le’] fawn. (CW JUL91). (smim’yuth is also used.)

t’i’wi’ulh [\text{DIM} t’i’wi’ulh] pray, go to church. (RP 21SEP82) nem’ tsun t’i’wi’ulh. I am going to church. (RP 21SEP82)

st’i’wi’ulh [s-\text{DIM} t’i’wi’ulh] prayer. (RP APR82) nilh lhwt kw’un’a tatul’ut lhu st’il’i’wi’ulh st’ilum. Who is learning the prayer song? (RP APR82)

t’i’wi’ulhew’t-hw [\text{DIM} t’i’wi’ulh-ew’t-hw] church. (RP 21SEP82)
t'ukw [vt'kwa] stuck: get stuck. (AG 130674) na'ut
t'ukw tthunu snuhwulh. My car got stuck (in
the mud, e.g.). (RP 15NOV82)

t'ut'ukw [vt'kwa-IMP] stuck: getting stuck. (RP
30MAR81)

t'ukwt'ukw [vt'kwa-PL] mud, muddy, swampy.
(AG 13JUN74, RP 4JAN77, EW 6AUG76, BC
28APR80). (See also st'iq'ul', mud.) t'lin'
t'ukwt'ukw kw'un'a kwa'mutsun shelh. The
road at Quamichan is very muddy. (RAP82)

st'ut'ekw [s-vt'kwa-STA] mired (in mud),
entangled (in grass, hay). (AG 130674, CW
JUL91). (Also ‘hiding in the bush’, RP
30MAR81)

st'i't'ut'ekw [s-vt'kwa-STA-DIM] stuck in the mud
DIM. (RP 22FEB77)

t'ukwnehw [vt'kwa-nehw] stuck: get it stuck
(manage to, accidentally). (RP 30MAR81)

'takwnuhw [vt'kwa-nehw-IMP] stuck: getting it
stuck (managing to, accidentally). (RP
30MAR81)

t'kwathut [vt'kwa-that] stuck: get yourself stuck;
go into thick bushes. (RP 30MAR81,
16NOV82) Also transcribed as t'kwuthut.)

nem' kwel t'kwuthut shits'uthut. Go hide
yourself in the thicket. (RP 16NOV82)

sht'ut'ekw [s-hv-vt'kwa-STA] patched. (BC
20DEC79) 'e'ut hw'l hwu sht'ut'ekw tthunu
shqwal's. Someone has patched my pot. (RP
0481)

hwt'kwat [hv-vt'kwa-t] plug it, caulk it. (BC
20DEC79, AG 13JUN74)

hwt'akwt [hv-vt'kwa-t-IMP] plugging it, caulking it.
(BC 20DEC79, RP 30MAR81). (Also
hwt'ekwt.) 'i lch hwt'akwt tthun' q'xuw'lh.
Are you patching your canoe? (RP 0481)

hwt'i't'kwat [hv-vt'kwa-t-DUR] plugging it,
caulking it (keep on). (EW 15JUL77)

hwt'i't'akwt [hv-vt'kwa-t-DIM-IMP] plugging it,
caulking it DIM. (EW 15JUL77)

hwt'kwe'um [hv-vt'kwa-m] plug, cork a hole. (RP
30MAR81)

hwt'akwum' [hv-vt'kwa-m-IMP] plugging,
corking it. (RP 30MAR81). (Also hwt'ukwum'.
sht'kwas [s-hv-vt'kwa-as-STA] one-eyed,
blind in one eye. (BC 28APR80, CW JUNE91)

t'kwathutun [vt'kwa-aythan-ten] cork, plug,
bottle stopper. (AG 130674, CW AUG91)

hwt'ukwi'uthut [hv-vt'kwa-aythin-t-IMP] plug:
putting a stopper on. (AG, 13Jun74) 'i tsun
hwt'ukwi'uthut. I’m putting the stopper on.
(AG 13Jun74)

hwt'kwequt [hv-vt'kwa-equn-t] plug it, cork it.
(AG 130674. (RP 1993)) ni' tsun hwt'kwequt.
I plugged it. (AG 130674. (RP 1993))

t'kwe'ulh [vt'kwa-eulh] choke (with anger). (CW
031274) tl'lim' ni' 'uw' tkwe'ulh kwsis t'eyuq'.
He choked when he got angry. (RP 12NOV82)

t'kwuwulh [vt'kwa-uwulh] patch a canoe. (RP
7JULY80) nem' ts'u t'kwuwulh tthun' si'lu 'u
kwthu snuhwulh. Your grandfather is going
to patch his canoe. (RP 80BB)

'tukuw'ulh [vt'kwa-uwulh-IMP] patching a
 canoe. (RP 7JULY80)

hwt'kwuwulhuhtsum [hv-vt'kwa-uwulh-lhts-m]
patch (the canoe) for me. (RP 7JULY80)

hwt'kwuwulhuhtsum 'u tthunu snuhwulh.
Patch my canoe for me. (RP 7JULY80)

t'kwunus [vt'kwa-inus] choke on food. (CW
Fall/75, BC 28APR80) ni' t'kwunus tthu qeq 'u
kwthu smuyuth ni' lhey'xtus. The baby
choked on the meat he was eating. (RP APR82)

hwt'ukwnetsulhsum [hv-vt'kwa-nets-lhts-m]
patch it on the bottom for me. (RP 7JULY80)

hwt'ukwnetsulhsum 'u thunu snin'hwulh.
Patch my canoe on the bottom for me. (RP
7JULY80)

t'ukwt'ukwshun [vt'kwa-shen-PL] stuck (feet or
wheels get stuck in the mud). (BC 28APR80)

ni' qtl'um kwthu qwley'shuns kwthun' men
kwsus t'ukwt'ukwshun ni' 'u kwthu stiq'ul.
Your father’s shoe came off when his feet got stuck in the mud. (RP APR82)

hwt'kwetsust [hw-√kvwe-tses-t] put something in his hand (e.g., paying a longhouse speaker). (RP 5FEB80) nem' hwt'kwetsust 'u tthu xul'tun suw' xul'uts thhu sqwalts thhu ni' yuqwaqwul'. Go put a pencil in his hand so he can write the speaker’s words. (RP APR82)

t'llaqw' [√tllaqw'] fall over suddenly (e.g., when squatting). (RP 16NOV82) na'ut t'llaqw' thhu 'lilh hw'a'mutnuts. The one that was squatting fell over. (RP 16NOV82)

t'llaqw'thus [√tllaqw'-tses-t] jerk from hand. (RP 200675)

hwt'ilhuqw'tsustum [hw-√ilhqwt'-ses-t-m] snatched off one’s hand PASS. (EW 6AUG76)

hwt'ulhuqw'enwust [hw-√ilhqw'-enwus-t] claw out heart. (CA 201675)

sht'ulhtsusum' [shhw-√ilhe-tsus-m-IMP] adze-like mattoc. (BC 28APR80). (See also sht'umuw'ulh and sht'ut'umul's [√tum'], skwuschus [√kwus] and stulhtsus [√thu].)

t'qut [√t'q-t] insult, jeer. (CA 230675)

t'qas [√t'qas'] cod: rock cod, black sea bass. (WS 10AUG77, CW MAY 91)

t'uqw' [√t'qw'a] break (rope, string). (RP 80BB) nii ch xuthnehw thhu xwi'lum' ni' t'uqw'. Did you jerk the string that broke? (RP 80BB) ni' t'uqw' thhu xwi'lum'. The rope broke. (RP 10DEC75)

lht'uqw' [lh-√tqw'a] half. (EW 290874). (See also lhsuq'). mi'stuhw lhu lht'uqw's thhu yusa'lus. Give me the other half of the two dollars. (EW) na'uth wulh lht'uqw' kws yul'ews yuse'lu. It is half past two. (EW 29AUG74)

t'ut'uqw' [√t'qw'a-IMP] breaking (string). (RP 30MAR81)

yu't'uqw' [yu-√tqw'a-IMP] tearing, breaking off (getting torn off). (CA Stone Story) sis 'uw' yu't'uqw' ni' 'u tthu tupsums thhu shhwum'ne'lukwsulh... The uncle... had their heads torn off at their necks. (CA Stone Story)

st'ut'iqw' [s-√tqw'a-STA] broken (string). (RP 80C)

st'uut'iqw' [s-√tqw'a-STA-PL] broken (string) PL. (RP 80C) 'i'thatul'stuhw ch p'e' thhu st'uul'iqw' lumutoulqun' Join the wool together that is broken. (RP 80C)

t'qwa't [√tqw'a-t] break it off, cut it in two. (RP 4JAN80) nem' t'qwa't thhu xwi'lum. Go and cut the rope. (RP APR82)

t'uqwi'nehw [√tqw'a-nehw] break it (string), cut it (manage to or accidentally). (RP 3JULY80) nii ch 'uw' yuqwi'nehw kwthu xwi'lum'. Have you manged to cut the rope? (RP 80BB)

t'aqw'ni'nehw [√tqw'a-nehw-IMP] breaking or cutting it (string), managing to. (RP 3JULY80) nii ch 'uw' yu'aqw'ni'nehw kwthu luplash. Are you managing to cut the lumber? (RP 80BB)

t'aqw'ni't [√tqw'a-t-IMP] breaking it (string), cutting in two, chopping it off. (CW 191174, RP 30MAR81)

t'uqw'tuqw'ut [√tqw'a-t-PL] break it (string), cut up many things PL.

t'uqw'tuqw'tus [√tqw'a-t-IMP-PL] breaking them (string) PL. (EW 6AUG76)

t'i'taqw't [√tqw'a-t-IMP-DIM] breaking (string), chopping DIM. (RP 18FEB77)

t'i'taqw'at [√tqw'a-t-DUR] breaking, chopping, cutting (keep on). (EW 15JUL77)

t'uli'taqw't [√tqw'a-t-IMP-DIM-PL] breaking (string), chopping them DIM PL. (EW 15JUL77)

st'u'tiqw'stuhw [s-√tqw'a-stuhw-STA] break (string), get it cut, chopped. (RP 30MAR81)

st'u'tiqw'stuhw [s-√tqw'a-stuhw-STA] break (string), cut (have it cut up). (RP 101275) ni' tsun wulh hwust'u'tiqw'stuhw thhu xwi'lum. I have cut the rope. (RP, 10Dec75)
t'qw'atun [vt'qw'a-t-m] break it off PASS. (WS Eagle Story)
t'aqw'tum [vt'qw'a-t-m-IMP] Saturday. (RP 16NOV82). (Also t'qw'atun.)
t'qw'eem [vt'qw'a-m] cut a piece off. (RP 21SEP82, 30MAR81). (Also t'qw'e'um, cutting off a piece for yourself.) nem' t'qw'eem 'u tthu stseelhtun. I am going to cut a piece of the salmon. (RP 21SEP82)
t'qw'els [vt'qw'a-els] cut some off. (RP 3JULY80) nem' t'qw'els 'u tthu xwil'um'. Go cut a piece of rope. (RP 80BB) t'qw'els 'u tthu stseelhtun cut the fish (cut a piece off). (RP, 10Dec75)
t'qw'athut [vt'qw'a-that] break loose (e.g., an animal). (CW AUG91)
t'aqw'thut [vt'qw'a-that-IMP] breaking. (RP 30MAR81)
t'qw'els [vt'qw'a-els] break (string), cut some. (RP 30MAR81)
t'uqw'eem' [vt'qw'a-m-IMP ] breaking (string), cutting a piece off. (RP 14JAN80). (See also t'u't'uqw'eem'). 'i tsun t'uqw'eem' I am cutting a piece off. (RP APR82)
t'ut'uqw'eem' [vt'qw'a-m-IMP ] breaking (string), cutting a piece off. (RP 21SEP82). (See also t'uqw'eem'). 'i tsun t'u't'uqw'eem' 'u tthu stseelhtun. I am cutting a piece off the salmon. (RP APR82)
t'i't'uqw'um' [vt'qw'a-m-DUR ] breaking (string), cutting pieces off (keep on). (RP 14JAN80)
t'aqw'ul's [vt'qw'a-els-IMP] breaking some (string), cutting. (RP 3JULY80, 10DEC75) 'i tsun t'aqw'ul's. I'm cutting/breaking. (RP, 10Dec75)
t'qw'ulhtsut [vt'qw'a-lhts-t] break it (string) for her/him. (RP 101275) ni' tsun t'qw'ulhtsut 'u tthu xwil'um'. I cut a piece off the rope for him. (RP)
t'qw'ulhtsham'sh [vt'qw'a-lhts-t-sam'sh] break (string) for me. (RP 101275)
t'qw'alus [vt'qw'a-alus] broken stitch. (RP 80C) 'i ch 'a'thul'ust tthu ni' t'qw'alus 'u thun' syays. Are you replacing the stitch that broke off on your knitting? (RP 80C)
t'qw'een [vt'qw'a-een] break (string), cut off (get cut off the end). (RP 161275)
t'qw'eent [vt'qw'a-een-t] break, cut the end off. (RP 3JULY80, 4JAN80, CP 16DEC75) nem' t'qw'eent tthu luplash ni' si'ts. Go and cut the lumber that is over-hanging (longer). (RP APR82)
t'uqw'eent [vt'qw'a-een-t-IMP] breaking, cutting the end off. (RP 4JAN80)
t'qw'eemun [vt'qw'a-een-min] left-overs from wood cutting, breaking string. (RP 161275)
t'qw'eennuhw [vt'qw'a-een-nehw] cut the end off (manage to). (RP 3JULY80) ni'i ch t'qw'eennuhw kthu syalh. Have you managed to cut the end off the wood? (RP 80BB)
st'qw'el'ts' [s-vt'qw'a-el'ts'] short-haired. (RP 16NOV82)
t'qw'emuth't [vt'qw'a-emuth'-t] cut bullrushes into lengths. (RP 12DEC79) nem' tthu t'qw'emuth't tthu st'he'qun. Go and cut the bullrushes into lengths. (RP 0481)
t'uqw'umuth't [vt'qw'a-emuth'-t-IMP] cutting bullrushes into lengths. (RP 12DEC79) 'uwu ch na'nuhw 'uw' t'ululuts'stuwu kwun's yut'uqw'umuth't tthu wool'. Don't cut the tules too short when you are cutting them into lengths. (RP 0481)
t'uqw'een't [vt'qw'a-en'-t-IMP] cutting the end off. (RP 3JULY80)
t'ut'uqw'eent [vt'qw'a-en'-t-DUR] cutting the end off (keep on). (RP 3JULY80) 'i ch t'ut'uqw'eent tthu luplash. Are you cutting the ends off the boards? (RP 80BB)
t'qw'ithle't [vt'qw'a-ithle'-t] cut into blocks, cut log into sizes (e.g. 18”). (RP 14JULY80)
t'qw'itth'e't thuq qwlhey'. Cut the log into sizes. (RP 14JULY80)

t'uwq'utth'e't [vt'qwa-ith'e'-t-IMP] cutting it into blocks. (RP 14JULY80)

t'uqw'utth'eel's [vt'qwa-ith'e'-els-IMP] cutting by hand, sawing by hand. (PR 180675)

shit'uwq'utth'eel's [shhw-vt'qwa-ith'e'-els-IMP] bucking saw. (RP 14JULY80) nem 'iluqut tthu sh'tlwq'utth'eel's na'ut shwhwiyum'.

Go and buy the bucking saw that is being sold. (RP 80BB)

t'qw'ithh'e'elhtsth [vt'qwa-ith'e'-els-t-sam'sh] slice for me. (CP 2JUL74)

hwt'tq'w'uwnuhw [hw-vt'qwa-iw-nehw] sever in half accidentally. (EW 21JUL77)

hwt'tq'w'iwun [hw-vt'qwa-iyun] sever in half (body). (RP 80S) tselel 'i lwq'w'iwun kwus nem' 'at'tuthut [The ants] were almost popped in two from stretching. (EW Sun Story)

st'qw'ial's [s-vt'qwa-i-al's] bangs (hair bangs). (EW 280874)

t'qwi'iqw [vt'qwa-i'iqw] head comes off. (CA 230675)

t'qwi'qwt [vt'qwa-i-qwt-t] chop off the head. (RP 230675)

Ituqw'lhnten [vt'qwa-ihnten-t] choke someone. (RP 14JAN80, 11DEC79) nusim' 'a'l' un'sh ni' tuqw'lhnten tun'un shuyulh. Why did you choke your older brother? (RP 0481)

Itut'uqw'lhnten't [vt'qwa-ihnten-t-IMP] choking someone. (RP 14JAN80). (See also t'uy'lw'lhnten.)

Ituuy'qw'hlnunt [vt'qwa-ihnten-t-IMP] choking someone. (RP 11DEC79). (See also t'ut'uqw'lhnten't.) kwe't thulh thu pouk kwun's t'uy'qw'hlnunt. Stop choking the cat. (RP 0481)

hwt'tq'w'iwils [hw-vt'qwa-wils] take a shortcut. (CW JUL91)

t'hwaalh [vt'hwaalh] dig clams, to get clams. (RP 121275) 'ilhe nem' t'hwaalh. Let's go dig clams. (Lessons.)

tut'hwa'ulh [vt'hwaalh-IMP] digging clams, getting clams. (RP 111275)

t'xum [vt'xum] six. (CW Fall/75)

t'xumus [vt'xum-as] six dollars/round objects. (CW Fall 75)

t'xuma'qw [vt'xum-a'qw] six heads. (RP 8JAN82)

ni' tsun wulu hwsamhusnuh kwthu t'xuma'qw stseelhtun. I managed to smoke six fishheads. (RP 8JAN82)

t'xumulu [vt'xum-elu] six people. (CW Fall/75)

t'xumelh [vt'xum-elh] six times. (CW MAY91)

t'xumuqun [vt'xum-equn] six containers. (EW 111274)

st'xumulhp [s-vt'xum-ulhp] six trees. (RP, 25Mar76)

t'xumuwuulh [vt'xum-uwulh] six canoes. (RP, 23Mar76)

t'xumuwoonhw [vt'xum-uoohnhw] six years. (RP 7JULY80) wulu nilh st'xumuwoonhwstun' imuth tun'a wulhxus. Your grandchild is going to be six this March. (RP 80BB)

t'xumuhshe' [vt'xum-ulshe'] sixty. (CW FALL75)

tththhtthtthhtthhtththhthhtththtththththth

tthey [vt'they] that, the, the one that, the. (ART. (WS Eagle Story). (Functions as a fuller form of thtu, but it also stands alone.) suw'-kwunutus thwu'ne'ullh tthey'. So they picked that up. (WS Eagle Story) huye' tthey' thi p'uq" eshu yath nuw' sq'a's... The great big white seal that he was always with left.... (WS Seal Story) ni' p'e' kwunutum 'u thuy' ni' yathuilh 'uw-t'l'elhunum'tus. He must have been captured by the ones he always kills for food. (WS Seal Story) 'imush tus 'u tthey' suw'-t'pi-i-ll. Arriving there, they lowered themselves down to them. (WS Eagle Story)
tthu [v'thu] the, a. (ART). (WS Eagle Story). (An article. (ART) precedes each noun phrase in hul'q'umi'num'ni). The basic articles are as follows: masculine (unmarked): tthu (visible, unmarked), kwthu (nonvisible, remote), kw' (hypothetical, deceased); feminine (marked): thu (visible, unmarked), lhu (nonvisible, remote), kws (hypothetical, deceased). There is considerable variation in the use of feminine articles, Words denoting feminine persons or things require a feminine article unless they are plural. Some words such as telu, money-dollar, are treated as feminine. The personal possessions of women or girls are often treated as feminine.) nem' kwunutum thu huy'tun. (S)he went for the weapon. (WS Seal Story) hwetus thu xwi'lums thuw'ne'ullh. They then lowered their rope. (WS Eagle Story) suw'-'aalh 'u thu sunihwuls. They got on board their canoes. (WS Seal Story) 'ushul nem' lemutus thu ni' shni's kwus tl'pilustum kwu sta'lusth. She so paddled to where her husband went under. (WS Seal Story)

tthun' [v'thu-v'un'] your. (WS Eagle Story). (A contraction of tthu and 'un'.) ts'hwat thu luxwtun 'u thu shhw'a'muts thun' men. Add more blankets on your father's bed. (RP 80A) i 'a'lu tstamut tthun' sxun'u. What is the matter with your leg? (MJ Spring82)

thuw ' [v'thu-v'uw'] the, a (contraction of tthu and 'uw'). (WS Eagle Story) huy ni' hwunin'hwus th'at thiuw'nih stem 'ul' smuyuth... Whenever the big adult eagles would bring any food like deer meat. (WS Eagle Story) she8uluxi-i-il' ts'u thuw' mukw 'ul' stil'em'. (WS Seal Story) All the different items there were marked with paint. (WS Eagle Story)

thuw'nilh [v'thuw'nilh] that-one. (WS Eagle Story). (A contraction of tthu + 'uw'-nilh, referring to someone or something previously mentioned. 'uw'-nilh combines with the other articles as well (cf. thuw'nilh, that-one (feminine)). These may precede a noun phrase like an article or stand alone.) sus nem' 'uw'-imush thuw'nilh siw'lus nuw'ilums 'u thuh lelum'. The young man walked and went into the house. (WS Eagle Story) he-e-e' thuytus thu lelum's thuw'nilh ni' 'u they' xatsa'. And yes, he built himself a house by the lake. (WS Eagle Story) suw'-heel thuw'nilh q'e'mi' sta'lusth thuw'nilh siw'lus. So the young woman--the young man's wife--went to shore. (WS Seal Story)

thuw'ne'ullh [v'thuw'nilh-PL] those-ones. (WS Eagle Story) suw'-t'ahw thuw'ne'ullh. So they came down the mountain. (WS Eagle Story) tli'tul thuw'ne'ullh swaw'lus. These young men were very close to each other. (WS Eagle Story) suw'-sqw'im'qw'um' thuw'ne'ullh 'eshw. Those seals were on shore. (WS Seal Story)

thuw'nun'ulh [v'thuw'nilh-DIM-PL] those-little-ones. (WS Eagle Story) t-hwyuse'lu ts'u thuw'num'ulh hwun' m'umun'lh. There were still two young ones left. (WS Eagle Story) th'tth't'th'tth'th'th'tth'th'th'th'th'

th'alhum' [v'th'alham] cold: become (shivering) cold. (CW Fall/75)

th'atth'alhum' [v'th'alham-PROG] cold (being cold). (CW Fall/75) 'li ch thh'adatth'alhum'. Are you cold? (TT 5MAR76)

th'ilhamusthelum [v'th'alhum-as-t-sulum] chills: I am coming down with the chills. (RP MAR80)

thi'tth'ha'musthe'lum' [v'th'alhum-as-t-sulum-DUR] chills: I have the chills. (RP MAR80)

th'amuqw'us [v'th'amuqw'-as] sasquatch (giant Sasquatch). (BC 28APR80, CP 16JUL74)

stth'am [s-v'th'am'] bone. (CW Fall/75) suw' thq'uhlxe'u'ms ni' 'u thu shni's thhu stth'am. And then he knelt down in front of where the bone was. (WS Eagle Story)

stth'amus [s-v'th'am'-as] place in Victoria (possibly near Johnson St. bridge, or the parliament building). (CW JUL91)

stth'am'aqw [s-v'th'am'-a'qw] skull. (CW Fall/75)
tth'umeen' [v'tth'am'-een] arrow. (BC 14APR80). (Also pronounced tth'um'een.)

ssth'a'mul'exun' [s-v'tth'am'-al-exun] humerus (upper arm bone). (CW Fall/75, RP 11DEC80)

sštth'a'mutsun [shhw-v'tth'am'-utsun] bracelet. (BC 18APRIL80)

tth'um'unu [v'tth'am'-unu] hook: halibet fish hook. (CW JUNE19)

ssth'th'um'uts [s-hw-v'tth'am'-uts] backbone. (BC 28APR80). (See also ssth'th'a'muw'its.)

sštth'a'muuw'its [s-hw-v'tth'am'-uwi'ts] backbone. (RP 12DEC80). (See also sštth'a'muw'i'ts.)

tth'umay'u [v'tth'am'-uy] barnacle. (WS 10AUG77)

ssth'th'um'inus [s-v'tth'am'-inus] chestbone, breastbone, sternum. (RP 12DEC80, BC 28APR80)

sštth'am'uts [s-hw-v'tth'am'-nets] tailbone. (CW Fall/75, CW JUL91)

ssth'aqw'i' [s-v'tth'aqw'i'] salmon: spring salmon. (CP 09074, BC 24APR80)

tth'aqwi'tun [v'tth'aqw'-ten] spear point (of fish spear, s'unum). Same as te'ulh. (BC 24APR80)

tth'aqw'un [v'tth'aqw'-m] rotten. (MJ Spring82) nustil' kw s yuqws thu tth'aqw'un s'unuts. I want that rotten stump burnt. (MJ Spring82)

tth'qwa'amthut [v'tth'aqw'-m-that] rot, turn rotten. (CW Fall/75, JUL91)

tth'atth'uqw'um' [v'tth'aqw'-m-PROG] rotting. (EW 240574, CW JUL91)

th'aqw'unthut [v'tth'aqw'-m-that-PROG] rotten (getting rotten). (CA 230675)

th'atth'uqw'ul' [v'tth'aqw'-il-PROG] rotten. (BC 20DEC79) 'e'ut hw' tth'atth'uqw'ul' thu 'i 'lulqutus sqewth. The potatoes he bought are rotten. (RP 12DEC81)

th'as [v'tth'as] hammer: get pounded, hit. (RP 6NOV82) ha' tth'as thu tth'utth'uxals 'i'

xwum yakw'um. If the eggs get hit they will break. (RP 6NOV82)

th'asut [v'tth'as-t] hammer on it, pound it. (CW Fall/75, CW JUL91). (Pounding in the preparation of food or, e.g., fibre such as slhuwi'. A black rock called kw'un'tals was used.) t'qw'atum suw' th'asutum th'asutus thuw'nilh. It was cut in lengths and pounded by that young man. (WS Eagle Story)

th'atth'usut [v'tth'as-t-PROG] hammering on it, pounding it. (CW 201174)

th'asutum [v'tth'as-t-m] hammer: hammered on, pounded. (WS Eagle Story)

tth'ustsus [v'tth'as-tses] hammer hand: get hit on the hand. (CW Fall/75) ni' tsun thh'ustsus. I accidentally hit my hand. (CW)

th'h'seluqun [v'tth'as-el-equn] hammer back: hit the ground hard on your back). (RP 25JAN80, 22SEP82)

th'h'sunupt [v'tth'as-unup-t] hammer at the ground (with a pick). (RP 28NOV79)

th'h'sunupt [v'tth'as-unup-t-PROG] hammering at the ground. (RP 28NOV79)

th'h'sunupt [v'tth'as-unup-t-PROG] hammering at the ground. (RP 28NOV79)

th'h'sunupt [v'tth'as-unup-t-PROG] hammering at the ground. (RP 28NOV79)

shth'uluuth'a' [shhw-v'tth'a'-STA-PROG] museum. (BC Provincial museum, place where the skeletons are). (RP 20AUG75)

sštth'utth'a' [s-hw-v'tth'a'-STA] skeleton. (RP 140277)

hwth'tha't [hw-v'tth'a'-t] boil deerhead to the bone. (RP 140277). (But see gloss for hwth'tuth'a'tum'.)

hwth'tuth'a'tum' [hw-v'tth'a'-t-m-PROG] opening it up (animal, bird), skinning PASS. (RP,BA 20AUG75)

th'h'a'kwus [v'tth'a'kwus] seven. (CW Fall/75)

th'h'a'kwus [v'tth'a'kwus-as] seven dollars/round objects. (CW Fall75)
tth'ukwse'lu [\textit{v'th'a'kwus-elu}] seven people. (CW Fall75)

tth'a'kwselh [\textit{v'th'a'kwus-elh}] seven times. (CW MAY91)

tth'a'kwsuqun [\textit{v'th'a'kwus-equn}] seven containers. (EW 111274)

tth'a'kwsuulp [\textit{v'th'a'kwus-ulhp}] seven trees. (RP 25MAR76)

tth'a'kwsuwulh [\textit{v'th'a'kwus-Uwulh}] seven canoes. (CW JUL91)

tth'ukwsuwoonhw [\textit{v'th'a'kwus-uwoonhw}] seven years. (RP 7JULY80) wulh tth'ukwsuwoonhw tse' 'i' nem' tsun skwoolstuwh. I’ll send him to school when he is seven years old. (RP 80BB)

tth'ukwsuhshe' [\textit{v'th'a'kwus-ulhshe'}] seventy. (CW Fall75)

stth'etth'ukw' [\textit{s-v'th'e'kw'-STA}] light up, illumened. (EW 310174) na'ut wulh hwustth'etth'ukw' thu lelum'. The lights are on at the house. (RP 6NOV82)

tth'e'kw'ut [\textit{v'th'e'kw'-t}] shine a light on. (EW 310174)

tth'e'kw'utum [\textit{v'th'e'kw'-t-m}] shine a light on PASS. (EW 310174)

tth'e'kw'ul [\textit{v'th'e'kw'-il}] dawn, daybreak. (CW 041175)

tth'u'kw'th'u'kw'u' [\textit{v'th'e'kw'-il-PL}] lightening. (BC 14APR80) 'e'ut 'i' yelh tth'u'kw'th'u'kw'u' tthu tsaluqw. There is lightening up in the hills. (RP MAY82)

yuth'etth'ukw'ul' [\textit{yu-v'th'e'kw'-il-PROG}] dawn, getting daylight. (CW 230975) yuth'etth'ukw'ul' tse' 'i' nem' tsun tsam. I will go up into the hills at dawn. (Lessons) yuth'etth'ukw'ul' tthu skweyul wulh qwsuthut tthuw'nih. Day was breaking when he went into the water. (WS Eagle Story)

tth'e'kw'u'w't-hwt [\textit{v'th'e'kw'-ew't-hw-t}] shine a light on a house. (RP 5DEC79) tth'e'kw'u'w't-

hwt thu lelum's. Shine a light on his house.)

tth'e'th'ukw'uw't-hwt [\textit{v'th'e'kw'-ew't-hw-t-PROG}] shining a light on a house. (RP 5DEC79)

hwth'h'kw'u'qst [\textit{hw-v'th'e'kw'-ul-qsun-t}] shine a light into someone’s nose. (RP 12DEC79)

hwth'h'kw'u'qst [\textit{hw-v'th'e'kw'-ul-qsun-t-PROG}] shining a light into one’s own nose. (RP 12DEC79)

hwth'h'uth'h'kw'u'qst [\textit{hw-v'th'e'kw'-ul-qsun-t-PROG}] shining a light into one’s own nose. (RP 12DEC79)

hwth'h'kw'u'qst [\textit{hw-v'th'e'kw'-ul-qsun-t}] shine a light into someone’s nose. (RP 3DEC79). (Preferred to hwth'h'kw'u'qst.) 'i' u sum'e'kwulh 'un'sh 'i hw'i hwth'h'uth'h'kw'u'qst. Is he injured, that is why you are shining a light in his nose? (RP 11DEC81)

hwth'h'kw'u'qst [\textit{hw-v'th'e'kw'-ul-qsun-m}] shine a light into one’s own nose. (RP 12DEC79)

hwth'h'kw'u'qst [\textit{hw-v'th'e'kw'-ul-qsun-m-PROG}] shining a light into one’s own nose. (RP 12DEC79)

hwth'h'kw'u'qst [\textit{hw-v'th'e'kw'-ul-qsun-m}] shine a light into one’s own nose. (RP 12DEC79)

tth'ele' [\textit{v'th'e'ele'}] heart. (CW Fall/75) xuxuh tthunu tth'ele'. My heart is sore. (RP 6NOV82)

tstth'ele'stuhw [\textit{ts-v'th'e'ele'-stuwh}] heart: make a heart for. (CA 230675). (Here, ‘used it to make a heart for’.) suw'kwunutum tthu pqway' 'i' ni' ststth'ele'stuhws tthu shushiyulh's. So he took the rotten wood and used it to make a heart for (his older brothers). (CA skwathshun)

tth'e' lumuth' [\textit{v'th'e' lumuth'}] needles (of a tree). (BA 200875). (See also tth'ul'ts'.)

stth'etth'ulh [\textit{s-v'th'elh-STA}] cool, cooling off (outside). (CW JUL91)

tth'em [\textit{v'th'em}] tide goes out. (BC 4FEB80)

kw'in 'i' tth'em lhu qa'. What time is the tide going to go out? (RP APR82)
sth'em [s-√th'em] tide: the outgoing tide. (CP 230774) yuhuw'qw'utm' 'u tthu stth'em. It floated with the tide. (CP 230774)

tth'etth'um' [√th'em-PROG] tide is going out. (RP APR82)

yuth'etth'um' [yu-√th'em-PROG] tide is going out. (BC 2MAY80) na'u yuth'etth'um' tthu qa' nem' tst tse' t'hwaalh. We'll go clam digging, since the tide is going down. (RP 80BB)

sth'etth'um' [s-√th'em-STA] tide is out. (RP 3FEB81)

sth'utth'e' [s-√th'e'-STA] chewed. (CP 070674)

sth'i'tth'utth'e' [s-√th'e'-DIM-STA] chewed DIM. (RP 220277,05)

tth'e't [√th'e'-t] chew it. (CP 070674, CW AUG91)

sth'e'uw't [s-√th'e'-uw't-hw] Saanich: East Saanich. (BC 14APR80)

sth'e'qun [s-√th'e'-qen] bullrush. (CP 25JUN74, RP 0481)

sth'e'th'lh [s-√th'etth'lh] meat with a lot of fat in it. (RP 19AUG75)

sth'ukw' [s-√th'ukw'] worm. (CW Fall/75). (Possibly related to thh'kw'ut, riddle, eat. (√thh'kw'u)).

sth'ulaalh [s-√th'ulaalh] jerky (fish or meat). (BC 24APR80)

sth'al'xul'us [s-hw-√th'alx-alus-STAT] shaded eyes (shaded from the sun). (Elders APR93)

tth'ult's' [√th'ult's'] needles (of a tree). (BC 18APRIL80). (See also thh'el'ulumuth'.)

tth'ult's' [√th'ult's'] scales (fish scales). (BC 18APRIL80)

sth'u'l'qas [√th'u'l'q-as] flirty (person). (BC 26MAR80)

tth'u'l'q'us [√th'u'l'q'-as ] sling (for hurling rocks). (BC 26MAR80 Elders APR93)

tth'al'xwum' [√th'al'xwum-PROG] shining, glistening (off of snow, ice, frost), shiny. (RP 21SEP82, 80BB)

tth'u'l'xwumutsun [√th'u'l'xwum-utsun ] January. (BC 14APR80). (Also given for November.) ni' ni' 'u tthu tth'u'l'xwumutsun 'i' phet thu meqe'. The snow is usually thick in January. (RP APR82)

sth'al'xwumulsun [√th'al'xwum-al'-qsun-PROG] shiny nosed. (RP 80bb)

tth'u'mukwa' [√th'u'mukwa'] cod: tommy cod. (BC 4MAR80)

tth'u'mq'els [√th'u'mq'-els] snip. (RP 15JAN80) nem' tth'u'mq'els 'u kw' q'p'une'tun. Go and snip a piece of ribbon. (RP APR82)

sth'emq'ul's [√th'emq'-els-PROG] snipping. (CW JUNE91)

tth'u'mq'tun [√th'u'mq'-ten] scissors, clippers. (RP 15JAN80)

sth'u'mq'al'luw'shenum [√th'u'mq'-a'luw'-shen-m] snip, clip one’s toenails. (RP 15JAN80) nem' tsun tth'u'mq'al'luw'shenum 'u kwthu ni' lukw nu qw'xwa'luw'shn. I am going to clip my toenail that is broken. (RP APR82)

sth'th'emq'al'luw'she'num' [shhw-√th'th'u'mq'-a'luw'-shen-m-PROG] toenail clippers. (RP 15JAN80)

tth'u'mx [√th'u'mx] pop into sight (the sun, through clouds). (RP 11DEC81)

sth'u'mxt [√th'u'mx-t] peek at, peer at. (RP 23JUL76, 11DEC81)

sth'emxt [√th'emx-t-PROG] peeking at, peering at. (RP 12JULY82)

sth'emnahunw [√th'emn-nehw-PROG] peeking. (RP 23JUL75)
tth'em'xtha'mu [√tth'umx-t-samu-PROG]
peaking at you, peering at you.) nilh lhwet tthu
'i tth'em'xtha'mu. Who is peeking at you? (RP
12JULY82)
shtth'am'xul'us [s-hw-√tth'umx-alus-PROG]
peeking. (RP,EC 23JUL75)
tth'em'xtha'am' [√tth'umx-t-saam-PROG]
peaking at you, peering at you. PASS. (RP
24OCT79) 'e'ut hw'i tth'em'xthaam' 'u tthun'
im'm'ne'. Your little son is peering at you. (RP
0481)
tth'ups'i'athun' [√tth'ups-ayathun] squirrel. (BC
18APRIL80)
tth'up'i'a'qw [√tth'up'i'-a'qw] great-great-great-
grandparent or grandchild. (RP 6NOV82)
tth'utth'ip'i'a'qw [√tth'up'i'-a'qw-PL] great-great-
great-grandparents, great-great-great-
grandchildren. (RP 6NOV82)
tth'uqw'yue' [√tth'uqw'-uye'] limpet; sea snails
(small). (WS 10AUG77, BC 4MAR80,
20DEC79). (Also transcribed as tth'uqw'yiye'.)
tth'etxum' [√tth'ux-m-PROG] sound of
kwutsmin, hoof rattlers. (BC 2MAY80) tl'im'
hwtiqun kwsus yutth'etxum' tthu
kwutsmins tthu swuy'qe'. The man’s hoof
rattlers are loud. (RP 80BB)
tth'utth'qaay'us [√tth'utth'qaay'us] nuthatch,
chickadee (blackcapped, mountain). (BC
10APR80, 14APR80)
tth'uw' [√tth'uw'] disappear, taper off (to nothing),
get thin. (CA 20JUN75, EW 18SEP74)
yutth'uthth'uw' [yu-√tth'uw'-PROG] disappearing;
getting skinny; melting. (EW 060976,177)
sth'thutth'iw' [s-√tth'uw'-STA] disappeared,
vanished, invisible. (RP,BA 10DEC75, RP
25FEB80)
tth'uw'tum [√tth'uw'-t-m] make it disappear PASS.
(RP,EC 15JUL75)
tth'uxwun' [√tth'uxwun'] chokecherry. (CW
JUNE91)
tth'uxtun' [√tth'uxten] poison. (BC 18APRIL80).
(Also recorded as th'uxtun. Probably √tth'ux-
ten). nem' ch 'iluquls 'u kw' hewt tth'uxtun.
Go and buy some rat poison. (RP APR82)
tth'uxtenthaam [√tth'uxten-t-samum] you were
poisoned. (NG 17MAR80)
tth'uyu [√tth'uyu] seal: fur seal. (CW JUL91)
nem' tsun tl'hwtuywul suw'q 'u kw' tth'uyu. I
am going north to look for fur seal. (RP 80BB.
(CW JUL91))
tstth'utth'uy'u [ts-√tth'uyu-PROG] sealing:
hunting fur seals.) nilh nem' tstth'utth'uy'u.
They went sealing. (CW JUL91)
stth'uyuq'tun [s-√tth'uyuq'-ten] needle: wooden
needle for skewering meat for drying. (Elders
APR93)
tth'uykwikw [√tth'uykwikw] elderberry: blue
elderberries. (CW MAY91)
tth'ey'kw' [√tth'uykw'-PROG] startled (being). (RP
6NOV82)
tth'uy'kw't [√tth'uykw'-t] startled someone. (RP
11DEC79) niich hw'i tth'uy'kw't thun' sqe'uq.
Did you startle your younger sister? (RP 0481)
tth'uykw'uth [√tth'uykw'-that] startled: become
startled. (CP 070674, CW JUNE91)
tth'uy'kw'me't [√tth'uykw'-me'-t] startled by. (RP
6NOV82). (Note role reversal with the suffix -
me'.) ni' tsun hw'i tth'uy'kw'me't kwsus wuth
hun'nwu'. He startled me when he came in.
(RP 6NOV82)
tth'uyustun [√tth'uys-ten] antler, horn. (CW
Fall/75) tl'e'luqt thu tth'uyustun thu
smuyuth. The deer has long horns. (CW
Fall/75)
tth'ikth'uk [√tth'ik-RDP] buggy, baby buggy, pram,
carriage. (RP 0481) q'eth'q'um' tthu
tth'ikth'uk. The carriage is squeaking. (CW
JUL91)
tth'ikwa' [√tth'ikwa'] left-handed, lefty. (CW
Fall/75, RP 18AUG83)
sth'ukwtsis [s-v'th'ikwa'-tses] left hand. (RP 18AUG83). (The form for “left arm”, st'kwu'iws, is more common.)

sth'kwu'iws'shun [s-v'th'ikwa'-iws-shen-STA] left foot. (RP 12DEC80) nilh ts'u kwthu stth'ukwshin's yathu 'uw' xuxulh. It is his left foot that is always hurting. (RP 12DEC80)

sth'up'nuhw [v'th'ip'-nehw] blink, shut eyes, squint. (CP 16APR77). (Does not take the third person -us suffix.)

sth'up'nuhnamut [v'th'ip'-nehw-namut] close one's eyes (manage to). (EW 21JUL77 ,31)

sth'th'ap'ul'us [s-hw-v'th'ip'-alus-STA] squinting. (BC 28APR80). (Note vowel.)

tlh'a'luqw'ut [v'th'iqw'-t-PL] punch repeatedly. (BC 20DEC79) ni' 'u ch hwi' tlh'a'luqw'ut thu xthum. Have you been punching that box? (RP 0481)

tlh'iw'els [v'th'iqw'-els] punch, stab. (RP 19JUNE80) nilh ts'u lhwt kw'u ni' tlih'iw'els 'ukw' shuptun. Who was it that knifed someone. (RP 80C)

tlh'iw'ul's [v'th'iqw'-els-PROG] punching. (RP 19JUNE80)

tlh'iw'ut [v'th'iqw'-ten] tool for tightening weaving; swordlike tool for pounding swuqw'ala'h and white clay; pestle. (BC 24APR80)

tlh'iw'ut [v'th'iqw'-ten] pestle. (BC 20DEC79, 30JAN81). (Used for beating inner cedar bark against a rock.) nem' kwuunlhtsum 'u kwthunu tlh'iw'ut. Go get my pestle for me. (RP 0481)

hwth'qw'alust [hw-v'th'iqw'-alus-t] punch someone in the eye. (RP 30NOV79)
hwth'iqw'alusnuhw [hw-√th'iqw'-alus-nehw] punch someone in the eye (manage to, do so accidentally). (RP 15JAN80) nilh lhwet kwun's tth'uqw'alusnuhw tthu stl'i'tl'qulh. Who accidentally punched the boy in the eye. (RP APR82)

hwth'uqw'ul'ust [hw-√th'iqw'-alus-t-PROG] punching someone in the eye. (RP 30NOV79) nii ch 'uw' yuhwthiouqw'usnuhw kws hwt'th'iqw'usnuhw kw'u ni' hwusht'at'qa'us kws hwt'th'iqw'usum. (Note the vowel reduction.)

hwth'i'itth'uwq'usnuhw [hw-√th'iqw'-as-nehw-PROG] punching someone in the face (accidentally, managing to). (RP 19JUNE80) nii ch 'uw' yuhwthiouqw'usnuhw kw'thu xwum swiw'lus. Did you manage to hit the face of that quick man? (RP 80C)

hwth'i'itth'uqw'sels [hw-√th'iqw'-as-els] punch in face. (RP 19JUNE80). (Note the vowel reduction.)

hwth'i'itth'uqw'usum [hw-√th'iqw'-as-m] punch oneself in the face. (RP 30NOV79) hwi' hwusht'at'qa'us kws hwth'i'itth'uqw'usum. His face was bruised when he hit himself in the face. (RP 0481)

hwth'i'itth'uqw'usul's [hw-√th'iqw'-as-els-PROG] punching in face. (RP 19JUNE80)

hwth'i'itth'uqw'usum [hw-√th'iqw'-as-m-PROG] punching yourself in the face. (RP 30NOV79)

th'iqw'aythunnuhw [√th'iqw'-aythin-nehw] punch someone in the mouth (accidentally). (RP 2JUNE80) nilh lhwet kw'un's tth'iqw'aythunnuhw tthu stl'i'tl'qulh. Who accidentally hit the kid in the mouth? (RP 80C)

th'thuqw'aythut [√th'iqw'-aythin-t] punch someone in the mouth. (RP 30NOV79) nilh 'a'lu lhwet kwthu ni' tth'iqw'aythutuhw. Who was it that you punched in the mouth? (RP 0481)

th'thuqw'a'ithut [√th'iqw'-aythin-t-PROG] punching someone in the mouth. (RP 30NOV79)

th'thuqw'asnuhw [√th'iqw'-a'snw-nehw] punch someone on head. (RP 7JULY80, 30NOV79) skw'uy'eam' kwun's th'thuqw'a'asnuhw thu stl'iul'iqulh. Hitting children in the head is forbidden (prohibited). (RP 0481)

th'thuqw'a'qwnuhw [√th'iqw'-a'qwnu-nehw] punch someone in head (accidentally). (RP 2JUNE80) 'uwu ch hwi' th'thuqw'a'qwnuhw uhw thu qeq. Don’t accidentally hit the baby on the head. (RP 80C)

th'thuqw'a'qwt [√th'iqw'-a'qwt-t-PROG] punching someone in the head. (RP 30NOV79) yath 'uw' th'thuqw'a'qwtuhs thu sqe'uos. He is always punching his little brother on the head. (RP 0481)

th'thuqw'a'qwt [√th'iqw'-a'qwt-t-PL] punch in the head, plural. (RP 30NOV79). (Note vowel harmony in derived vowel (e>a)).

th'thuqw'enwusnuhw [√th'iqw'-enwu-nehw] punch someone in the solar plexus (accidentally). (RP 3JULY80) nii ch hwi' th'thuqw'enwusnuhw thun' mun'u. Did you accidentally punch your son (in the solar plexus). (RP 80BB)

th'thuqw'en't [√th'iqw'-en'-t] punch something on the end. (RP 3JULY80)

th'thuqw'uw't-hwt [√th'iqw'-ewt-hw-t] punch, punch, hit a house. (RP 5DEC79) th'thuqw'uw't-hwt thu leluum's'i hwuy. Pound on his house and he will wake up. (RP 11DEC81)

th'thuqw'uw't-hwt [√th'iqw'-ewt-hw-t-PROG] punching, hitting a house. (RP 5DEC79)

th'thuqw'unust [√th'iqw'-ulsu-nehw] punch someone in the teeth. (RP 12DEC79) yath 'uw' sii'si'sht-hwus thu sqe'uos kws th'thuqw'unusts tse'. He is always scaring his little brother that he is
going to punch him in the mouth. (RP 11DEC81)

th'uqw'ul'nust [vth'iqw'-ulnus-t-PROG] punching someone in the teeth. (RP 12DEC79)

hwtth'ith'uwq'uwl'qst [hw-vth'iqw'-ulqsun-t-PROG] punching someone in the nose. (RP 14JAN80) nilh lwet kwu 'i

hwtth'ith'uwq'uwl'qst thu shuyulhs. Who has been punching the young boy in the nose? (RP APR82)

hwtth'uwq'uw'i'ust [hw-vth'iqw'-uw'i'ts-t] punch someone on the back. (RP 5DEC79) ni'

hwtth'uwq'uw'i'usts kwthu sqe'uqs. He punched his little brother on the back. (RP 0481)

th'lwq'uy'st [vth'iqw'-uy'st] punch in the throat. (RP MAY82)
I will go punch him out and he will go out cold. (RP MAY82)

hwtth'uwq'uwl'tst [hw-vth'iqw'-ulw'tst-t-DUR] punching someone on the back. (RP 5DEC79) 'uy'stuhwus kws

hwtth'ith'uwq'uwl'tstus kwthu sqe'uqs. He likes to punch his older sister in the back. (RP 0481)

th'uqw'uy'se' [vth'iqw'-uye'] snail: small sea snail. (Elders APR93)

th'lwq'uy'sast [vth'iqw'-ias-t] punch someone in the stomach. (RP 3JULY80) nem'

th'lwq'uy'ast thu na'ut lhxi'lush. Go and punch the man standing over there in the stomach. (RP 080B)

th'lwq'inust [vth'iqw'-inus-t] punch someone in the chest. (RP 28DEC79) th'lwq'inust tthun' si'l u na'ut hwlht'equn. Hit your grandfather on the chest, he is choking on his food. (RP 0481)

th'lwq'inust [vth'iqw'-inus-t-DUR] punching someone in the chest. (RP 28DEC79)

th'lwq'iwsst [vth'iqw'-iws-t] punch them (e.g., Kung Fu). (RP 4JAN80)

th'lwq'iwsst [vth'iqw'-iws-t-PL] punch many times. (RP 4JAN80) nem' tsun th'lwq'iwsst suw' mut'els. I will go punch him out and he will go out cold. (RP MAY82)

th'uqw'uhnent [vth'iqw'-lhnen-t] punch someone in the throat. (RP 11DEC79)

th'lwq'ul'qwiwst [vth'iqw'-lwqwiwst-t] punch many times. (RP 4JAN80) nem' tsun th'lwq'ul'qwiwst suw' mut'els. I will go punch him out and he will go out cold. (RP MAY82)

th'uqw'lhnen't [vth'iqw'-lhnen-t-PROG] punching someone in the throat. (RP 11DEC79)

th'a'luqw'shutum [vth'iqw'-shen-t-m-PL] punched on the leg or foot (repeatedly, PASS). (BC 20DEC79)

hwtth'ith'uwq'ustul' [hw-vth'iqw'- as-tal-PROG] boxing; hitting each other in the face. (CP 250674, CW JUL91)

hwtth'ith'uwq'astul' [hw-vth'iqw'-as-tal-DUR] punching each other (repeatedly, in the face). (CP 25JUN75, CW)

th'isut [vth'is-t] nail it. (RP 14JUL75, CW JUL91)

sth'ith'ustum' [s-vth'is-stuhw-m] nailed up PASS (have it nailed up). (RP,EC 14JUL75)

th'ustun [vth'is-ten] nail. (CW 201174)

th'iwuq' [vth'iwuq'] elderberry: red elderberries. (CW MAY91)

th'ihwtth'uhw [vth'ihw-RDP] fishhawk (osprey).

(BC 10APRIL80) qux th'ihwtth'uhw 'i 'utl' quw'utsun sta'luw'. There are alot of fishhawks in the Cowichan River. (RP MAY82)

th'ihwtth'uhw [vth'ihw-DUR] gives up. (RP 11DEC81)

th'ihum'stum [vth'ihw-m] please. (RP 80BB)

th'ihwum' ch 'i m'i ch yum'q'emuth'ulhtstham'sh 'u thu sluwi'. Please come and rub together the cedar bark for me. (RP 80BB)

th'hwiwum [vth'ihwim-t] feel sorry for. (EW 210777,85). (See also vth'ihw.)

th'uhwiw'mut [vth'ihwim-t-PROG] feeling sorry for. (EW 210777,87)

th'ihwust [vth'ihw-as-t] douse the fire (e.g., when breaking camp). (CW JUL91)

sth'ihuw'ikw' [s-vth'kw-u-STA] riddled (e.g., wood riddled by carpenter ants). (RP MAY82)
tth'kw'ut [v'th'kw'u-t] eat, riddle (e.g., a moth eats wool). (RP 4JAN80)
tth'ekw't [v'th'kw'u-t-PROG] eating, riddling (e.g., a moth eating wool). (RP 4JAN80)
tth'lhekw'wt [v'th'lhekw'-t] pinch (v.). (RP 2NOV82, 7JULY80) m'i tth'lhekw'wt me'sh kwthunu sts'uqw'tses. Come and pinch my sliver off. (RP 80BB)
tth'ulhukw't [v'th'lhekw'-t-PROG] pinching. (RP 2NOV82, 7JULY80)
hwtth'lhakw'ust [hw-√tth'lhekw'-as-t] pinch cheek. (RP 2NOV82)

m'i tth'lhekw't me'sh kwthunu sts'uqw'tses. Come and pinch my sliver off. (RP 80BB)

wulh tth'xut tthu shelhtst. Our road is all gravel. (CW Fall/75)

stth'oom'el'mun [s-√v'th'oom'e'mun] sweetener (for one's mouth, after eating). (CW JUNE91)
tth'hwas [v'th'hwas] steam bake. (CW MAY91)
stth'hwas [s-√v'th'hwas] steamed (clams). (RP 80BB) hwthuyqwt kw'shni's tse' kw' stth'hwas. Dig a place where the clams are going to be steamed. (RP 80BB)
tth'ux [√v'th'ux] worn, burnt, come to an end (month). (RP JUN82) ni' tth'ux tthu xulhxus lhqel'ts' 'i' ni' wil' thu wuxus. The frogs come out at the end of March. (RP JUN82) ni' tth'ux tthu xulhxus lhqel'ts' 'i' ni' wil' thu wuxus. The frogs come out at the end of March. (RP JUN82) wulh tth'ux tthunu stekun. My sock is worn (i.e., has a hole). (RP JUN82)
tth'uxstth'hwas [√s-v'th'ux-RDP] stinging nettles. (RP 14DEC81)
stth'uxtth'ix [s-√v'th'ux-STA] worn. (RP 6NOV82)
tth'xut [√v'th'xu-t] wear it out. (EW 310574) tl'im' ch ni' 'uw' tth'xut tthun' qwlhuy'shun. You really wore out your shoes. (RP 6NOV82)
tth'uxtalums [√v'th'ux-al-qls-PROG] eggs. (RP 10APRIL80, CP 6AUG74) 'uy'stuhw tsun tth'xut tthunu skwoukw shits'ukw'xels. My frying burnt. (RP JUN82) wulh tth'ux tthunu stekun. My sock is worn (i.e., has a hole). (RP JUN82)
tth'uxntth'ux [√v'th'ux-RDP] stinging nettles. (RP 14DEC81)
stth'uxtth'ix [s-√v'th'ux-STA] worn. (RP 6NOV82)
tth'xut [√v'th'xu-t] wear it out. (EW 310574) tl'im' ch ni' 'uw' tth'xut tthun' qwlhuy'shun. You really wore out your shoes. (RP 6NOV82)
tth'uxtalums [√v'th'ux-al-qls-PROG] eggs. (RP 10APRIL80, CP 6AUG74) 'uy'stuhw tsun tth'xut tthunu skwoukw shits'ukw'xels. My frying burnt. (RP JUN82) wulh tth'ux tthunu stekun. My sock is worn (i.e., has a hole). (RP JUN82)
tth'uxstth'hwas [√s-v'th'ux-RDP] stinging nettles. (RP 14DEC81)
stth'uxtth'ix [s-√v'th'ux-STA] worn. (RP 6NOV82)
tth'xut [√v'th'xu-t] wear it out. (EW 310574) tl'im' ch ni' 'uw' tth'xut tthun' qwlhuy'shun. You really wore out your shoes. (RP 6NOV82)
tth'uxtalums [√v'th'ux-al-qls-PROG] eggs. (RP 10APRIL80, CP 6AUG74) 'uy'stuhw tsun tth'xut tthunu skwoukw shits'ukw'xels. My frying burnt. (RP JUN82) wulh tth'ux tthunu stekun. My sock is worn (i.e., has a hole). (RP JUN82)
tth'uxstth'hwas [√s-v'th'ux-RDP] stinging nettles. (RP 14DEC81)
stth'uxtth'ix [s-√v'th'ux-STA] worn. (RP 6NOV82)
tth'xut [√v'th'xu-t] wear it out. (EW 310574) tl'im' ch ni' 'uw' tth'xut tthun' qwlhuy'shun. You really wore out your shoes. (RP 6NOV82)
tth'uxtalums [√v'th'ux-al-qls-PROG] eggs. (RP 10APRIL80, CP 6AUG74) 'uy'stuhw tsun tth'xut tthunu skwoukw shits'ukw'xels. My frying burnt. (RP JUN82) wulh tth'ux tthunu stekun. My sock is worn (i.e., has a hole). (RP JUN82)
tth'uxstth'hwas [√s-v'th'ux-RDP] stinging nettles. (RP 14DEC81)
stth'uxtth'ix [s-√v'th'ux-STA] worn. (RP 6NOV82)
tth'xut [√v'th'xu-t] wear it out. (EW 310574) tl'im' ch ni' 'uw' tth'xut tthun' qwlhuy'shun. You really wore out your shoes. (RP 6NOV82)
tth'uxtalums [√v'th'ux-al-qls-PROG] eggs. (RP 10APRIL80, CP 6AUG74) 'uy'stuhw tsun tth'xut tthunu skwoukw shits'ukw'xels. My frying burnt. (RP JUN82) wulh tth'ux tthunu stekun. My sock is worn (i.e., has a hole). (RP JUN82)
tth'utth'uxw [√tth'xwa-PROG] washed: getting washed. (RP 30MAR81)

ssth'utth'ixw [s-√tth'xwa-STA] washed. (RP 2JAN80) nii hwusth'utth'ixw 'hu suwetu. Is the sweater washed? (RP MAY82) na'ut hwusth'utth'ixw tthunu thil'e'htun. My sheets are washed. (RP 6NOV82)

ssth'e'tth'utth'ixw [s-√tth'xwa-STA-DIM] washed DIM. (RP 180277,74)

ssth'ule'tth'utth'ixw [s-√tth'xwa-DIM-PL-STA] washed DIM PL. (RP 180277,79)

tth'xwat [√tth'xwa-t] wash it. (EW 310174)

tth'uxwnehw [√tth'xwa-nehw] wash it (manage to). (RP 19JUNE80)

tth'axwt [√tth'xwa-t-PROG] washing. (CW 201174)

tth'axwnuhw [√tth'xwa-nehw-PROG] washing it (managing to). (RP 19JUNE80) nii ch 'uw' tuw' tth'axwnuhw tthun' thil'e'htun 'u te'. Mom, have you been managing to wash your sheets? (RP 80C)

tth'uxwth'thuxwuts [√tth'xwa-t-us-PL] wash them. (EW 060976,300)

ntth'uxwth'thuxwuts [√tth'xwa-t-us-PL-PROG] washing them. (EW 060976,299)

tth'xwathut [√tth'xwa-that] wash oneself. (RP 30MAR81 tth'adaxwhtut [√tth'xwa-that-PROG] washing oneself. (RP 30MAR81)

yutt'haxwhtut [yu-√tth'xwa-that-PROG] washing self. (WS Eagle Story) sta'luw' 'i' 'uw' shakw'ums[xatsa' 'i' 'uw' shakw'ums yutt'haxwhtut. Whenever there was a river he bathed, whenever there was a lake he bathed, he washed himself. (WS Eagle Story)

tth'xwulhtstham'sh [√tth'xwa-lhts-t-sam'sh] wash it for me. (RP 6JUNE80) m'ih tth'xwulhtstham'sh 'u kw'thunu luxvwton mun'u. Come and wash my blankets for me, daughter. (RP 80C)

tth'xwals [√tth'xwa-als] wash (round objects: potatoes, clams). (RP 19JUNE80). (Agent subject.) nem' tth'xwals 'u thq suq'wth 'i' qwul'st ch. Go wash the potatoes and boil them. (RP 80C)

shth'xwas [s-hw-√tth'xwa-as-STA] washed face. (RP 15JAN80). (Also pronounced shth'thuxus.) nii hwusht'h'xwas kw'thun' 'imuth. Is your grandson’s face washed? (RP MAY82)

hwth'hxwasum [hw-√tth'xwa-as-m] wash one’s face. (RP 30NOV79) nem' thuhl hwth'hxwasum. Go and wash your face. (RP 0481)

hwth'hxwusum' [hw-√tth'xwa-as-m-PROG] washing one’s face. (RP 30NOV79) 'uwwu ch h withhold'xwusum' uwh 'u kw 'kw'e'lus qa'. Don’t wash your face with hot water. (RP 0481)

tth'xewaythunnuhw [√tth'xwa-aythin-nehw] wash someone’s lips (manage to). (RP 19JUNE80) nii tth'xewaythunnuhwu kw'thun qeqs. She managed to wash her baby’s mouth. (MJ 80C)

tth'xwaythut [√tth'xwa-aythin-t] wash someone’s mouth (lips). (RP 30NOV79) tth'xwaythut thun' qeq. Wash your baby’s mouth. (RP 0481)

tth'uxwi'uthut [√tth'xwa-aythin-t-PROG] washing someone’s mouth. (RP 30NOV79) 'ii ch tl'u' wulh tth'uxwi'uthut thun' mim’ne'. Are you washing your baby daughter’s mouth again? (RP 0481)

tth'uxwi'uthun'nuhw [√tth'xwa-aythin-nehw-PROG] wash someone’s lips (managing to). (RP 19JUNE80)

ntth'xwaythinum [√tth'xwa-aythin-m] wash one’s mouth (lips). (RP 30NOV79, 19JUNE80) nii 'u 'uw' sstwu'et kw's tth'xwaythinums thun' mun'u. Does your daughter know how to wash her mouth? (RP 0481) nem' tth'xwaythinum 'u tun'a 'i hw'i st'i'iyam'stuhwuhw 'u thun'
thathun. Go and wash off what you have on your lips. (RP 80C)

th'xwaythunels [√th'xwa-aythin-els] wash someone's mouth. (RP 19JUNE80)

th'uxwi'uthun'el's [√th'xwa-aythin-els-PROG] washing a mouth (jars, children). (RP 19JUNE80)

th'uxwi'uthi'num' [√th'xwa-aythin-m-PROG] washing one's lips. (RP 19JUNE80) yath 'uw' th'uxwi'uthi'num' tthunu mun'u. My son constantly washes his mouth. (MJ 80C)

tth'i'tth'xwa'ithi'num' [√th'xwa-aythin-dUR] washing one's lips (keep on). (RP 19JUNE80) lhun' mim'ne'.

sth'xwatsus [s-√th'xwa-tsus-STA] washed hands. (RP 15JAN80). (Also pronounced stth'uxwtses.) ni' hwustth'xwatsus thu qeq. The baby's hand is washed. (RP MAY82)

th'xwatsust [√th'xwa-tsus-t] wash someone's hands. (BC 7DEC79) tth'xwatsust ch p'e' tthun' mim'ne'. Wash your little son's hands. (RP 0481) th'xwatsust tthun' me'mun'u yelh sxhasth. Wash your children's hands before they eat. (RP 0481)

th'uxwtsesnuhw [√th'xwa-tsus-nehw] wash someone's hands (manage to). (RP 2JUNE80). (Also th'xwatsusnuhw.)

th'xwatsusnuhw [√th'xwa-tsus-nehw] wash someone's hands (manage to). (RP 2JUNE80). (Also th'uxwtsesnuhw.) yelh nus ni' th'xwatsusnuhw thu ' qi'qal'htut stfi'itl'qule8. I have just managed to scrub the cranky little girl's hands. (CW AUG91)

th'uxwutsust [√th'xwa-tsus-t-PROG] washing someone's hands. (RP 20JUNE80, 3DEC79, BC 7DEC79). (Also th'axwtsus.) 'i tst th'uxwutsust thu stl'u'iqulh. We are washing the children's hands. (RP 0481)

th'axwutsust [√th'xwa-tsus-t-PROG] washing someone's hands. (RP 3DEC79, BC 7DEC79). (Also th'uxwutsus.) 'i tsun 'uw' hwun' tth'ahwtsust tthunu mun'u. I am still washing my son's hands. (RP 0481)

th'xwatssum [√th'xwa-tsus-m] wash one's hands. (BC 7DEC79) mi' tseep tse' tth'xwatssum si'em' nu me'mun'u. My dear children, you will all come and wash your hands. (RP 0481)

th'xwew't-hwt [√th'xwa-ew't-hw-t] wash houses. (RP 5DEC79)

th'xwulnusum [√th'xwa-ulnus-m] brush one's teeth. (RP 12DEC79) nem' 'u ch th'xwulnusum. Are you going to brush your teeth? (RP 0481)

th'uxwul'nusum' [√th'xwa-ulnus-m-PROG] brushing one's teeth. (RP 12DEC79)

shth'uxwul'nusum' [shhw-√th'xwa-ulnus-m-PROG] toothbrush. (CW JUNE91)

sth'txwal'wut [s-√th'xwa-ulwut-STA] washed clothing. (CW 230975)

th'xwulwutt [√th'xwa-ulwut-t] wash clothes for someone. (RP 6JUNE80) nem' tsun th'xwulwutt lhun' si'lu. I am going to wash clothes for your grandmother. (MJ 80C)

th'xwulwum [√th'xwa-ulwut-m] wash one's clothes. (CW 230975)

sth'txwal'wut [s-√th'xwa-ulwut-m] laundry. (RP 5NOV79) ni' 'untsu kwthun' stth'xwulwum. Where is your laundry? (RP 0481) nii q'ulq'ulq'tus lhu stth'xwulwutums. Did she hang up her laundry? (RP 23DEC81)

th'xwulwum [√th'xwa-ulwut-m-PROG] washing clothes. (BC 7DEC79) 'i tsun 'uw' th'uhwul'wum' ul' u kw'un'a tsul'eqlh. I did my laundry all day yesterday. (I just washed clothes yesterday.). (RP 0481)

th'i'tth'xwal'wum' [√th'xwa-ulwut-m-DUR] washing clothes (keep on). (BC 7DEC79) 'iihw ch 'i elh th'i'tth'al'wum' shus sul'its' tthun'
shq'uq'uwlwutum'. You must have been washing clothes continuously, your clothes-line is full. (RP FEB82)

th'xwulutulhtsut [v\th'xwa-ulwut-lhts-t] washing clothes for someone. (RP 6JUNE80). (Note the -lhts-suffix is not necessary (cf. th'xwulwut).) ni' tsun th'xwulutulhtsut lhu 'i q'aqi' slheni'. I washed clothes for that sick lady. (RP 80C)

th'xwulutulhtsham'sh [v\th'xwa-ulwut-lhts-t-sam'sh] wash clothes for me. (RP 6JUNE80) th'xwulutulhtsham'sh 'u thunu s'itth'um. Wash my clothes for me. (RP 6JUNE80)

tth'xwunupt [v\th'xwa-unup-t] wash the floor/ground. (RP 6JUNE80) tth'xwunupt thu lhu xunupuntun. Wash the floor. (RP 6JUNE80)

th'xwunupulhtsham'sh [v\th'xwa-unup-lhts-t-sam'sh] wash clothes for me from the floor. (RP 6JUNE80)

th'xwuulh [v\th'xwa-uwlh] wash a canoe or car. (RP 4JAN80). (Agent subject.) nem' th'xwuulh 'u thun' snuhwulh 'e'uth 'uw' st'ilqul 'ul'. Go and wash your car, it is just muddy. (RP MAY82)

th'utth'xwuulh [v\th'xwa-uwlh-PROG] washing a canoe or car. (RP 4JAN80) mukw' skweyul 'i' 'uw' th'utth'xwuulh thunu' mun'u 'u thu snuhwuuls. Every day your son is washing his car. (RP MAY82)

th'uxwuulh [v\th'xwa-uwlh-PROG] washing a canoe or car. (RP 4JAN80)

th'i'tth'xwa'uwlh [v\th'xwa-uwlh-DUR] washing canoes, cars, buggies. (keep on). (RP 15JAN80)

th'xwuwulht [v\th'xwa-uwlh-t] wash it (canoe). (RP 4JAN80) nem' ts'u th'xwuwulhtus thu snuhwuuls. He is going to wash out his canoe. (RP 4JAN80)

th'uxwuulht [v\th'xwa-uwlh-t-PROG] washing a canoe. (RP 15JAN80)

hwth'xwuw'i'tst [hw-\th'xwa-uwlh'i'ts-t] wash someone’s back. (RP 5DEC79) hwth'xwuw'i'tstuwh ts'u thun' s'ilu. You are to wash your grandmother’s back. (RP 0481)

hwth'uhwuw'i'tst [hw-\th'xwa-uwlh'i'ts-t-PROG] washing someone’s back. (RP 5DEC79) 'i yuhwth'xwuw'i'tstus lhu suyulhs She is washing her older sister’s back. (RP 0481)

tth'xwuylht [v\th'xwa-uylh-t] wash the baby’s diapers. (RP 28DEC79) nem' tsun t'akw' th'xwuylht lhu qeq. I am going home to wash the baby’s diapers. (RP 0481)

th'uxwe'lht [v\th'xwa-uylh-t-PROG] washing the baby’s diapers. (RP 28DEC79) 'i tsun th'uxwe'lht thu qeq. I am washing the baby’s diapers. (RP 0481)

th'uxwi'uthunuy'lh [v\th'xwa-aythin-uylh-PROG] washing one’s child’s mouth. (RP 11DEC81) xut'u kwsus th'uxwi'uthunuy'lh lhu mun'us. She said her daughter went to wash her daughter’s mouth. (mun'us refers to the agent here.). (RP 11DEC81)

th'xwitth'e't [v\th'xwa-itth'e'- t] wash it (cloth. e.g., sheets). (RP 28DEC79) nem' lhu th'xwitth'e't thu thul'thil'e'lhtun. Go wash the sheets. (RP 0481)

th'uxwutth'e't [v\th'xwa-itth'e'-t-PROG] washing it (cloth. e.g., sheets). (RP 23AN80)

th'xwitth'e'els [v\th'xwa-itth'e'-els] wash clothing, sheets. (RP 15JAN80). (See, though, th'xwuulwutum.)

th'uxwutth'e'l's [v\th'xwa-itth'e'-els-PROG] washing clothes. (RP 15JAN80)

shth'uxwutth'e'l's [shw-\th'xwa-itth'e'-els-PROG] washing machine. (RP 15JAN80)

th'uxwlnhtent [v\th'xwa-lhnen-t] wash someone’s throat. (RP 11DEC79). (Reference to ‘throat’ here is to the exterior.) nem' lhu th'uxwlnhent thunu 'imuth. Go and wash your grandson’s throat. (RP 14DEC81)
tth'axwlhnen't [√tth'xwa-lhnen-t-PROG] washing someone’s throat. (RP 11DEC79)

tth'uxlhnenum [√tth'xwa-lhnen-m] wash one’s throat. (RP 11DEC79) nem' tth'uxlhnenum 'e'ut qulima' tthun' xwamlhnulh. Go and wash one’s throat, it is dirty. (RP 0481)

tth'axwlhne'num' [√tth'xwa-lhnen-m-PROG] washing one’s throat. (RP 11DEC79)

hwtth'uxuqum [hw-√tth'xwa-qum-m] gargle. (RP 26MAR80). (Probably related to √tth'xwa (tth'ux) "wash").

tth'i'tth'uxwum'qsun' [√tth'xwum-qsun-RDP] Sandy Point (place name) DIM. (BC 26MAR80)

thathun [√thathun] mouth. (RP 11DEC80)

tha'luthun [√thathun-PL] mouths. (EW 021075)

thamun [√thamun] eyebrow. (CW MAY91)

ssthathi'qal'wut [s-hw-thayq-as-Ta] showing: slip is showing. (CW JUL91)
thil' [v/thil'] lie on fabric. (Elders APR93)

sthithul' [s-v/thil'-STA] lying on fabric. (Elders APR93) 'e'ut hw' sthithul' thu sqwumey 'u tthu xews nu luxwtun. The dog is lying on my new blanket. (RP APR93)

thil't [v/thil'-t] put something (e.g., fabric) under it. (Elders MAY 93)

thul'nutst [hw-v/thil'-nets-t] put something under it. (EW 21JULY77)

thume [v/them-ehw] twice. (CW Fall75). (See also yuse'ilu, two.) ni' wulh thume kwusu wutl'uts tthu swuy'qe'. The man has fallen twice. (CW) ni' wulh thume kwis tem. He has called twice already. (CW)

thumt-hw [v/them-ew'hw] two houses. (CW JUNE91)

hwthume'um [hw-v/them-ehw-m] two helpings (have two). (CW 31OCT75)

thumoonhw [v/them-uwoonhw] two years. (RP 7JULY80) nii wulh thumoonhw thun' qeq. Is your baby two years old? (RP 80O)

themuhwulh [v/them-uhwulh] two canoes, two cars. (EW II1274)

sthumunts [s-v/them-net] Tuesday (second day of the week). (RP 16NOV82)

the'muts [v/them'-uts] two hundred. (EW II1274)

thethi'un [v/thethi'un] blood. (CW Fall75) qa'qa' ch tse' 'u tthu thethi'un 'utl' hwtl'uqtnuts. You will drink this which is the blood of the cougar. (WS Eagle Story)

the'wun [v/the'wun] salmon: coho, silver. (BC 4MAR80, CP 9JUL74, WS 10AUG77)

they' [v/they'] that, the. (ART, feminine). (WS Eagle Story). (Functions as a fuller form of thou, but it also stands alone, as does tthey'). nem' kwunutos thu shleni' suw' kwun'a-a-atul' 'u they' shleni' kwus ni' 'u tthey' lelem's tthu'nilh. He took that woman as his wife and they lived together at his house. (WS Eagle Story)

dull'um' [v/they'-m] board, to board (room and board). (RP 18DEC80) 'e'ut hw' xut'u kwsus they'um' 'i' 'uwu[nilh 'uw' lelum's. He says he is boarding but he isn't, it is his place. (RP 18DEC80)

thethiyoum' [v/they'-m-PROG] boarding (room and board). (Elders APR93) ni' tsun thethiyoum' ni' 'u tthunu shuyulh. He says he is boarding but he isn't, it is his place. (RP APR93)

shthey'um' [shhw-v/they'-m-PROG] boarder. (RP 18DEC80)

sth'u [s-v/they'-t8-STA] pitchblack night (no moon). (BC 4FEB80) tl'lim' 'i sthu'et 'u kw'un'a snet. It was pitch black last night. (RP MAY82)

the'thqi' [v/the'thqi'] sprouts, shoots (from thimbleberries, salaal berries, blueberries, or fern). (EW II1274)

thu [v/thu] the, a. (ART, feminine). (TEH). (Precedes noun phrases referring to feminine individuals and certain other words such as telu, money/dollar.). (The feminine counterpart to the article thu. See thu for discussion of the article system. See also lhu.). (1) females.) yelh nus ni' yum'q'tsusnuhw thu qi'qal'thut stl'itl'qulh. I have just managed to scrub the cranky little girl’s hands. (RP 80C) 'uwu kw'unus 'i tspit 'u thu ni' lhxilush. I can’t recognize that (female person) standing up. (RP 2JUN80). (2) possessions/parts of a woman or girl.) nem' tl'shet thu s'unutssth thun' tl'itl'uqtnuts. Go rip out the hem of your skirt. (RP 0481) suw' qt'llums thu thathuns they'. And her mouth dropped. (CA skwathshun'). (3) special usage (which may vary from speaker to speaker.).) ts'qw'at 'u thu lusahas thu telu. Pin the money on her shawl. (RP 80A) thakwula' 'u thu 'upanus. Bet ten dollars. (RP 16NOV82) twu' hkw'asusum ch yelh 'i un's nüwilum 'u thu thi lelem'. Paint your face before you enter the longhouse. (RP 23NOV82) hay kwsuw' lhem'ilhum'ts'ts
Go and rub your baby son (with oil). (RP 0481)

Have you divided the fish you’re going to give your children? (RP 8MAR82)

He told his younger brother he was going to beat him up. (RP 20MAY82). (See also tsset [vtssel] in the sense of the following: The form yutst'ulli has not been identified.) tf'e' wulh thutst-hwus 'uw' yutst'ulli'uus 'u kw' chumux. She again said to him to share some gum. (CA skwathshun')

Go and fix the fire that is dying out. (RP 0481). (Imperfective: xu't'u, saying/doing, see √xt'e.) suw' thuts thtu xeel's ' ten ' nilh p'e' 'un' s'uxun'u tthey' yuhwukw'ustuhw." The creator says “it is your feet that you are dragging”. (EW 13DEC74)

They were afraid. (RP 14DEC81)

Never take feminine articles:).

The creator says “it is a command, believes the hearer has been asked before. (CA t'ut'um'). (A particle generally following the first word of the clause, but sequenced among other such particles.) nem' thulh mulhwuylh 'u tthun' mun'u. Go and rub your baby son (with oil). (RP 0481) 'uthth'ayythulh tthun' qeq. Wipe your baby’s mouth. (RP 0481) 'i ni' tse' thulh wulh sq'uq'ip tthu shts'ala'ha's tthu q'umun'ulhp. And of course the maple leaves will already be gathered. (EW Drying Berries)

He keeps picking (always picking) the raspberries. (RP DEC80) nem' hwthuylhnten thu huy'qw na'ut yutl'ut'l'ukw'un'. Go and fix the fire that is dying out. (RP 80BB). (4) Note that plurals never take feminine articles:). ..'i huy ts'u nuw' ni' tthu shhunlheni'. ..but there were women there. (WS Eagle Story) ni' tuw'ulh sulis'i' tthu q'e'lumi' The girls were afraid. (RP 14Jul75)

Children are forbidden to put their hands in the path of the sunbeam. (It was thought to make them “light-fingered”). (RP 14DEC81)

He again said to him to share some gum. He said to his wife, “you wait here with the canoe. (WS Seal Story) thutst 'u kw' hay 'ul' qux p'q'ulwut...” That young man was approached and they said to him, “We will. ...and they said to him, “we will give you many blankets...”. (WS Eagle Story)

...and they said to him, “we will give you many blankets...”. (WS Eagle Story) suw' thustewut “'a-a-a 'uw' kw'am'kw'am' ch tl'i't'l'quh." And they

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told him, “Ah, you are a strong youngster.”. (WS Eagle Story)

hwwtiwun [hw-ðhut-ıwun] think about, decide. (RP 101276). (See also hwqwel'qwu'l'i'wun'.) 'uwu kwun's hwwtiwun kwun's nem' yaays. You don’t ever think of going to work. (RP 10NOV82) suw' hwwtiwun thuw'nilh kws hum'is. So she decided to come. (BA syalutsa')

hwwtiwumuthaam [hw-ðhut-ıwun-me'-t-saam] think that you. (RP 80S) hwwtiwumuthaam kw'un's 'i qequn'. Someone will think you are stealing. (RP 4JAN77, 67)

sthuthi' [s-ðhuy-STÁ] okay, right, correct, fine. (TT 03376) 'i ch 'uw' hwusthuthi'. Are you okay? (CW 31174) nuwu tse' thuyt stl'i'tl'qulh 'i' PROG
dimm' it, prepare, build. (RP 14775)

sthuthi' [s-ðhuy-DIM-STÁ] ready DIM. (RP 22FEB77, 4)

thuyt [ðhuy-t] fix it, prepare, build. (RP 14775)

thuyt thun' shtl'pi'wu'n 'e'ut qul'as. Fix your shirt, it is on backwards. (CP 25674) nii ch tse' thuyt kw'u snuhwulh. Will you make a canoe? (Lessons.) nuwu tse' thuyt thun' stl'i'tl'qulh 'i' STA
dimm' that

thuytum [ðhuy-t-m] prepare him PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' thuytum qwsutum 'u tthu qa' tthuw'nilh swiw'lus. So the young man was then prepared and put into the water. (WS Eagle Story)

thuythut [ðhuy-that] prepare oneself, get ready. (BC 26MAR80) thuythut tthuw'nilh swiw'lus kws xwchenums. The young man got ready for the run. (WS Seal Story)

thuythut [ðhuy-that] better, get better. (WS Eagle Story) nii wuhl nem' thuythut t-hway 'ul' kws xween'; 'uw u te' s'ultuns. He was much better, the only thing was his weakness from being without food. (WS Eagle Story)

thuyum'ilh [ðhuy-m-ilh] stay over at someone’s place. (RP 18DEC80)

thay'thut [ðhuy-that-PROG (preparing self) nilh kwu'elh tsukwsta'mut 'u kwsus thay'thut tthu suw'wuy'qe' 'u tthu stey. What did the men do to prepare themselves for the race? (RP 2AUG75)'i tsun thay'thut kwunus ni' tse' te'y. I am practicing for the canoe race. (RP 80S)

they'ulhtsut [ðhuy-lhts-PROG] making it for him. (CA Stone Story) suw' they'ulhtsuts thuw'nilh 'u tthu suw'a'umstuhws tthu mun'us. She made things for her son to play with. (CA Stone Story)

thuyulhtsthamu [ðhuy-lhts-sam] make for you. (RP 5DEC80)'i tsun thuyulhtsthamu 'u tthu qe'is shnuwul'axutun. I have made you a new vest. (RP 5DEC80)

hwwthuthi' [hw-s-ðhuy-STÁ] ready (become ready). (WS Eagle Story) nii tsun 'i'-ulh

Hul'q'umi'num’ Dictionary (Hul'q'umi'num’ to English) 207
hwustuthi’. ‘I have now become ready.’.
(WS Eagle Story)

thuyuwulh [v/thuy-uwulh] make or repair a canoe.
(RP 4JAN80, CP 6JULY74) nem’ thuyuwulh ‘u kwthu ni’ suq’ un’ suhwuwulh. Go and repair your canoe that cracked. (RP MAY82)

they’wulh [v/thuy-uwulh-PROG] making a canoe, repairing a car. (RP 4JAN80) ‘i tsun they’wulh. I am making a canoe. (RP 4JAN80)

sthie’w’t-hw [s-v/thuy-uw’t-hw] built (house). (WS Eagle Story) ni’ ‘u kwthu ni’ulh shni’tst kwusu’tst sthi’ew’t-hw ‘u kwthu lelum’ ‘i’ kwthu shakw’um’ew’t-hwts’tst. It was at the place where we built a house and a bath sweat house. (WS Eagle Story)

thuyuw’t-hwum [v/thuy-uw’t-hw-m] build a house.
(WS Eagle Story, CP 6JULY74) tl’e’s wulh qu’el et thuyuw’t-hwum tthu’ne’ulh thuytus tthu lelum’s shakw’um’ew’t-hw. Again they built themselves a shelter house and a sweat house. (WS Eagle Story) thuyuw’t-huwum tsun ni’ ‘u kwthunu shhwa’am’t. I am going to build on my land lot. (MJ Spring82)

sthuyuws [s-v/thuy-iws] prepare: what is prepared. (WS Eagle Story) ni’ulh sthuyuws’tst ni’ tse’ thuyt.” We will prepare it and have it fixed.”. (WS Eagle Story)

thuyuwsum [v/thuy-iws-m] pretty oneself up.
(RP.BA 21AUG75)

hwthuylnent [hw-v/thuy-lnen-t] fix/feed the fire. (RP 7MAY80) nem’ hwthuylnent thu huy’qw na’ut yul’ut’u’kw’un’. Go and fix the fire that is dying out. (RP 80BB)

thuyqtul [v/thuyq-tal] switch places. (RP, BA 12AUG75)

they’qtul’ [v/thuyq-tal-PROG] switching places. (RP, BA 12AUG75)

yuthathi’qtul’ [yu-v/thuyq-tal-RDP] uneven (rhythm in rowing, lengths). (CW AUG91)

thuyqw [v/thuyqw] dig a hole. (16 RPNOV82).
(See also hwqweet, bore a hole. (vqwe).)

hwthi’they’qw [hw-v/thuyqw-DIM-PROG] digging a hole DIM. (RP 18FEB77, 6)

hwthuyqw [hw-v/thuyqw-t] dig a hole. (RP 12MAY80) hwthuyqw kw’ shni’s tse’ kw’ stth’hwas. Dig a place where the clamps are going to be steamed. (RP 80BB) hwthuyqw sth u’i tsun wulh hwthuyqw kwthu shnem’s thu qe’qun. I am digging the place where the corner post goes. (RP 12JULY82)

hwthi’thay’qw [hw-v/thuyqw-t-PROG] digging a hole. (RP 12MAY80). (Also hwthi’thay’qw.) ‘i tsun wulh hwthay’qw kwthu shnem’s thu qe’qun. I am digging the place where the corner post goes. (RP 12JULY82)

hwthuyqwels [hw-v/thuyqw-els] dig hole. (CW 211174) nem’ tsun hwthuyqwels ‘u thu’ i qi’qulus. I am going to go and dig for the person deceased. (CW)

hwthi’they’qwul’s [hw-v/thuyqw-els-DIM-PROG] digging a hole DIM. (RP 22FEB77, 23)

thuyxt [v/thuyx-t] stoke it. (Elders 25MAY93)

thuyxul’qun [v/thuyx-ql-qen] tease wool. (RP 21JULY80)

they’xul’qun’ [v/thuyx-ql-qen-PROG] teasing wool. (RP 21JULY80)

thu’it [v/thu’it] true. (WSEagle Story) t’li’m ‘uw’ thu’it sqwu’i’qwu’ kw’ thu’i tuw’ e’nuhl s’ul’eluhw. It’s a true legend told by our earliest ancestors. (WS Seal Story)

thi [v/thi] big. (WS Eagle Story) tuw’ hwkw’asusum ch yellh ‘i’ un’s nuw’ilum ‘u thu thi lelum’. Paint your face before you enter the longhouse. (RP 23NOV82) huye’ thi ‘p’uq’ ‘eshw yath nuw ‘sq’a’s… The great big
white seal that he was always with left. (WS Seal Story)

hwuth' [hwu-v'hi] big (get big). (EW 31574) na'ut wulh hwuth'i. It got big. (EW 31574)

thithu [v'hi-PL] big PL. (RP MAR82) 'e'uth hwi' tl'atl'um'she'num' tl'un'a 'un' si'lu 'u thu thithu qw'leyshun'. Your grandmother is trying on the great big shoes. (RP FEB82). ..'hunum'stum' tthu s'ulhtuns 'u tthey' thithu yuxwule'. ..the big eagles kept bringing his food. (WS Eagle Story) thithu ts'u tthu thi lelum'... It is said the big houses there were very large.... (WS Eagle Story)

hwuthithu [hwu-v'hi-PL] big: become big PL. (WS Eagle Story) ...“m'i tse' tuw' hwuthithu 'i' m'i tst hwu'alum'.” “We will return when they get a little bigger....”. (WS Eagle Story)

thistuhw [v'hi-stuhw] big: make big. (EW 31574) thistuhw ch. Make it big. (EW)

thihat [v'hi-that] big: grown, come to adulthood; important. (RP 25FEB80, WS Eagle Story) ni' 'u kw'hey' thihat mustimuhw tthw'n'ilh. He was one of the important people. (WS Eagle Story)

thuhama' [v'hi-ama'] big (stout). (RP 28DEC79) tl'im' nan 'uw' hwu thuhama' tthun' men. Your father has gotten very big. (RP 0481)

thaas [v'hi-as] big rock. (WS Seal Story) ni's ts'u 'uw' nem' 'u tthu tha-a-as smeent suw' lhxilushi. He got on top of a big boulder and stood on it. (WS Seal Story)

thithus [v'hi-PL] big rocks. (WS Seal Story) 'uw' hay 'al' kwsuw' ni's tsu thithus smunment. The island they were on had big boulders. (WS Seal Story)

thuhaythun [v'hi-aythun] big-mouthed, gossip. (CW 021275)

thitha'qw [v'hi-a'qw-PL] big (fish)heads. (RP 8JAN82) xut'u kws shama'qwels 'u kw' tuw' thitha'qw stheelhtun. She says she’s going to half-dry the large fish heads. (RP 8JAN82)

thitheluq [v'hi-uluq-RDP] big waves (storm waves, swells). (BC 4FEB80) tl'im' ts'u thitheluq lhu qa' kwsus wulh nem' shaqwul. The storm waves were big as they were crossing. (RP MAY82) tl'im' ts'u 'i hwuthitheluq kw'un'a kw'atl'kwa. The waves are big at sea. (RP 80BB)

stheelhp [s-v'hi-ulhp] big tree. (RP 5DEC79) nilh ts'u kw' stheelhp ts'sey' sew'q'tus thun' mun'u. Your son is looking for a big fir tree. (RP 0481)

thuyuqun [v'hi-uqun] big bellied. (EW 111274)

thithuws [v'hi-iws-RDP] big bird. (WS Eagle Story) ni-i'-i' ts'u 'uw' a'mut tthw'n'ilh ni' 'u tthey' 'i' wulh nem' 'i' tthey' 'uw' thithuws. While the young man was sitting around at that place, the big adult birds arrived. (WS Eagle Story)

thuthuhiws [v'hi-iws-PL] big birds. (WS Eagle Story). (See also thuthuhiws.) nuw' tus 'ul' tthey' thuthuhiws 'i' ni' lheq'utus tthu s'ulhtun 'i' ni' taantum. The big birds would just arrive, lay down the food and they would leave again. (WS Eagle Story)

thithuws [v'hi-iws-PL SP] big birds. (WS Eagle Story). (See also thuthuhiws.) t-hway 'ul' tthey' ni' s'ilhtun'ste'wut tthey' m'umun'l'h 'u tthu thithuws ni' shthuhtis. It was just the food being brought to the young birds by the big ones that kept him. (WS Eagle Story)

thequn [v'hi-qun] big container. (RP 15JAN80) tl'im' thequn thu shqa'elus. His water container is big. (RP MAY82)

hwuthinqu [hw- v'hi-qun] loud. (CA munmaanta'qw.) tuw' hwuthinqu ch p'e'. Speak a little louder. (CA munmaanta'qw)

hwuhwthinqu [hwu-hw-v'hi-qun] loud (get loud). (CA skwathshun')

hwuthihtuqun [hw-v'hi-qun-PL] loud PL. (EW 27874)

thishun [v'hi-shen] bigfooted.
thithushun [v/thi-shen-PL] big feet. (EW 021074)

thithul'we's [v/thi-ul'-we's-RDP] big-leaved, big paddle. (EW 9JUN76)

thithul'wut [v/thi-thu'-wut-RDP] big blanket. (EW 9JUN76)

thii'mulh [v/thii'mulh] placename, fishing stream from Quamichan lake. (RP 12NOV82)

thii'mulh [v/thii'mulh] fishing: with a gaff hook. (RP 3FEB81)

shtii'mulh [shhw-v/thii'mulh] gaff hook with detachable hook. (RP 3FEB81)

thikwt [v/thikwt] sea cucumber (red or black). (WS 10AUG77, BC 4MAR80)

thi'ult [v/thil'-t] open a blanket. (RP MAY82)

thil'chutun 'u te'. (EW 9JUN76)

thil'e'lhutun. 11DEC81)

thil'e'lhutun 1) string is pulled taut. (RP 16NOV82)

thil'e'lhutun 2) stretched taut. (CW AUG91)

thil'e'lhutun (v/thihutun) fishing (weather). (BC 28APR80) I froze a lot of salmon roe. (RP 80BB) nem' thima't tthu smuyuth Go freeze the deer. (RP 16NOV82)

thima'tum [v/thima'-t-m] freeze up. (EW 24574) na'ut wulh thima'tum kwthu sqewth The potatoes froze. (RP 16NOV82)

thimu'els [v/thim'eels] freeze (weather). (BC 28APR80) I froze a lot of salmon roe. (RP 80BB) nem' thima't tthu smuyuth Go freeze the deer. (RP 16NOV82)

thimu'els [s-v/thimu'els] freezing weather. (RP 16NOV82) wulh tetsul tthu sthimu'els The freezing weather has arrived. (RP 16NOV82)

thithum'eel's [v/thimu'els-PROG] freezing (weather). (BC 4FEB80). (Locative subject. Also thithum'eel's) I 'uw' hwun' thithum'eel's 'u kw'un'a ni' wulh huy wulhxus lhqel'ts'. By last March it was still freezing. (RP 21SEP82) thithum'eel's kw'un'a s'e'tl'q. It is freezing outside. (RP 16NOV82)

hwthiqwusum [hw-v/thiqw-as-m] fall forward. (CW 23975)

thukw' [v/thkw'u] stretched taut. (CW AUG91)

thuthukw' [v/thkw'u-PROG] stretching, becoming stretched taut.) thuthukw' tthun' xwi' lum. Your string is pulled taut. (RP 16NOV82)

yuthuthukw' [yu-v/thkw'u-PROG] jerking. (RP 28NOV79) ni' yuthuthukw' tthu snuhwulh ni' yuhwukw'ustum'. The canoe that is being pulled is jerking. (RP 0481)
thkw'ut [s-thkw'u-STA] taut, stretched taut (rope). (BC 18APRIL80, 20DEC79) tl'lím' 'uw' thuthekw' kwthu shelh hunum 'utl' peştun. The highway to the U.S. is very straight. (RP MAY82) ni' 'uw' hwu thuthekw' kw thu xwil'lums swultun. Did you get the rope on the net stretched out? (RP 0481)

sthi'thu [s-thkw'u-DIM-STA] straight DIM (e.g., a little trail). (RP 18FEB77, 80)

thkw'ut [s-thkw'u-t] tauten it, straiten, stretch taut. (RP 4JAN80, EW 21JULY77) nem' tuw' thk'wut tthunu shq'uqwulwutum' na'ut s'a't'. Go and stretch my clothesline, it is sagging. (RP MAY82) tuw' thk'wut lh thu 'i tuw' muqwitth'e' 'u thun' sqeluts'. Even out (pull) the thick part in your spinning. (RP 14DEC81)

thkw't [s-thkw'u-t-PROG] taughtening it, stretching it taut. (BC 20DEC79). (Also thk'w't) 'li ch tuw' yuthekw't thu ni' muqwith'the' 'u thun' sqeluts'. Are you evening out (pulling) the thick part in your spinning? (RP 14DEC81)

thkw'thukw't [s-thkw'u-t-PROG-PL] taughening it (keep on). (RP DEC81) 'e'ut wulh kw imul tthu qw'oone's thu qeqs kws yaths 'uw' thkw'thukw'tus hwe'l'um'utus tthu mun'us. Her baby’s ear is red because she’s always pulling at it to check her ear. (RP JAN82)

thkw'uthut [s-thkw'u-that] stretch oneself. (WS Eagle Story, CW JUL91) tl'lím' ch 'uw' thkw'uthut. Make yourself real straight. (WS Eagle Story) suw' thkw'uthut tthw'ninlh suw'. Ihaq'uthut ni-i-i-ihw tsu' 'uw' 'itut 'ul' tthw'ninlh. Stretching himself out, he lay down, he then just fell asleep. (WS Eagle Story)

thkw'unup [s-thkw'u-unup] level by dragging boards. (RP 7JULY80)

shthukw'un'up [hw-thkw'u-unup-PROG] leveler (a roller or a heavy board for leveling ground). (RP 7JULY80) nem' tsun tsala'lh 'u kw' shthukw'un'up. I am going to rent a roller. (RP 80BB)

thuw'nilh [thuw'nilh] that one (feminine). (WS Eagle Story). (A contraction of thu + 'uw'-nilh, referring to someone or something previously mentioned. It may precede a noun phrase like an article or stand alone. See also thtuw'nilh.) ni' nem' tyyq'wstum thuw'ninlh silh'n. They went and moved that woman’s possessions. (WS Eagle Story) 'a-a-alhstuwus suw' 'ushul t'akw' thuw'nilh. She put it on board and she paddled home. (WS Seal Story)

thqet [thqet] tree. (CW Fall/75)

thuthiquq [thqet-PL] trees, woods, forest. (CW Fall/75) 'uyu'uy'mut thu thuthiquq. The forest is beautiful. (CW)

thull'htquq [thqet-DIM-PL] trees: little trees DIM. (CA munmaanta'qw) 'uwu ch qw'aqw'uqwutuwu thu' thul'htqut. Don’t chop down the little trees. (CA munmaanta'qw)

thquq'em' [thqet-u-t] spear it. (RP 12AUG75, BC 28APR80). (See also thth'iqw, hit, stab.) nem' thq'ut thu stseelhtun na'ut yuhhw мень'. Go and spear the fish that is coming to shore. (RP MAY82)

thuq'nehw [thqet-u-nehw] spear something (manage to). (BC 28APR80) ni' 'u ch thuq'nehw kw' stseelhtun shhwune'untquntst tse'. Did you manage to spear a fish for our supper? (RP MAR82)

theq't [thqet-u-t-PROG] spearing it. (RP 12AUG75)

thuq'thquq' [thqet-u-t-PL] spear it/ them PL. (RP 4JAN77, 68). (Also thuq'thuq'ut.)

theq'thuq't [thqet-u-t-PL-PROG] spearing it/ them PL. (RP 4JAN77, 69)

thq'els [thqet-u-els] spear something (fish, hay), poke with a pole. (CW 29874)
thuq'teq'ul's [v\thq'u-els-PL-PROG] spearing PL. (EW 6AUG76, 285)

the'thq'itul' [v\thq'u-tal-DUR] poking at each other. (RP.BA 12AUG75)

thq'ustun [v\thq'u-as-ten] stick: walking stick. (WS Eagle Story). . suw' kwunuts tthey' thq'ustuns suw' wenshus. . he held his spear, and threw it. (WS Eagle Story)

thq'eent [v\thq'u-en-t] poke the end. (RP 4JAN80) ts\thaqwt thq'eent thu ts'usqun. Poke a hole at the end of the eagle feather. (RP MAY82)

thq'eent [v\thq'u-en-t] clean a baby’s ear with a feather. (BC 7DEC79)

thuq'eent [v\thq'u-en'-t] [v\thq'u-en'-t]-PROG] poking the end. (RP 4JAN80)

thuthq'en't [v\thq'u-en-t-DUR] cleaning a baby’s ear with a feather. (BC 7DEC79)

thithq'een't [v\thq'u-en'-t-DUR] poking the end. (RP 4JAN80)

thq'eent [v\thq'u-en-t] [v\thq'u-en-t]-PROG] poking in the chest. (RP 4JAN80)

thuthq'eenwusnuhw [v\thq'u-enuwus-nex']] poke someone in the solar plexus (accidentally). (RP 2JUNE80). (Possibly thq'enuwsnuhw.) hwunitum' 'u kwthu ni' thq'eenuwusnuhwus kwthun' shuyulhs. Was it a white person that your brother accidentally poked on the chest? (RP 8MAR82)

thq'eenwus [v\thq'u-enuwus] poked: stabbed in the chest (get stabbed). (RP 16NOV82)

thq'eenwusnuhw [v\thq'u-enuwus-nex']] poke someone in the solar plexus (accidentally). (RP 2JUNE80). (Possibly thq'enuwsnuhw.) hwunitum' 'u kwthu ni' thq'eenuwusnuhwus kwthun' shuyulhs. Was it a white person that your brother accidentally poked on the chest? (RP 8MAR82)

thuq'eenwusnuhw [v\thq'u-enuwus-nehw-PROG] poking someone in the solar plexus (accidentally). (RP 2JUNE80) nilh ts' 'al'u lhwe't kw' yath 'uw' thuq'eenwusnuhw tthun' mun'u. Who was it that keeps accidentally poking your son on the chest? (RP 8MAR82)

thuq'een'wust [v\thq'u-enuwus-t-PROG] poking someone in the chest. (RP 4JAN80)

thuthq'eenwusnuhw [v\thq'u-enuwus-t-DUR] poking someone in the chest (keep on). (RP 4JAN80) qul kwun's thuthq'eenwust thu' sqe'uq. It is not good to keep poking your sister in the chest. (RP MAY82)

thq'inust [v\thq'u-inus-t] poke someone in the chest. (RP 4JAN80) (What is the difference between thq'inust and thq'ewust?)

thuthq'inust [v\thq'u-inus-t-DUR] poking someone in the chest. (RP 28DEC79). (What is the difference between thq'inust and thq'ewust?)

thuq'un'ustum' [v\thq'u-inus-t-m-PROG] poke in the chest (being poked) PASS. (RP 28DEC79) 'i ts'u thuq'un'ustum' thu shuyulhs. She says her older sister is getting poked in the chest. (RP 0481)

thuq'ulqst [v\thq'u-ul-qsun-t] poke someone in the nose. (RP 12DEC79)

thuq'min [v\thq'u-min] village at Shell Beach; Ladysmith Harbour. (CW JUNE91)

thuq'ulqst [v\thq'u-ul-qsun-t] poking someone in the nose. (RP 12DEC79) hw' nilh 'a'lu lhwe't thun'i thuq'ulqst thun' mun'a. Who is poking your son in the nose? (RP 0481)

thuq'shen [v\thq'u-shen] poked or stabbed in the foot. (RP 2JAN80, 16NOV82)

thuq'shut [v\thq'u-shen-t] poke or pierce someone’s foot or leg. (RP 15JAN80, 2JAN80). (Also thuq'shet.)
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theq'shutum' [√thq'u-shen-t-m-PROG] poking someone’s foot PASS. (RP 2JAN80)
thq'ulhxe'um [√thq'ulhx-m] kneel. (WS Eagle Story). (Root unidentified.) thq'ulhxe'um ch nilh kws qa'qa'stamuts 'u kwu thethi'uns tthu hwtl'uqtnuts.” You will kneel down and we will have you drink the blood of the cougar.”. (WS Eagle Story)

thq'ii'nihp [√thq'i'in-ulp] Spruce?, hemlock? (CW MAY91). (The elders suggest that it is hemlock.)

sthuthiqw' [s-√thqw'u-STA] doubled (folded over), stacked up. (RP 2JAN80)

thqw'ut [√thqw'u-t] double it, stack more on. (RP 2JAN80) thqw'ut tthu luxw'tun. Add more blankets (put more on). (RP MAY82)

shtq'w'as [s-hw-√thqw'u-as-STA] lined (drape--i.e., one layer on top of the other). (EW 21 JULY77, 43)

hwtq'w'ast [hw-√thqw'u-as-t] meet, to go towards. (RP 180675) nem' 'u ch hwtq'w'ast. Are you going to meet him? (RP 12 MAY80)

hwtq'w'ast [hw-√thqw'u-as-t] line it (drape). (EW 21 JULY77, 44)

hwtq'w'astul [hw-√thqw'u-as-tal] meet each other. (CA skwathshun') tl'e' wulh hwtq'w'astul 'u tthay'hlchum'ux. She again met up with the one chewing gum. (CA skwathshun')

thq'w'ayuthut [√thqw'u-aythun-t] turn edges of basket and add another slab of material to reinforce the rim. (EW 21 JULY77, 45)

thq'w'ithhe't [√thqw'u-ithhe'-t] put many layers of clothing on someone. (RP MAY82)

thq'w'ithhe'um [√thqw'u-ithhe'-m] put on many layers of clothing (on oneself). (RP MAY82)

thuhw [√thhwa] disappear into the horizon (or for an unlimited time). (RP 4JAN77, 64). (See also √thh'uw', disappear, taper off to nothing.) nuw' tus 'al' 'u kwthu skwulusnshulh 'i' ni' thuhw. He just reached where his catch was and he disappeared. (WS Seal Story. (RP 23 DECEMB 75) ni' tsun yule'lumut kwthu qwunus 'i' ni' uw' thuhw 'ul'. I watched the whale until it disappeared. (RP)

thuhwthuhw [√thhwa-PL] disappear, be away longer than expected PL. (EW 6AUG76, RP,EC 14 JULY75)

sthuthihw [s-√thhwa-STA] disappeared, gone, vanished, out of sight. (RP 10 JULY76, 4JAN77)

sthuluuthihw [s-√thhwa-PL-STA] disappeared, gone, vanished, out of sight PL. (RP 4JAN77, Elders APR93)

thhwhat [√thhwa-t] make it disappear; end it; make it not show (end of yarn, nail); not return it. (RP 4JAN80, 14 JULY75)

thehwt [√thhwa-t-PROG] making it disappear, ending it. (RP 4JAN80)

thhwathut [√thhwa-that] make yourself scarce; go somewhere no one knows where you are. (RP JUN82)

thhwathut [√thhwa-that] run away into hiding. (RP 14 JULY75)

thwi'qw [√thhwa-i'qw] head disappears (under the water). (RP 23 DECEMB)

thhwam [√thhwa] bled. (RP 80BB) .. tle' tse' wulh thhwam tthu sx'un'us. .. his leg is going to bleed again. (RP 80BB)

thuhwum' [√thhwa-PROG] bleeding. (RP 80BB) 'i tsun thuhwum'. I am bleeding. (TM 27 MAY74)

sthxelum [s-√sthxelum] fern: sword fern. (CP 02 JULY74, RP 16 NOV83)

sthuthex [s-√sthxu-STA] pushed. (CW FALL75)

sth'ihuthex [s-√sthxu-STA-DIM] pushed DIM. (RP 18 FEB77)

thxut [√sthxu-t] push it. (RP 12 MAY80, BA syalutsa') nem' thxut ih'el'sh thu xhutum. Go push the box off the way. (RP 80BB)

thuxnehw [√sthxu-nehw] push it accidentally. (RP 12 MAY80) 'uwu ch thuxnehwuhw tthu lupat
xwum hilum. Don’t accidentally push the cup, it might fall. (RP 80BB)

thexnuhw [\theta xu-ne\hw] pushing it (managing to). (RP 12MAY80)

thext [\theta xu-t-PROG] pushing it. (RP 130875)

thithxet [\theta xu-t-DUR] pushing it (keep on). (EW 15JUL77)

thethxuxt [\theta xu-t-DUR] pushing it continually. (RP 17FEB77)

thuxthuxt [\theta xu-t-PL] push lots of things. (RP 17FEB77, 13AUG75)

thuxthuxtus [\theta xu-t-PL-PROG] pushing (many people pushing). (RP 6JUNE80)

thuxuxum' [\theta xu-as-m-PROG] parking, coming to a stop. (RP, CA 180875)

thxepsumt [\theta xu-upsem-t] push on someone’s neck. (RP 6JUNE80)

thuxuxum't [\theta xu-upsem-t-PROG] pushing on someone’s neck. (RP 6JUNE80) nilh lwet lhu shen'i' yath 'uw' thuxuxum't kwthu mun'us 'u kws 'eyuq's. Who is that woman who always pushes her child’s neck when she gets mad? (RP 8MAR82)

waw'lu [\\w a'lu] maybe, perhaps, I guess. A particle indicating the speaker is making a guess. (PRT2). (WS Seal Story). (See also wawa' wa' and w'uwa'ulh.). ni' walu tl pilustum kwunatul' 'u kwthu shun'tsus. I guess he drowned with his catch. (WS Seal Story) suw' qwals thu su'ausqwt skw'ey walu kws kwunnewut. The younger brother says, “I guess he can’t be caught...” [TEH]. (WS SEAL STORY)

wa'lu [\w a'lu. (WS Seal Story) maybe, perhaps, I guess. A verb taking a dependent clause.) wa'lu niis kwunutum. I guess he was captured. (WS Seal Story)... wa'lu 'wees te'us 'un' stsl'tulup..."..."I guess there is nothing you (pl.) can do.... (WS Seal Story)....

wawa' [\wawa'] maybe. (WS Eagle Story). (See also wa'lu wa' and w'uwa'ulh. It occurs initially and after 'i'). 'i wawa' ni' kwunnum 'u kw' 'uw' stem 'ul' st'l'eluqum. And maybe he has been taken by a dangerous wild animal. (WS Eagle Story) wawa' ni' nuts'us lhql'ts' kwsus xut'e 'u tthey' 'uw' niis yusa'lus lhql'ts'. Maybe it was one month, but then it may have been two months. (WS Eagle Story)

wa' [\w a'] maybe. (WS Seal Story). (Possibly a short form from wawa'). sus wa' 'uw' siwul thuw'ne'ulh sus 'uw'wulh qwusqwusthut. The seals must have heard a noise, and they went into the water. (WS Seal Story)

wuwa'us [\wwe-as-RDP] bark (verb. e.g., a dog). (BC 28APR80) 'uwus ch wuwa'usus thun' sqwumey' Don’t let your dog bark. (RP JUN82)

wetsi' [\wetsy'] perch. (BC 4MAR80)

wech [\wech] watch, clock. (RP NOV82)

wew'ch [\wech-DIM] watch DIM. (CW Fall/75) tl'lim' iyas thun' wew'ch. You really have a cute clock. (CW)

swakwun [s-vwakun] loon, fresh-water and saltwater. (166-169). (BC 2MAY80, 14APR80). (There is a story about loon changing into a hawk or eagle) 'i tst ts'elhum'ut kwthu swakwun 'u kwun'a tsul'equlh. We heard a loon yesterday. (RP JUN82)
sweem [s-√weem] clam: horseclams. (CP 25JUN74, WS 10AUG77)

sweemun [s-√weem-min] shell: horseclam shell. (RP 20AUG75)

wekun [√wekun] wagon. (English loanword). (RP 12AUG75)

wew'kun' [√wekun-DIM] wagon: little wagon DIM. (RP 180277,100)

wekunum [√wekun-m] wagon: go by wagon. (RP 12AUG75)

wul'ew'kun' [√wekun-DIM-PL] wagons: little wagons DIM. (RP 180777,44)

yuwe'wukun'a'ulh [yu-√wekun-aalh-PROG] wagon: going by wagon. (EW 060976,178)

wensh [√wen-sh] throw it. (WS Eagle Story)

we'wun'sh [√wen-sh-PROG] throwing it. (BA 200875) we'wun'shus tthu ts'ets'umil' smeent. He is throwing flat rocks. (BA)

wiw'e'wun'sh [√wen-sh-DIM-PROG] throwing it DIM. (RP 170277). (See also hiiw'e'wun'sh.)

hiiw'e'wun'sh [√wen-sh-DIM-PROG] throwing it DIM. (RP 170277,02). (See also wiw'e'wun'sh.)

we'wun'shum' [√wen-sh-m-PROG] throwing it PASS. (BC 20DEC79) e'ut hw'i' we'wun'shum' tthun' munaya'lh 'u tthu st'lul'iqulh. Your doll is being thrown by the children. (RP 0481)

wunwenshum [√wen-sh-m-PL] throw them PASS. (BC 20DEC79) stem 'a'lu kwthu ni' wunwenshum 'u tthu s'e'tl'q. What were thrown outside? (RP 0481)

wun'wun'shum' [√wen-sh-m-PROG-PL] throwing them (e.g., in wrestling) PASS. (BC 20DEC79)

wenuls [√wen-els] throw out (money, blankets) ceremonially. (RP 19JUNE80). (Also wenuls.) wunels lhun' shhwum'nikw 'u tun'a t'aqw'tum'. Your aunt is going to throw (blankets) this Saturday. (MJ 8MAR82)

we'wunul's [√wen-els-PROG] throwing (money, blankets). (RP 121275) na'ut pe' we'wunul's. He is throwing out money and blankets. (RP 121275)

wanshtut [√wen-sh-that] throw self down. (RP 15OCT79). (Note the combination of a transitive suffix and reflexive.) na'ut hw'i' wanshtut thun' 'imuth 'u tthu tumuhw [Your granddaughter has thrown herself on the ground.]. (RP 0481)

wunwenum [√wenum-PL] orphaned PL. (MJ 80C) wa'lu niis tse' 'uqw'iwstum mukw' tthu 'i wunwenum. I believe all the orphan children will be bathed with branches. (MJ 80C)

hwswenum [hws-√wenum] orphan. (CW MAY91)

wanumthut [√wenum-that] orphaned. (RP DEC89) ha' ch wanumthut 'i xi'xe'stäam 'u tthu qux s'ulhtun. When you are orphaned you are forbidden many foods. (RP DEC89)

shwe'wuq' [shhw-√weq'-STA] pothole (scooped out place). (RP 0481) luts'unupt lhu tthu na'ut hwshtuw'wuq'. Fill in the potholes. (RP 0481)

weq'ut [√weq'-t] dig it (a hole). (CW Fall/75)

hiiw'e'wuq'ut [√weq'-t-DIM-PROG] digging hole DIM. (RP 180277,101)

wuq'els [√weq'-els] dig hole. (CW Fall/75)

huliw'e'wuq'ul's [√weq'-els-DIM-PL-PROG] digging holes DIM. (RP 180277,46)

wuq'alust [√weq'-alus-t] dig clam holes. (RP 17JUNE80) wuq'alust lhu tthu skw'ul'ik'hw'lhéy'D. Dig up the littleneck clams. (MJ 8MAR82)

wuw'q'alust [√weq'-alus-t-DUR] digging clam holes (keep on). (RP 17JUNE80) 'i tst 'a'ut kwhun' men 'i niw' hwun' yuwuw'q'a'lustus
kwthu s'axwa'. We called your father but he keeps right on digging clam holes. (MJ 8MAR82)

wuq'elutst [\veq'-eluts-t] dig potatoes.)

wuq'elutsulhtsut [\veq'-eluts-lhts-t] dig potatoes for. (RP 16NOV82) wuq'elutsulhtsut ch tthun' slu' u tthu sqewths. Dig the potatoes for your grandfather. (RP 16NOV82)

wuq'emuthth't [\veq'-emuthth'-t] dig out the roots (small tree, canes). (RP 17JUNE80)

huw'q'emuth't [\veq'-emuthth'-t-DUR] keep on digging trees out by the roots. (RP 17JUNE80)

wuq'unup [\veq'-unup] dig the soil (e.g., break up the ground with a rototiller and level it). (RP 17JUNE80) nem' lhu wuq'unup 'u kw' shni's kw'un' sqewth tse'. Go dig up the place where your potatoes will be. (RP 27JAN82)

huw'q'unup [\veq'-unup-PROG] digging the soil (e.g., breaking up the ground with a rototiller and leveling it). (RP 17JUNE80) nilh 'a'lu lhwt tun'a i yuhuw'q'un'up 'u tthun' 'athusmun. Who is that person digging up your front yard? (RP 27JAN82)

wuq'unupt [\veq'-unup-t] dig it. (RP 7MAY80) nem' wuq'unupt kw' shnem's thunu stsiy'u. Go and dig a place for my strawberries. (RP 80BB)

huw'q'unupt [\veq'-unup-t] digging the soil. (RP 28NOV79). (Also we'wuq'un'upt.) 'i ts'u huw'q'un'uptus kwthu 'athusmun shn'umustuhws kw' tsulqama'. He is digging in his front yard where he is going to plant his raspberries. (RP 0481)

we'wuq'un'upt [\veq'-unup-t-PROG] digging it. (RP 7MAY80). (Also huw'q'un'upt.) stem 'a'lu tun'a i we'wuq'un'uptus tun'an' men. What is your father digging up? (RP 7MAY80)

lwht [l\v'wet] who. (CW Fall/75) nilh lhwt tthu qeq. Who is the baby? (Lessons) lhwt kw'un' sne. What is your name? (Lessons) nilh lhwt kwthu swuy'qe' ni' yuhuy'luw' yushkw'usus. Who was the man who went by with this face painted black? (RP MAR82) lhwt kw'u ni' lhits'uulhtstuw. Who did you slice it for? (EW 14MAR79)

tuwet [\v'wet] whose. (CW 21MAR75) tuwet 'a'lu thu snuhwulh. Whose canoe is it? (i.e., whose is the canoe). (CW 21MAR75)

t-hwtuwe'tstuwh [t-hw-tu-\v'wet-stuwh] who: give it to who. (RP DEC80). (See also \v'wet.) t-hwtuwe'tstuwh ch kwu'elh. Who are you going to give it to, then? (RP DEC80)

swetu [s-\v'etu] sweater. (Lessons)

tswetu [ts-\v'etu] sweater; get a sweater, make a sweater. (Lessons)

tswetu'wutu [ts-\v'etu-PROG] sweater: making a sweater. (Lessons) 'i tsun tswe'wutu. I am making a sweater. (Lessons)

we'wutun' [\v'etu-prog] setting a fishtrap. (BC 14APR80)

wiw'e'wuth'ut [\veth'-DIM-PROG] knitting DIM. (EW 150777, RP 17FEB77)

wet'h'ut [\veth'-t] knit it. (CW 75)

hiw'e'wuth'ut [\veth'-t-PROG-DIM] digging, prying DIM. (RP 17FEB77)

wuliw'e'wuth'ut [\veth'-t-DIM-PROG-PL] knitting them DIM. (EW 150777,157)

wuth'he's [\veth'-he's] knit. (CW 75)

we'wuth'ul's [\veth'-he's-PROG] knitting. (CW 75)

wiw'e'wuth'ul's [\veth'-he's-els-PROG] knitting DIM. (EW 150777,262)

wuth'alus [\veth'-alus] knit or weave a cedar-branch basket. (RP 161275, CW JUL91)

huw'thu'uls [\veth'-alus-prog] knitting) 'i tsun huw'thu'uls. I am knitting. (RP 16NOV82)

huw'th'ul's [\veth'-alus-PROG] knitting. (RP 15OCT79). (Possibly durative. See huw'th'ul's. stsuw'et lhu stl'i tl'ulh kwsus
yuwuw'tha'uls u lhu swetu. The child knows how to knit sweaters. (RP 0481)
suw'tha'uls [s-v'wethh'-alus-STA] knitted. (RP 7MAY80, 18MAY93)
wutth'alust [v'wethh'-alus-t] knit it. (RP 15OCT79, CW JUL91) nuwus ch shqut wutth'alust thunu syays. You finish my knitting for me. (RP 80BB)

huw'th'ul'ust [v'wethh'-alus-t-PROG] knitting it. (RP 7MAY80, CW JUL91)

huw'th'alust [v'wethh'-alus-t-DUR] knitting it (keep on). (RP 7MAY80)
wuw'th'alust [v'wethh'-alus-t-DUR] knitting it (keep on). (RP 14JAN80)
wuth'tun [v'wethh'-ten] prybar. (CW JUNE91)
wuth'EMuMth't [w'wethh'-emuthh'-t] weave cedar bark fibres. (RP 7MAY80)

huw'th'e'muth't [v'wethh'-emuthh'-t-PROG] weaving cedar bark fibres. (RP 7MAY80)

wuwuth'e'muth'tus [v'wethh'-emuthh'-t-DUR] weaving cedar bark fibres (keep on). (RP 7MAY80)

wuth'ule'tst [v'wethh'-ule'tst-t] pry a bundle (e.g., of lumber, e.g., to put a spacer under). (RP 7MAY80) wut'ule'tst thhu luplash suw' 'uwus miis yiqum. Pry (and put a wedge under) the lumber so it won’t tip over. (RP 80BB)

huw'th'ule'tst [v'wethh'-ule'tst-t-PROG] prying a bundle (e.g., of lumber). (RP 7MAY80)

wuth'unust [v'wethh'-ulnus-t] pry up teeth on carder. (RP 7MAY80, 14JAN80) wuth'unust thhu yunusth thun' shtushul'qun' nan' 'uw' spapi'. Pry up the teeth of your carder, they are bent too much. (RP 80BB)

huw'th'ul'nust [v'wethh'-ulnus-t-PROG] prying up teeth on carder. (RP 7MAY80, 14JAN80A)

wuth'unup [v'wethh'-unup] pry at the ground (e.g., a dirt floor). (RP 19JUNE80) th'th'hum 'i ni ch ts'ewuhtun wuth'unup 'uw

kweyulus. Please come and help dig the ground tomorrow. (MJ 8MAY80)

huw'th'un'up [v'wethh'-unup-PROG] prying at the ground. (RP 19JUNE80)

wuth'un'ut [v'wethh'-un'u-t] pry the side (e.g., of a barrel, when rolling it). (RP 7MAY80) wuth'un'ut thhu t'umo'loc'h suw' silums. Pry the barrel so it will roll. (RP 80BB)

wuth'un'um [v'wethh'-un'u-m] canoe stroke: pry under side of canoe (with a paddle to turn sharply). (RP 7MAY80) hw'uw'tsust tthun' mun'u kws wuth'un'ums 'u thhu snuhwulh. Show your son to pry the canoe for the turns. (RP 80BB)

wuth'th'unum' [v'wethh'-un'u-m-PROG] prying under side of canoe (with a paddle to turn sharply). (RP 7MAY80)

wuth'uylh [v'wethh'-uylh] strained: one’s baby’s back is strained. (RP 28DEC79) i tsun hw'i wuth'uylh 'u thnuqeq. My baby’s back got strained. (RP 0481)

wuwuth'uy'lh [v'wethh'-uylh-DUR] one’s baby’s back is getting strained. (RP 28DEC79) ni' wuhl wuwuth'ush ay'lh. The baby’s back is getting strained. (RP 0481)

wuth'i'ast [v'wethh'-i'as-t] put holes in cedar strips in basket making. (RP 14JAN80)

wuth'shut [v'wethh'-shen-t] pry a foot out of the mire/lever a wheel out of the mud. (RP 7MAY80)

we'wuth'shut [v'wethh'-shen-t-PROG] prying a wheel of a vehicle out of the mud. (RP 7MAY80). (Also huw'th'shut.) hw' i ts'umiil' tun'a luplash 'i shhwe'wuth'shuts thhu snuhwulhs. He is prying his car wheels with a thin board. (RP 80BB)

huw'th'shut [v'wethh'-shen-t-PROG] prying a foot out of the mire/be levering a wheel out of the mud. (RP 7MAY80). (Also we'wuth'shut.)

tsw' [ts'-vwe'] have: one who has. (CA Stone Story) wuhl si'si' 'al' thwu'nih tsw' tsmun'u.
The (baby’s) mother became scared for it (i.e.,
the one who had the child). (CA Stone Story)
nilh sus 'uw' kwunutum kwthu tswe' 'u tuni'
s'akw'us... then they will get the person that
owns the thing that is hanging up. (WS Eagle
Story) nem' tantum they' tswe'ulh s'eluhw.
It left the old one who had it. (WS Eagle Story)

swe' [s-√we'] belong to, own. (CA Stone Story).
(As a predicate, the possessor is a possessive
and the possessed is subject:)
swe' kwu'elh
'tul' q'ise'q tun'a kw'suts... The trout belong to
"q'ise'q".... (CA Stone Story)...
"nilh swe's tun'aalhtun tu'inulh s'akw'us 'u tu'inulh...."
"These things that are hanging up here belong
to these people...". (WS Eagle Story).
(Functions in doubly marked possessive
constructions:).
i' 'iya'qtul ch 'u tthu nu swe'
u s'itth'um...and you exchange it for my
clothes. (BA 200875).
hwu'alum'stuhw tsun tse' tthun' swe' 'un' huy'tun.
"I will return
your own weapon.". (WS Eagle Story)
kwulushtum 'u tthuw' swe's huy'tuns.
He shot him with his own weapon. (WS Eagle
Story)

suw'e' [s-√we'-STA] with: go with. (EC 140775)
nem' tsun yusuw'e' 'utl' nuwu. I am going
with you. (RP 10NOV82)

suwe's [s-√we'-PL] own, PL. (WS Seal Story)
qux tthuw'ne'uhlq qux tsu shhw'a'luqw'a's
tthuw' suwe's shhw'a'luqw'a's 'i' tthu
siyey'us. There were very many of his own
family, the young man’s own cousins and other
relatives. (WS Seal Story)

wa'thun [√we'-athun] sing someone else’s song;
share someone else’s food. (RP 161275)
nem' tsun wa'thun. I will join (them) to eat their
food. (RP 161275)

hwswa'thun [hws-√we'-athun] singer of other
people’s songs. (RP 161275)

huw'uthun' [√we'-athun-PROG] singing
someone’s song; eating someone’s food. (RP
16DEC75) 'i tsun huw'uthun'. I am joining
someone to eat his food. (RP 16DEC75)

hi'huw'uthun' [√we'-thun-DIM-PROG] eating
another’s food, singing another’s song DIM.
(EW 150777,130)

hul'i'huw'uthun' [√we'-thun-DIM-PROG-PL]
eating their food DIM.; singing their songs
DIM. (EW 150777,130)

swultun [s-√wul-ten] net: gillnet (noun). (RP
15JUL75, 18APRIL80)

wulaam' [√wulaam'] echo. (BC 28APR80) tl'im'
'uw' wulaam' kw'un'a lilout. The train really
echoes. (RP JUN82)

wuwulam' [√wulaam'-PROG] echoing. (BC
28APR80)

swiw'lus [s-√wulus-DIM] young man, teenage
boy. (EW 12FEB74, WS Eagle Story) ni-i-i'
hith kwus 'al'mutsum' tthuw'nilih swiw'lus...
That young man waited for a long time. ..(WS
Eagle Story)

swaw'lus [s-√wulus-PL] young men. (RP,EC
23JUL75) qul'et huw'a'lum tthu swaw'lus...
The young men played again.... (WS Eagle
Story)

hwuswiw'lus [hwu-s-√wulus-DIM] young man:
getting to be a young man. (CA 200675)

wulh [√wulh] now, just, then. A particle marking
a point in time when the event begins or ends.
(PRT1). (WS SEAL STORY). (A particle
preceding the main verb. Possibly a prefix.) ni'
wulh ts'elhumutus tthuw'nilih tthu
q'uw'utum'... Then he heard drums beating....
(WS Eagle Story) wulh hwunin'sus 'i' hw'i
skw'ey kws tl'pis. ..there they were, but they
could not get down to them. (WS Eagle Story)
wulh tsuel' 'i' xuyt'lthat. At this time, it was
close to winter. (WS Seal Story) nem' tsun
tl'e' wulh hwu'alum'. I am (now) going to
return to the mountains. (WS Eagle Story)

hwuswiw'lus [hwu-s-√wulus-DIM] young man:
'ulh [√wulh] now, then. (WS Eagle Story). (wulh reduces to. (') ulh after 'uw'). hi-i-i tl'lim' 'uw' 'ulh xuytl'that. It was then really getting cold. (WS Eagle Story) nuts'a' skweyul 'i' wulh qwal thu na'nuts'a' " nan) 'uwu te' stem suw' ulh t'ahw 'ul'. They didn't find anything so they returned home. (WS Eagle Story)

hws wulh [hws-√wulh] boisterous, rough (e.g., an active child). (RP 6JULY80) nan' 'uw' hws wulh thu stl'i'tl'qulh 'i hwu'inum. The youngster that was just brought here is very rough. (RP 80BB)

hwswulhshun [hws-√wulh-shen] hyperactive, cannot be still. (Elders APR93)

wulhuthut [√wulh-that] rough on: be rough on. (RP 6JULY80)

huw'lhthut [√wulh-that-PROG] rough on: being rough on. (RP 6JULY80)

wulhxus [√wulhxus] March (when frogs start croaking). (TT,BA 29OCT75, BC 14APR80). (Possibly related to wuxus "frog"). ni' th'ux tthu wulhxus lhqel'ts' 'i' ni' wil' thu wuhe8us. The frogs come out at the end of March. (RP JUN82)

wul'huts' [√wul'huts'] fall (from a standing position), stumble. (AG 11JUN74, BC 28APR80). (In the origin narratives, the first people " wul'huts' " to earth from the sky.) ni' wul'huts' kwhun' mun'u kwsus yuhe8wan'chunum'. Your son fell down as he was running. (RP JUN82)

hwswul'huts' [hws-√wul'huts'] faller: someone who falls habitually. (AG 110674)

huw'tl'uts' [√wutl'uts'-PROG] falling, stumbling. (AG 110674)

wul'tl'uts' [√wutl'tl'uts'-PL] fall PL. (RP 120875)

swunmelh [s-wunmelh] nephew, niece, when the parent is deceased. (CW MAY91)

swuq'ous [s-√wouq'ous] Mt. Provost. (Elders APR93)

hun'wuqw [hun'-√wuqw] pullover sweater, pull your head through. (CW JUNE91)

wuq'uq' [√wuq'uq'] snail (with shell).

wuqw' [√wuqw'] downstream; east. (RP 16NOV82). (Note: this is primarily water terminology and cardinal directions are derivative. For people on the east coast of Vancouver Island, rivers flow eastward.) ni'ulh tsun ni' 'u k/wthu wuqw' nu tumuhw. I was at my east land. (RP 16NOV82)

huw'iqw' [√wuqw'-STA] downstream: be downstream. (CW Fall/75)

huw'qw' [√wuqw'-PROG] drift. (WS Seal Story) hith 'ul' kwsus 'uw' huw'qw' thuw'nilh q'e'mi'... The young woman drifted a long time.... (WS Seal Story)

yuhuw'qw' [yu-√wuqw'-PROG] drifting along. (WS Seal Story) st'e 'uw' niis 'uw' yuhuw'qw' 'al' kwsus wulh hu-u-uye-e'. It was like he was drifting with the tide as he was going. (WS Seal Story)

wuqw'utum [√wuqw'-t-m] downstream: drift downstream. (EW 290874). (Note passive morphology and no obvious agent.)

wuqw'wuqw'utum [√wuqw'-t-m-PL] downstream: drift downstream PL. (RP 040177,73)

huw'qw'utum' [√wuqw'-t-m-PROG] downstream: drifting downstream. (CP 230774) yuhuw'qw'utum' 'u thu sth'em. It floated with the tide. (CP 230774) sus ne-e-em' 'uw' yuhuw'qw'utum' thuw'nilh siw'ilus... The young man just drifted (by).... (WS Seal Story)

wuqw'uthut [√wuqw'-that] downstream: go downstream. (CW 101074)

wuqw'ilum [√wuqw'-il-m] downstream: go downstream. (CW Fall/75)

huw'qw'uthut [√wuqw'-that-PROG] downstream: going downstream. (EW 060876,217)

wuqw'wuqw'uthut [√wuqw'-that-PL] downstream: go downstream PL. (EW 06AUG76, RP 12AUG75)
huw'uw'qw'uthut [√wuqw'-that-PROG-PL]
downstream: going downstream PL. (RP 120875)

yuhuw'qw'uthut [yu-√wuqw'-that-PROG]
downstream: going downstream. (CW 101074)

tun'wuqw' [tun'-√wuqw'] east wind. (BC 2MAY80)
tun'wuqw' lhu spu hels 'u kw'un'a lhuw'ulhne'. The Day before yesterday the wind was from the east. (RP 80BB)

swuqw'a'lh [s-√wuqw'-a'lh]
blanket: goat's wool blanket. (CA 180675). (This blanket is double and folded. (BC).)

swuwqw'a'lh [s-√wuqw'-a'lh-PL]
blankets: goat's wool blankets. (RP, BA 10DEC75)

suw'kwunutum tthu swuwqw'a'lh suw' q'pa atum.
The blankets were taken and gathered up. (WS Eagle Story)

huw'qw'elhnulh [√wuqw'-elhnulh-PROG]
wind goes with the water. (BC 2MAY80)

wuqw'uxun [√wuqw'-exun] east. (RP, BA 12AUG75). (Note: the root means 'downstream' and does not denote a cardinal direction.)

hiw'qw'e'luqw [√wuqw'-uluq] breeze goes with the water, (fair wind). (BC 2MAY80)

huw'qw'iim' [√wuqw'-im-PROG] eastward: go eastward, tide goes out. (BC 2MAY80)

wuqw'xenum [√wuqw'-xen-m] downstream: walk downstream. (RP 3FEB81)

yuhuw'qw'xe'num' [yu-√wuqw'-xen-m-PROG]
downstream: walking downstream. (RP 3FEB81)

huw'uw'us [√wuwa'us-PROG] barking. (RP 140277, BC 28APR80)

wuxus [√wuxus] frog: tree frog. (BC 10A P R I L80)

swuqw'q unique [s-√wuqw'-q' unique] man, male. (EW 120274. (CA Stone Story). . 'i' ha' swuqw'q'e' 'i' q'aytus ts'u tthu shhwum'nun'ukw. ..if it is a boy (male), the uncle will kill it. (CA Stone Story)

suw'wuy'qe' [s-√wuqw'-qe'-PM] men. (RP 100576,108) ni' wulh qux kwthu ni' t'ut'a'thut kws kwunutewu kwthu nushuyuh 'u tthu hwule'hwe' suw'wuy'qe'. .. There have been many of the fastest men runners that tried to capture my older brother. .. (WS SEAL STORY)

swuwi'qe'allh [s-√wuqw'-qe'-DIM] boy: little boy DIM. (CA 180675)

swuy'q'eq allh [s-√wuqw'-qe'-allh] boy. (CA munmaanta'qw)

suw'wuy'qe'allh [s-√wuqw'-qe'-DIM-PL] boys. (EW Killer Whale)

shuwy'q'equn [s-hw-√wuqw'-eq'-qun] sound like a male. (CA Stone Story) "'t'lim' 'uw' suwy'q'eq allh kw'un'a xeem' shuwy'q'equn st'e 'uwy' swuy'q'eq allhus." “This one crying sounds like a boy, it has a male voice like it is a boy.”. (CA Stone Story)

wil' [√wil'] appear; come in to view. (CA 180675) 'i' t'le' wulh wil' tth'u yulhcum'ux. And the gum-chewer then appeared again. (CA 180675) ha' 'i ch 'uwu hit'a'qwu'm'uhw 'i' hwum wil' kw' xu'st' en. If you don't wash your hair you will soon see lice (eggs). (MJ Spring82)

wi'ulu' [√wil'-PROG] appearing, coming into view. (RP, BA 12AUG75)

hee'wi'ulu' [√wil'-DIM-PROG] appearing DIM. (RP 170277,10)

swi'wul' [s-√wil'-STA] show, visible. (CA munmaanta'qw) 'uw' swi'wul' kwthu q'ise'q ts'u 'u kwsus hw'uy'um thu xatsa'. q'ise'q can be seen [at the bottom] of the lake when it is clear. (CA Stone Story) ha' 'i ch tsqwum'xw 'i' t'lim' 'uw' swi'wul' thun' sxw'u. If you are really thin, your spine will really show. (MJ Spring82)

see'wi'wul' [s-√wil'-DIM-STA] show, visible DIM. (RP 170277,11)

wi'ult [√wil'-t] show, bring out. (RP 15JUL75)
hwayum [vä-hwayum] sell. (CW Winter/76, 18FEB77). (See 'iluqut buy, tsala'lh borrow/lend.) hwayum 'u ch 'u thun' snuhwulh. Are you selling your canoe? (CW 76)
hwuha'hwayyum' [vä-hwayum-DIM-PROG] selling DIM. (RP 18FEB77,15)
hwula'hwayyum' [vä-hwayum-DIM-PL] sell PL. (RP 18FEB77,57)
shwhawiyum' [s-vä-hwayum-PROG] selling: what one is selling. (RP MAR82) stli'is kws 'iluquts thun' mun'u lhu skwitth'u ts i shwhawiyum'. Your son wants to buy the bluejay that is being sold. (RP MAR82)
shhwimelu [shhw-vä-hwayum-elu] store, market. (RP FEB82)
tl'shshwimelu [tl'-shhw-vä-hway-m-elu] shop, go to the store. (RP 80BB) tl'shshwimelu tsun. I am going to the store. (In answer to a question.). (RP 80BB) tuw' xwumshun ch kwun's nem' tl'shshwimelu. Walk fast when you go to the store. (RP 80BB)

tl'shshwiime'lu [tl'-shhw-växway-m-elu-PROG] shopping, going shopping. (RP DEC81). (Note the apparently late derivation of the imperfective.) nan 'uw' sqi'qul' kws lemuls 'u kw' stem 'u kws tl'shshwiime'lus. He doesn’t know how to make a choice when he goes shopping. (RP JAN82)

hhuwhtsi'qw [vähwtu-a'qw-RDP] duck: bufflehead; hooded merganser. (102, 126). (BC 4MAR80, 14APR80). (See also xuxq'un'el'.)

shwhwets' [s-vä-hwhwets'u-STA] middle: be in the midst, in the middle. (RP 18FEB77,81)
shwi'hhuwets' [s-vä-hwhwets'u-DIM-STA] middle: be in the middle DIM (e.g., a small person). (RP 18FEB77,82)

hwts'ut [vä-hwhwts'u-t] middle: put in the middle. (EW 310574) nuqum hwts'ut. Guess the middle (both plain ends in the middle, in the bone game). (CW MAY91)
hwts'uthut [ hwts'u-that] middle: go between
(e.g., going through a pass between mountains).
(RP.BA 10DEC75)

hwe [ hwwe] down: go down. (CA Stone Story) ha'ts'u ni' lhultustum tthu q'is'e'q 'i' ni' hwe 'u tthu xatsa'... When q'is'e'q was sprinkled he went down into the lake.... (CA Stone Story)

shwuhwe [s- hwwe-STA] down: already down.
(RP 10DEC75)

shwi'hwuhwe [s- hwwe-DIM-STA] down DIM.
(RP 22FEB77,06)

hwet [ hwwe-t] down: bring down (e.g., from hanging), lower. (RP,BA 10DEC75, WS Eagle Story)

hwa'us [ hwwe-as] scare game (breaking sticks, making noise when scaring game out to hunters). (CW JUNE91)

hwe'luqup [ hwwe-iluqup] audible, can be heard.
(RP MAR82) hwe'nutst thu sqw'il'muhw na'uth sq'upnets. Remove some blackberry canes and roots, they are too bunched. (RP MAR82)

hwlunutst [ hwul-nets-t] remove canes and roots. (RP 16NOV82) ni'i ni' 'u tnanulh hun'utus tun'u hwlunutst thu sqw'il'muhw na'uth sq'upnets. Remove some blackberry canes and roots, they are too bunched. (RP MAR82)

hwlunutst [ hwul-nets-t] uproot a tree. (BC 23MAY93)

hwlumuhw [ hwul-muhw] Indian person. (CW Fall/75) ni-i ni' 'u tnanulh hun'utus tun'u hwlumuhw shiyemun... It was said that he was sighted at a place the Indians call Sliammon... (WS SEAL STORY)

ts'ilhwlumuhw [ ts'il- hwul-muhw] fellow Indians. (WS Seal Story) suw' t'ahw tthu
ts'ihhwulmuhws. So her Indian friends came to the beach. (WS Seal Story)

hwuhwilmuhw [\ˈhwul-muw-PL.] Indians. (AG 110674)

hwul'ihwul'muhw [\ˈhwul-muw-DIM-PL.] Indians. (AG 110674)

shwul'akw' [s-\ˈhwulukw'-STA] wrapped. (WS Eagle Story) ni' ts'u st'u e thu s'eluwh qp'as shwul'akw' 'u [tthu] p'q'ulwut... The elder was sitting there with his head down, wrapped up in a blanket.... (WS Eagle Story)

hwulukw't [\ˈhwulukw'-t] wrap it up. (CA munmaanta'qw) hwulukw't sseep 'u kw' 'uw' stem' 'ul' luxwtu'n 'un'suw' yuqwt. Wrap it up with something or a blanket and burn it. (WS Eagle Story)

hwulukw'tum [\ˈhwulukw'-t-m] wrap it up PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' kwunu'tum tthu'seluhw qp'as shwulmuhwa'lh 'u [tthu] p'q'ulwut. So they took the snake and wrapped it in a blanket. (WS Eagle Story)

shwulmuhwa'lh [s-\ˈhwulmuhw-a'lh] indian (adj.). (RP,EC 14JUL75). . shwulmuhwa'lh snes. .his indian name. (RP,EC 14JUL75). . kwun'etus tthu'xut'ustum' shwulmuhwa'lh shuptun..... ..he had the one called an Indian knife.... (WS Eagle Story)

hwel'shum' [\ˈhwulsh-m-PROG] dripping. (WS Eagle Story) tl'lim' ts'u nuw' hwel'shum' tthu thathuns 'u thu thethi'un. His mouth was really dripping with blood. (WS Eagle Story)

shhwutl'qun'elu [shhw-\ˈhwutl'-qin-elu] pillow. (RP 21JUNE79) ni' 'untsu kthu xew's nu shhwutl'qun'elu. Where are my new pillow cases? (RP 0481)

shwunituma'lh [s-\ˈhwunitum-a'lh] white man (adj.). (RP 3DEC79) shwunituma'lh sxul'um tthu 'i sq'uq'a' 'u thu sxul'umst. The white mans's alphabet is in our writing system. (RP Jan82)

hwun'itum' [\ˈhwunitum'] white man. (AG 110674)

hwulunitum' [\ˈhwunitum'-PL.] white people. (AG 110674)

hwan'kw'um' [\ˈhwunkw'-m-PROG] breathing heavily; roaring. (RP 12JUL82) hwthiqun kwsus hwan'kw'um' kw'un'a skwuts 'utl' hkwk'sutsum. The roar of the Jaynes Creek falls is loud. (RP 80BB)

hwun' [\ˈhwun'] still, already, early. A particle meaning 'early' in commands and 'still' or 'already' in statements. (PRT1). (RP 0481. (CA 180675) m'i ch hwun' t'upqenum 'u thu smeent. Come down from the mountain early. (RP 0481) ni' hwun' yu'i'mush. He was still walking. (CA 180675) wulh yu'e'wu kthu sxuytl' 'i' ni' hwun' si'kw' kthu mun'us. Winter was coming, and their son was still missing. (WS SEAL STORY) 'i tl'lim' ts'u'uw' 'uw' hwun' m'umun'lh tthu'wne'ullh. And they were still very small. (WS Eagle Story) nuw' hwun' qux kthu ni' tsal'luq. There are still lots of things up the mountains. [TEH]. (WS Eagle Story) hwun' netulh 'i' nem' taal. Very early in the morning he swam out into the middle (of the lake). (WS Eagle Story)

hwun'a' [\ˈhwun'a'] first, first time. (WS SEAL STORY) hwun'a' m'i yusaq'thut thu skweyul. It was just first daybreak. (WS Seal Story) hwun'a' ts'u 'ul' ni' tuw' lhxilush tthu'wilh kwsus wule8 xwenqenum 'i' ni' wulh tantum. Just as he stood up to run they started leaving. (WS Seal Story) 'uwu kwu'elh ne'mus 'aah 'u kwthey' hwun'a'. He didn't get on board the first time. (CA 20JUN75)

hwanukw'um [\ˈhwun'kw'-m] breathe heavily; roaring sound. (RP 12JUL82)

shwut [s-\ˈhwut] sparrow. (BC 14APR80)

hwutus [\ˈhwutus] heavy. (CW 051274) (light: hwu'eehwe'.)
hwuhwutus [hwu-√hwutus] heavy: get heavy. (EW 310574) na'ut wulh hwuhwutus. It got now heavy. (EW 310574)
hwuhwutus [√hwutus-PROG] heavy: getting heavy. (EW 06AUG76,182)
hwi'hwtus [√hwutus-DIM] heavy DIM. (RP 18FEB77,59)
hwahwtus [√hwutus-PL.] heavy PL. (EW 310574)
hwi'hwtus [√hwutus-DIM-PL.] heavy DIM PL. (RP 18FEB77,58)
hwuli'hwtus [√hwutus-DIM-PL.] heavy DIM PL. (RP 18FEB77,59)
hwutth'um' [√hwutth'-m] unsteady. (BC 18APRIL80) yuhwutth'um' kwthu hwunitum ni' yuhuy'luw'. The white person that went by was walking unsteadily. (RP JUN82)
hwi'hwutth'eenum' [√hwutth'-un'u-m-DUR] rocking chair; seesaw. (RP JUN82). (Morphology uncertain.)
shwuw'qun [s-√hwuw'-qin ] swan. (BC 14APR80, RP 16NOV82). (Verify spelling. Originally transcribed as shwuwqun.)
hwuy [√hwuy] wake up. (RP 230675) hwuy tthu qeq. The baby woke up. (EW MAR74)
hwuhwuy' [√hwuy-PROG] waking up. (EW 06AUG76,183)
yuhwuhwuy' [yu-√hwuy-PROG] waking up. (RP 28NOV79, CA 23JUN75) yelh sis yuhwuhwuy' kwdthi' un' me'mun'u. Your children are finally waking up. (RP APR81)
shwuhwi' [s-√hwuy-STA] awake. (EW MAR74)
shwe'hwuhwi' [s-√hwuy-DIM-STA] awake DIM. (RP 22FEB77,07). (Note: [e] is dissimilation from [i]. Speakers without this rule will have shwi'hwuhwi'.)
hwuyt [√hwuy-t] wake someone up. (RP 14FEB77,21)
hwey't [√hwuy-t-PROG] waking someone up.
hwey'tum' [√hwuy-t-m-PROG] waking someone up PASS. (WS Eagle Story) wa'lu niis ts'twa'
hwey'tum'. They were perhaps trying to awaken him.. (WS Eagle Story)
hway'thut [√hwuy-that] waking self up. (RP 14FEB77,23)
hwuyuws [√hwuy-iws] wake up, come to attention, become alert. (MJ Spring82) wuwa' ha' i ch hw'ipusum 'i hwuyuws ch. Maybe if you rub your eyes you will wake up. (MJ Spring82)
hwuyuwst [√hwuy-iws-t] wake him/her up, make him/her altert, cheer up. (CW JUNE91)
hwey'uwsun'uq [√hwuy-iws-unuq-PROG] waker, one who urges you on. (CW JUN91)
shwuyum [s-√hwuyum] duck: goldeneye duck (common, Barrow’s, American). (BC 2MAY80, 14APR80). (It whistles as it flies.)
hwuhwuyim [√hwuyum-RDP] leech. (BC 4MAR80) qux hwuh uyim i 'utl' kwa'mutsun xatsa'. There are alot of leeches at Quamichan Lake. (RP 80BB)
hwuhwiyem' [√hwuyum-RDP] sandfleas. (BC 26MAR80). (Also recorded as hwuhwiyim. (BC 18APR80).)
hwuyulpu [√hwuyelpu] wheelbarrow. (RP 5FEB80). (Probably from Engl. ‘wheelbarrow’. Also pronounced hwipelu.)
hwu'alum' [√hwu'alum'] return, go back. (CA 18JUN75). (Possibly [hwu-√alum]. The root has not been identified.) suw' hwu'alum' 'u tthu snuhwulhs sis 'uw' 'ushul t'akw' nem' 'u tthu siiyey'us. He returned to his canoe and paddled home to his relatives. (WS Seal Story) hwu'alum' kws smut'uqsuns. He had returned to snot. (CA 18JUN75)
hwu'alum'ul'mun' [√hwu'alum'-ulmun] wanting to turn back. (RP 2NOV82)
hwu'alum'stuhw [√hwu'alum'-stuhw] return it; put it back. (CA 23JUN75, CW JUN91) ni' tsun 'uw' hwu'alumstuhw 'ul' nih 'uw' swe's huy'tuns.” I just returned his own weapon to him.”. (WS Eagle Story)
hwu'alum'stum [√hwu'alum'-stuhw-m] return it PASS. (WS Eagle Story) tl'e wulh hwu'alum'stum. He was brought out again. (WS Eagle Story)

hwu'u'llum' [√hwu'alum'-PL.] going and returning. (WS Eagle Story) kw'in skweyul kwus xut'e' u tthey' hwu'u'llum' e-e'muqtus tthu sts'uy'hw s'ulhtuns. They did this for many days going back and forth bringing home their dried food. (WS Eagle Story)

hwu'eehwe' [√hwu'eehwe'] light-weight. (CW 051274). (Possibly a reduplication of a root √hwe'. heavy: hwutus.)

hwuhwu'eehwe' [√hwu-√hwu'eehwe'] light-weight (become). (EW 310574)

hwu'eehwe'stuhw [√hwu'eehwe-√stuhw] light-weight: make it light. (EW 310574)

hwuli'hwu'eehwe' [√hwu'eehwe'-DIM-PL.] light-weight DIM PL. (EW 310574)

hwu'uw'tssum [√hwu'uwt-tese-m] pass, hand. (CW JUNE91). (Possibly related to hw'u'uwt'sust 'teach'.) th'ihwum 'i' hwu'uw'tssum 'u tthu te'ulh. Please pass me the spearpoint. (CW JUN91)

hwii'hwshun' [√hwii'hw-shen] limping; dancing with one heavy foot. (BC 26MAR80) sum'e'kwulh tthu swuy'qe' yuhwii'hwshun' yu'i'mush. The man that is walking with a limp is injured. (RP 80BB)

hwikwut [√hwikw-t] brush close by. (RP 4JAN80)

hwukwnuhw [√hwikw-nehw] brush against, accidentally. (RP JUN82) 'uwu ch hwukwnuhwuhw thu huy'qw. Don't brush against the stove [fire]. (RP JUN82)

tshwikw' [ts-√hwikw'] gray. (CW Fall/75)

hwikw'ul [√hwikw'-ll] gray (turn gray, fade to gray). (CW 4NOV75)

hwihwukw'ul' [√hwikw'-ll-PROG] graying (turning, fading to gray). (CW 4NOV75)

hwiwsh [√hwiw-sh] forward: bring forward. (RP,CA 12AUG75) suw' hwiwshs thu me'mun'us. And he brought his children forward. file. (RP,CA 12AUG75)

hwiwshum [√hwiw-sh-m] front: bring forward PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' aatum tthwu'nih suw' kwunuteuw tthey' swiwlus ni' q'aqi' i' i' m'i hwiwshum. The other young man, the new shaman, was called and the young man who was sick was taken and brought forward. (WS Eagle Story)

hwiwul [√hwiw-il] front: come to shore, upriver, or to middle of longhouse. (RP MAY82). (See also lheel, come to shore, to middle of}
longhouse, and taal, go out from shore.) m'i ch tse' hwiwul. Come forward (to middle of longhouse). (RP MAY82)

hwihuwuwul' [vhwiw-il-PROG] front: coming to shore, upriver, or to middle of longhouse. (RP MAY82) nem' thq'ut tthu stseelhtun na'ut yuhwihuwuwul'. Go and spear the fish that is coming to shore. (RP MAY82)

shhuhwui'wuqun' [s-vhwiw-uqun-STA] front: in front of. (CW JUN91)

hwiyunem' [hwiyunem'] listen. (CW Fall/75). (Also recorded as hw'iyun'em').

hw'i [vhwi'] now, next. A particle indicating that something has suddenly happened (possibly contrary to speaker’s expectation). (PRT1). (WS Eagle Story) ni' hwuy 'i' ni' hw'i sqw'iqw'um' ni' 'u tthey' sle8elhuq'. He woke up and next he was out of the water, lying there. (WS Eagle Story) hw'i 'uw' 'iyus ts'u 'ul' tthu s'u'feluhws tthuwinilh. Now the elders were just happy. (WS Eagle Story)

hwkw'at [vhkw'a-t] pull it, pull the slack up. (RP 4JAN80) hwkw'at tthu xwi'lum' 'e''ut sel'q'um'. Pull the rope that is hanging down. (RP 7MAY82) m'i-i-is 'uw' hwkw'atus 'i' stth'am' ts'u 'utl' 'eshw. He pulled it out and it was a seal bone. (WS Eagle Story)

hwawk'at [vhkw'a-t-PROG] pulling it. (RP 4JAN80, 21NOV74)

hw'ihwkw'at [vhkw'a-t-DUR] pulling (keep on); tug-of-war. (EW 15JUL77,202 RP APR93)

hw'ihwawk'at [vhkw'a-t-DIM-PROG] pulling DIM. (RP 18FEB77,26)

hwkw'atum [vhkw'a-t-m] pull PASS. (WS Eagle Story) nuw' hwkw'atum 'ul' tthu xwi'lum'. The rope was just hoisted up. (WS Eagle Story)

hwawk'tum' [vhkw'a-t-m-PROG] pulling PASS. (WS Eagle Story) ni' ts'u hwuy 'i' ni' ts'u hwawk'tum' tthuwinilh 'u tthey'. When he woke up they were pulling at him. (WS Eagle Story)

hwkw'athut [vhkw'a-that] drag self. (RP 80BB)

hwawk'thut [vhkw'a-that-PROG] dragging self (e.g., a snake). (BC 26MAR80)

hw'ihwkw'atul' [vhkw'a-tal-DUR] tug-of-war. (EW 15JUL77,203)

hwkw'ast [vhkw'a-as-t] drag it. (CW 211174)

hwukw'ust [vhkw'a-as-t-PROG] dragging it. (CW 211174)

yuhwukw'ustum' [vhkw'a-as-t-m-PROG] dragging it PASS. (EW 131274)

hwukw'netsum [vhkw'a-nets-m] salamander. (CW JUL91)

hwukw'uthint [vhkw'a-thin-t] turn it right-side-up. (BC 26MAR80) hwukw'uthint tthu t'um'o'luch. Turn the tub right side up. (RP 80bb.)

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xuzaath'th'un'up [vxzaatth'-unup-PROG] surveying, surveyor. (RP MAR82) Possibly related to vxee8etth', cf. sxu'etth' 'measured'. tuw' skwi'e' ch 'u tthu xuzaatth'un'up. Keep a distance from the surveyor. (RP MAR82)

xatsa' [vxatsa'] lake; swamp. (BC 18APRIL, CA 180675)

xa'lutsa' [vxatsa'-PL] lakes. (WS Eagle Story) nem' 'u tthu xa'lutsa' xut'ustum' kw'aythut th u siwi'wlus. The young man went to all the lakes to take the bath called the ritual bath. (WS Eagle Story)

sxalumus [s-sxalam-as] grayhaired. (BC 28APR80). (See also tshwikw' gray [vhwikw'].) ni' ch wulh hwusxalumus. Have you gone gray? (RP 7MAY82)

shxalumus [shhw-vxalam-as] mask. (BC 28APR80)

xas [vxas] expression (e.g. my!). (MJ Spring82) t'lim' xas 'uw' qux tthu xuuxun' 'u tun'a netulh. My, there is a lot of frost this morning. (MJ Spring82)
\textbf{xat'ut} [√xat'-t] pry, wedge it (to keep it from closing). (RP 25JAN80) xat'ut thhu q'i't'a's thhu'n' qeq. Put a crosspiece in your baby's swing. (RP 7MAY82)

\textbf{hwuxt'qenum} [hw-√xat'-qen-m] pry open, wedge open (mouth). (RP 7MAY82) wulu kw'elukw' 'uw' qeq'utl'tewut sus 'uw' hwuxt'qenum 'u thhu shxuxulum' shhw'e't'hu's. She suspected she might have a seizure so she wedged an eraser between her teeth. (RP DEC89)

\textbf{shxathus} [s-hw-√xath-as] palm of hand; sole of foot. (RP 11DEC80) shxathus thhu'n' sxun'u. sole of your foot. (RP 11DEC80) shxathus thhu'n' tselush. palm of your hand. (RP 11DEC80)

\textbf{shxathustsus} [s-hw-√xath-as-tses] palm of the hand. (RP 11DEC80)

\textbf{sxayum'} [s-√xay-m] stomach: the smaller stomach of a cud-chewing animal. (BC & Elders 25MAY93)

\textbf{sxuxits} [s-√xtsu-STA] obvious, visible. (RP JUN82). (Also pronounced sxuits.) xuluw't-

\textbf{hwxt ch thu lelum' suw' s[x]uxitss.} Put a mark on the house so it will be visible. (RP JUN82)

\textbf{sxuxits} [s-√xtsu-STA] decided upon. (CP 250674)

\textbf{sxe'xuxits} [s-√xtsu-DIM-STA] obvious DIM. (RP 18FEB77,76) yusxe'xuxits kwsus yut'et'i'yuq' thu stli't'it'qulh. It is obvious that little girl is mad. (RP DEC89)

\textbf{sxule'xuxits} [s-√xtsu-DIM-PL-STA] obvious DIM PL. (RP 18FEB77,51) 'uw' sxule'xuxits 'uw' nilhus tuwet me'mun'u. It is obvious whose little children they are. (RP DEC89)

\textbf{xtsut} [√xtsu-t] figure it out, decide. (RP 10JUL76, 23NOV82) ni ch wulu xtsut kw' iluquuthuw. Have you decided what you are going to buy? (RP 23NOV82)

\textbf{xetsl} [√xtsu-t-PROG] figuring it out, sizing it up. (RP 10JUL76, 23NOV82) 'i tsun xetsl 'uw' kw'inus thhu'n shkwey'xutssum'. I am figuring out how many tools I have. (RP 80S) 

\textbf{xetslus} [√xtsu-t-PL-PROG] obvious PL. (RP 10JUL76, 23NOV82) 'i tsun xetslus 'uw' nilhus kw's la'thuths tse' kws sts'uhtun's tse'... He started thinking about what he was going to do for his food.... (WS Eagle Story)

\textbf{xe'xtsit} [√xtsu-t-DUR] figuring out, pondering. (RP 10JUL76,77) ...xe'xtsitus 'uw' tsta'mutus tse'. ...he kept pondering over what he was going to do. (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' t'umqun snet kws shwuwi's xe'xtsitus. He stayed awake all night thinking. (WS Eagle Story)

\textbf{xetsta'mu} [√xtsu-t-AMU-PROG] figuring (about you). (RP 80S) 'i tsun xetsta'mu 'uw' ni'uhw tse' 'uw' ts'ewutham'sh. I am wondering if you are going to help me. (RP 80S)

\textbf{xtsuthut} [√xtsu-that] think. (RP 22FEB77,115)

\textbf{xatstsh} [√xtsu-that] deciding to, figuring. (WS Eagle Story) 'i tahw 'uw' xatstshut kws nem's lheel 'i' ni' tle' wulu kwunutum swe' thuwh. And when he had just decided to go ashore he was taken, he disappeared. (WS Eagle Story) 'i tsun xatstshut 'uw' xwumun' 'i' 'uw' thuynuhw. I am trying to figure out if I can do it. (RP 80S)
xee'muth [

\textit{xee'mut} [\sqrt{xee'-that-DUR}] deciding (i.e., deliberating). (WS Eagle Story) xee'muth 'uw' tstatumus tse'. He was trying to decide what to do with himself. (WS Eagle Story)

xutsten [\sqrt{xee's-t} marker, index, indicator, signal. (RP, BA 20AUG75) xul'ut tthu smeent nilh tse' nuxutsten. Mark that rock, it will be my marker. (RP DEC89)

xtsetustun [\sqrt{xee's-t} pattern. (RP APR82). (See also stl'tsels [\sqrt{t'l'ts}]. Note the thematic vowel /e/ instead of /u/.) nilh lhwet kw'u ni' sq'et tthunu xtsetustun 'u thunu swetu. Who tore my pattern for my sweater? (RP APR82).

xeel's [\sqrt{xee'l'es}] changer, creator. (EW 120274). (Possibly related to xee' or xi').

xeem [\sqrt{xee'm}] cry. (RP 23NOV82). (See also xey and xwuythut weep [\sqrt{xwuy}]). xee'm tse' il'lh thu qeq. The baby is going to cry again. (RP 23NOV82)

xeem' [\sqrt{xee'm-STA}] crying, weeping. (CW Fall/75). . . xee'm ts'u kwaqwul's... She was crying while talking. [TEH]. (WS Seal Story)

xueemnamut [\sqrt{xee'm-namut-RDP}] cry: have a crying spell. (CA Stone Story) wulh s'i'si' thuw'nilh tswe' tsmun'u 'uw' ni'uus tse' q'aytum tthu mun'us wulh xueemnamut. The mother became afraid that her baby was going to be killed, the baby had a crying spell. (CA Stone Story)

hwuxeeem' [hwu-\sqrt{xee'm-STA}] start crying. (WS Eagle Story) hwuxuwuythut hwuxe-em' ul' tthu'w'nilh s'u'el'elwuh xwuythut. The elders were crying and weeping. (WS Eagle Story)

ts'lhxeem' [ts'lh-xee'm-STA] mourners (e.g., inlaws who cry with the spouse). (RP 23NOV82). (See also qilas mourn [\sqrt{q'il}].) tun'untsu 'a'l'lu thun' ts'lhxeem'. Where is your fellow-mourner from? (RP DEC89)

xee'mut [\sqrt{xee'm-t-STA}] crying for, mourning. (RP 23NOV82) 'ii ch xee'mut thu nem'

hee'wu. Are you crying for the one that is going to travel? (RP DEC89)

xeemmutum [\sqrt{xee'm-t} cry for PASS. (WS Eagle Story) xee-emmutum tthu ni' hun'umut. They cried for the (young man) that arrived home. (WS Eagle Story)

xee'milh [\sqrt{xee'm-uylh-STA}] one’s baby is crying. (RP 5DEC79) 'i tsun xee'milh My baby’s crying. (RP 0481)

sxees [s-\sqrt{sxee}sh] bird (a small winter bird, males are blackheaded and smaller than a robin). (BC 14APR80) qux sxeesh 'i 'u kw'i tsal'luqw 'u thu smeent. There are many blackheaded robins up in the mountains. (RP 7MAY82)

xeeth' [\sqrt{xee'th}'] measurement. (RP 23NOV82) nilh 'u xeeth's tthun' tumuhw thu smi'muq'. Is the stake the measurement of your land? (RP DEC89)

xeeth' [\sqrt{xee'th}'] buoy. (BC 30JAN81)

sxee'etth' [s-\sqrt{sxee'th}'] murre. (78-79, 81). (BC 2MAY80). (See also sxeycych'.)

sxu'etth' [s-\sqrt{sxee'th}'-STA] measured. (BC 30JAN81) nii hwuxu'etth' thu luplash. Is the board measured? (RP DEC89)

xeeth't [\sqrt{xee'th}'-t] measure it. (CW JUL91) xeeth' un'suww luq'els. Measure it and make it even. (CW JUL91)

xelu [\sqrt{xelu}] rare. (MJ Spring82) ni' wulh hwuxelu thu xwul't'up. The night birds are rare now. (MJ Spring82)

xe'luw' [\sqrt{xee'luw}] spoon (horn or wood), ladle, serving spoon. (BC 18APRIL80). (Also spelled xe'luw').

xe'luw'ayathun [\sqrt{xee'luw'-aythin] labret. (CW 2MAR80 RP APR93)

sxe'muth [s\sqrt{xee'muth}] sap: running sap. (CW MAY91)

xetl' [\sqrt{xetl}] windy (stormy breeze). (BC 2MAY80) tl'lim' 'i xetl' 'u kw'un'a tsul'equlh. It was very windy yesterday. (RP 80BB)
xutl'shun [√xetl'-shen] rain, pouring rain (v.). (Elders APR93)

shxeltl' [shhw-√xetl'] weir. (BC 24APR80, RP 15JUL75)

ssexutl' [s-√xetl'-STA] across (e.g., cross-ways in the road). (RP JUN82) ni' hwuxssexutl' 'u kwthu shelh kwthu thquet. The tree fell across the road. (RP JUN82) q'ixuthelum 'u le8unu snuhuwulh nusnuw' hwsxexutl'. I slid in my car and ended up cross-ways. (RP 23NOV82)

tsxul'xulutl' [ts-√xetl'-PL-RDP] against a storm (e.g., going against a gusty, broken wind). (BC 2MAY80). (Note apparent reduplication of the -l-infix.) 'i ts'u yutsxul'xulutl' kwthun' men kwsus m'i 'ushul tun'ni' 'utl' yuxwula'us. It got stormy when your father paddled from Kuper. (RP 80B)

xetl'ut [√xetl'-t] lay it across, block. (RP JUN82) xetl'ut thhu qwaley 'u thu shelh. Put the log across the road. (RP 80B)

xe'xtul'tul [√xetl'e-tal-DUR] disagree with each other. (JUN91)

xat'l'thut [√xetl'-that] stormy, blowing hard. (BC 2MAY80) 'uuw tse' th'e'mus lhu qa' kwsus xat'l'thut. The tide isn’t going to go down because it is stormy. (RP 80BB)

yxutl'xutl'uthut [yu-√xetl'-that-PL-PROG] criss-crossing a steep path. (BC 26MAR80) yxutl'xutl'uthut thhu yuxwan'chunum'. He is zig-zagging while he is running. (The one running is zig-zagging. (RP 80bb)

ssexutl'tsusuntun [s-√xetl'-tse-s-ten] form for gillnet-making (a wood square). (CW MAY91)

shxetl'upsuntun [shhw-√xetl'-upsem-ten] collarsbone. (BC 18APRIL80)

xltl'inustun [√xetl'-inus-ten] collarsbone (clavicle). (RP 12DEC80)

sxeltl'shun [s-√xetl'-shen-PL] pigeon-toed. (CP 020774)

xutl'shutun [√xetl'-shen-ten] sail boom. (BC 24APR80). (See also xwaa't'shutun.)

shxutl'wiltun [shhw-√xetl'-wil-ten] crossbeam in house. (BC 24APR80)

shxatth'ustun [shhw-√xetth'-as-ten] picture, photograph. (RP18DEC81). (Possibly related to √xetth'.)

hwxatth'ustum [hw-√xetth'-as-t-m] picture: take a picture of; x-ray. (RP 17JUN82) ni' hwxatth'ustum kwthu shxeltl'upsuntun thhu' mun'u. They x-rayed your son’s collarbone. (RP 17JUN82)

xetth'i' [√xetth'-uy'] pawn. (RP 5FEB80). (Possibly related to √xetth'.) xetth'i' ch p'e' 'u thun' swetu. Pawn your sweater. (RP 5FEB80)

sxetth'i' [s-√xetth'-uy'] security (for a loan, what you pawn), souvineer. (RP DEC80). (Possibly related to √xetth'). nem' nusxetth'i' thunu swetu. I am going to pawn my sweater. (RP 5FEB80)

xew's [√xew's] new. (RP 6JAN82). (Possibly the root is √xuu's. See also qe'is.). (See also qe'is.) xew's thunu lushaan. My shawl is new/I have a new shawl. (RP 8MAR82) hwmu'alust ch p'e' thun' shelums usw' nemustuhw 'u kw' xew's. Take the stone off your ring and put it on a new one. (RP 6JAN82) hwuniilh th'ey xew's shne'um mustimuhw hwuniilh ni' hwuts'ets'uw'utum'. It was the new shaman person who was being helped (by the power). (WS Eagle Story)

xuw'salkwlh [√xew's-alkwlh] dancer: new dancer. (RP 16NOV82) xqelh kw'un's 'umshalkwlhstuhw thhu xuw'salkj". Run the new dancer many times (around). (RP Spring82)

xuluw'salkwlh [√xew's-alkwlh-PL] dancers (new dancers). (RP Spring82)

xuw'salkwlhstaam [√xew's-alkwlh-stuhw-amum] dancer: you are initiated (as a new dancer). (RP 6FEB80) xuw'salkwlhstaam ts' tse' 'u kwthun' men. Your father is going to initiate you as a new dancer. (MJ Spring82)
shxuxey'elu [shhw-\^xey-elu-RDP] crying place.
(CA Stone Story). (See also \^xem “cry”.)
suw' shakw'utum 'i' utl' shxuxey'elu. So she
bathed it at shxuh8ey'elu. (CA Stone Story)
x'e'xe' [\^xe'-RDP] forbidden, have strange powers.
(RP 21AUG75)
xi'e' [\^xe'-RDP] ashamed. (EW 06AUG76, CW
JUL91) nii ch xi'e' kwsus suq' thun'
suqiws. Did you get ashamed when your pants
tore? (RP DEC89)
sxi'xe' [s-\^xe'-RDP] embarrassment. (EW
06AUG76,87) ni' p'e' sxi'xe's kwsus wutl'uts'
i' 'u kwthu qux mustimuhw. It was an
embarrassment when she fell among all those
people. (RP DEC89)
ex'e'x'taam [\^xe'-stuhw-amu-m-RDP]
forbidden: you are forbidden. (RP DEC89) ha'
ch wanumthut l'i' xi'e'x'taam 'u thtu qux
s'ulhtun. When you are orphaned you are
forbidden many foods. (RP DEC89)
xi'xem'e'thelum [\^xe'-me'-t-sel-m-RDP] shy of:
shy of me, I was an embarrassment. (EW
06AUG76,89) ni' xi'xem'e'thelum 'u thun'
'itimuth. Your grand-daughter got shy of me.
(RP DEC89)
sxe'xe' [s-\^xe'-RDP] taboo, something forbidden.
(EW 06AUG76,85) ni' hwu nusxe'xe' thu
q'et'tum. I am forbidden to have any sweets.
(RP DEC89)
xulum' [\^xulum'] chiton (razorback, small rock
sticker). (WS 10AUG77, BC 4MAR80). (See
also 'ukw's, large chiton.)
sxu'xil' [s-\^xu'xil'-STA] marked (e.g.,
tattooed, painted). (RP DEC 23JUL75)
sxulu'xil' [s-\^xu'xil'-STA-PL] painted. (WS Eagle
Story) l'i' huy ts'u sxulu'xil' thu s'athush
shtum'alhus. But their faces were painted,
painted with ochre. (WS Eagle Story)
xul'nuhw [\^xul'-nehw] write, mark (manage to).
(RP 3JULY80) nii ch xul'nuhw lhun' stitsuels.
Have you managed to do your design? (RP
80BB)
xul'ut [\^xul'-t] write, mark. (TEH). (Verify, the
example is mine. (TEH)) xul'ut ch thun' sne.
Write your name. (TEH)
xul'xul'utum [\^xul'-t-m-PL] mark him PASS. (WS
Eagle Story) xul'xul'utum 'uw' tun'n' 'u thtu
sxun'us kwus m'i-i kwistum. They marked
him starting from his feet upwards. (WS Eagle
Story)
xuxul'utum' [\^xul'-t-m-PROG] marking him
PASS. (WS Eagle Story). ..'uw' huy 'ul' kwus
xuxul'utum' 'i' ni' itut. ..when they finished
painting him, he went to sleep. (WS Eagle
Story)
xul'els [\^xul'-els] write. (RP 3JULY80) nem' ch
q'a xul'els 'u lhun' shuyulh. You better write
to your older sister. (RP 80BB)
exul'um [\^xul'-m] write. (Lessons)
xuxulul's [\^xul'-els-PROG] writing. (RP
3JULY80) nihil ts'e' kwthun' shuyulh
yuxuxulul's 'u thtu xthum. Your brother will
be the one to put designs on the boxes. (RP
80BB)
xuxulum' [\^xul'-m-PROG] writing. (Lessons) 'i
tsun xuxulum'. I am writing. (Lessons)
exul'tun [\^xul'-ten] pencil, pen. (Lessons)
xuxil'tun [\^xul'-ten-PL] pencils, pens. (RP
10NOV82)
huxvul'alusum [hw-\^xul'-alus-m] paint one’s eyes
(eye shadow, mascara). (RP 30NOV79) tl'im'
xas 'uw' phet kws hxvul'alusum. The
mascara she put on was really thick. (More
literally: It was really thick when she put it on
her eyes.). (RP 0481)
huxvuxula'lusum' [hw-\^xul'-alus-m-PROG]
painting one’s eyes. (RP 30NOV79) 'e'uth
hxvuxula'lusum' thu silheni. The woman is
putting makeup on her eyes. (RP 0481)
xul'alst [\^xul'-als-t] paint rocks (e.g., for new
dancers). (RP 30NOV79) ne'muwh ts'u
xul'alst kwthu smeent. You are supposed to
paint the rock. (RP 0481)
xul'ust [√xul’-tsus-t] paint someone’s hands. (RP 8MAR82)

xul'utsust [√xul’-tsus-t] paint someone’s hands. (RP 3DEC79) nunu 'e ts' tse' xul'utsust kw' xuwsalskwhl. Are you to be the one to paint the new dancer’s hands/wrists? (RP 0481)

xuxul'utsust [√xul’-tsus-t-PROG] painting someone’s hands. (RP 3DEC79) xuxul'utsust ch p’e’ u kw tumulh. Keep painting his hands with ochre. (RP 0481)

xul'a'luw'tsust [√xul’-a'luw’-tsus-t] paint someone’s fingers. (RP 3DEC79) tumulhs ch p’e’ kwun' shxul’a’luw’tsust. Use ochre to paint his fingers. (RP 0481)

xuxul'a'luw'tsust [√xul’-a'luw’-tsus-t-PROG] painting someone’s fingers. (RP 3DEC79) 'uwu ch mi’mulquhw kw’uns xuxul a'luw'tsust. Don’t forget to paint his fingers. (RP 0481)

xulel't-hw [√xul’-el’t-hw] village on Chemainus River, Westholme. (CW JUNE91)

xul'ule'tst [√xul’-ule’ts-t] mark it (a bundle, suitcase or dresser). (RP 11DEC79) yuxul'ule'tst yuwen' tthun' shhw'uwkw'elu. Mark (put your name on) your dresser first. (RP 0481)

hwxuxul'ust [hw-√xul’-as-t] paint someone’s face. (RP 22FEB77,95) nusit 'a'lu 'un'shni' hw xul'ust thhu shxathh'ustun. Why did you mark the picture? (RP DEC89)

hwxuxul'usum [hw-√xul’-as-m] paint one’s face. (RP 30NOV79) niih shhw'uy's 'uw' niihw yuhwuxul'usum. It is best if you paint your face first. (RP 0481)

hwxuxul'usum’ [hw-√xul’-as-m-PROG] painting one’s face. (RP 30NOV79) 'e’uth hwi' hwxuxul'usum' thu shheni’. The woman is painting her face. (RP 0481)

xul'aythin [√xul’-aythin-m] paint one’s lips. (RP 30NOV79) xul'aythin ch p’e’ u kw' tskwim. Paint your lips with red. (RP 0481)

xuxul'a'ithi'nun [√xul’-aythin-m-PROG] painting one’s lips. (RP 30NOV79) stli’is kws yaths 'uw' xuxul'a'ithi'nun'. She always likes to paint her lips. (RP 0481)

xulel't-st [√xul’-tsus-t] mark someone’s hands. (RP 20JUNE80) niis ch mel'q kwun's xul'tsust thhu 'i m'i hun'wulum'. Did you forget to mark the hands of the ones coming in? (RP 8MAR82)

hwxul'usum [hw-√xul’-tsus-t] paint someone’s hands. (RP 3DEC79) nunu 'e ts' tse' xul'utsust kw' xuwsalskwhl. Are you to be the one to paint the new dancer’s hands/wrists? (RP 0481)

xuxul'utsust [√xul’-tsus-t-PROG] painting someone’s hands. (RP 3DEC79) xuxul'utsust ch p’e’ u kw tumulh. Keep painting his hands with ochre. (RP 0481)

xul'a'luw'tsust [√xul’-a'luw’-tsus-t] paint someone’s fingers. (RP 3DEC79) tumulhs ch p’e’ kwun' shxul’a’luw’tsust. Use ochre to paint his fingers. (RP 0481)

xuxul'a'luw'tsust [√xul’-a'luw’-tsus-t-PROG] painting someone’s fingers. (RP 3DEC79) 'uwu ch mi’mulquhw kw’uns xuxul a'luw'tsust. Don’t forget to paint his fingers. (RP 0481)

hwxul'ule'tst [hw-√xul’-ulqstu’-ts-t] paint someone’s nose. (RP 2JAN80) nem' hwxul'ule'tst thun' mun'u 'u thhu tumulh. Go and paint your son’s nose with ochre. (RP JUN82)

hwxuxul'ule'tst [hw-√xul’-ulqstu’-tsus-t-PROG] painting someone’s nose. (RP 2JAN80)

xuluv'ulh [√xul’-uwulh] mark: make designs on the (out)-side of a canoe, basket or box. (RP 2JAN80)

xuxuluv'ulh [√xul’-uwulh-PROG] marking: making designs on the (out)-side of a canoe, basket or box. (RP 2JAN80)

shxuluv'i'ts [s-hw-√xul’-uwulh-STA] painted back. (RP 22FEB77)
hxulwulh[s-√xul-ul-welh] duck: canvasback. (RE Apr93)
xull'ts'[√xull'ts'] twist: get twisted. (TM 040674)
xull'uls'ts'[√xull'uls'ts'-RDP] goose: Brant goose. (BC 14APR80)
xul'nts't'[s-√xull'nts'-STA] twisted. (TM 040674)
n'at hwuxel'ts' tthu xwil'lum'. The rope is twisted. (RP DEC89)
xull'ts'nuhw[√xull'ts'-nehw] turn it, twist it (manage to). (TM 040674) n'ni ch xull'ts'nuhw tthu lukwin. Did you manage to turn the cross? (RP DEC89)
xul'ts't'[√xull'ts'-t] turn it, twist it. (TM 040674)
xul'ts't thhu qwilhe'y. Turn over the log. (RP 23NOV82) xul'ts't hwyuxwut tthu qa'. Turn the water on. (RP 23NOV82)
xul'ts'thut[√xull'ts'-that] turn oneself around; turn over; spin. (RP 2JUNE80 35 BC 18APR80) xul'ts'thut ch 'i' nem' ch t'akw'. Turn around and go home. (RP JUN82) hey' lihu tuw' he8ul'ts'thut ch 'i' hwlulhulhalus ch. Turn over in your bed so you will be facing the wall. (RP 21DEC81)
xal'ts'thut[√xull'ts'-that] turning oneself around. (RP 2JUNE80) xlu'q'[√xul'-qin] coarse (of wool). (RP 12DEC79) xlu'q'[√xul'-qin]'u kwthu 'i' ilaqtuhu' Is the wool you bought coarse? (RP 0481)
xul'shenum[s-√xull'shen-m] paint one's feet. (RP 2JAN80) nus'lim' 'un'shni' hw'l xul'shenum' 'u tthu tumulh. Why did you paint your feet with ocre paint? (RP JUN82)
xul'shenum'[√xull'-shen-m-ProG] painting one’s feet. (RP 2JAN80) 'e'ut hw'l xuxul'she'num' tthun' mun'u. Your son is marking his leg. (RP DEC89)
mustimuhw... You will remove other people’s sickness.... (WS Eagle Story)

xuxulh [v\xulh-prog] hurting. (RP 28Nov79) 'i i'xuxulh t'hu'n' sxun'u. Does your foot hurt? (RP 0481) 'u'wus ch xuxulh t'sus 'u' kw'thu stl'eyuq'um 'u 'kw'un'a stlxulhtsus. Don't let your feelings be hurt. (WS Eagle Story)

hwxullhalus [hw-v\xulh-alus-pl] hurt eyes. (RP 80B) tl'lim' t'sun hwxullhalus 'u kw'thu stl'eyuq'um 'u kw'un'a stlxulhtsus. My eyes got hurt from the smoke last night. (RP 80B)

xlhetsus [v\xulh-tses-sta] sore hand; overspent. (CW Fall/75) 'i t'sun xlhetsus 'u t'thu n'tetu. I have overspent. (RP 23Nov82) 'i t'sun wulh xlhetsus 'u t'thu skw'ustsus. I am suffering from my burnt hand. (RP Dec89)

xi'xuxulhtsus [v\xulh-tsus-dim-prog] sore hand DIM. (RP 18Feb77) 'i ts'u xi'xuxulhtsus t'hu qeq 'u shu 'u'wulh t's'e'hwul'. The baby’s hands are hurting, that is why he won’t stop crying. (RP Dec89)

xlhulnus [v\xulh-ul-nus] toothache: get a toothache. (RP 12Dec79) nel' kw'un's lhey'xt t'hu qet'um 'u'n' sh 'i xlhulnus. You have got a toothache because you are always eating sweets. (RP 15Dec81)

xlhul'hnus [v\xulh-ul-nus-prog] toothache: have a toothache. (RP 12Dec79) 'i t'le' wulh xlhul'hnus lhu'n' shuyulh. Has your older sister got a toothache again? (RP 0481)

xlhultslh [v\xulh-ul-tslh] sorry; hurt feelings. (CA 230675, CW JUNE91) ni't tsun tl'uw' xlhultslh kwun's ni' ukw'iw's 'u lhu'n' telu. I am sorry that you have lost money. (RP 80S)

xulhul'tslh [v\xulh-ul-tslh-prog] hurt feelings: having hurt feelings. (CA 230675, CW JUNE91) 'i n'u'wulh yuxulhul'tslh t'huw'niihl. He went along with hurt pride. (CA 230675)

shxulhul'tslh [shw-v\xulh-ul-tslh-prog] hurt feelings: what causes one to feel bad. (CW JUL91) tl'lim' 'u'w' nushxulhul'tslh lhu ni' un' s'ukwi'ws telu. The money you have lost makes me feel bad. (RP 80S, CW JUL91)

xlhiluws [v\xulh-il-uws] suffer. (CW JUL91) 'i ch wulh xlhiluws. Are you suffering now? (RP Dec89)

xlhulhuw's [v\xulh-ul-uws-prog] suffering, aching. (RP JAN91) tuw' lumulnust lhu t'un'a 'i xulhul'uws t'sl'i'tl'qulh. Look at the teeth of this boy that has a toothache. (RP JAN91)

hwxuluw'i'ts [hw-v\xulh-ul-uws-it's] backache (get a backache). (RP Dec89)

hwxulhuw'i'ts [hw-v\xulh-ul-uws-prog] backache (having a backache). (CW Dec/75) 'i t'sun hwxulhuw'i'ts nem' t'sun liq'uthut. I have a backache; I am going to lie down. (RP Dec89)

xlhinus [v\xulh-inus] chest-ache. (CW Fall/75) 'i ts'u wulh xlhinus 'u t'thu sme'kwulh ts'xemuns. He is suffering from his chest injury. (RP Dec89)

xlhi'qw [v\xulh-qi'w] headache (get a headache). (RP 8Mar82) xlhi'qw tse' 'i'elh kwusus xal'ts'xut t'hu'n' mun'u. Your son is going to get a headache from spinning himself. (RP 8Mar82)

suxulhnet [s-v\xulh-net-rdp] Sunday, week. (RP 10Nov82). (Also pronounced sxuxulhnet.) mukw' yuse'lu suxulhnet 'i' kwe'tum thu squli'qum'kwa'l'a 'i' utl' s'il'athun'. Every two weeks they dump fingerlings into Somonoes creek. (RP JUNE83) nux'sa' suxulhnet kwusus 'i. He has been here one week. (RP 3Feb81)

xum'xum' [v\xulh-um'irdp] fern: horsetail fern. (CW MAY91) sxam'hwus [s-v\xumh-as-sta] haircut: have had a haircut. 'i t'sun hwuxam'hwus. I had my hair cut. (RP 23Nov82)

sxi'am'hwus [s-v\xumh-as-sta-dim] haircut: got haircut already DIM. (RP 18Feb77) na'ut hwuxsi'am'hwus thu qeq. The little baby has a haircut. (RP Dec89)
xumhwustum [√xumhwaas-t-m] haircut: cut hair PASS. (RP 16NOV82) xumhwustum ts'u tthun' mun'u. Your boy's hair is going to be cut. (RP 23NOV82)
xumhwusum [√xumhwaas-t-m] haircut: have a haircut. (RP 23NOV82). (Note thematic (patient) subject despite -m.) nem' tsu xumhwusum. I am going to get a haircut. (RP 23NOV82)
xam'hwusum' [√xmhwas-t-prog] haircut: having hair cut. (RP 23NOV82) 'i ch xam'hwusum'. Are you having your hair cut? (RP 23NOV82)
xam'hwusum' [√xmhwas-t-prog] haircut: having one's hair cut DIM. (RP 18FEB77,02) 'e'ut xam'hwusum' tthun' tthu qeq. Your little kittens are opening their eyes. (RP 15JUL77,270). (See also sxuxun'u and sxuxune'.)
shxun'utun [shhw-√xunu-ten] tracks. (RP MAR82) shxun'utun ts'u 'utl' hwtl'uqtnuts lhu ni' lumnum 'i 'utl' kwa'mutsun. They saw cougar tracks at Quamichan. (RP DEC89)
shapsul'us [shw-√xups-alus-sta] mucus: have mucus in the eyes. (RP 21SEP82) hwulumalusum 'u tthu shkwsastun' 'i ch shapsul'us. Look at your eyes in the mirror, you have mucus in your eyes. (RP 21SEP82)
xushun' [√xushun'] trap (an animal trap). (CP 250674)
xushun't [√xushun'-t] trap it. (CW 211174) xushun't tthu hewt. Trap the rat. (RP 16NOV82)
xusht'ен [√xusht'en'] egg: flea or louse eggs. (BC 10APRIL80)
sxet-s-h [s-√xust-s-h] mucus in the chest (lungs). (RP 21SEP82)
sxet-s-hnum' [s-√xust-s-h-num-prog] congested chest. (RP 21SEP82) 'e'ut s-xet-s-hnum' tthu ts'xemuns thun' qeq. Your baby's chest is congested. (RP 21SEP82)
sxu'n [s-√xun] foot, leg. (BC 28APR80)
sxui'n [s-√xun-pl] legs, feet. (CP 09JUL74, RP 12DEC80)
Why are you whittling on the table? (RP JAN90)

xut'kw'els [√xut'kw'-els] whittle, carve. (RP 12MAY80)

xet'ukw'um [√xut'kw'-m] gnaw. (RP 12MAY80)

wulh xet'ukw'um 'i'elh kw'un'a hewt There is a mouse over there gnawing. (RP 12MAY80)

xet'kw'ul's [√xut'kw'-els-PROG] whittling, gnawing. (RP 12MAY80, CW JUL91)

'uweehw ts'u xet'kw'ul'suhw 'u tthu lutem. You are not to whittle on the table. (RP 80BB)

stem yuh w 'a'lu kw'un'a 'i tuw' xet'kw'um'. I wonder what that gnawing sound is. (RP 80BB)

hwxut'kw'ust [hw-√xut'kw'-as-t] scrape off a dry fish (to get rid of hard part). (RP 12MAY80)

hwxat'kw'ust [hw-√xut'kw'-as-t-PROG] scraping off a dry fish (to get rid of hard part). (RP 12MAY80)

sxuw'xuw'iinlhp [s-√xuw'-in-ulhp-RDP ] thistle. (BC 24APR80)

sxuw'u [s-√sxuw'u] spine. (BC 18APRIL80) 'i i ch 'a'luxut thu sxuw'u's thtu stseelhtun. Are you saving the fish spine? (RP JAN90)

sxuw'q'um' [s-√sxuw'q'um] steelhead. (BC 4MAR80, CP JUL74, WS 10AUG77)

sxuyukw'us [s-√sxuyukw'-as] raccoon. (BC 18APRIL80)

sxuyukw'ustum [√sxuyukw'-as-t-m] nightmare (have a nightmare). (RP 80B). (This involves seeing the dead (and one does not have to be asleep).) sxuyukw'ustum tse' kwsus
sxuy'usa'qw [s-√xuy'us-a'qw] fish head. (TT and MJ MAR82) til'm' ch 'uw' yuykw'a'qwt thtu sxuy'usa'qw. Really scrub the fish heads. (TT and MJ MAR82) nii ch kw'shi'qwnuhw tthun' sxuy'usa'qw. Have you managed to count your fish heads? (RP JAN82)
xuy'yuy'tl' [√xuy'tl'-RDP] cod eggs (roe). (BC 4MAR80, WS 10AUG77)
xu'athun [√xu'athin] four. (CW Fall/75). (Possibly this is √xe'-athin.)
sxu'athuns [s-√xu'athin] fourth. (CA skwathshun') tus 'u kwthey' sxu'athuns skweyul 'i' tl'e' wulh xeem'. When the fourth day arrived she started crying again. (CA skwathshun')

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sxu'athun [√xu'athin PROG] four (e.g., lasting four days). (WS Eagle Story) xuxu'athun kwelh skweyul 'uw' niis us'tl'i' kws nem's n'emustaaam 'u kwu'inuhl hi' lum' qa'... It will take four days if you want to be taken to the falling water.... (WS Eagle Story)
yuxuxa'uthun [yu-√xu'athin PROG] four (canoes moving along). (EW 06AUG76,190)

xa'uthun'stuhw [√xu'athin-stuhw] bring in fours. (EW 06AUG76,192) xa'uthun'stuhw ch kwthu la'thun kwus lheq'ut. Bring the plates in fours when you lay them down. (EW 6AUG76)
xuthunalus [√xu'athin-alus] four stitches (as counting a pattern width in knitting). (CW 75)
xuthinus [√xu'athin-as] four dollars/round objects. (CW 75)
xuthi'na'qw [√xu'athin-a'qw] four (heads: fishheads, round things). (RP 80BB). (This form or xuthinus can be used for some objects, such as sqewth.) xuthi'na'qw lhu xiwu 'i nu sehwe'. I was given four sea eggs. (RP 80BB)
xuthiinu [√xu'athin-elu] four people. (CW 75)
xuthunelh [√xu'athin-elh] four times. (CW 31OCT75, WS Eagle Story) ni-i-i' xuthunelh kwus shawuwik'um' thuwh.nilh ni' 'u tthey' nuts'a' xatsa'. He bathed four times at this one lake. (WS Eagle Story)

sxuthunelh [s-√xu'athin-elh] fourth time. (WS Eagle Story) ni' kwelh tus 'u thu sxuthunelhs netulh k wus nem' tl'e' wulh taal. Then it was on the fourth morning when he went out again. (WS Eagle Story)
xuthunelhum [√xu'athin-elh-m] four helpings (have four). (CW 31OCT75)
xuthinuw't-hw [√xu'athin-ew't-hw] four houses. (Lessons) xuthinuw't-hw lhu qe'is lelum' 'i yuthhey'tum'. There are four new houses being built. (RP 0481)
sxu'athins [s-√xu'athin PROG] four (canoes). (R 23MAR76) xuthinuwulh ts'u snuhwulh kwthu 'uwu lis tetsul. There are four canoes that didn't make it here. (RP 8MAR82)
yuxuthi'nw'u'ulh [yu-√xu'athin-uwhl-PROG] four canoes going along. (RP 19JUNE80). (Also pronounced yuxuthin'u'wulh) tahw 'uw' yuxuthi'nw'u'ulh thtu sunihwulh na'ut yuw'en'. There are four canoes in lead, to be exact. (MJ 8MAR82)
xuthunelhshe' [√xu'athin-ulshes'] forty. (CW 75)
xuthinulhshe'us [√xu'athin-ulshes'-as] forty dollars. (CW MAY91)

xik'w'ut [√xik'w'-t] gnaw. (EW 240574). (See also xet'ukw'um.)
xixukw'ut [√xikw'-t] gnawing. (EW 24MAY74) 'i tsun xixukw'ut. I am gnawing at it. (EW 24MAY74)

xilux [√xilux] war: go to war. (RP,EC 23JUL75)

xixul'ux [√xilux-PROG] war: being at war. (RP,EC 23JUL75)

ts'lhxixul'ux [ts'lh-√xilux-PROG] war: one who died at war. (CW JUL91)

xixunum' [√xin'-m-PROG] growling. (CW Fall/75)

xpels [√xip-els] strip: pick by stripping off. (CW JUN91)

xiput [√xip-t] strip it: pick it/them by stripping off. (CW JUN91)

sxixup' [s-√xip'-STA] scratched, clawed. (EW 240574)

xip'ut [√xip'-t] scratch, scrape it, claw it. (BC 28APR80). (See also xiq'ut, scratch (an itch).)

lhwet kw'uni' xip'ut thun' t'eluw'. Who scratched your arm? (RP Spring82)

'een'thu tse' xip'ut me'sh tthu sp'uley' u tthun' sxun'u. I’ll scratch off what is sticking to your foot. (RP Spring82)

xp'els [√xip'-els] scratch, claw. (BC 26MAR80)

na'uth xp'els kw'i' thu pous 'u tthu thqet. The cat clawed its way up the tree. (RP 80BB)

hxwpx'alusum [hw-√xip'-alus-m] scratch your eyes. (RP 30NOV79) hwxwpx'alusum tse' 'ielh thhu qeq. The baby is going to scratch its eyes again. (RP 0481)

hxwxi'xup'ul'usum' [hw-√xip'-alus-m-PROG-DIM] scratching your eyes. (RP 30NOV79) ni' hwuhwxi'xup'ul'usum' thu qeq. The baby now scratches its eyes. (RP 0481)

xp'alst [√xip'-als-t] scratch, test fruit for ripeness by scratch. (BC 7DEC79) 'uy' kw'un's xp'alst yuw'en' thu 'apuls [You should scratch apples first.]. (RP 0481)

xixup'al'st [√xip'-als-DUR] scratching at it (e.g., an apple) (keep on). (RP 20JUNE80)

xuxp'al'st [√xip'-als-DUR] scratching, testing fruit all the way round, for ripeness. (BC 7DEC79)

xixup'ul'st [√xip'-als-PROG] scratching (fruit). (BC 7DEC79 RP 7DEC79)

xp'aythinum [√xip'-aythin-m] scratch your mouth, lips. (RP APR93)
xup'i'uthi'num' [√xip'-aythin-m-PROG] scratching your mouth, lips. (RP 14JAN80) 'e'uth
xup'i'uthi'num' thunu shhwum'nikw. My aunt is scratching her lips. (RP APR93)

xuxp'al'ithi'num' [√xip'-aythin-m-DUR] scratching your mouth, lips (keep on). (RP 14JAN80)

xp'a'lunw'tust [√xip'-a'lunw'-tsus-t] scratch someone’s fingers. (RP 0481) q'xe'luts ts'u kw'u ni' xp'a'lunw'tust. Many people scratched his fingers. (RP 0481)

hwxp'enwust [hw-√xip'-enwus-t] scratch, claw down one’s chest. (CA 180675, CW JUN91) nilh 'al' sus 'uwuilh tst'il'un' 'al'
hwxp'enwustus thsu shkw'ilhuw's. Then he jumped and clawed his brother-in-law on the chest. (CA skwathshun')

xuxp'itsu'sun' [√xip'-utsun-RDP] chipmunk (refers to marks on back). (BC 24APR80). (Note the vowel pattern.)

hwxp'ulqst [hw-√xip'-ulqsun-t] scratch someone’s nose. (RP 14JAN80)

hwxp'ulqstum [hw-√xip'-ulqsun-t-m] scratch someone’s nose PASS. (RP Spring82) ni' hwxp'ulqstum thunu mun'u 'u thu pous. The cat scratched my son’s nose. (RP Spring82)

shxup'un'ups [shhw-√xip'-unup-PROG] harrow: spring-toothed harrow. (RP 7JULY80)

xup'un'up [√xip'-unup-PROG] raking or harrowing a field or garden. (BC 28APR80)

hwxp'uw'i'tst [hw-√xip'-uw'i'tst-t] scratch someone’s back. (RP 5DEC79)

hwxuxp'uw'i'tst [hw-√xip'-uw'i'tst-t-DUR] scratching someone’s back. (RP 5DEC79) 'ii ch hwxuxp'uw'i'tst tl'un' tens. (Are you scratching your mother’s back? (RP 0481)

hwxp'uw'i'tsum [hw-√xip'-uw'i'tsum-m] scratch your back. (RP 5DEC79) sts'esht ts'u kwthu ni'shxp'uw'i'tsums. He scratched his back with a stick. (RP 14DEC81)

hwxixup'uw'i'tsum' [hw-√xip'-uw'i'tsum-m-PROG] scratching your back. (RP 5DEC79) 'e'ut hwi' hwxixup'uw'i'tsum' thsu shshakw'um. The person bathing is scratching his back. (RP 0481)

xp'inust [√xip'-inus-t] scratch someone’s chest. (RP 28DEC79) nilh lhwe't kw'u ni' xp'inust thun' sqe'uq. Who scratched your little brother’s chest? (RP 15DEC81)

xuxp'inust [√xip'-inus-t-DUR] scratching someone’s chest. (RP 11DEC79). (Also with hw-(cf. hwxup'inherent.) nilh lhwe't kw'u ni' xup'inust thun' mim'we'. Who scratched your little son’s throat? (RP 15DEC81)

hwxup'inherent [√xip'-inherent-t] scratch someone’s throat. (RP 11DEC79). (Also with xixup'inherent.t) qul kwun's xuxup'inherent't thun' men. It is not good to scratch your father’s throat. (RP 0481)

xixup'inherent't [√xip'-inherent-t-PROG?] scratching someone’s throat. (RP 11DEC79). (Also xixup'inherent't) nilh 'ennul ts'e yuxixup'inherent't thun' thun' mulousmus. I will give the cows a scratch on the throat. (RP 0481)

hwxup'inherent [hw-√xip'-inherent-t] scratch someone on throat. (RP 13JUNE80). (Also without hw-(cf.. X4PjnEnt.) hwxup'inherent lhu me'sh thun' st'equal ni' st'i'am'. Scratch the mud off his throat. (RP 8MAR82)

hwxuxup'inherent [hw-√xip'-inherent-t-PROG] scratching someone on the throat. (RP 13JUNE80) yath 'uw' hwxuxup'inherent'tum' 'u thun' mim'we's. Her son always scratches her throat. (RP 8MAR82)

hwxup'inherentnum [hw-√xip'-inherent-m] scratch your throat. (RP 13JUNE80) tth'xwa'lutsa'tsust ch thun' mim'we' suw' 'uwus
hwxup'ihnenumus. (Put gloves on your little son and he won’t scratch his throat.). (RP 8MAR82)

hwxuxup'lhne'num' [hw-\vixp'-ihnem-m-PROG] scratching your throat. (RP 13JUNE80) hw'i' nutsim' un'sh 'i hwxuxup'lhne'num'. Why are you scratching your throat? (RP 8MAR82)

hwxup'qut [hw-\vixp'-qin-t] scratch someone’s mouth (inside). (RP 14JAN80)

hwxixup'qut [hw-\vixp'-qin-t-PROG] scratching someone’s mouth. (RP 14JAN80)

hwxup'quinum [hw-\vixp'-qin-m] scratch your mouth (inside). (RP 13JUNE80) ni' 'u ts'u hwxup'quinum thtu mim'ne's thun' stiwun. Did your niece’s baby scratch in her mouth? (RP 8MAR82)

hwxup'quinum [hw-\vixp'-qin-m] scratch the roof of your mouth. (RP 14JAN80)

hwxup'quinum [hw-\vixp'-qin-m] scratch your palate. (RP 12DEC79) ni' hw'i hw xup'quinum thu qeq. The baby scratched her palate. (RP 0481)

hwxuxup'qi'num [hw-\vixp'-qin-m-PROG] scratching the inside of your throat/mouth. (RP 13JUNE80) yath 'uw' hwxuxup'qi'num thtu qeq. The baby is always scratching his throat. (RP 15DEC81)

sxup'shun' [s-\vixp'-shen] fish tail. (CW Fall/75)

xup'shunnuhw [\vixp'-shen-nehw] scratch someone’s foot (accidentally). (RP 15JAN80)

xixup'shun'nuhw [\vixp'-shen-nehw-PROG] scratching someone’s foot/leg (accidentally). (RP 15JAN80)

xixup'shut [\vixp'-shen-t-PROG] scratching someone’s foot. (RP 14JAN80)

xup'shenum [\vixp'-shen-m] scratch your foot/leg. (RP 2JAN80) nu st'i' kw'unus xup'shenum. I want to scratch my foot. (RP Spring82)

xuxup'she'num' [\vixp'-shen-m-DUR] scratching your foot. (RP 23JUNE80) huy ch tse' nan 'uw' xuxup'she'num' 'i' qu'qu'lul tse' thun' sxun'u. If you keep on scratching your foot, it will get spoiled (infected). (MJ 8MAR82)

xixup'she'num' [\vixp'-shen-m-PROG] scratching your foot. (RP 23JUNE80) 'i hw'i xixup'she'num' thun' s'ilu. Your grandfather was scratching his foot. (MJ 8MAR82) tstamp ut 'a'lu unh'i xixup'she'num'. Why are you scratching your foot? (RP Spring82)

xuxup'she'num' [\vixp'-shen-m-PROG] scratching your leg. (RP 14JULY80)

xixup'she'num' [\vixp'-shen-m-PROG] scratching your leg. (RP 14JULY80). (Also pronounced xuxup'she'num').) scratching your foot/leg. (RP 2JAN80)

xiq'uthut [\vixq'-that] scratch self. (BC 28APR80). (See also \vixp'). qule ts'u kw'un's xiq'uthut. It is bad for you to scratch yourself. (RP Spring82)

xiq'ut [\vixq'-t] scratch (for an itch). (CW 201174). (See also xip'ut, scratch, scrape.)

xixuq'uthut [\vixq'-that-PROG] scratching self. (RP 15JAN80)

xixuq'uthut [\vixq'-that-PROG] scratching yourself. (CW 201174)

xuxq'un'e' [\vixq'-un'u-RDP] duck: bufflehead. (BC 2MAY80, 14APR80). (See also hwuhwtsi'qw.)

xuq'shenum [\vixq'-shen-m] scratch, scrape your foot/leg. (RP 10JULY80). (Verify. Is this more like “scrape” than “scratch”?) xuq'shenum ch p'e' suw' qtl'ums thtu st'i'qul. Scratch, scrape your foot so the mud will come off. (RP 80BB)

xuxuq'she'num' [\vixq'-shen-m-PROG] scratching your foot/leg. (RP 10JULY80)

xisul' [\vixsi'l] fierce, scary. (RP MAR82) tl'im' xisul' thu sqw'ulqw'ulshun ni' yul'ew'. The twister that went by was fierce. (RP MAR82). nu'iilh tetsul kw'thu 'i lhalhu'k 'i tl'im' xisul'. .Something got here and was flying around and it was very scary. (CA Stone Story)
xsil'thut $\sqrt{\text{xisil'-that}}$ scared: get scared. (RP 20MAY81, CW JUL91)

xitth'um $\sqrt{\text{xitth'-m}}$ itchy (get itchy). (RP Spring82)

xixutth'um' $\sqrt{\text{xitth'-%m}}$ITCH: get itchy. (RP Spring82)

xixutth'um' tthunu thatun nush ni' xp'aythinum. My mouth was itchy so I scratched my mouth. (RP Spring82)

sxixutth $\sqrt{\text{sxi'-xitth'}}$ upset, hurt by harsh words. (CW JUL91)

sxu'enhw $\sqrt{\text{sxu'-enhw}}$ frog: the larger frog. (BC 10APRIL80)

sxu'enhween $\sqrt{\text{sxi'-enhw-%en}}$ broad leafed plantain. (“frogleaf”). (CW MAY91)

xukw' $\sqrt{\text{xkw'}a}$ stuck, stuck (eg. in a hole). (EW 21JUL77,89)

xkw'at $\sqrt{\text{xkw'-%at}}$ wedge it in (e.g., shoes in a rock niche when going swimming). (EW 21JUL77,92)

xlhas $\sqrt{\text{xlhas}}$ eating. (EW 180674)

xlhast $\sqrt{\text{xlhas-t}}$ feeding. (Lessons) ni' xulhustus kwthu sququweth ni' 'u tthu shun'tsus smuyuth. He fed them with the deer that he caught. (WS Eagle Story)

sxlhast $\sqrt{\text{sxlhas-t}}$ food. (WS Eagle Story) hay hay tseep q'u me'mun'u 'uy' sxlhast kw'un' s'u'l'eluhw.” Thank you, thank you my sons for the good food for us your elders.”. (WS Eagle Story)

xulhystalum' $\sqrt{\text{xulhas-t-%m}}$ feeding PASS. (WS Eagle Story)

xilhem' $\sqrt{\text{xilhem'}}$ look; watch. (EW 15JUL77,275)

xi'xilhem' $\sqrt{\text{xi'xilhem'-%DUR}}$ watching. (RP 10JUL76,60) xi'xilhem' tthuw'nilih sqe'eqs. The younger brother just watched. (WS Seal Story)

xlhe'mut $\sqrt{\text{xlhem'-t}}$ watch. (EW 131274)
xi’xle’mut [√xlhem’-t-DUR] watching it. (RP 80S) huw’ixa’le’mutus kw’aytus s’e’luluhulh ni’ tl’sla’thut. He kept watching the elder who did it. (WS Eagle Story) xi’he’elhe’mutus thwu s’tla’stuh kw’us wulh qwow’suthut. She was watching when her husband went into the water. (RP 80S)

hwuxi’xle’mut [hwu-√xlhem’-t-DUR] watching it (come to be). (EW 131274) suw’ hwuxi’xle’mutus thwu’nilh xeel’s. So the creator watched (them). (EW 131274)

xpey’ [√xpey’] cedar: red cedar. (WS Eagle Story) suw’ t’qw’a-sa-tum thwu xpey’ kw’ul’uw’ ‘utl’ xpey’. He then peeled and cut the cedar bark in lengths from the cedar trees. (WS Eagle Story)

xuxpey’ [√xpey’-RDP] cedar shakes. (BC 28APR80)

xpey’tsus [√xpey’-t-ses] cedar bough(s). (RP Spring82) used in ritual scrubbing. See ‘iqw’unut.)

xte’ [√xte’] do. (WS Seal Story) ni’ ts’u’ ‘uw’ xte’ ‘al’ ‘u tu’i. He just did this. (WS Seal Story)

xut’u’ [√xte’-PROG] doing; saying. (WS Seal Story). (Functions both as the imperfective of xte’, ‘do’, and thut, ‘say’.) suw’ xut’us thwu ts’i’sut “ wa’lu’ ‘uways-te’-usun’-stle’tulup me’mun’u kw’un’ shhu’aqw’a’ulup. The father said, “I guess there is nothing we can do, my children, for your brother.” (WS Seal Story) xut’u kwus ‘ikw’ kwthu sq’a’suhl... That young man had said his friend went missing.... (WS Eagle Story)

xut’e’ [√xte’-PROG] doing, happening. (WS Eagle Story). (A variant of xut’u occurring before ‘u. See xut’u. (√xte’) ni-i-i’s kw’in skweyul kwus xut’e’ ‘u th’ey. It is not known how many days they did this to him. (WS Eagle Story) ni-i-i’ xut’e’ ‘u th’ey ‘i’ wulh nem’ sew’q’ thwu’ne’ullh. When this happened the people started a search party. (WS Eagle Story)

xut’u [√xte’-PROG] then finally, soon: hwun’ xut’u. (CA Stone Story). (Note: hwun’ is frequently written as a separate word, but it may be a prefix.) hwun’ xut’u ‘i’ ni’ wulh thwu stl’il’tulh. Then one day the child was born. (CA Stone Story) hwun’ xut’u ‘i’ wulh hwuKam’kw’um’... Soon he was stronger.... (CA Stone Story) hwun’ xut’u ‘i’ ni’ wulh nem’ huye’ thwu’ne’ullh yuxwule’. Then finally the eagles departed. (WS Eagle Story)

xut’xut’u [√xte’-PROG-PL] doing PL. (WS Eagle Story) nuw’ xut’xut’u ‘ul’ ‘u th’ey ‘i’ tl’lim’ muw’ kw’asthut ‘ul’. They were just doing that and the weather got very hot. (WS Eagle Story)

xut’xut’e [√xte’-PROG-PL] doing PL. (WS Eagle Story). (A varient of xut’xut’u occurring before ‘u.) ni-i-i’s kw’in skweyul kwsus xut’xut’e ‘u th’ey thwu’ne’ulle8. It’s not known how many days they did this. (WS Eagle Story)

xi’xut’u [√xte’-DIM-PROG] doing it DIM. (RP 22FEB77,19)


xut’ustuhw [√xte’-stuwhw-PROG] telling someone, saying to. (RP 180675) (cf. thutstuhw.) yuxutust-hwu ‘uw’ yuq’yuq’ee’nus thu sisul’us. He was telling his grandmother to sharpen the knife. (CA ‘ut’um’). ..xut’ustuhw hwu thwu s’u’eluhulh ‘kw’aytuh ch.”. ..the elders said, “You should bathe in preparation.”. (WS Eagle Story)

xut’ustuhw [√xte’-stuwhw-PROG] doing, making. (WS Eagle Story) “ q’uwutum ch kw’ul’ihu xut’ustuhw ch ‘ul’ ‘u tu’i.” “You just beat the drum, you just do it like this, in this rhythm.”. (WS Eagle Story)

xut’ustuhw [√xte’-stuhw-us-PROG] call (name). (WS Eagle Story) ..xut’ustuhw thwu hwuluhuh “ uy’uy’umut yuxule”... the Indians call (it) the beautiful eagle. (WS Eagle Story)
xt'a'stum [ˈxtʼeː-stuhw-m] do, make PASS. (RP 28NOV79) ni' ts'twa wułh xt'a'stum kws s'ulhtuntst. They have prepared our dinner. (RP 0481)

xut'ustum' [ˈxtʼeː-stuhw-m] saying to PASS. (WS Eagle Story) “ tsجام ch ʼa'l'u” xut'ustum' ts'u. They said to him, “What do you want to do? (WS Eagle Story)

xte'um [ˈxtʼe-ʊm] make. (CW JUL91). (Also xtʼeemʼ.) tuw' xte'um lhe 'u kw' qwthulus. You had better carve a platter. (RP 0481. (CW JUL91)) xt'eeem' 'u kw' ti. Make tea. (CW JUL91)

xut'eeem' [ˈxtʼe-ʊ-PROG] making. (CW 76) 'i tsun xut'eeem' 'u thu xthum. I am making a box. (CW 76)

yuxut'utul' [yu-ˈxtʼe-tal-PROG] doing this to each other. (CA Stone Story) suw' yuxut'utul' 'u tu'i tthuw'ne'ułlh. They just kept doing this to each other [sprinkling]. (CA Stone Story)

xt'ekw' [ˈxtʼe-kwʼ] carve. (CW 031075). (See also ʃu'tkw', whittle.)

xut'ukw' [ˈxtʼe-kwʼ-PROG] carving. (CW 031075, JUL91)


sxt'ekw' [s-ˈxtʼe-kwʼ] totem pole; carving. (CW JUNE91)

xt'ekw't [ˈxtʼe-kwʼ-t] carve it. (RP 80BB)

xutukw't [ˈxtʼe-kwʼ-t-PROG] carving it. (RP 80BB)

hwxt'akw'ust [hw-ˈxtʼe-kwʼ-as-t] carve a mask, carve a face. (RP 12MAY80) nem' ch shqut hwxt'akw'ust thu shts'ulułhus. You finish carving the mask. (RP 80BB) hwxt'akw'ust thu qequ. Carve the posts inside the longhouse. (RP 15DEC81)

hwxt'ukw'ust [hw-ˈxtʼe-kwʼ-as-t-PROG] carving a mask. (RP 12MAY80) shqul'a'wus ts'u thu 'i hwxt'ukw'ustus thun'men. Your father is carving a beaver mask. (RP 80BB)

xt'ut [ˈxtʼu-t] jinx someone, throw powers. (RP 25JAN80) quxuh ts'u stsuw'et kws xt'uts thhu shumens. There used to be lots that knew how to jinx their enemies. (MJ Spring82)

xet't [ˈxtʼu-t-PROG] jinxing, throwing powers against someone. (RP 25JAN80)

xet'tum' [ˈxtʼu-t-m-PROG] jinxing, throwing powers against PASS. (RP Spring82) 'i xet'tum' thunu st'un'us. Are powers being thrown at my neighbors? (RP Spring82)

sxth'um [s-ˈxtʼh-um] down (feather down). (RP 21JUNE79). (Eagle down is used for the new dancers. When they first eat the dog salmon, the dry fish is covered with grease, ochre and eagle down. The new dancers bite this with their teeth four times.)

xthet [ˈxtʼhe-t] jerk it. (RP 80BB)

xuthnehw [ˈxtʼnehw] jerk it (manage to, accidentally). (RP 12MAY80) nii ch xuthnehw thuh wih lum ni t'uqw'. Did you jerk the string that broke? (RP 80BB)

xethh [ˈxtʼhe-t-PROG] jerking it. (RP 80BB)

xethnuhw [ˈxtʼhe-nuhw-PROG] jerking it (managing to, accidentally). (RP 12MAY80)

xi'xthetum' [ˈxtʼhe-t-m-DUR] jerking (keep on) PASS. (EW 15JUL77,196)

sxuxeth [s-ˈxtʼhe-STA] burnt in half. (CW JUL91)

xthut [ˈxtʼhut] burn it in half. (CW JUL91)

xthum [ˈxtʼhum] drum; box. (BC 24APR80)

xuxithum [ˈxtʼhum-PL] drums; boxes. (RP 80B)

xwxwxxwxwxxwxwxxww

xwaaqw' [ˈxwaawgʼ] duck: sawbill, merganser. (100-101). (BC 2MAY80, 4MAR80, 14APR80)

xwaat'sutun [ˈxwaat-ʼshen-ten] boom, pole across bottom of the sail. (BC 24APR80). (See also xut'lishutun, sail boom. (ˈvxeilf').)
xwamlhnulh [√xwam-lhnulh] throat, windpipe, trachea. (BC 28APR80, CW JUL91) nem’ tth’uxwlnhnum ’e’ut qulima’ tthun’ xwamlhnulh. Go and wash your throat, it is dirty. (RP 0481)

xwaqw’ut [√xwaqw’-t] pole a canoe upstream. (BC 26MAR80) stsuw’et kw[s] xwaqw’uts tthu snuhwulh tthun’ mun’u. Your son knows how to pole the canoe upstream. (RP 80B)

xwaqw’unup [√xwaqw’-unup] harrow (to harrow). (RP 7JULY80). (See also ’uxunup.) nem’ xwaqw’unup ’u tthu ni’ stl’utl’esh spulhxun. Go and harrow the field that is plowed. (RP 80B)

shxwaqw’un’up [shhw-√xwaqw’-unup-PROG] harrow (n.). (RP 7JULY80). (See also shxup’un’up spring-toothed harrow.)

xway [√xway] red hot (rocks). (CW Fall/75)

xway [√xway] die (used when speaking of more than one person). (CW Fall/75). (See also q’ay, “die”.)

xwaxwi’ [√xway-PROG] red-hot (rocks). (CW Fall/75)

xwaxwi’ [√xway-PROG] dying PL. (CW Fall/75)

xwaxwi’ [√xway-PROG] red hot (rocks, stove top). (RP 25JAN80) tl’im’ ’uw’ xwaxwi’ tun’a un’ huy’qw. Your fire is very red hot. (RP Spring82)

sxwaxwi’ [s-√xway-STA] dead PL. (CW Fall/75) ni’ wulh sxwaxwi’. They are all dead. (CW Fall/75)

xwayt [√xway-t] kill them. (BA 210875)

xwaytum [√xway-t-m] kill them PASS. (WS Eagle Story) xwaytum ’u tthu shhwune’um. They had been killed by shamans. (WS Eagle Story)

xwuuyxwayul [√xway-il-PL] red hot (get red hot, of coals). (RP 25JAN80)

sxwelu’elhp [s-√xwelu-ulhp] willow (for willow baskets). (BC 24APR80, BC 30JAN81 Inner bark of this willow was used in weaving mats.)

sxwesum [s-√xwesum] soapberries. (EW 111274)

sxwesumulhp [√xwesum-ulhp] soapberry bush. (EW 111274, CW JUN91)

xwul [√xwul] less, uneven (amounts). (RP 25JAN80) na’ut hwi’ xwul. The figures don’t match. (RP 25JAN80) ni’ xwul lhunu telustuhw kwthu xuluw’salkwlh. My money for the new dancers is now short. (RP Spring82) ni’ tsun ’utl’qt Ihu ’upanus tun’ni’ ’u lhu ’ilh hul’usheen’ ni’ kwu’elh xwul. I took out ten dollars from the money I was saving, so now I have less [there is less]. (MJ Spring82)

xwul’ut [√xwul-t] take away one (of several). (BC 28APR80). (Note the glottalized l. ([l’]).)

xwulelu [√xwul-elu] less one person, short a person, one died. (RP Spring82). (Also pronounced xwullu. (BC 28APR80).)

xwulqw’eselu [√xwulqw’s-elu] Koksilah (a big house with marking on the walls, near old trestle). (CW MAY91)

xwul’xwul’u [√xwul’u-PL] duck net poles (structures). (BC 18APRIL80)

xwul’t’up [√xwul’t’up] night bird (flies at night, sounds like human, eagle-like). (BC 10APRIL80). (The initiated indian dancer can resemble this bird by the way he moves and paints up. It resembles a dancer, rattles on wings--seen as a bird or a person, black and red in colour.)

xwum [√xwum] fast. (RP 100576,129). (See also xwum’ and xe’xe’.) hay ’al’ xwum thhu Yusul’uthuts. He developed very rapidly. (CA Skwathshun’) ’i’ ’uw’ xwum ch ’al’ kwun’s m’i
hwu'alam'. and you must return quickly. (EC 140775)

xwum [√xwum] can, able to. (RP 220775) "... xwum tsun 'uw' ts'qwu'nehw tuni 'u tun'u." .."I can shoot and hit him from here.". (WS Seal Story). (Usually occurs in constructions with 'i':) xwum 'u ch 'i' 'aalhstam'sh. can you give me a ride? (RP 220775) 'unuhw xwum ch 'i' me'kwulh. Stop it, you might get hurt. (RP 6JAN82) xwum 'i' q'u'l'up'net. It might shrink.

xwaxwum [√xwum-PL] fast PL. (RP 100576,128) xwum 'u ch 'i' xi't kw' sququweth. Can you make a rabbit appear? (RP Spring82) xwum 'u ch 'i' xi't kw' sququweth. Can you give me a ride? (RP 220775) xwum 'i' q'u'l'p'thut. It might shrink.

xwumthat [√xwum-that] fast (become fast). (CA 180675) wulh m'i -i xwumthat kws ts'isums tthu kw'alum'kw'um' suw'wuy'qe'. These were the very fastest and the strongest men. (WS Seal Story)

xwum that [√xwum] fast walker, walk fast. (BC 26MAR80) tuw' xwumshun ch kwun's nem' tl'shshwimelu. Walk fast when you go to the store. (RP 80B)

xwum' [√xwum'] fast. (RP 25JAN80). (See also xwum and xe'xe'.) tuw' xwum' ch kw'un's yaay'us. Work a bit quicker. (MJ Spring82)

hwsxwumul' [hws-√xwum'-il] fast (be fast). (RP 80B) tuw' hwsxwumul' ch kwun's lhipiwst tthu kw'ululw's tthu smuyuth. Take the hide off the deer quickly. (RP 80B)

sxwut'ts'uli [s-√xwut'ts'uli] hummingbird. (BC 24APR80)

xwoom [√xwuum] rapid, swift (water). (BC 4FEB80) tl'ulim' xwoom kw'un'a ts'alha'um sta'luw'. The water at River Bottom is very swift. (RP JUN82) 'uy' xuylil' tthu xwoom qa'. The fast rapids is nice and cold. (MJ Spring82)

shxwoom [shhw-√xwuwum] rapids. (BC 18APRIL80)

xwa'wum' [√xwuwum-PROG] flowing (fast water). (RP 25JAN80) qux tthu xwa'wum' qa' ni' 'utl' hwlt'upnets. There is alot of fast flowing water at Maple Bay. (MJ Spring82)

xwuythut [√xwuuy-that] weep. (WS Eagle Story). (See also xeem and √xey.) hwuxwuythut hwuxe-e-em' 'ul' tthw'ne'ullh s'u'leluhw xwuythut. The elders were crying and weeping. (WS Eagle Story)

sxwuyxwi' [s-√xwuuy-RDP] dancer: masked dancer. (CW JUNE91)

xwuuyxwuyay'u [√xwuuy-ay'u-RDP] fly (insect). (EW Mar/76)

xwi'em' [√xwuuy'em'] tell a story. (RP 23JUL75)

sxwi'em' [s-√xwuuy'em'] story (true or fiction). Also pronounced sxwuuy-em'. (Elders 25MAY93) 'uwu niis 'uw' sxwuuy'em' 'ul'. It's not a fiction story. (WS Seal Story)

xwi'xwi'em' [√xwuuy-em'-PL] telling stories. (EW Mar/76) 'ii ch 'i'elh xwi'x wi'em' 'u Tom? Are you telling stories again, Tom? (EW Mar/76) yath tst 'uw' t'it'ulum' kws he8wi'xwiyem'tst. we are always singing and telling stories. (RP 111275)

xwuyqwil'ulhl [√xwuuyqwul'ulhl ] steamboat. (BC 18APRIL80). (Possible also used for locomotive. Train is liloot.)

xwi'lum' [√xwil'-m] rope. (WS Eagle Story) nuw' hwkw'atum 'ul' tthu xwi'lu'm'. The rope was just hoisted up. (WS Eagle Story)

xwil'ch'uqs [√xwil'ch'uqs] chipmunk. (CW Fall/75)

xwiqw' [√xwiqw'] caught, looped, get a rope hooked on. (RP 10NOV82)

xwiqw'ut [√xwiqw'-t] loop it. (CW Fall/75)

shxwqw'iwutun [shhw-√xwiqw'-ten] belt with a tail used by female new dancers (archaic). (RP 16NOV82, CW JUN91)
xwiqw'ust [√xwiqw'-as-t] lasso it. (RP 10NOV82)
xwchenum [√xwnchen-m] hÈwte'. (WS Seal Story). (Historically derived from √xwum-shen-m.) xwchenum tthuw'nilh suw' tl'uy'q'ustus. The young man ran to him and held him down with his foot. (WS Seal Story)
xwchenumnamut [√xwnchen-m-namut] run: finally able to run. (RP 230675)
xwan'chunum' [√xwnchen-m-PROG] running. (EW 180974)
hwuxwan'chunum' [hwu-√xwnchen-m-PROG] running: start running. (CW JUN91)
xwi'xwan'chunum' [√xwnchen-m-DIM-PROG] running DIM. (RP 180277,54)
xwulichunum' [√xwnchen-m-DIM-PROG-PL] running DIM PL. (RP 180277)
xwulunchenunum [√xwnchen-m-PL] run PL. (CW 061274)
xwun'xwan'chunum' [√xwnchen-m-PROG-PL] running PL. (CW 061274)
xwin'che'num' [√xwnchen-m-DUR] jogging, trotting. (CW 061274, CW JUN91)
shxwan'chunum' [shhw-√xwnchen-m-PROG] runner. (RP 161275)
shxwan'chunum' [shhw-√xwnchen-m-PROG] style of running. (CW JUN91)
xwchenumstuhw [√xwnchen-m-stuhw] run it. (CW JUN91)
xwut [√xwte] blanket from strips (e.g., of cloth). (MJ Spring82 Elders APR93)
xwtxet [√xwte-t] cut a blanket into strips. (BC 28APR80) ní' xwtetus kwthu swuqw'a'lh luxwtun. She cut the goat-wool blanket into strips. (MJ Spring82)
xwte' [√xwte'] go in a direction. (CA 180675, CW JUN91) ní' xwte' 'u tuni'. He went that way. (CA 180675) ním' tsun p'e' xwte' 'u tthun' thathun. I'll go through your mouth. (CA t'ut'um')
xwte' [√xwte'] about, along. (WSEagle Story) 'uw' syuth xwte' 'u kwuw' t'atulh mustimuhw... This narrative is really true, it is the true history about the first Indian people. .. (WSEagle Story)
xwut'u [√xwte'-PROG] going that way, along, going toward. (CA 180675). (Pronounced xwut'e followed by 'u'). . 'uwu ch ne'muwh xwut'e 'u tunulh.... Don't you ever go that way.... (CA Stone Story) wulh nem' yuhuy'u xwut'e 'u tnanulh tuywut. They were on their way up north. (WS Seal Story)
xwi'xwut'u [√xwte'-DIM-PROG] going that way DIM. (RP 220277,01)
xwta'stum [√xwte'-stuhw-m] take it that way PASS. (CA Stone Story) m'i qw'umutus suw'-q'ise'qtus tthu mim'ne's m'i hwyem'etum xwta'stum 'u tthu shhalh'unutss tthu 'uwikw's. Pulling out (her hair) she tied it on her son's penis, tying her hair around his waist and drawing his thing up through to his seat. (CA Stone Story)
xwta'ustum [√xwte'-as-stuhw-m] face it in that direction. (CA munmaanta'qw)
xwta'usum [√xwte'-as-m] face towards, head towards. (RP 23NOV82, CW JUN91) xwta'usum tsun 'utl' mutouliye' I am heading towards Victoria. (RP 23NOV82)
shxwta'usum [shhw-√xwte'-as-m] head towards: which way to head/face. (BA syalutsa') níl' wa'l'u 'uw' sxuxits kwthu ni'n' shxwta'usums. maybe it was obvious which way to go. (BA syalutsa')

YYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY

syaa [s-√yaa] beware. (WS Eagle Story) syaa ch kwu'elh syaa ch. Beware, beware!. (WS Eagle Story)

yaat [√yaa-t] warn someone. (RP 11MAR80) nem' yaat tthun' shuyuhl 'uw' 'uwues 'lkw'utus kwthu sxuy'usaqw. Go tell your brother not to throw away the fishheads. (RP 16JUN83)
huy'aat [väya-t-PROG] warning. (RP 16JUN83)

yaam [väya-m] order. (RP 16JUN83) ni' 'u yaam tthun' shuyulh 'u kw stseelhtun. Did your older brother order for salmon? (RP 16JUN83)

huyaam' [väya-m-PROG] asking. (WS Seal Story) a-a-a 'i p'e' hyuaam' kwthu tswe' tsme'mun'u 'uwu'ees ts'u q'aqi'uste'wut. Ah! the parents of that person are asking that he isn't to be killed. (WS Seal Story)

yaala' [väyaala'] cow parsnips (edible part). (CW MAY'91). (See also saaqw'.)

syay'ukw' [s-väkw'-STA] broken, smashed (e.g., crabshell, plate). (EW May/74)

syakw'yukw' [s-väkw'-STA-PL] broken, smashed PL. (RP 120875)

sii'ay'ukw' [s-väkw'-DIM-STA] broken, smashed. (RP 18FEB'77,36)

yakw'ut [väkw'-t] break, smash it (cup, rock). (BC 28APR'80, RP 10DEC'75) 'ii ch t'et'uyuq' un'sh ni' yakw'ut tthu lupat. Did you break the cup because you are angry? (MJ Spring'82) ni' ts'nun yakw'ut tthu smeent. I broke the rock. (RP 10DEC'75)

yukw'nuhw [väkw'-nehw] break, smash it (accidentally). (CP 070674)

ya'lukw'ut [väkw'-t-PL] break, smash them. (CW AUG'91)

syay'ukw'stuhw [s-väkw'-stuhw-STA] break, smash it (have it broken). (RP 101275) ni' wulh hwusyay'ukw'st-hwus tthu smeent. He has already broken the rock. (RP 10DEC'75)

ya'lukw'utum [väkw'-t-m-PL] break, smash everything PASS, PL. (AG 110674) ni' ya'lukw'utum tthu ts'e'luwi'. The dishes were smashed. (RP JAN'93)

yakw'um [väkw'-m] break, smash (get broken, smashed); break down (car). (AG 110674, CW JUL'91). (Theme (undergoer) subject.) ni' yakw'um tthu lupat. The cup is smashed. (AG 110674) ni' yakw'um tthu smeent. The rock broke. (RP 101275) ni' yakw'um tthu la'thun. The plate broke. (RP 101275)

yukw'els [väkw'-els] break, smash it down. (RP 101275) ni' ts'u yukw'els 'u th'u shelh. he broke down the door. (RP 101275)

yay'ukw'ul's [väkw'-els-PROG] breaking, smashing something. (RP 101275)

yakw'ulhtsut [väkw'-lhts-t] break, smash it for someone. (RP 101275) ni' ts'nun yakw'ulhtsut. I broke it for him. (RP 101275)

yakw'ulhtsham'sh [väkw'-lhts-t-sam'sh] break, smash it for me. (RP 101275) yakw'ulhtsham'sh 'u tthu la'thun. Break the plate for me. (RP 101275)

yukw'aalh [väkw'-aalh] break down (of a car, canoe). (RP 200675)

yuy'kw'al'st [väkw'-als-t-DUR] breaking eggs (keep on). (RP 17JUNE'80)

yukw'ule'tst [väkw'-ule'ts-t] break a bale. (RP 17JUNE'80) nem' yukw'ule'tst tthu t-hwuy squqq'ule'ts. Go break the last few bales. (MJ 8MAR'82)

huy'kw'ule'tst [väkw'-ule'ts-t-PROG] breaking bales. (RP 17JUNE'80). (Also yuy'kw'ule'tst.) nuwu tse' huy'kw'ule'tst kwthu 'i st'ut'in'. You are to break these (bales) that are lined up. (MJ 8MAR'82)

yuy'kw'ule'tst [väkw'-ule'ts-t-PROG] breaking bales. (RP 17JUNE'80). (Also huy'kw'ule'tst.) lhnimulh tse' yuy'kw'ule'tst tthu luwen. We will break the bales of hay open. (MJ 8MAR'82)

yukw'ule'tst [väkw'-ule'ts-t-PROG] breaking bales. (RP 17JUNE'80). (Also huy'kw'ule'tst.) yukw'ule'tst tthu t-hwuy yuse'lu squqq'ule'nts. Break the last two bales. (MJ 8MAR'82)

yukw'unup [väkw'-unup] disk ground (v.), break up dirt. (RP 19JUNE'80) nem' ts'nun nem' 'u kwthunu tumuhw kw'unus yukw'unup. I am going to my property to disk. (MJ 8MAR'82)
huy'kw'un'up [ýakw'-unup-PROG] disking the ground, be rototilling. (RP 19JUNE80) thi syas kw'unus huy'kw'un'up 'u thunu 'athusmun. Disking the ground of my front yard is a hard job. (MJ 8MAR82)

shyey'kw'un'up [shhw-ýakw'-unup-DUR] disk or rototiller. (RP 19JUNE80)

yukw'uwulht [ýakw'-uwulh-t] break up a canoe (at a potlatch). (RP 19JUNE80). (RP did not accept huy'kwuw'ulht) 'i 'u wulh yuy'kw'uw'ulhtus kwthu q'xwou'lh kwthun' shhwum'nikw. Is your uncle breaking up the canoe now? (RP 8MAR82)

yuy'kwuw'ulht [ýakw'-uwulh-t-PROG] breaking up a canoe (at a funeral). (RP 19JUNE80). (RP did not accept huy'kwuw'ulht) 'i 'u wulh yuy'kw'uw'ulhtus kwthu q'xwou'lh kwthun' shhwum'nikw. Is your uncle breaking up the canoe now? (RP 8MAR82)

syalutsa' [s-ýalutsa'] name of a person (the first man of the Cowichans). (BA 10DEC75)

syalh [s-ýalh] firewood. (CW 061274)

tsyalh [ts-ýalh] firewood: get firewood. (CW 061274) nem' tsun wulh tsyalh. I’m going to get fire wood. (CW 061274)

tsy'a'uylh [ts-ýalh-PROG] firewood: getting firewood. (CW 061274)

sy'a'ullh [s-ýalh-PL] firewood PL. (WS Eagle Story) 'i 'sihq'lhuq' ts'u thu sy'a'ullh... There was some wood lying there... (WS Eagle Story)

yalhew't-hw [ýalh-ew't-hw] woodshed. (RP FEB82)

tsyalhew't-hw [ts-ýalh-ew't-hw] build a woodshed. (RP FEB82). (The s-prefix below indicates “build a woodshed with it, out of it.”) nem' lhqw'at thu luplash 'u thu s'eluhw lelum' 'i 'un' stsyalhew't-hw. Go and pull the boards off the old house and build a woodshed. (RP FEB82)

yatl'ut [ýatl'-t] rub it. (CW 201174)

yatl'utum [ýatl'-t-m] rub it PASS. (WS Eagle Story) kwunutum suw' ya-a-at'utum thwu' mukw' 'untsu. They took it and rubbed it all over his body. (WS Eagle Story)

yatl'uthut [ýatl'-that] rub balm on oneself (rub it in). (RP 6MAR80) yatl'uthut 'u lhu slhexun'. Rub yourself with the medicine. (RP 80BB)

hwuyt'alusum [hw-ýatl'-alus-m] rub your eyes. (RP 14JAN80)

hwuyt'ialusum' [hw-ýatl'-alus-m-DUR ] rubbing your eyes, keep on rubbing your eyes. (RP 14JAN80). (Note that reduplicated forms with initial [h] were generally rejected for this root.) 'i yuhwyuy't'alusum' thu qeq. The baby was rubbing his eyes continuously. (MJ Spring82)

yutl'tssum [ýatl'-tsus-m] rub your hands (e.g., with oil). (RP 19JUNE80) nii ch wulh yutl'tssum 'u kwthu snas. Did you already rub your hands with oil? (RP 8MAR82)

yay'tl'tssum' [ýatl'-tsus-m-PROG] rubbing your hands (e.g., with oil). (RP 19JUNE80) stem 'a'lu thu 'i un'sh yay'tl'tssum' What is that you are rubbing your hands with? (MJ 8MAR82)

hwuyt'ulqst [hw-ýatl'-ulqsun-t] rub someone’s nose. (RP 14JAN80)

hwuy'utl'ulqst [hw-ýatl'-ulqsun-t-PROG] rubbing someone’s nose. (RP 14JAN80)

yutl'un'ut [ýatl'-un'u-t] rub something on someone’s ear. (RP 19JUNE80) yutl'un'ut thun' mun'u 'u kw' slhexun'. Rub medicine on your child’s ear. (MJ 8MAR82)

huy'tl'ee'nut [ýatl'-un'u-t-DUR] rubbing something on someone’s ear (keep on). (RP 19JUNE80). (See also yuy'tl'ee'nut.) ni' huy'tl'ee'nutus thu sqe'uqs. She was rubbing her sister’s ear (with something). (MJ 8MAR82)
yuy'tl'ee'nut [√yat'l'-un'u-t-DUR] rubbing something on someone’s ear (keep on). (RP 19JUNE80). (See also huy'tl'ee'nut.) i tsun nan 'uw' stituya'xw kw's 'een' thus yuy'tl'ee'nut. I am too busy to be the one rubbing his ear. (MJ 8MAY82)

yuy'tl'un'ut [√yat'l'-un'u-t-PROG] rubbing something on someone’s ear. (RP 19JUNE80)

yutl'upsem[t [√yat'l'-upsem-t] rub someone’s neck. (RP 3JULY80, 17JUNE80) yutl'upsemt tthun' qeq 'u thu slhexun'. Rub the medication on your baby’s neck. (RP 80BB)

yuy'tl'upsem[t [√yat'l'-upsem-t-PROG] rubbing someone’s neck. (RP 17JUNE80). (Also pronounced yuy'tl'upsum't). Not huy'tl'upsum't. 'i a'lu tstamut un'sh 'i yuy'tl'upsem't. What is the matter that you have to be rubbing his neck? (MJ 8MAR82)

yatl'upsemtham'sh [√yat'l'-upsem-t-sam'sh] rub my neck for me. (RP 6JUNE80)

yutl'uwulh [√yat'l'-uwulh] rub a canoe. (RP 19JUNE80) nem' ts'u yutl'uwulh 'u kwthu snuhw uhl tthun' men. Your father is going to rub oil on the canoe. (MJ MAR82)

yuy'tl'uw'ulh [√yat'l'-uwulh-PROG] rubbing a canoe. (RP 19JUNE80) 'i tseep tl'uw' wulh yuy'tl'uw'ulh. Are you guys rubbing your canoe again? (MJ MAR82)

hwhuy'tl'uw'i'tst [hw-√yat'l'-uw'i'ts-t-PROG] rubbing someone’s back. (BC 7DEC79) tuw' hwhuy'tl'uw'i'tst lhu thu nus qeq. You better rub your baby’s back. (RP 15DEC81)

hwyuy'tl'uw'i'tst [hw-√yat'l'-uw'i'ts-t-DUR] rubbing someone’s back. (BC 7DEC79) nilh shhw 'uy' 'uw' niis yath 'uw' hwyuy'tl'uw'i'tstum 'u thu slhexun'. It would be better if they constantly rub the medicine on his back. (RP 15DEC81)

yutl'inust [√yat'l'-inus-t] rub on someone’s chest. (BC 7DEC79) tuw' yutl'inust ch 'u thu slhexun'. Put some medicine on his chest. (RP 15DEC81)

yuy'tl'inust [√yat'l'-inus-t-DUR] rubbing on someone’s chest. (BC 7DEC79) stem 'a'lu thu 'i un'sh yuy'tl'inust thu qeq. What are you rubbing on the baby’s chest? (RP 15DEC81)

yutl'ihnenum [√yat'l'-ihnen-m] rub your throat. (RP 13JUNE80) 'uy' 'uw' ni'uhw tuw' yutl'ihnenum 'u kwthu slhexun'. It would be good if you rub your neck with a bit of medicine. (MJ MAR82)

yuy'tl'ihneh'num' [√yat'l'-ihnen-m-PROG] rubbing your throat. (RP 13JUNE80)

yutl'shuten [√yat'l'-shen-t] rub someone’s foot. (RP 15JAN80) yutl'shut thu skwe'yshun 'u kw' slhexun'. Rub the sore-footed man’s foot with medicine. (MJ Spring82)

yay'utl'shut [√yat'l'-shen-t-PROG] rubbing someone’s foot. (RP 19JUNE80) kw'am'kw'um' thu haqws tthun'sh yay'utl'shut. The medicine you are rubbing his foot with is strong smelling. (MJ Spring82)

yutl'shenum [√yat'l'-shen-m] rub your feet (e.g., with oil). (RP 19JUNE80) wa'lu 'uy'us kw'unus yutl'shenum yelh nus qwsuthut. I ought to rub something on my feet before I go into the water. (MJ MAR82)

yaay'tl'she'num' [√yat'l'-shen-m-PROG] rubbing your feet (e.g., with oil). (RP 19JUNE80) stem 'a'lu tun' 'i un'sh yaay'tl'she'num'. What is that you are rubbing on your feet? (MJ MAR82)

yuy'tl'she'num' [√yat'l'-shen-m-DUR ] rubbing your foot (keep on). (RP 15JAN80) 'i yuy'tl'she'num kwthun' si'lu 'u thu slhexun'. Your grandfather was rubbing medicine on his leg continuously. (MJ Spring82)

syaqwum [s-√yaqw-m] sun: heat of the sun. (BC 10APRIL80, 28APR80). (See also sum'shathut, more typically used.) telus tth u syaqwum tree beetle (literally: money of the sun). (BC 10APR80)
yaqw'um [ˈyaqw'ʊm] sweat, perspire. (CW Fall/75)

yay'uqw'um [ˈyaqw'-ʊm] sweating, perspiring. (CW Fall/75)

syaqw'um [s-ˈyaqw'-ʊm] sweat(n.), perspiration. (CW Fall/75)

yasa'qw [ˈyas-aqw] hat, headgear. (CW Fall/75)

'uy' tthun' yasa'qw. you have a nice hat. (CW Fall/75)

tsyasa'qw [ts-ˈyas-aqw] hat: make/get a hat. (Lessons.)

yay'sa'qw [ˈyas-aqw-dim] hat DIM. (CW Fall/75)

(yath is followed by 'uw'. See 'uw'.) yath ch 'uw' yutsul'tsul'uw. You always turn them over. (EW Drying Berries) hu ye' tthey' thi 'p'uq' 'eshw yath nuw' sq'a's... The great big white seal that he was always with left.... (WS Seal Story)

yathulh [ˈyath-ulh] always (past). (WS Seal Story)
ni' p'e' kwunutum 'u tthuy' ni' yathulh 'uw' tl'e'lhun um'tus. He must have been captured by the ones he always killed for food. (WS Seal Story)

yaxw [ˈyaxw] melt. (BC 14APR80) hay nan 'uw' kw'e'lus 'i' yaxw tthu meqe'. If it is too hot the snow will melt. (MJ Spring82)

yay'uxw [ˈyaxw-prog] melting. (EW 240574)

yaxwut [ˈyaxw-t] thaw it. (RP 30NOV82) 'uy' kw'un's yaxwut kwhthu shshamus. You should thaw the half-smoked fish. (BA 101275)

yaays [ˈyaays] work (v.). (CP 250674) 'e'ut 'i'elh 'a'mut kws nem's yaays. He's too lazy to go to work. (RP 17JUNE80)

syaaays [s-ˈyaays] work (n.), job. (RP APR81) 'aant tthu 'ul' kws huys 'u tthu syaays. Let him quit his job then. (MJ 80C). kw'un's sew'q' 'u kw' syaays. ..when you are looking for work. (RP 14Jul75) thi syaays kw'unus huy'kw'unup 'u tthunu 'athusmun. Disking the ground of my front yard is a hard job. (MJ 8MAR82) ni' hwuskw'ukw'ishul'u thunu syaays. My stitches are counted. (RP 0481)

yaay'us [ˈyaays-prog] working. (WS Eagle Story) yuse'lu skweyul kwssus yaay'us tthu'mih. He worked on it for two days. (WS Eagle Story)

shyaay'us [shw-ˈyaays-prog] hired hand. (BC 24APR80) nilh p'u nu shyaay'us thu q'e'mi'. The young lady is my hired hand. (MJ Spring82)

yekw' [ˈyekw'] hire. (RP 80B) nem' ch yekw' m'iis tsyalh. Go hire him to get wood. (RP 80B) nem' ch yekw' 'u kw' taxi. Go hire a taxi. (RP 80B)

tsyeaykw' [ts-ˈyekw'] hire someone. (RP 14JULY80) me'qst tthu shtl'ushun'up un's nem' 'uw' tsyeaykw'. Take the blade off the plow and get it repaired. (RP 14JULY80)

syekw' [s-ˈyekw'] hired person. (RP 14JULY80) nilh ni' nu syekw'. He is the person I hired. (RP 80B)

yey'ukw' [ˈyekw-prog] hiring. (RP DEC80) tetsul tthu yey'ukw' 'u kw' lhun's'els 'u kw' tsulqama'. The one hiring the raspberry pickers has arrived. (RP DEC80)

yelh [ˈyelh] next, then, now, before. (WS Eagle Story). (Followed by a clause beginning with the s-prefix.) yelh sis 'uw' 'kw'utus. Now he's throwing it away. (CP 16JUL74) yelh sis taantum. They finally left him. (WS Eagle Story). ..yelh wa'lu nustl'lim' 'uw' q'ay.... ..perhaps I will really die now.... (WS Eagle Story) yelh sus nem' tl'lim' 'uw' tl'pil... Then they started going down the mountain.... (WS Eagle Story) nuwu tse' thuyt tthun' stl'i'tl'qulh 'i' yelh shuye'tst. Put a belt on your son before we go. (WS Eagle Story)

yum'tun [ˈyem'-ten] corset for new mothers. (RP 80C)
shyum’tun [shhw-√yem’ten] belt. (RP 5DEC80)

hwy'e'mut [hw-√yem’t] tie around the waist, put a belt on someone. (RP 23JUNE80, CA munmaanta’qw.) hwy'e'mut tthun’ mim’ne’ yelh shuye’tst. Put a belt on your son before we go. (MJ MAR82)

yum'alustuhw [√yem’-alus-stuhw] wrap up, lace to cradle through eyes on cradle. (CA munmaanta’qw.)

yum’shte’num [√yem’-shen-m] put on leggings. (RP 23JUNE80) ‘i sqiqul’ kws yuuyun’shte’num’s tthu stel’um. His husband is vomiting. (EW 6AUG76)

yum’shte’nun [√yem’-shen-ten] leggings. (RP 23JUNE80). (Used by mask dancers and for dancers when the hoo rattlers are put on their legs after the four years are up.)

yeq’ [√yeq’] fall (from an upright position, such as a tree). (CW Fall/75). (See also hilum, fall (from a height).) ts’uw' 'uw’kw’ 'ul' tthey' kwus qaaqa’tus ‘i ni’ yeq’ sus ‘uw’ ‘itut. He finished drinking it and he fell asleep. (WS Eagle Story) suw' kwulushtus suw' 'uw' yeq’. When he shot him, he just fell. (WS Seal Story)

yey'uq’ [√yeq’-PROG] falling. (CW 251174)

yey'uq’ut [√yeq’-t] fell it (tree). (CW Fall/75)

yuq’els [√yeq’-els] fell a tree. (RP 30NOV82)

ye’yuq’uls [√yeq’-els-PROG] felling trees. (CW Fall/75)

syee’ye [s-√syee’ye] forest creature (lilliputian). (BC 18APRIL80). (The creature can knock down a tree by knocking on it. The number of knocks equals the number of pieces it falls into.) nilh s’uylus lhu s’eluwh kw’ syee’ye’ The elderly lady’s spiritual power is the forest creature. (MJ Spring/82)

syee’e’ [s-√syee’u] friend, relative. (WS SEAL STORY)

siyee’u [s-√syee’u-PL] friends, relatives. (WS Seal Story)

ya'thut [√ye’-thut] paddle backward. (BC 26MAR80) ya’thut luq’uthut ‘u tthun’ ts’htuyuwulh. Back up even with the other canoes. (RP 80BB)

ye’ut [√ye’ut] vomit (v.). (CW Fall/75)

hu’yu’ut [√ye’ut-PROG] vomiting. (CW Fall/75) ni’ hu’yu’ut kwthunu stel’um. My husband is vomiting. (EW 6AUG76)

hi’hu’yu’ut [√ye’ut-DIM-PROG] vomiting DIM. (RP 22FEB77,46)

hu’yu’ut [√ye’ut-DUR] vomiting (keep on). (EW 6AUG76)

syee’tun [s-√syee’te’u] widow. (MJ Spring82). (Possibly related to huye’ ‘depart’.)

yu’yu’uq’ut [√yu’yu’uq’-t] scrub, rub (e.g., clothing when washing). (RP 6MAR80) tl’im’ ch ‘uw’ yu’yu’uq’ut tthun’ s’itth’um ‘uw’ niihw th’xwulwutum. Really scrub your clothes when you wash. (RP MAR82) nem’ yu’yu’uq’ut tthun’ stel’um. Go wash and scrub your socks. (RP 80BB)

hu’yu’uq’ut [√yu’yu’uq’-t-PROG] scrubbing, rubbing together. (RP 80BB)

yu’yu’uq’um [s-√yu’yu’uq’-m] rope (cedar bark, cedar roots, or willow). (BC 18APRIL80, 24APR80, 26MAR80)

yu’yu’uq’alst [√yu’yu’uq’-als-t] scrub a round object. (RP 17JUNE80) tuw’ yu’yu’uq’alst ch tthu sqewth yelh un’s qwulst. Scrub the potatoes a bit before you boil them. (MJ 8MAR82)

yu’yu’uq’alst [√yu’yu’uq’-a’qw-t] scrub it (head). (RP 23JUNE80). (Also yu’yu’uq’alst.) tl’im’ ch ‘uw’
yukw'a'qwt ttu sxuy'usa'qw. Really scrub the fish heads. (TT and MJ MAR82)

yukw'a'qwum [v’yukw’-a’qw-m] scrub your head, rub your head. (RP 23JUNE80) hay ch nem' shakw'um 'i' tl'lim' ch 'uw' yukw'aqwum. When you go bathe, really rub your head. (RP MAR82)

huy'kw'a'qwum' [v’yukw’-aqw-m-PROG] scrubbing your head. (RP 23JUNE80)

yukw'emutth't [v’yukw’-emutth’-t] rub, soften up cedar fibre by massaging it. (RP 12DEC79) ni' tsun 'uw' yuha'kwush ttu shhwuy'kw'utth'e' 'u kw'un'a wulh hith. A long time ago, I had to use a washboard (to wash with). (RP 15DEC81)

shhwuy'kw'utth'e' [shhw-v’yukw’-itth’e’-PROG] washboard. (RP 12DEC79) ni' tsun 'uw' yuha'kwush ttu shhwuy'kw'utth'e' 'u kw'un'a wulh hith. A long time ago, I had to use a washboard (to wash with). (RP 15DEC81)

yulqw't [v’yulqw’-t] pick out. (RP 23DEC81)

yal'qw't [v’yulqw’-t-PROG] picking out. (RP 23DEC81) 'ii yuhw qul thu qul um's 'u shus 'uw' yup'up'tl'al'stus 'ul' kw'sus yuyal'qw'tus ttu sqewth. Her eyes must be bad because she is just feeling the potatoes as she picks them out. (RP 0481)

shyul'uxunum [shhw-v’yul’-exun-m] slow whirlpool. (BC 2MAY80)

sil'anum [s-v’yul’anum] year. (RP 3FEB81, CW Fall/75). (Possibly [v’yul’]). Also pronounced syul'anum or syil'anum.) ni' ch wulh kw'in sil'anum. How old are you? (RP 3FEB81) ni' tsun wulh 'apun 'i' kw' nuts'a' sil'anum. I am eleven years old. (RP 3FEB81)

yul'ew' [v’yul’ew’] pass by, past. (RP 23JAN80). (Also yul'ew. Possibly [v’yul’].) ni' tl'e' wulh yul'ew' kwhun' shhuvw'weli. Your parents passed by again. (MJ Spring82) na'uth wulh 'apun kws yul'ews nuts'a'. It is ten after one. (EW 290874) na'uth wulh lht'uqw' kws yul'ews yuse'lu. It is half past two. (EW 29AUG74)

huy'luw' [v’yul'ew’-PROG] passing by, going by. (RP MAR82) nilh lhewt kwhu swuy'qe' ni' yuhuy'luw' yushkw'usus. Who was the man who went by with this face painted black? (RP MAR82)

yul'uluw [v’yul’ew’-PL] overdo, overripe. (RP 80B) 'uwus ch yul'uluwus lhu 'ukw's kwun's qwul'st. Don’t overboil the orange chiton. (RP 80B)

sil'wulhnet [s-v’yul’wulh-net] Monday. (CW MAY91). (Probably related to yul’ew’.)

syul'uw'a [s-v’yul’uw’a] stack of blankets. (BC 30JAN81). (Either suqw’a’lh or lhuxwtun, for potlatching. Possibly [v’yul’].)

yutl'q'ut [v’yutl'q’-t] paint it. (CW JUNE91)

shyetl'q'ul's [v’yutl’q'-els-PROG] brush: paintbrush. (CW JUNE91)

yumq't [v’yumq’-t] rub him/her down (with something, such as cedar branches). (RP 200875)

yem'q't [v’yemq’-t] rubbing him/her down (with branches). (EW 6AUG76,259)

yum'q'tum [v’yumq’-t-m] scrub down ceremonially (with branches) PASS. (EW 6AUG76,261)

yeum'q'tum [v’yuemq’-t-m-PL] scrub down ceremonially (with branches) PL. (EW 6AUG76,263)

yeum'q'tum [v’yuemq’-t-m-PL-PROG] scrubbing down ceremonially (with branches) PL. (EW 6AUG76,262)

yeum'q'tum [v’yuemq’-t-m-alum-PL] scrub us down ceremonially (with branches) PASS. (EW 6AUG76)

yum'q'thum [v’yuemq’-t-alum-PL] scrub oneself ceremonially with cedar or balsam (or sand). (RP 12JULY82, CW JUL91)
yem'q'um' [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-m-PROG] rippling (from the movement of a fish as it swims upstream). (RP 12MAY80). (See also yem't'um'.) wulh hwiwul thu stseeltun yem'q'um' thu st'al'uw'. The fish are coming up river, that's why the river is rippling. (RP 80BB)

yem'q'um' [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-m-PROG] rippling (from a fish that is moving fast). (RP 2JUNE80)

hwyum'q'usum [\(\text{hw-}\text{yum}'q\)'-as-m-] scrub your face ceremonially (with branches). (RP 30NOV79) ni' tsetum 'uw' ne'mus hwyum'q'usum 'u thu pqwutsun'. He was told to go and scrub his face with cedar boughs. (RP 15DEC81)

hwyam'q'usum' [\(\text{hw-}\text{yum}'q\)'-as-m-PROG] scrubbing one's face ceremonially (with branches). (RP 24OCT79) 'e'ut hwi' hwyam'q'usum' 'u thu pqwutsun'. He is rubbing sand on his face. (RP 15DEC81)

yumq'a'yuthinum [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-aythin-m] scrub one’s mouth ceremonially (with branches). (RP 30NOV79)

yumq'i'uthi'num' [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-aythin-m-PROG] scrubbing one’s mouth ceremonially (with, e.g., branches). (RP 20JUNE80) 'e'ut hwi' yumq'i'uthi'num' 'u thu th'uxth'uxh. He is rubbing stinging nettles on his mouth. (RP 0481)

yumq'a'qwt [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-a'qwt-t] scrub someone’s head ceremonially. (RP 30NOV79)

yumq'a'qwt ch 'uw' mukw' thu st'l'uil'iqulh. Scrub all the children’s heads. (RP 0481)

yumq'a'qwt [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-a'qwt-t-PROG] scrubbing someone’s head ceremonially. (RP 30NOV79)

yumq'tsust [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-tsus-t-PROG] scrubbing someone’s hands ceremonially. (RP 20JUNE80, 3DEC79) th'uxth'uxh thu ni' hwi' shymq'tsusts thu qeq. He is scrubbing the baby’s hand with stinging nettles. (RP 0481)

yumq'tssels [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-tsus-els] scrub hands ceremonially. (RP 20JUNE80) hwi' yumq'tssels tseep tse' kw'elh. Now you guys are going to scrub hands. (RP MAR82)

yumq'tssum [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-tsus-m] scrub one’s hands ceremonially. (RP 20JUNE80)

yumq'tsselsstuwh [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-tsus-els-stuwh] scrub hands ceremonially: get someone to do the hand-scrubbing. (RP 20JUNE80)

yumq'utssumnamut [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-tsus-m-namut] scrub your hands ceremonially (get a chance to). (RP 20JUNE80) yelh 'u un'sni' yumq'utssumnamut. Did you finally get to scrub your hands? (TT and MJ MAR82)

yumq'utssum' [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-tsus-m-PROG] scrubbing your hands ceremonially. (RP 20JUNE80, CW AUG91)

yumq'utssul's [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-tsus-els-PROG] scrubbing hands ceremonially. (RP 20JUNE80, CW AUG91) 'uwwu nustl'i'us kws 'een'thus yumq'utssul's. I don’t want to be the one to scrub hands. (RP 80C, CW AUG91)

yumq'utssumnamut [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-tsus-m-namut-PROG] scrubbing your hands ceremonially (managing to). (RP 20JUNE80) ni' wulh yumq'utssumnamut. The baby has learned to scrub his hands. (RP 80C)

yumq'tssumnamut [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-tsus-m-namut-] scrubbing your hands ceremonially. (RP 20JUNE80, CW AUG91) 'uwwu nustl'i'us kws 'een'thus yumq'utssumnamut. I don’t want to be the one to scrub hands. (RP 80C, CW AUG91)

yumq'tsustun [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-tsus-tun] scrubber: scrubber made of cedar or willow bark. (CW AUG91)

yumq'a'luw'tsust [\(\text{yum}'q\)'-a'luw'-tsus-t] scrub someone’s fingers ceremonially. (RP 3DEC79) ni' ch hwi' yumq'a'luw'tsust 'u thu st'l'iqul'. Did you rub his hands with mud? (RP 0481)
yem'q'a'luw'tsust [√yumq'-a'luw'-tsus-t-PROG] scrubbing one’s fingers ceremonially. (CW AUG91)

yum'q'a'luw'tsum [√yumq'-a'luw'-tsus-m] scrubbing one’s fingers ceremonially. (RP 3DEC79)

yem'q'a'luw'tsum [√yumq'-a'luw'-tsus-m-PROG] scrubbing one’s fingers ceremonially. (RP 3DEC79)

yum'q'emutth't [√yumq'-emutth'-t] scrub it ceremonially (a new dancer’s walking stick, a crippled child’s cane, a teenage boy’s spear pole). (CW AUG91) yum'q'emutth't 'u tthu xpey'. Rub it with cedar(bark). (CW AUG91) tuw' yum'q'emutth't ch 'u tthu sluwi'. Rub it with inner cedar bark. (CW AUG91)

yem'q'umutth't [√yumq'-emutth'-t-PROG] scrubbing it ceremonially (walking stick, cane, spear pole). (CW AUG91) 'ii ch 'i'elh yum'q'umutth't 'u tthu sluwi. Are you rubbing it with inner cedar bark again? (CW AUG91)

yum'q'inust [√yumq'-inus-t] scrub someone’s chest ceremonially. (RP 28DEC79) yum'q'inust ch p'e' 'u kw' xpey'tsus. Rub his chest with cedar boughs. (RP 0481)

yem'q'un'ust [√yumq'-inus-t-PROG] scrubbing someone’s chest ceremonially. (RP 28DEC79) 'uwu ch yem'q'un'ustuhw 'u tthu tth'uxtth'ux. Don’t rub him on the chest with stinging nettles. (RP 0481)

yum'q'uy'asum [√yumq'-ias-m] rub: rub against a tree (deer or elk rub their bodies or antlers against trees when shedding fur or antlers). (CW AUG91)

yim'q'uyasum [√yumq'-ias-m-DUR] rubbing oneself on the belly ceremonially. (CW AUG91). (Note the root vowel.) 'e'ut 'i'elh yem'q'uy'asum' 'u tthu xpey'tsus. He is rubbing himself with cedar branches. (RP 15DEC81)

yum'q'inust [√yumq'-inus-t] scrub someone’s chest ceremonially. (RP 28DEC79) yum'q'inust ch p'e' 'u kw' xpey'tsus. Rub his chest with cedar boughs. (RP 0481)

yum'q'iwst [√yumq'-iws-t] scrub down ceremonially the body of a new dancer (e.g., with cedar branches) before bathing in cold water. (CW JUL91)

yum'q'shut [√yumq'-shen-t] scrub someone’s feet ceremonially. (RP 2JAN80) yum'q'shut yuw'en' tthun' qeq. Scrub your baby’s feet first. (MJ Spring82)

yem'q'she'num [√yumq'-shen-m-PROG] scrubbing your feet ceremonially. (RP 2JAN80)

yum'q'shun [√yumq'-shen-m] scrub your feet ceremonially. (CW AUG91) yem'q'she'num [√yumq'-shen-m-PROG] scrubbing your feet ceremonially. (RP 2JAN80)

hwsyun'yun' [hw-√yun-PL] laughter, one who laughs easily. (AG 110674)
yunyuntus [√yun-t-us-PL] laugh at. (AG 110674)
'i yunyuntus. He is laughing at them. (AG 110674)

yun'yun'tha'lam'sh [√yun-t-sam'sh-PL-PROG] laughing at me PL. (CW JUL91)

yunyuntum [√yun-t-m-PL] laugh at PASS. (AG 110674) 'i yunyuntum. He is being laughed at. (AG 110674)

yunyunthelum [√yun-t-sel-PL] laugh at me PL. (They laughed at me.). (EW 6AUG76,67)

yunyuntalum [√yun-t-alu-PL] laugh at us PL (they laughed at us.). (EW 6AUG76,64)

yun'yun'the' lum' [√yun-t-sel-PL-PROG] laughing at me. (AG 110674) 'i yun'yun'the' lum'. I am being laughed at. (AG 110674)

yun'yun'ta' lum' [√yun-t-alu-PL-PROG] laughing at us (they are laughing at us.). (EW 6AUG76)

yunum [√yun-m] laugh. (BC 28APR80) ni' yunum. He laughed. (AG 11JUN74)

ye'num' [√yun-m-PROG] laughing. (CW Fall/75)

yunyunum [√yun-m-PL] laugh (they laugh). (BC 20DEC79)

huyinum [√yun-m-PL] laugh (they laugh). (BC 20DEC79) ni' huyinum 'elhtun kwsus wulh lumnuhwus thunu shxaa'thustun. Did they laugh when they saw my pictures? (RP 0481)

yun'ye'num' [√yun-M-PROG-PL] laughing PL. (BC 20DEC79) yun'ye'num' thu suw'aw'lus. The boys are laughing. (RP 15DEC81)

yun'yunum' [√yun-m-DUR] laugh (from time to time). (AG 11JUN74) 'i yun'yunum'. He is laughing (from time to time). (AG 11JUN74)

yen'yunum' [√yun-m-DUR-PL] laughing (keep on). (BC 20DEC79) 'uweuhw ts'u yathuhw 'uw' yen'yunum'. You are not supposed to laugh all the time. (RP 0481)

yi'yen'num' [√yun-m-DIM-PROG] laughing DIM. (RP 17FEB77)

huliyen'num' [√yun-m-DIM-PL-PROG] laughing DIM PL. (RP 2JUN83)

huyinum [√yun-m-DIM-PL-PROG] laughing DIM PL. (RP 17FEB77,04)

hwyunnumus [hw-√yunum-as] smile. (AG 11JUN74). (Probably related to yunum, laugh. (√yun).) ni' hwyunnumus. He smiled. (AG 11JUN74)

hwyana'num'us [hw-√yunum-as-PROG] smiling. (AG 110674)

hwyun'ya'num'us [hw-√yunum-as-PROG-PL] smiling PL. (EW 6AUG76,75)

hwiia'num'us [hw-√yunum-as-DIM-PROG] smiling DIM. (RP 17FEB77)

hwyuli'ya'num'us [hw-√yunum-as-DIM-PROG-PL] smiling DIM PL. (EW 6AUG76,77)

yunus [√yunus] tooth. (RP 12DEC80)

yi'yus [√yunus-DIM] tooth DIM. (RP 12FEB77,34)

huyinus [√yunus-PL] teeth. (EW 021074)

yuq' [√yuq'] rub, scrape against. (RP 30NOV82) ni' yuq' 'u kwthu st'sustuswus suw' 'ix thu snuhwulh. The car got scratched when it rubbed against a branch. (RP 30NOV82)

yuq'ut [√yuq'-t] sharpen; rub together. (WS Eagle Story). (See also yuq'us, yuq'ust, sharpen.) yuq'utus 'u thu smeent thuytus st'e 'u kw' shuptun. He sharpened it with a stone and fixed it until it was like a knife. (WS Eagle Story) yuq'utus thu smeent yuq'talust-hwus thu smeent hwun'-xut'u 'i' ni' wulh pihwum thu huy'qwu sus 'uw' thuytus thu huy'qwu. He started rubbing the rocks, rubbing them together and then they finally started to spark, a fire started and he fixed it. (WS Eagle Story)

yuq'utum [√yuq'-t-m] rub together PASS. (WS Eagle Story)

yuq'els [√yuq'-els] sharpen (something). (CW Fall/75)
huy'q'ul's [yuq'-els-PROG] sharpening. (CW Fall/75)

yuq'talustuhw [yuq'-tal-stuhw] sharpen knives against each other; rub together. (RP 25JAN80)
yuq'talustuhw thu' shuptun. Sharpen your knives against each other. (MJ Spring82)
yuq'utos thu smeent yuq'talust-hwus thu smeent... He started rubbing the rocks, rubbing them together.... (WS Eagle Story)

yuq'us [yuq'-as] sharpen, do some sharpening. (BC 18APR80) ni' nem' yuq'us lhu Mary. Mary went to do some sharpening. (RP 30NOV82)

shhwuy'q'us [shhw-yuq'-as-PROG] sharpening stone. (BC 18APRIL80)

yuq'ust [yuq'-as-t] file it, sharpen it on a stone. (CW Fall/75) yuq'ust thu shuptun. Sharpen the knife. (RP 30NOV82)

yuq'ustewut [yuq'-as-t-ewut] sharpen PASS.) xut'u 'uw' yuq'ustewut kw' shuptun. He was saying for the knife to be sharpened. (CA 30NOV82)

yuq'ustun [yuq'-as-ten] sharpener. (WS Eagle Story) hun'umut suw' suw'q's 'u thu 'uy' smeent xut'ustum' yuq'ustun. Arriving home, he looked for the stone called the sharpener. (WS Eagle Story)

yuq'ay'atht [yuq'-ay'uth-t] sharpen the edge (the fine filing of a knife). (BC 7DEC79) nem' yuq'ay'atht thu sqw'qum. Go sharpen the axe. (RP 0481)

huy'q'a'thut [yuq'-ay'uth-t-PROG] sharpening the edge. (BC 7DEC79) 'e'ut wulh huy'q'a'thuthus thu sqw'qum. He is filing the axe.)

yuq'a'tht [yuq'-a'th-t] sharpen the edge. (RP 30NOV79) yuq'a'tht thu' shuptun yelh 'un's lhts'els. Sharpen your knife before you start cutting. (RP 0481)

yuq'yuuq'en' [yuq'-een'-PL] sharpen knife. (CA 120875). (Occurs in a song wren. ('t'ut'um') sings to his grandmother, not a form in common use.) yuq'yuuq'e-e-en' lhu q'u sisul'u. sharpen your knife, grannie. (CA 't'ut'um')

yuq'uwulht [yuq'-uwulh-t] rasp a canoe. (RP 19JUNE80)

huy'q'uwwulht [yuq'-uwulh-t-PROG] rasping a canoe. (RP 19JUNE80)

yuqw [yuqw] burn. (EW 24MAY74, WS Eagle Story)

yuqwnamut [yuqw-namut] burn: get the fire going. (WS Eagle Story) yuqwnamut thu'w-nilh siiw'lus. He got his fire started. (WS Eagle Story)

huy'qw [yuqw-PROG] burning, fire. (EW 24MAY74, WS Eagle Story) tl'uwqunt tsun thu huy'qw. I put out the fire. (CP 230774) nem' hwthuyhnten thu huy'qw na'ut yutl'utl'ukw'un'. Go and fix the fire that is dying out. (RP 80BB)

hi'huy'qw [yuqw-DIM-PROG] burning DIM. (EW 15JUL77,71)

he'hiiqw [yuqw-DIM-PROG] burning DIM (e.g. coals burning, little fire left). (RP 14FEB77,42)

hule'hiiqw [yuqw-DIM-PROG-PL] burning DIM PL. (RP 14FEB77,47)

suy'iqw [s-yuqw-STA] burnt. (RP 2JAN80) hay na'ut 'uw' 'uy' suy'iqw they' tumulh. That ochre powder is nicely burnt. (MJ Spring82)

yuqw [yuqw-t] burn it, light a fire. (CW 19NOV74) suw' 'i-i-ixutus thu tse' lumun tl'uw' yuqwtsus suw' ts'uy'hw. He scraped the fir pole and also singed it until it got dry. (WS Eagle Story)

yuqwuhnuh [yuqw-nehw] burn it, manage to set on fire, manage to get the fire to burn. (AG 130674, CW AUG91) ni' tsun yuqwuhnuh. I set it on fire. (AG 130674)

huy'qwt [yuqw-t-PROG] burning it. (CW 191174)

yuqwuyuqwt [yuqw-t-PL] burn them. (RP 04JAN77, BA syalutsa')
yuqwtum [√yuqw-t-m] burned PASS. (BA syalutsa') yuqwtum thu'nilh. She was burned up. (BA syalutsa')

huy'qwuthut [√yuqw-that-PROG] feverish. (RP 30NOV82) nem' lhaq'uthut 'i ch huy'qwuthut. Go lie down, you are feverish. (RP 30NOV82)

hwyuqwus [hw-√yuqw-as] burn face. (RP 22FEB77, 58) 'i tsun hwi' hwyuqwus. My face got burned. (RP 22FEB77)

hwyuqwust [hw-√yuqw-as-t] burn the face of someone. (RP 23JUNE80)

shhwuy'qwelus [shhw-√yuqw-elu] fireplace; cooking pit. (CW Band)

yuqwul'tsup [√yuqw-ul'tsup] make the fire, stoke the fire. (CW JUNE91) puythuthut thu s'elu w't 'i' umut 'i' yuqwul'tsup. Wiggling out of bed, the old people got up and made a fire. (WS Eagle Story)

huy'qwul'tsup [√yuqw-ul'tsup-PROG] making the fire. (CW JUNE91)

hwyu'qwul'ulh [hw-√yuqw-ul'h-PROG] ferry, train, anything with a steam engine. (CW JUNE91)

yuqwuu't-hwt [√yuqw-uw't-hw-t] burn a house (or beehive, anthill). (RP 3JULY80) yuqwuuw't-hwt ch tse' kwthu sum'sumay'u. You will burn the beehive. (RP 80BB)

huy'qwuw't-hwt [√yuqw-uw't-hw-t-PROG] burning a house or beehive. (RP 3JULY80)

yuqwinus [√yuqw-inus] heartburn (have heartburn). (CW Fall/75)

huy'qwun'us [√yuqw-inus-PROG] heartburn (having heartburn). (CW Fall/75)

shyuqwlnhntun [shhw-√yuqw-Ihnen-ten] kindling, fire starter. (RP 20JUNE80). (This can be wood or pitch.) 'e'ut thu nu shyuqwlnhntun tse'. Here is what I'll use for kindling. (MJ 80C)

hwyuqwilhnten [hw-√yuqw-Ihnen-t] feed the fire with kindling. (RP 20JUNE80)

hwyu'qwilhnten [hw-√yuqw-Ihnen-t-PROG] feeding the fire with kindling. (RP 20JUNE80)

yuqwul'muhw [√yuqw-al-muhw] burn clothes (of the dead). (RP 30NOV82)

yuqwul'muhw [√yuqw-al-muhw] burn slash. (RP 30NOV82)

huy'qwul'muhw [√yuqw-al-muhw] burning clothes (of the dead). (RP 120875)

huy'qwul'muhw [√yuqw-al-muhw] burning slash. (RP 30NOV82)

huy'qwoon' [√yuqw-oon'-PROG] lamp (indoor), car headlight. (BC 24APR80A)

ts-huy'qwoon' [ts-√yuqw-oon'-PROG] lights: have lights. (RP 15DEC81) yuse'luw't-hw thu leulum' hwuwe' niis ts-huy'qwoon'. Two houses haven’t got their lights yet. (RP 0481)

yuse'lu [√yuse'lu] two. (WS Eagle Story) yuse'lu skweyul kwsus yaay'us tthuw'nilh. He worked on it for two days. (WS Eagle Story)

hwyusyeysul'a [hw-yusyeysul'u] canoe: two-person canoe. (CW MAY91)

yusul'alus [√yuse'lu-alus] two stiches, when counting the width of a pattern, as in knitting. (CW Fall/75)

yusul'alus [√yuse'lu-alus] two stiches: do two. (RP 28NOV79)

yusa'lus [√yuse'lu-as] two dollars, two round objects, two months. (CW Fall/75) wawa' ni' nuts'u lhhw'kwsus xut'e 'u tthey' 'uw' niis yusa'alus lhhw'ts'. Maybe it was one month, but then it may have been two months. (WS Eagle Story)

yey'sul'u [√yuse'lu-elu] two people. (CA skwathshun'). (Reduplication is used with the numbers one. (nuts'a' na'nuts'a') and two to count people. For higher numbers the lexical suffix -elu is used: lhihw three, lhhwelu, three people.) ...'i' kwthu yey'sul'u swaw'lus yath
shhwii't'a'qwum' shampoo (noun). (RP 15DEC81). (The root may be √yut'aqw'.)
yu't'aqw [√yut'-a'qw-t] scrub someone's head. (CW JUNE91)
huy't'aqw [√yut'-a'qw-t-PROG] scrubbing someone's head, shampooing. (CW AUG91) tl'im 'uy'eluq yu't'aqw tthe qeq. What you are lathering on your baby's head smells nice. (CW AUG91)
yu't'aqwum [√yut'-a'qw-m] shampoo, scrub your head. (CW JUNE91)
hii't'aqwum' [√yut'-a'qw-m-DUR] shampooing, washing your hair. (RP 15DEC81)
yu't'qw'uthut [√yut'qw'-that] scrub yourself (with a facecloth). (RP 6MAR80)
shyat'qw'usum' [shhw-√yut'qw'-as-m-PROG] facecloth. (RP 12JULY82)
yu't'aqwum [√yut'qw'-a'qw-m] rub your scalp. (RP 15DEC81). (Truncation. See also yu't'qw'a'qwum.)
yu't'qw'a'qwum [√yut'qw'-a'qw-m] rub your scalp. (RP 15DEC81). (See also yu't'aqwum.)
hii't'aqwum' [√yut'qw'-a'qw-m-DUR] rubbing your scalp. (RP 15DEC81)
yu't'qw'utssum [√yut'qw'-tsus-m] scrub one's hands (with a towel, in a basin). (CW AUG91) tl'im' ch 'uw' yu't'qw'utssum yelh 'un's xlas. Be sure to scrub your fingers before you eat. (CW AUG91)
syuth [s-√yuth] history, lore. (WS Eagle Story, BC 30JAN81. (See also suw'en' [√yuv'en']).)
yuthus [√yuth-as] tell. (RP 18DEC81) yuthus kwthu kw'ushmats tthe siiyey'u qw'umi'yiqun. Tell the number of your friends at Comiaken. (RP 18DEC81)
yuthust [√yuth-as-t] tell him/her. (CA 180675) ni' tsun yuthust. I told him. (CA) suw' yuthusts " 'uwu chu tumte'muhw 'i nem' hwetetulum 'u tthey'." So she told him “Don't you ever follow along that way.”. (CA skwathshun')
huy'thust [√yuth-as-t] telling. (CA 'tut'um', CP 9JUL74) suw' yuhuy'thusts. and he was telling her. (CA 'tut'um')

hi'huy'thust [√yuth-as-t-DIM-PROG] talking to DIM. (RP 14FEB77,48)

yuthustal'hw [√yuth-as-t-al'hw] tell us. (WS Seal Story). ...'i' m'i tseep yuthustal'hw 'uw' ni'us 'untsu... ...you people tell us where he is...[TEH]. (WS Seal Story)

huy'thustal'hw [√yuth-as-t-al'hw-PROG] telling us. (CP 090774)

shuy'thuesta'mu [s-√yuth-as-t-samu-PROG] telling you about (who I was telling you about). (RP 230775). . lhey' shleni' 'i nushuy'thuesta'mu. ...the woman I was telling you about. (RP 230775)

yuthustum [√yuth-as-t-m] tell PASS. (WS SEAL STORY)

huy'thustum' [√yuth-as-t-m-PROG] telling PASS. (CA 'tut'um') suw'-huy'thustum' 'u thu tens... His mother told him.... (CA Stone Story)

huy'thuste'wut [√yuth-as-t-ewut-PROG] telling PASS. (WS Eagle Story)

yuthusthaam [√yuth-as-t-samum] tell you PASS. (RP FEB81) nii yuthusthaam 'uw' stemus kwthu ni' stssetheelt 'uw' hakwushun'. Were you told what I was told to wear? (RP FEB81)

huy'theen'tum' [√yuth-en'-t-m-PROG] talking about PASS. (BA 101275, CW JUL91) ni' huy'theen'tum' kwth stey. They talked about the race. (CW JUL91)

syuwun [s-√yuwun] song: power song, Indian dancer’s song. (RP 23JAN80). (Possibly related to √yuw'en'). tun'ni' 'u thun' suyulu thru syuwun. The song will come from your power. (MJ Spring82)

tsyuwun [ts-√yuwun] dance an Indian dance. (RP 23JAN80)

tsyuwun [ts-√yuwun] chant (verb). (WS Eagle Story) suw' nem's 'u they' s'eluhw shelhuq' suw' tsyuwuns thuw'nihl swiwlus stl'tl'qulh. The young man, the youngster, went to the elder who was lying there and he started chanting. (WS Eagle Story)

ts-huy'wun' [ts-√yuwun-PROG] chanting. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu ch 'uwu ch ts-huy'wun'uuhw tl'e' q'uwtum ch 'ul'. You are not supposed to chant, you are only to do the drumming.”. (WS Eagle Story)

yuw'en' [√yuw'en'] first, in front. (CA 180675) suw' teti' thtu 'uw' yuw'en' swawlus 'u kw'un'a wuhi hith. And the first boys canoe-raced a long time ago. (BA). ..thuythamu tst yuw'en' 'i' yelh snem'tst kwe'thamu. ..we will train you first before we let you go.”. (WS Eagle Story). ..nuwus lhu nem' yuw'en'. ..you go first.”. (WS Eagle Story) yumq'shut yuw'en' thun' qeq. Scrub your baby’s feet first. (MJ Spring82)

syuw'a'numa' [s-√yuw'en'-ama'] aboriginal. (Elders APR93) syuw'a'numa' kanada aboriginal Canada. (RP APR93)

syuw'en' [s-√yuw'en'] traditions, history. (RP 230775). (See also syuth [√yuth].)

yuulu'en' [√yuw'en'-PL] ahead PL. (RP 120875)

yuw'an'thut [√yuw'en'-that] ahead (go ahead of). (CA 120875) 'i' ni' tl'e' wuhi yuw'an'thut 'u thhu me'mun'us. And he went ahead of his children. (CA 120875)

huy'wun'thut [√yuw'en'-that-PROG] ahead: going ahead. (RP 120875)

huy'uy'wun'thut [√yuw'en'-that-PROG-PL] ahead: going ahead PL. (RP 120875)

yuw'a'nums [√yuw'en'-as] front: be up in front in a vehicle. (RP 180675) nem' 'u thhu yuw'a'nums kwun's' aah' 'u thhu snuwhulh. Sit in the front when you get in the car. (RP 30NOV82)

siw'a'nums [s-√yuw'en'-as] front: be in the front in a vehicle or in a group when walking. (CW AUG91)
yuhw [yuhw] must have, perhaps. Dubitive particle. (PRT2), indicating the speaker is not completely sure. (RP 161275). (A particle occurring after the first word in the clause.) nem' yuhw tsun ts'ewulhtun 'u thu su'els. I should go help with the lifting. (RP 161275 ni' yuhw ch tuw' hwyuxwalust lhu statluw'...

You must have cleaned the creek out.... (RP 80A) 'i yuhw ts'u 'uw' yutl'ul'im'. They must have been going the right way. (BA 101275)

lhumuhw yuhw tse' 'e'uth 'i'elh th'i'tth'xwa'ithi'num' thu pous. The cat keeps washing her mouth, maybe it is going to rain. (RP 80C)

stem yuhw 'a'lu kw'un'a 'i tuw' xet'kw'um'. I wonder what that gnawing sound is. (RP 80BB)

yuxtse't [√yuxtse'-t] bequeath. (Elders APR93)

ha' tsun tse' nem' huy 'i' yuxtse't tsun tsu' tthunu mun'u 'u tthunu s'itth'um. When I die I will bequeath my clothes to my child. (Elders APR93)

syuxtse' [s-√yuxtse'] gift (e.g., birthday gift). (CW JUL91). (A more common word is s'ehwe'.)

yuxw [√yuxw] loosen: come loose, undone. (RP 2JAN80) ni' yuxw kwthu'ilh nush [s]q'eq'up'stuhw. The rope I had it tied with came loose. (MJ Spring82)

suy'ixw [s-√yuxw-STA] loosened, undone, untied; open (season). (RP 2JAN80, MJ Spring82) ni' ts'u hwusuy'ixw kw'un's yu'um'mush 'u kw' smuyuth. It is now open for us to hunt for deer. (MJ Spring82)

yuxwut [√yuxw-t] untie it, undo it (unwind). (BA 10DEC75, RP 22JUL75)

hi'huy'xwut [√yuxw-t-DIM-PROG] untying it, undoing it DIM. (EW 150777,128)

huli'huy'xwut [√yuxw-t-DIM-PROG-PL] untying them, undoing them PL. it. (EW 15JUL77,129)

hwyuxw [hw-√yuxw] open: come open. (RP 5NOV79) hwyuxw tthu shelh. The door opened. (RP 0481)

shhwu'ixw [s-hw-√yuxw-STA] open (door). (RP 5NOV79) shxwu'ixw tthu shelh. The door is open. (RP 0481)

hwyuxwut [hw-√yuxw-t] open it (door). (RP 5NOV79, BA 10DEC75) hwyuxwut tthu shelh. Open the door. (RP APR81)

hwyuxwalust [hw-√yuxw-alus-t] clean out (to let water flow down a creek). (RP 80A) ni' yuhw ch tuw' hwyuxwalust lhu statluw' shus ts'qwilthut thun' tumuhw. You must have cleaned the creek out (to let the water flow through), that is why your land is drying. (RP 80A)

yuxwalust [√yuxw-alus-t] undo, rip out stitches (e.g., in knitting). (Elders 25MAY93)

hwyuxwaythut [hw-√yuxw-aythun-t] open it, unscrew it (container). (RP 7JULY80) hwyuxwaythut tthu shulumelu. Unscrew the bottle. (RP 7JULY80)

yuxwutsun [√yuxw-utsun] open up (come untied). (RP FEB83) ni' 'u wulh q'ep' kwthu ni' yuxwutsun. Did the one that opened up get tied? (RP FEB83)

yuxwutst [√yuxw-t] open it up (a bundle). (CW JUL91)

suy'xwshen' [s-√yuxw-shen-STA] released (handbreak). (RP 5NOV79) suy'xwshen' tth'un' snuhwulh. The car’s break is released. (RP 0481)

yuxwshut [√yuxw-shen-t] release the handbreak. (RP 5NOV79) yuxwshut tth'un' snuhwulh. Release the handbreak on your car. (RP 0481)

yuxwula'us [√yuxwula'us] Kuper Island. (MJ Spring72). (Possibly related to yuxwule'. [√yuxwule'-as].)

yuxwule' [√yuxwule'] eagle: bald eagle. (BC 10APRIL80)

huyixwule' [√yuxwule'-PL] eagles. (RP 30NOV82)
yuxwula'us [√yuxwule'] village on Kuper Island (lit. place of the eagles). (BC 10APRIL80, CW JUNE91)
yits'ut [√yits'-t] sand it (rub it down with sand). (BC 28APR80). (Hand-rubbing a canoe or other woodwork. A cloth is placed over the sand. Planks, s'ililtuhw, were sanded on one side.) 'uy' 'uw' ni'ut tuw' yits'ut tthu qe'is ni' shuq shts'e'nutstun. We had better sand the chair we just built. (MJ Spring82)
yits'um [√yit'-m] sweat dirty sweat (mixed with dirt). (CW JUNE91)
yiq [√yiq] snow (to snow). (CW Fall/75). (Locative subject.) 'i' wulh m'i yuxay'tl'thut ni' wulh yiq tthu ni' shni's tsa'luqw. And then it started to get cold and it snowed where he was, up in the mountains. (WS Eagle Story)
yiy'uq [√yiq-PROG] snowing. (BC 4FEB80). (Locative subject.) 'e'ut yiy'uq tthu tsa'luqw. It is snowing in the mountains. (WP OCT82)
i'a'ut [√aa-t-DIM-PROG] calling DIM. (RP 17FEB77,13)
'a'utham'sh [√aa-t-sam'sh] calling me, invite me. (RP 80S) ni' tsun 'ielh mel'q kwun's i'ulh 'a'utham'sh I forgot you invited me over. (RP 80S)
'aatum [√aa-t-m] call PASS, be called, invited. (RP 230675) sus muw' 'aatum tthu na'nuts'a' se'luhw... Then one of the elders was called upon to come forward.... (WS Eagle Story)
'a'utum' [√aa-t-m-PROG] calling him, inviting him. (CA 230675)
'aam [√aa-m] call for. (WS Eagle Story) 'i' kw'uww' aam 'u kw' sq'ewutewut kws hulitewut tthey' swiu'lus. And he asked to be paid to save the young man’s life. (WS Eagle Story)
aalhtsut [√aa-lhts-t] ask (him) for something. (RP 090775) nem' aalhtsut tthu stl'i'tl'qulh 'u tthu shuptun ni' kwun'etus. Go ask the boy for the knife he has. (RP OCT82)
'a'ulhtsut [√aa-lhts-t-PROG] asking (him) for something. (CA munmaanta'qw)
aalh [√aalh] ride: get on a vehicle, get aboard. (RP OCT82). (The historical root is √alulh. See, for example, 'ula'ulh.) suw' aalh 'u tthu sunihwulhs. They got on board their canoes. (WS Seal Story)
aalhnamut [√aalh-namut] ride: able to get on a vehicle. (RP 230675) ni' tsun 'aalhnamut 'u tthu snuhwhulh. I was finally able to get on the canoe. (RP 230675) ni' tsun 'aalhnamut. I managed to get a ride. (RP 220775)
'a'ulh [√aalh-PROG] ride: getting on canoe. (RP 17FEB77,17)
'ula'ulh [√aalh-STA] ride: riding in (a vehicle). (RP 230675) hwun' 'ula'ulh. He is still on the canoe. (EC 230775)
i'a'ulh [√aalh-DIM-PROG] ride: getting on a canoe DIM. (RP 17FEB77,14)
'iila'ulh [ˈaːlh-DIM-STA] ride: staying on a canoe DIM (e.g., a small person). (RP 17FEB77,15)

'aalhnuhw [ˈaːlh-nehw] ride: put on a vehicle, give someone a ride (manage to). (RP 230675) ni' tsun 'aalhnuhw tsuq sqewth 'u tthu snuhwulh. I managed to put the potatoes on the vehicle. (RP 220775)

'aalhstuhw [ˈaːlh-stuhw] ride: put it on board, give a ride. (RP 10MAY76,88) 'a-a- alhstuhwus suw' 'ushul t'akw' thuw'nilh. She put it on board and she paddled home. (WS Seal Story)

'aalhstamu [ˈaːlh-stuhw-amu] ride: give you a ride. (RP 220775) 'aalhstamu tsun. I'll give you a ride. (RP 220775)

'aalhstalu [ˈaːlh-stuhw-alu] ride: give you people a ride.) 'aalhstalu tsun. I'll give you people a ride. (RP 220775)

'aalhstam'sh [ˈaːlh-stuhw-am'sh] ride: give me a ride) xwum 'u ch 'i' 'aalhstam'sh. Can you give me a ride? (RP 220775) ni' 'aalhstam'shus. He gave me a ride. (RP 220775)

'aalhstal'hw [ˈaːlh-stuhw-al'hw] ride: give us a ride.) xwum 'u ch 'i' 'aalhstal'hw. Can you give us a ride? (RP 220775)

'aalhnemut [ˈaːlh-nehw-amut] ride: give you a ride (manage to) PASS.) 'i ch 'ul'mutsun' kws 'aalhnemut. Are you waiting to be picked up? (RP 220775)

'aahlneelt [ˈaːlh-nehw-elt] ride: give me a ride (manage to) PASS. (RP 22JUL75) 'i tsun 'ul'mutsun' kws 'aalhnemut. I am waiting to be picked up. (RP 220775)

'aahlstaam [ˈaːlh-stuhw-amu-m] ride: give you a ride PASS.) ni' 'aalhstaam. Did you get a ride? (RP 220775)

'aahlstelum [ˈaːlh-stuhw-elum] ride: give me a ride PASS. (RP 220775)

'aulhste'leum' [ˈaːlh-stuhw-elum-PROG] ride: giving me a ride PASS.) 'i 'aulhste'leum'. Is someone giving me a ride? (RP 220775)

'aahlulhtsut [ˈaːlh-hts-t] ride: load it for him. (RP 6MAR80) nem' 'aahlulhtsut thun' si'lu 'u thu xthum. Go and load the box for your grandfather. (RP 80BB)

'aahlstelum [ˈaːlh-stuhw-al-m] ride: give us a ride PASS. (RP 220775)

'aahlule'ulhtsut [ˈaːlh-ule'-hts-t] ride: load it for him (a bunch of things, e.g., stack them on). (RP 6MAR80) 'aalhule'ulhtsut thun' shhwum'nikw 'u thu syalhs. Load the wood on for your uncle. (RP 80BB)

'aatetut [ˈaːh-t-ewut] call PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' 'aatetut thuw'nilh swiw'lus "m'i ch kwu'elh 'ewu 'u tu'i m'i ch 'ewu 'u tu'i." The young man was called forward, “You will come forward, you come over here.”. (WS Eagle Story)

'hwa'akwut [hw-ˈaːkw-t] bend someone over. (RP 17JUNE80). (Bend someone so his chest and knees touch (when passing out).) ) 'uy' 'uw' ni'uhw tuw' hw'a'akwut thuw'nilh. It is best to bend him over a bit. (MJ 80C)

'hwa'akwut [hw-ˈaːkw-t-PROG] bending someone over. (RP 17JUNE80)
'akw' [v:akw'] hooked. (RP OCT82) ni' 'akw' tthunu s'il'thum' u tthu s'tsu'shtutsus suw' suq'. My dress got caught on a branch and tore. (RP OCT82)

'ukw'nuthw [v:akw'-nehw] hook it (accidentally). (RP 121275)

'akw'ut [v:akw'-t] hook it. (RP 17JUNE80)

'a'kw'ut [v:akw'-t-PROG] hooking it. (RP 17JUNE80) i' 'akw'ustus lhu syays t'u't'uyum'tus u kwthu chikmun. She is hooking her knitting up onto the needles. (MJ 80C)

'ukw'els [v:akw'-els] hang something. (RP 121275)

'ukw'alust [v:akw'-alus-t] stitch it (weaving, making a fishnet). (CW MAY91)

hw'ukw'alust [hw-v:akw'-alus-t] hook stitches. (RP 17JUNE80) hw'ukw'alust lhu tthu ni' 'ulhep. Hook up the stitches that slipped off. (MJ 80C)

hw'a'kw'ul'ust [hw-v:akw'-alus-t-PROG] hooking stitches. (RP 17JUNE80)

'ukw'alustun [v:akw'-alus-ten] needle: used in net-making; rod holding edges of weaving on loom. (RP 17JUNE80)

s'a'kw'us [s-v:akw'-as] hanging. (WS Eagle Story) lematus tthu sun'iw' 'u tthe-e-ey' 'i' mukw' stem s'a'kw'us kw'uluw' sthq'ustun... So he looked around inside that place and there were all kinds of things hanging: hides, spears, etc. (WS Eagle Story)

'akw'ust [v:akw'-as-t] hang it up. (RP OCT82) 'akw'ust tthun' kupou mun'u. Hang your coat, son. (MJ 80C)

'i'a'kw'ust [v:akw'-as-t-DIM-PROG] hanging it up DIM. (RP 17FEB77, 18)

'i'u'a'kw'ust [v:akw'-as-t-DIM-PROG] hanging it DIM. (EW 15JUL77, 164)

'uli'a'kw'ust [v:akw'-as-t-DIM-PROG-PL] hanging them DIM. (EW 15JUL77, 165)

s'a'kw'ustum [s-v:akw'-as-t-m] hung (left hanging) PASS. (EW Drying Berries.)

s'a'kw'ustum'uhl s'a'kw'ustum tthu situn. It used to be hung, the basket was hung. (EW Drying Berries)

shxw'a'kw'usul's [shxw-v:akw'-as-els-PROG] hanger (clotheshanger). (CW JUNE91)

u'kw'emutth't [v:akw'-emutth'-t] hook fibre (as in hooking wool in a loom). (RP 17JUNE80). (Hook wool when making skeins; make bullrush mats: pry them when weaving in raffia; making nets: tie knots to make squares.)

'a'kw'umutth't [v:akw'-emutth'-t-PROG] hooking it. (RP 17JUNE80)

'u'kw'ule'tst [v:akw'-ule'ts-t] hook a bundle (e.g., a bale of hay). (RP 17JUNE80)

'a'kw'ule'tst [v:akw'-ule'ts-t-PROG] hooking bundles (e.g., bales of hay). (RP 17JUNE80) nih shhw'uy's kwun's niw' yu'a'kw'ule'tst 'ul' tthu saxwul 'a'ulhstuwh 'u tth u wekun. It is better just to hook the bales of hay and load them on the wagon. (RP 80C)

'u'kw'uyun [v:akw'-uyun] repair a net. (RP Spring82)

'a'kw'iyun' [v:akw'-uyun-PROG] repairing a net. (BC 18APRIL80)

'u'kw'uyut [v:akw'-uyun-t] repair it (a net). (MJ Spring82)

shhw'u'kw'iwutun [shhw-v:akw'-iwun-ten] strip: cedar bark strip used for drying clams. (CW MAY91)

hw'ukw'nustt [hw-v:akw'-nets-t] thread a needle. (MJ 80C) tth'i'wu'mi' i' hw'ukw'nustt tthu p'utth'tun mun'u. Please thread the needle, daughter. (MJ 80C)

'aluxut [v:alux-t] collect, gather, select. (CA 200675) nem' 'aluxut kw' sxwel'u'elhp. Go gather some willow. (RP Spring82) nem' tst 'aluxut kw' s'u'lhtuns tthun' s'u'eluhw..." We
will get some food for our elders.”. (WS Seal Story) ‘aluxutus sis nem’ ‘uw’ hwu’alum’. He picked one out and returned home. (CA skwathshun’)

‘al’muxut [v’alux-t-PROG] collecting, gathering, hunting. (VC 060476) nulsim’ ‘alu un’sh ‘i ‘al’luxut tun’a pi’isuts’. Why are you collecting these cones? (VC 060476) suw’ tus tthuw’nilh swiw’lus yuth’teth’ukw’ul’ kws ‘al’luxuts tthu ‘eshw. It was the breaking of dawn when they got there to hunt the seal. (WS Seal Story)

shhw’a’luxut [shhw-‘alux-t-PROG] collect, gather: what (he) uses to get/select. (WS Eagle Story) m’i ch ‘aluxulhtsum ‘u kw’ t’ulum’ulhp. Please get me some sea cucumbers. (RP 80BB) m’i ch ‘aluxulhtsum ‘u kw’ thikwt. Please get me some sea cucumbers. (RP 80BB)

‘aluxutum [v’alux-t-m] collect, gather, select PASS. (WS Seal Story) ‘aluxutum thhu ‘eshw... He picked out a seal.... (WS Seal Story)

‘ulxe’um [v’alux-m] gather. (RP 80B) nems’ tsun ‘ulxe’um ‘u kw’ lhe’wu’qum’. I am going to gather some mussels. (RP 80B) nems’ tsun ‘ulxe’um ‘u kw’ t’ulum’ulhp. I am going to gather cherry (bark). (RP APR82)

‘aluxulhtsum [v’alux-lhts-m] gather, collect some for me. (RP 80BB) m’i ch ‘aluxulhtsum ‘u kw’ thikwt. Please get me some sea cucumbers. (RP 80BB)

‘ulmutsun [v’almutsun] wait. (RP OCT82)

‘al’mutsun [v’almutsun-PROG] waiting. (RP 220775) ‘al’mutsun’ kws ‘aalhnewut. He is waiting to be picked up. (RP 220775)

‘ulmuts [v’almutsun-t] wait for him/it. (WS Eagle Story). ...’uw’ ‘ulmutsun tsun tse’ ‘ul’ ‘uw’ tstawutus tse’ tun’u ‘i nushhw’i..”..”I will just wait and see what they are going to do, these ones I am with.”. (WS Eagle Story)

‘al’muts [v’almutsun-t-PROG] waiting for; waiting and looking after. (RP 100776,36) ‘al’muts thhu suhwhulh. Wait and look after the canoe. (RP 10JUL76) suw’ ni-i-. ‘al’mutsus kws lhatshuts... So he stayed there waiting for darkness to come.... (WS Eagle Story) stu’e-e-e hew’qw’ thuw’nilh q’e’mi’ ‘al’mutsus kws sta’luth... Then she drifted around waiting for her husband.... (WS Seal Story)

‘ulmutsun [v’almutsun-t-m] keep company PASS. (WS Eagle Story) ‘uw’ ‘al’mutsun’ ‘u tthey’ ts’usqun’.... ...and the golden eagles stayed with him.... (WS Eagle Story)

‘a’lu [v’a’lu] anyway. A particle indicating that the speaker is curious. (PRT2). (WS Eagle Story). (A particle following the first word of the clause.) stem ‘a’lu kws sew’q’tuhw.” What are you looking for?”’. (WS Eagle Story) sh’t’ewun’s thuw’nilh “stem yukh ‘a’lu. He thought to himself, “What is it anyway? (WS Eagle Story)

na’lu [v’a’lu] anyway. (WS Eagle Story). (A contraction of ni’ and ‘a’lu.) na’lu tstawut kwun’ mun’u’ulupulh. What has happened to your (pl.) son? (WS Eagle Story)

‘alhu [v’alhu-t] rebuild it, restore it (e.g., a keepsake) and look after it. (RP 17JUNE80) ni’ p’e’ ‘alhu tum thhu ‘t’i’wi’ulhew’t-t-hw. The church has been restored. (MJ 80C)

s’amuna’ [s-’amuna’] Somenos (a Cowichan reserve); Duncan. (BA 120875)

s’um’amuna’ [s-’amuna’-PL] Somenos, Duncan PL. (BA 120875) thhu s’um’amun’ swaw’lus. the Duncan boys. (BA 120875)

s’amun’lh [s-’amuna’-a’lh] Somenos (adj.). (RP 3DEC79) s’amun’lh kwthu syalh ‘i seq’sum’. The wood they are splitting is for the Somenos people. (RP 0481)

’amut [v’amu’t] lazy (get lazy). (RP 17JUNE80) ’i ch ‘i’elh ‘amut. Are you lazy again? (MJ 80C) ’i tsun wulh ‘amut. I’m getting lazy. (RP 17JUNE80)

’a’mut [v’amu’t-PROG] lazy (being lazy). (RP 17JUNE80). (See also s’un’mut’) ‘e’ut ‘i’elh
'amut kws nem's yays. He’s too lazy to go to work. (RP 17JUNE80)

'aant [v^an-t] let him/her do it; get his way. (RP 17JUNE80) 'aant lhu 'ul' kws huys 'u tthu syays. Let him quit his job then. (MJ 80C)

'a'un't [v^an-t-PROG] letting him/her do it; get his own way. (RP 17JUNE80)

'anlh [v^an-lh] agree. (CA munmaanta'qw) anlh kwsus huy'ustaam'. Did you agree to go with them? (RP OCT82)

'a'un'lh [v^an-lh-PROG] agreeing. (CW JUN91)

'apun [v^apen] ten. (CW Fall/75)

'sapuns [s-v^apen] tenth. (CA skwathshun') sapuns hay 'al' su'asuqwt. The tenth and youngest was now gone. (CA skwathshun') tus 'u tthu hay 'al' su'asuqwt 'u tthu s'apuns skweyul. Finally it was the youngest brother on the tenth day. (CA skwathshun')

'u'al'pun [v^apen-DIM-PROG] ? (RP 17FEB77,21)

'upanus [v^apen-as] ten dollars, ten round objects. (RP OCT82)

'upeenu [v^apen-elu] ten people. (CA skwathshun'). (Form is irregular.)

'apunelh [v^apen-elh] ten times. (CW MAY91)

'upenuqun [v^apen-equ] ten containers. (EW 111274) 'upenuqun 'apuls, I am going to bring gifts (of 10 boxes of apples) for my daughter. (RP 80B)

'upenuhlp [v^apen-ulhp] ten trees. (RP 250376)

'upenuwulh [v^apen-uwulh] ten canoes. (RP 230376)

'upuwoonhw [v^apen-woonhw] ten years. (RP 7JULY80) 'upuwoonhw 'apuls 'u tthu 'uw' kweyulus. Your nephew will be ten years old tomorrow. (RP 80BB)

'aqwut [v^aqw-t] soak something that is very dry. (RP 17JUNE80) tuw' 'aqwut tthu st'suy'hw stseelhtun. Soak the dry fish for a while. (MJ 80C)

'aqw'ut [v^aqw-t] cleanse someone (cedar boughs or q'uxmin special seeds soaked and broth applied with branches). (RP 17JUNE80)

'uqw'iwst [v^aqw-iws-t] cleanse someone ritually with water and cedar boughs. (RP 17JUNE80) uqw'iwst 'uw' 'aqw'iwstum mukw' tthu 'i wunwenum. I believe all the orphan children will be bathed with branches. (MJ 80C)

'aqw'uw'st [v^aqw-iws-PROG] cleansing someone ritually with water and cedar boughs. (RP 17JUNE80). (Also 'iqw'uw'st.)

'iqw'uw'st [v^aqw-iws-PROG] cleansing someone ritually with water and cedar boughs. (RP 17JUNE80). (Note the vowel. Also 'aqw'uw'st.)

'shwh'aqw'a' [shwh-v^aqw'a'] brother, sister, cousin. (CP 2Jul74, RP OCT82) 'uw' huli kw'un' shwh'aqw'a'ulup. Your (pl.) brother is alive. (WS Seal Story)

'shwh'a'luqw'a' [shwh-v^aqw'a'-PL] brothers, sisters, cousins. (CA skwathshun)

'sa'luqw'a' [s-v^aqw'a'-PL] younger siblings (brothers, sisters, cousins). (RP OCT82). (Synonymous with squle'uq.)
'asum [v's-as-m] face oneself (in a direction). (BA 101275) mi'asum 'u tun'a. Face this way. (BA 101275)

'a't [v'a't-PROG] slingshot. (RP 17JUNE80)

'sa't [s-v'a't-STA] stretched. (EW 21JUL77,100)

'at'ut [v'a't'-t] stretch it, pull a bowstring. (RP 17JUNE80) 'at'ut thu tuxwa'ats. Bend the bow. (MJ Spring82)

'at'ul [v'a't'-il] stretch (e.g., clothing). (RP 12JULY82) na'uth 'at'ul thunu swetu. My sweater stretched. (RP 12JULY82)

hw'at'alust [hw-v'a't-alus-t] stretch stitches. (RP 17JUNE80) hw'at'alust tthun' syaays. Stretch your work (knitting). (RP 17JUNE80)

hw'a't'ul'ust [hw-v'a't-alus-t-PROG] stretching stitches. (RP 17JUNE80) 'i hw'a't'ul'ustus thu skwuyxutsums. She was stretching her knitting. (MJ 80C)

'ut'emutth't [v'a't-emutth'-t] stretch fibre. (RP 17JUNE80) (e.g., stretch wool by reversing the spin.) tuw' 'uth'emutth't ch tthu nan' 'uw' muqw lumutoulqun'. Stretch the wool a bit that is thick. (MJ 80C)

'a't'um'uth't [v'a't-emutth'-t-PROG] stretching it (wool). (RP 17JUNE80)

s'a't'ul'wut [s-v'a't-ulwut] sagging (e.g., a slip showing). (RP 17JUNE80)

'ut'ulwut [v'a't-ulwut-t] stretch it (e.g., a sweater, clothing). (RP 17JUNE80)

'a't'ul'wut [v'a't-ulwut-t-PROG] stretching it (e.g., a sweater, clothing). (RP 17JUNE80)

'athut [v'a'th-t] lengthen it; splice; add more. (CW Fall/75, RP 17JUNE80). (See also ts'hwat, add more (substances).) 'a'thut thu xwi'lum'. Lengthen the rope. (CW Fall/75) 'a'thut thu lutem. Add more leaves to the table; add more tables. (RP OCT82) 'a'thut thu xwi'lum na'ut st'ut'iqw'. Join the rope that is broken. (RP 80C)

'i'thatul'stuhw [v'a'th-tal-stuhw-STA] join one to match the other (e.g., maps). (RP 17JUNE80). (Note the stative form.) 'i'thatul'stuhw ch p'e' tthu st'utul'iqw' lumutoulqun' Join the wool together that is broken. (RP 80C)

'uthalust [v'a'th-alus-t] splice in a piece (e.g., replace snipped off stitches in knitting; replace knots in a net). (RP 17JUNE80) 'uthalust tthu ni' st'ut'iqw' 'u tthu swultun. Splice the part of the gillnet that is broken. (RP 80C)

'a' thawul'ust [v'a'th-alus-t-PROG] splicing in a piece. (RP 17JUNE80) 'i'i ch 'a' thawul'ust tthu ni' t'qw'alus 'u thun' syays. Are you replacing the stitch that broke off on your knitting? (RP 80C)

'atha'qw [v'a'th-a'qw] bake something (e.g., potatoes). (CW Fall/75). (Possibly the root is v'eth.) nem' 'atha'qw 'u tthu sqewth. Go bake the potatoes. (RP OCT82)

'a' thawa'qw [v'a'th-a'qw-PROG] baking something (e.g., potatoes). (CW 031075)

s'atha'qw [s-v'eth-a'qw] baked (potato, carrot), wrapped and baked by the fire. (RP16DEC81)

'thuemuth't [v'a'th-emutth'-t] mend it, broken parts of weaving. (RP 17JUNE80)

'e'the'muth't [v'a'th-emutth'-t-DUR] mending broken parts of weaving. (RP 17JUNE80)

s'a'thule'ts [s-v'a'thule'ts] added to (bales, bundles). (RP 17JUNE80)

'uthule'tst [v'a'thule'ts-t] add more bales to it (bales of hay, bundles of lumber). (RP 17JUNE80)

'atha'qwt [v'a'th-a'qwt-t] bake it. (RP OCT82) nem' 'atha'qwt thu sqewth. Go bake the potatoes. (RP OCT82)

'aw'thut [v'a'w-thut] quick (be quick). (RP 80B). (Root not identified.) tuw' 'aw'thut ch kwun's lhiput tthu smuyuth. Strip some slices off the deer quickly. (RP 80B)

'a'hwul'muhw [v'ahw-ulmux] couple: man and wife. (Elders APR93)
s'axwa' [s-v'axwa'] clam: butter clam. (EW 180974). (Also used as a general term for clams. See also skw'hey', littleneck clam, and sweem, horseclam.)

'ayum [v'ayum] slow; late. (EW 310174) 'ayum tthunus kwoukw. My cooking is slow (i.e., it is taking a long time to cook.). (RP OCT82) 'ayum kwunus 'i tetsul. I got here late. (RP OCT82) 'ayum tthunu wech. My watch is slow. (RP OCT82)

'elush [v'elush] sister or female cousin of a man; brother or male cousin of a woman. (RP OCT82)

shhwelush [shhw-v'elush] sister-in-law: woman’s husband’s sister, brother’s or male cousin’s wife. (CW JUNE91 RP 18MAY93)

'ul'elush [v'elush-PL] brothers of a single woman, sisters of a single man. (CA skwathshun') 'apun ts'u tthu 'ul'elushs thuw'nih. She had ten brothers. (CA skwathshun')

'e'lul'ush [v'elush-PL-PROG] brothers of a single woman, sisters of a single man. (CA skwathshun') suwq' tthu 'e'lul'ush. Her brothers searched. (CA skwathshun')

shhwul'elush [shhw-v'elush-PL] womans’ husband’s sisters; male cousin’s wives; husband’s female cousins. (CW 081074)

'eluhw [v'eluhw] waste, a pity to waste. (RP OCT82) 'eluhw tthu sqewth na'ut si'amthut. It is a pity the potatoes went sour. (RP OCT82)

s'eluhw [s-v'eluhw] old; an elder. (CW 031274) nilh lwet thu s'eluhw. Who is the elder (old woman)? (Lessons) suw' lhxilush thu s'eluhw. Then the elder stood up. (WS Eagle Story)

's'eluhw [s-v'eluhw-PL] elders. (WS Eagle Story, EC 14JUL75) hwuxwuythut hwuxe-em 'ul' tthuw'ne'ullh s'ul'eluhw xwuythut. The elders were crying and weeping. (WS Eagle Story)

'ulhwilmuhw [v'eluhw-il-muhw] lineage of people. (EW 28JUL77,50)

'eli [v'eli] away: go away. (RP OCT82) nem' 'eli. Go away. (RP OCT82)

'eliyustuhw [v'eli-stuhw] away: take away. (CW JUN91)

'elhtun [v'elhtun] they, them. (RP 80S). (Transcribed also as 'eelhtun, elhtun. The glottal stop may not be systematic.). (1) optionally indicates a third person plural subject, as follows:) ni' nem' netulh wulh m'i
netulh 'i' wulh si'si' 'elhtun. Going towards morning, when morning came, they became afraid. (CA Stone Story) kwunuwus 'elhtun tthu smyuuth... They caught a deer. (WS Eagle Story). (2) optionally indicates a plural object: 'i tsun xetst 'eelhtun 'uw' niis tse' 'uw' ts'ewuthaam. I am trying to figure out whether they will help you. (RP 80S). (3) pluralizes a third person possessive. (-s), as in the following.) suw' q'putus tthey' na'hunts'a' swiw'lus tth u ni' shun'tsus 'elhtun sus 'uw' t'ukw'stuhwus. The other young man gathered their catch and went home. (WS Eagle Story)

'amust [v'em-as-t] give, hand to. (CW 201174). (See also 'ehwe't, give (which does not imply handing). 'amust also used when speaking of things given by parents to their children.) nem' ch 'amust tthu Jim. Go give it to Jim. (Lessons) 'amust tthu swuy'qe' 'u tthu squw. Give (hand) the man some Indian bread. (Lessons.)

'aamust [v'em-as-t-PROG] giving. (CW 201174)

'i'amust [v'em-as-t-DIM-PROG] giving DIM. (RP 17FEB77,20)

'amustal'hw [v'em-as-t-al'hw] give it to us. (Lessons). (Note that the recipient is the object.) 'i' 'amustal'hw us 'u lhu telu. She gave us the money. (Lessons.)

'amusthamu [v'em-as-t-amu] give it to you. (WS Eagle Story) niilh tse' kwu'un' stil'i 'u they' 'i' 'amusthamu tst." We will give you the one that you desire from these.". (WS Eagle Story)

'amusthamu [s-v'em-as-t-samu] give you: what you are given. (WS Eagle Story) niilh sht'es tthu ni' s'amuthamust. That is how what we gave you should be. (WS Eagle Story)

'amustum [v'em-as-t-m] give PASS. (WS Eagle Story)

'amustewut [v'em-as-t-ewut] give PASS. (WS Eagle Story) hey' suw' 'amustewut thuw'niilh swiw'lus 'u tthu qw'uwut... After saying that he gave the young man a drum.... (WS Eagle Story)

'umyulht [v'em-y-lh-t] give daughter in marriage to husband's family. (CW JUL91). (Possibly the suffix is -uy') 'offspring'.

'e'muqt [v'e'muq-t] return it, take it back. (RP 23JAN80, MAR82) m'i ch 'e'muqt lhuunu lushan. Bring me my shawl. (RP 23JAN80) nem' 'e'muqt tthu sqwumey'. Go take the dog back. (RP Spring82) m'i 'e'muqt tthunu lupyou. Return my hoe. (RP Spring82)

'ee'muqt [v'e'muq-t-PROG] returning it. (RP Spring82)

'e'muqth [v'e'muq-t-sam'sh] return me, bring me home. (RP 23JAN80) ha' ch nem' huye'stam'sh 'i' m'i ch 'uw' 'e'muqth. If you take me along, you will have to bring me home. (RP MAR82)

'e'muqthamu [v'e'muq-t-samu] return you. (WS Eagle Story) "'u-'u-uy' ni' wulh t'lam nem' tst 'e'muqthamu nem' 'u kwu niilh un'shn'i'..." “Alright, it is now appropriate for us to take you back to the place where we got you...". (WS Eagle Story)

hw'i'muqnetst [hw'-v'e'muq-nets-t-PROG] delivering (money, person). (MJ Spring82). (Note the vowel.) ni' yuhw'i'muqnetstus lhu niilh nu sthakwula'. He is delivering (me) the money I bet in gambling. (RP Spring82) 'e'ut yuhw'i'muqnetstus tthun' shhwm'niikw tthu q'aytum' tse'. Your uncle is delivering the one that is to be initiated/killed. (RP Spring82)

'een'thu [v'een'thu] I (it) is me). (WS Eagle Story). (See tsun for "I" as a subject and, for example, hulitham'sh "save me", "for me" as an object. Also recorded as 'unthu and 'en'thu.) 'een'thu tse' kwu'elh le'lum'uta'lu. It is me that will look after you. (WS Eagle Story) 'en'thu 'u ni' tssetham'shus 'uw' hwth'huxwwilusen'. Was it me that he/she told to wash the dishes? (RP 80S) nustl'i' kwunus tul'nuhuw 'uw' niis tstamut k wey' ni' tsla'athut 'utl' 'en'thu ni' q'aytham'sh. I want to know what happened to that person that did that to me, he left me to die. (WS Eagle Story)
'i'een'thu [v'en'thu-DIM] I (it is me) DIM. (RP 17FEB77,40)

'eshw [v'eshw] seal. (BC 4MAR80, WS) suw' xwchenum qwsuthut yusq'q'a' 'u tthu 'eshw... He ran into the water along with the seals.... (WS Seal Story)

'etth'ut [v'eth'-t] wipe, rub out, erase it. (BC 28APR80) 'etth'ut thun' shqa'us. Wipe your tears. (RP JUN83) 'etth'ut tthun' shhwiil'masum. Wipe your mirror. (RP Spring82)

'e'tth'ut [v'eth'-t-PROG] wiping, rubbing out, erasing. (CW 201174)

shhw'e'tth'ul's [shhw'-v'etth'-els-PROG] eraser. (RP DEC89) shxuxulum' shhw'e'tth'ul's. pencil eraser. (RP DEC89)

shhw'a'tth'us [s-hw'-v'etth'-as-STA] wiped face. (RP 15JAN80) ni' hwushhw'a'tth'us tthun' si'lu. Your grandfather’s face has been wiped. (MJ Spring82)

hw'atth'ust [hw'-v'etth'-as-t] wipe someone’s face. (RP 15OCT79) hw'atth'ust thun' sqe'uq. Wipe your little sister’s face. (RP 0481)

hw'atth'usnuhw [hw'-v'etth'-as-nehw] wipe someone’s face (manage to). (RP 2JUNE80) yelh 'u 'un's ni' hw'atth'usnuhw tthun' 'imuth. Did you finally get your grandchild’s face wiped? (RP 80C)

hw'atth'usum [hw'-v'etth'-as-m] wipe one’s face. (CW Fall/75) yuhw'atth'usum ch yelh un's 'umut. Wipe your face before you sit down. (RP 15DEC81)

hw'a'tth'usum [hw'-v'etth'-as-m-PROG] wiping one’s face. (RP 30NOV79)

'utth'aythut [v'eth'-aythin-t] wipe someone’s mouth. (RP 30NOV79) 'utth'aythut thuhl tthun' qeq. Wipe your baby’s mouth. (RP 0481)

'a'tth'i'uthut [v'etth'-aythin-t-PROG] wiping opening (e.g. bottles). (RP 0481) ni'

yu'a'tth'i'uthut kwthu shlulumelu. He was wiping the tops of the bottles. (RP 0481)

hw'a'tth'i'uthut [hw'-v'etth'-aythin-t-PROG] wiping someone’s mouth. (RP 30NOV79)

'utth'emuth't [v'eth'-emuth'-t] wipe the grain (e.g., of a paddle). (RP 11DEC79) 'utth'emuth't ch tthun' sq'umul’. Follow the grain when you wipe your paddle. (RP 0481)

'e'tth'umuth't [v'eth'-emuth'-t-PROG] wiping the grain (e.g., of a paddle). (RP 11DEC79)

'utth'enwust [v'eth'-enwus-t] wipe someone’s chest. (RP Spring82). (Roughly equivalent to 'utth'inust, but lower.)

'e'tth'ul'wut [v'eth'-ulwut-PROG] wiping off clothes. (RP 2JAN80)

'utth'ulwutum [v'eth'-ulwut-m] wipe off one’s clothes. (RP 2JAN80) ni' tsun tse' yu'utth'ulwutum yuwe'ni'. I am going to wipe off my clothes first. (MJ Spring82)

'e'tth'ul'wutum' [v'eth'-ulwut-m-PROG] wiping off one’s clothes. (RP 2JAN80) 'i ch 'e'tth'ul'wutum' 'u tthun' qw'qwastun'ulwut. Are you wiping clean your paddle shirt? (MJ Spring82)

'e'tth'uwe'lht [v'eth'-uwe'lht-t-PROG] wiping down sides (of a canoe), someone’s back. (RP 2JAN80) ni' tsun 'e'tth'ul'wutum'. I am wiping my clothing. (MJ Spring82) 'i ch 'e'tth'ul'wutum' 'u tthun' qw'qwastun'ulwut. Are you wiping clean your paddle shirt? (MJ Spring82)

'e'tth'uwe'lht [v'eth'-uwe'lht-t-PROG] wiping down sides (of a canoe), someone’s back. (RP 2JAN80) ni' tsun 'e'tth'ul'wutum'. I am wiping my clothing. (MJ Spring82) 'i ch 'e'tth'ul'wutum' 'u tthun' qw'qwastun'ulwut. Are you wiping clean your paddle shirt? (MJ Spring82)

'utth'uwulh [v'eth'-uwulh] wipe down a canoe. (RP 15JAN80) nuwus nem' 'utth'uwulh 'u tthu snin'hwulh. You go wipe down the little canoe. (MJ Spring82)

'e'tth'uwulh [v'eth'-uwulh-PROG] wiping down a canoe. (RP 4JAN80)

hw'utth'uw'i'tst [hw'-v'eth'-uwi'its-t] wipe someone’s back. (RP 5DEC79) ts'e'wut lhu hw'utth'uw'i'tst tthun' mim'ne'. Help your little son wipe his back. (RP 0481)

hw'e'tth'uw'i'tst [hw'-v'eth'-uwi'its-t-PROG]
wiping someone’s back. (RP 5DEC79) hw'e'th' stem ‘a'lu tthu ni' un'sh hw'e'th'uwi'tst thu qeq. What are you wiping the baby’s back with? (RP 0481)

'utth'inust [v'etth'-inus-t] wipe someone’s chest. (RP 14JAN80). (See also ‘utthenwust.) ni' u ch ‘utthinust thu qeq. Did you wipe the baby’s chest? (MJ Spring82)

e'tth'i'nust [v'etth'-inus-t-PROG] wiping someone’s chest. (RP 14JAN80)

hw'utth'iwinun [hw-v'etth'-iwun-m] wipe one’s bum. (RP 4JAN80)

'utth'lhnenum [v'etth'-lnen-m] wipe one’s throat. (RP 11DEC79) nem’ thuhl
'utth'lnennum. Go wipe your throat. (RP 0481)

e'tth'i'nunum [v'etth'-lnen-m-PROG] wiping one’s throat. (RP 11DEC79)

hw'utth'qut [hw-v'etth'-qin-t] wipe out inside of someone’s mouth. (RP 13JUNE80) hw'utth'qut tthun’ mim’ne’ ni’ lhuystus kwwthu p’uts’t. Wipe inside your son’s mouth, he chewed some charcoal. (MJ 80C)

hw'e'tth'qut [hw-v'etth'-qin-t-PROG] wiping the inside of someone’s mouth. (RP 12DEC79) yath ch ‘uw’ hw’e’tth’qut tthun’ qeq suw’ uwus shth’iq’ula’thus. You must always wipe your baby’s mouth so she won’t get cankers. (RP 0481)

hw'utth'qinum [hw-v'etth'-qin-m] wipe out one’s mouth. (BC 20DEC79) hw’utth’qinum ch tuw’ me’sh kwwthu ni’ q’ukw’nuhwwuhw. Wipe out your mouth and remove what you accidentally bit into. (RP 15DEC81)

hw’e'tth'qunum’ [hw-v'etth'-qin-m-PROG] wiping out the inside of one’s mouth. (RP 13JUNE80). (Also hw’e’tth’qinum’,) tuw’ hw’e’tth’qunum’ ch q’u hum’ush tthu thethi’un. Wipe out your mouth, remove the blood. (RP 0481)

hw’e'tth’qi’num’ [hw-v’etth’-qin-m-PROG] wiping the inside of one’s mouth. (RP 14JAN80, BC 20DEC79) ‘i’i ‘amustahaam’ u kw’ ‘un’sh hw’e’tth’qi’num’. Was something given to you to wipe your mouth with? (RP 0481)

hw'utth'ulqst [hw-v’etth’-ul-qsun-t] wipe his/her nose. (RP 12DEC79) tuw’ hw’utth’ulqst thu tun’a shlwulxwu’qsun. Wipe that snotty kid’s nose. (RP 0481)

hw’utth’ulqsunum [hw-v’etth’-ul-qsun-m] wipe one’s nose. (RP 2JAN80) ni’ nem’ hw’utth’ulqsunum kwwthun’ mun’u. Your child went to wipe his nose. (MJ Spring82)

hw’e’tth’ul’qst [hw-v’etth’-ul-qsun-t-PROG] wiping someone’s nose. (RP 12DEC79) yath ch ‘uw’ hw’e’tth’ulqst tthun’ mim’ne’. Always wipe your little son’s nose. (RP 0481)

hw’utth’ulqsunum [hw-v’etth’-ul-qsun-m] wipe one’s nose. (RP 12DEC79)

shhw’utth’ulqsunum [shhw-hw-v’etth’-ul-qsun-m] wipe one’s nose with. (RP 12DEC79) stem ‘a’lu tthu ni’ hw’ ‘un’ shhw’utth’ulqsunum. Now what have you gone and wiped your nose with? (RP 0481)

hw’e’tth’ul’qsunum’ [hw-v’etth’-ul-qsun-m-PROG] wiping one’s nose. (RP 12DEC79) wulh xulh tthu nu muqsun kw’nuunus ‘i hw’e’tth’ul’qsunum’. My nose hurts because I have been wiping it. (RP 0481)

’utth’shut [v’etth’-shen-t] wipe someone’s feet. (RP 2JAN80) yu’utth’shut ch yuwen’ tthun’ mun’u. Wipe your child’s feet first. (MJ Spring82)

e’tth’shut [v’etth’-shen-t-PROG] wiping someone’s feet. (RP 2JAN80)

’utth’shenum [v’etth’-shen-m] wipe one’s feet) ’utth’shenum ch me’sh tthu st’iqul’ yelh un’s nuw’llum. Wipe your feet of the mud before you enter. (MJ Spring82)

e’tth’shenum’ [v’etth’-shen-m-PROG] wiping one’s feet. (RP 2JAN80). (Also ‘etth’she’nunum’)

shhw’e’tth’she’nunum’ [shhw-v’etth’-shen-m-PROG] mat: doormat (or bedside). (BC 30JAN81)
hw'utth'wils [hw-’vēth’-wils] wipe dishes. (RP 21JUNE79) nem’ hw’utth’wils. Go wipe the dishes. (RP 0481)

shhw’e'tthwil's [shhw-hw-’vēth’-wil’s] PROG dish towel. (RP 10NOV82) hwsq’utst tthu shhw’e'tthwil’s. Rip/tear the dish towel in half. (RP 10NOV82)

hw’utth’wilt [hw-’vēth’-wil’t] PROG wipe dishes. (RP 21JUNE79) hw’utth’wilt tthu shhw’ilhtun’. Wipe the dishes. (RP 0481)

shhw’ethutun [shhw-’vēth-ten] cloud. (BC 4FEB80) ’um’umut tthu shhw’ethutun. The clouds are gathering. (EW 310574)

s’athus [s-’vēth-as] face. (RP 12DEC80) ni’ wulh hwust’e ’u kw’ ’eshw tthu s’athusth. His face was starting to look like a seal’s face. (WS Seal Story)

'athusmun [v-’vēth-as-min'] front yard. (CA 180675, RP 80BB) (Area in front of one’s place.) ’i’ tus ’u tthey’ sthi-ima’ yuhw ts’u tthu ‘athusmuns tthu’nilh skwartshun’. And when he got there, the area in front of skwartshun’s house was ice. (CA 180675) thi syas kw’unus hu’y kw’un’up ’u tthu’n ‘athusmun. Disking the ground of my front yard is a hard job. (MJ 8MAR82)

’ethuqun [v-’vēth-uqun] in front. (CW Fall/75) ’ewu ’u tthu’n ’ethuqun kw’un’s ’umut. Come sit in front of me. (CW Fall/75)

s’uthnuts [s-’vēth-nets] bay (on fresh or saltwater). (BC 26MAR80, CW JUL91). (Root is not positively identified.)

shhw’uthqun [shhw-’vēth-qen] throat. (CW Fall/75)

’ewu [v-’ēwu] come here. (RP OCT82). (See also m’i.) ’ewu ch kw’el’u tu’inulh. So you will come over here. (WS Eagle Story).” m’i ’ewu ’u tun’u skwth'es.”...”They always come to the islands.”. (WS SEAL STORY)

’e’wu [v-’ēwu-PROG] coming. (RP DEC81) xut’u kws lhhuwuwlhs kw’ q’ol’ ’i yu’e’wu. He says there are three war canoes coming. (RP FEB82)

yu’e’wu [yu-’vēwu-PROG] coming. (WS SEAL STORY) wulh yu’e’wu kw’thu sxuytl’ ’i ni’ hwun’ s’i’kw’ kw’thu mun’. Winter was coming, and their son was still missing. (WS SEAL STORY)

’e’wunus [v-’ēwu-nus] come towards, approach (him/her). (BA 101275)

’e’wunus [v-’ēwu-nus-PROG] coming towards. (RP 121275)

’uwatul [v-’ēwu-tal] race (verb), compete. (RP NOV82) nem’ tsun ’uwatul. I am going to go race. (RP NOV82)

’i’watul’ [v-’ēwu-tal-DUR] racing, competing. (BA 120875, CW JUN91). (Note vowel.) ’i’tseep ’i’watul’ Are you guys racing? (RP NOV82)

’e’wun’usam’sh [v-’ēwu-nus-am’sh--PROG] coming towards me. (RP 121275) ’e’ut yul’epqe’num’ yu’e’wun’usam’shus. He is coming downhill towards me. (RP 121275)

shhw’uw’kw’elu [shhw-’vēkw’-elu] chest of drawers. (RP 8JAN82)

s’ehwe’ [s-’vēhe’] gift: what one is given. (RP 80BB) xuthi’na’qw lhu xihwu ’i nu s’ehwe’. I was given four sea eggs. (RP 80BB)

’ehwe’t [v-’ēhe’-t] give, share with. (CW 211174). (See also ’amust. (v’em).) nem’ ch ’ehwe’t tthu Leo ’u tthu squw. Go give Leo the Indian bread. (Lessons)

’ee’hwe’t [v-’ēhe’-t-PROG] giving. (CW 211174)

’ehwe’t’am’sh [v-’ēhe’-t-sam’sh] give me. (Lessons) ’ehwe’t’am’sh ch ’u tthu squw. Give me some Indian bread. (Lessons) ’i ’ehwe’t’am’shshus ’u tthu s’axwa’. She gave me the clams. (Lessons.)

’exu [v-’ēxu] goose: Canada goose. (BC 14APR80). (Also ’exe’.)

s’eyuw’ [s-’vēyuw’] abalone shell. (Band 2MAR80)
'eyt [v\'eyt] cod, lingcod. (EW 120274, BC 4MAR80) shtem tthu 'eyt. The lingcod swims. (EW 120274)

'ey'x [v\'ey'x] crab. (BC 24APR80). (Nanaimo: musuqw). (Also used for track-type tractors.)

'eyuxal'lh [v\'ey'x-ahkan-DIM-PL] crab (little, immature crabs). (BC 4MAR80). (Note syllable structure and deglottalization of [y].)

'tthey' xut'ustum' ts'usqun'. Bring the little crabs back into the sea. (RP 80BB)

'u [v\'u] question particle. (PRT2). (WS Seal Story). (Follows the first word of the sentence. It often combines with a preceding word (cf, nii, 'ii)).

'uy' ni' tl'am nii ch hwuy. They asked the youngster, “How are you, grandson,” (CW 76). My pencil point broke. (RP 0481)


'tthu s'ul'eluhw. The elders thanked him. (WS Eagle Story). (Contracts with a preceding word (cf, nii, 'ii).)

'tthuw'nilh stl'i'tl'qulh ts'u hwutth'its' kwthu swuy'qe' ni' me'kwulh. Has the man that got injured become blind? (RP 10NOV82)

'tthuw'ne'ullh 'u tse' tuw' se' thun' lelum'. The goose pecking again? (RP 0481) ni' 'u yelh lhkwels tthu tl'ekw'uxun. Is the goose pecking again? (RP 0481) ni' 'u tse' tuw' se' thun' lelum'. Is your house going to be raised? (RP 10NOV82) ni' 'u ts'u hwwuth'its' kwthu swuy'qe' ni' me'kwulh. Has the man that got injured become blind? (RP 12DEC81)

'ii [v\'i] AUX: proximate auxiliary contracted with the question particle. (WS Eagle Story). (A contraction of 'i and 'u.)

'tthuw'nilh stl'i'tl'qulh "'ii ch 'uw' 'uy' 'ul' 'imu\'th" xut'ustum' ts'u. They asked the youngster, “How are you, grandson,” they said to him. (WS Eagle Story). (Contracts with ni' to become nii). ."'uy' ni' tl'am nii ch hwuy. .."Okay, it is enough; are you awake now?". (WS Eagle Story)

'u [v\'u] indirect particle. A grammatical marker which introduces noun phrases which are neither subjects nor (direct) objects. (WS Eagle Story). (1) Introducing an agent.)

ts'iitewut ts'u 'u tthu s'ul'eluhw. And the elders thanked him. (WS Eagle Story) suw' tse' hakwushut 'u tun'u

tum'xuy'tl' 'uw' m'iis tse' xuyt'hat. It is what we are going to use when the cold winter comes. (WS Eagle Story) nilh p'e' ha'kwushus tthu ne'ullh 'u kwsus qw'uyul'ushs tthey' xut'ustum' ts'usqun'. The Indian people use the feather of the one called golden eagle when they dance. (WS Eagle Story). (3) Introducing a place or destination.)


's'ulan [s-v\'ul-shen] hem of skirt, pants. (CW MAY91)

's'ulan [s-v\'ul-ulan] other end. (BA 210875) nem' 'u tthu s'ulans tthu lutem. Go to the other end of the table. (RP OCT82)
'ul' [v'u'l] just. A particle. (PRT2). (WS Seal Story). (A particle which follows the word it modifies, which is normally preceded by 'uw'. Also 'al [v'ala]). .." nem' tsun 'uw' ts'imuthut 'ul'." .."I will just bring myself closer.". (WS Eagle Story) 'ii ch 'uw' 'uy' 'ul' 'a Leo. Are you just fine, Leo (i.e., How are you)? (Lessons.)

nuw' hwkw'atum 'ul' tthu xwi'lum'. The rope was just hoisted up. (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' tl'amuthut tseep 'ul' kwelh 'i tsun 'uw' 'uy' 'ul'.

nem' tsun 'uw' 'uy' 'ul'. .."I will just bring myself closer.". (WS Eagle Story) 'ii ch 'uw' 'uy' 'ul' 'a Leo. Are you just fine, Leo (i.e., How are you)? (Lessons.)

nuw' hwkw'atum 'ul' tthu xwi'lum'. The rope was just hoisted up. (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' tl'amuthut tseep 'ul' kwelh 'i tsun 'uw' 'uy' 'ul'.

s'ulhtun [s-\text{v}'ulhtun] food. (WS Eagle Story) 'i'mushs 'a'luxutus kws s'ulhtuns. They went hunting together for their food. (WS Eagle Story)

ts'ulhtun [ts-\text{v}'ulhtun] food: get food. (CA 120875) suw' pte'mutewfut 'iis 'uw' ts'ulhtun. And he was asked if he could have some food. (CA 120875)

'ilhtun' [\text{v}'ulhtun-PROG] eating. (CW JUL91)

e'ilhtun'ilh [\text{v}'ulhtun-ilh-PROG] eating out at a restaurant. (RP 13JUNE80)

shhw'i'lhtun' [shhw-\text{v}'ulhtun-PROG] dishes. (RP 30NOV82) nem' lhel'sh thu shhw'i'lhtun'. Go put the dishes away. (RP 23NOV82)

s'ilhtun' [s-\text{v}'ulhtun-PROG] eating: what one is eating. (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' huy 'ul' ni' s'ilhtun' 'uwu te' stem smuyuth 'i' tthu qa'. The deer meat and water were the only things he ate and nothing else. (WS Eagle Story)

s'ulhtunstuhw [s-\text{v}'ulhtun-stuhw] food: what is used to feed them. (WS Seal Story) ni' wa'lu kwunutum 'u kwthu yath 'uw' he'kwul'susthus s'ulhtunstuhws tthu s'ul'eluhws... I guess he was captured by the one he usually kills for the elders' food.... (WS Seal Story)

s'ulhtunstam'sh [s-\text{v}'ulhtun-stuhw-am'sh] food obtained for me. (RP 10MAY76,118)

'utl' [v'utl] of, to, etc (preposition). A grammatical marker which introduces names when they are neither subjects nor (direct) objects. (WS Eagle Story). (Stands for 'u plus an article. (1) used with names or titles.) nii tsusutham' 'utl' te' 'uw' kw'ulhalhtsumuhw 'u kw' kaf i. Did Mum tell you to pour me coffee? (RP 3OCT79) t'ekwthe'lum' 'utl' Ruby. Ruby is pinching me. (RP) ni' tsun wulh yukw'shew't-hwt kwthu hulelum' ni' 'utl' kwa'mutsun. I have counted the houses at Quamichan. (RP 0481). (2) used with pronouns, such as nuwu, you.) na'ut stutes 'utl' nuwu. It is there near you. (CW Nov/74) 'i ch 'uw' t't'ut'a'thuth 'ul' 'utl'
'en'thun... You are just testing yourself on me... (WS Eagle Story) nem' tsun yusuwe' 'utl' nuwu. I am going with you. (RP 10NOV82). (3) introduces a possessor, instead of using the -s possessive suffix (his, her, its), with names and sometimes parts of animals.) m'i-i-ts 'uw' hkw'atus 'i' stth'am' ts'u 'utl' 'es'hw. He pulled it out and it was a seal bone. (WS Eagle Story) ts'u'y'hwutum tthu kw'uluw' 'utl' spe'uth. They dried the bearskin. (WS Eagle Story) ts'uw u lhu telew't

'tun'ni' 'u lhu telew't (EW 310574).'i'a'mut tthuw'nilh p'e' slhexun' thethi'un 'utl' mustimuhw tul'tuluw' mustimuhw. It is the medicine blood of people, wild people. (WS Eagle Story)

's'e'tl'q uls [s-'utl'tq-STA] outside. (WS Eagle Story) hwuy tthu mustimuhw 'i' 'uw' smukw' ul' tthu s'eluwh shne'um ni' 'u tthu s'e'tl'q. When the people woke up all that was found was the old shaman, there outside. (WS Eagle Story) ni' 'u kw'uri s'e'tl'q kwus 'um'i'mush. They stayed outside and walked around. (WS Eagle Story)

'utl'q tthuw'nilh. P'el'qstuhw (The eagles are young in the following:) 'uw' 'uli'a'mut ts'u they' ni' sq'a's tthuw'nilh yuxwule' ni' 'u tthu s'e'tl'q'. His companions the eagles were perched outside. (WS Eagle Story)

'umut namut [√umut-namut] sit up (able to). (CA 230675)

hwu'umut [hwu-√umut] get home. (WS Eagle Story) hun'tse-e-ew' hwu'a-a-amut tthuw'ne'ullh. They got down from the mountains and went home. (WS Eagle Story)

'a'mut [√umut-sTA] seated, sitting. (TM 270574) nii 'uw' mukw' lhwet 'a'mut. Is everybody seated? (TM 270574) 'a'mut tthuw'nilh sq'uq'a' 'u they' qa-a-ax 'es'hw. He was sitting amongst many seals. (WS Seal Story)

'a'mut [√umut-sTA] home: staying home. (RP 220775)

'um'aa'mut [√umut-sTA-PL] home: staying home PL. (RP 220775)

'um'umut [√umut-RDP] sit PL; gather (clouds). (EW 310574) 'um'umut tthu shhw'ethutun. The clouds are gathering. (EW 310574)

'i'a'mut [√umut-DIM-PROG] sitting DIM. (RP 14FEB77,12). Also 'e'a'mut'

'uli'a'mut [√umut-DIM-PL] sitting DIM PL. (WS Eagle Story). (The eagles are young in the following:) 'uw' 'uli'a'mut ts'u they' ni' sq'a's tthuw'nilh yuxwule' ni' 'u tthu s'e'tl'q'. His companions the eagles were perched outside. (WS Eagle Story)

'uli'u'a'mut [√umut-DIM-DIM-PROG-PL] sitting DIM PL (e.g., little children or birds in a row). (EW 15JUL77,174)

hwu'a'mut [hwu-√umut-sTA] sit: come to be sitting. (WS Eagle Story) huy'qw suw' hwu'a'muts tthuw'ni-i-ilh qw'ulum 'u tthu
shun'tsus. He barbecued his catch and sat by the fire. (WS Eagle Story)
s'um'mut [s-v'umut-RDP] lazy. (BC 28APR80). (See also 'a'mut.)
shhw'a'mut [shhw-v'umut-PROG] lot (land-lot). (BC 28APR80)
shxw'a'mut [shhw-v'umut-PROG] bed. (RP 80A). (See also shhw'i'tut.)

'umutstum [v'umut-stuhw-m] up: get him up. (WS Eagle Story) 'i-i i ts'u hwun' netulh i' wulh 'umutstum. Early the next morning they got him up. (WS Eagle Story)
hun'umut [hun'-v'umut] home: get home. (RP 180675) 'en'thu i tsun wulh hun'umut. It is I, I just got home. (WS Eagle Story)
yuhun'umut [yu-hun'-v'umut] home: get home. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu niis yuhun'umut i' ni' tl'e' wulh net. He hadn't reached home and it got dark again. (WS Eagle Story)
hulun'umut [hun'-v'umut-PL] home: get home PL. (RP 230675, CW JUN91)
hwun'aa'mut [hwun'-v'umut-sTA] home: at home. (RP 18MAY93). (Note the length distinction between this and 'be sitting').

'umutew't-hw [v'umut-ew't-hw] bathroom, restroom.
hw'a'mutnuts [hw-v'umut-nets-PROG] squatting. (RP 16NOV82) na'ut t'lhaqw' tthu 'iihl hw'a'mutnuts. The one that was squatting down fell over. (RP 16NOV82)

'untsu [v'untsu] where. (CW Nov/74) ni' untsu kwthu shuptun. Where is the knife? (Lessons) kwunutum suw' ya-a-atl'utum tthu'w' mukw' untsu. They took it and rubbed it all over his body (everywhere). (WS Eagle Story) i' 'uwu te' nu shtatul'stuhw 'uw' niis 'untsu. And I will not know where it is.". (WS Seal Story)
tu'untsu [v'untsu] which. (WS Eagle Story). (Possibly a contraction of tu (article) and 'untsu, where.) " o-o niil kw'elh tu'untsu 'unstli' u tu'i." "Oh, which of these do you want?". (WS Eagle Story)

'tun'untsu [tu'-v'untsu] where: from where. (WS Eagle Story) ni' wulh shtatul'st-hwus 'uw' niis tun'untsu. He knew where they came from. (BA 210875) 'uwu te' ni' shtatul'stuhws 'uw' niis tun'untsu kwus m'i kwunutum. He didn't know where he was going from when they first took him. (WS Eagle Story)

tun'untsustuhw [tu'-v'untsu-stuhw] where: get it from where. (Lessons) i ch tun'untsustuhw tun'aan t'l'uxwtluhw. Where did you get your oysters? (Lessons)
s'unum [s-v'unum] spear: three-pointed fish spear. (BC 26MAR80)

'unnehw [v'unuhw-STA] stopped, still. (CW 031274, CW JUL91)

'unuhw [v'unuhw] stop. (CA munmaanta'qw) qu'et kweyul 'i' tl'e' wulh 'i-imush ne-e-et i' unuhw. The next day he continued his travel, stopping when night came. (WS Eagle Story). .." ni' wa'lu t'lam kwun's 'unuhwulup...wulh 'unuhw tseep kwu'elh.... .."Perhaps it is time you PL stopped (searching)...you must stop...". (WS Eagle Story)

'unuhwstuhw [v'unuhw-stuhw] stop it. (WS Eagle Story). ..niil tse' nus'um' 'uw' tus q'a'wuhl niil tse' nus'uw' hkwv'at thtu xwi'ilum niil 'un's'uw' 'unuhwstuhw. .."When I get down there, partner, I will jerk the rope and you stop (lowering) it."". (WS Eagle Story)

'unuhwthut [v'unuhw-that] stop self. (EW 240574) 'i tsun 'unuhwthut. I am trying to stop. (EW 240574)

'unwulh [v'unwulh] middle: in the middle. (WS Eagle Story) m'i ch i' u tu'inulh 'unwulh 'u tu'i tumuhw. You will kneel down here in the middle of this part of this ground. (WS Eagle Story) na'ut lhxi'lush 'unwulh 'u thul tla'luw'. He is standing in the middle of the river. (EW 120274)
hwu'unwulh [hw'-unwulh] middle: come to be in the middle. (WS Eagle Story) nem'
hwu'unwulh thuw'níhl sth'am kwus nem' hwetum. The bone reached the middle of it as it was being pushed into him. (WS Eagle Story)

shhw'un'ets [shhw'-un'ets] grebe: horned grebe (similar to skwulkwulth but smaller). (BC 2MAY80)

'usup' [√'usup'] finish: get finished with. (WS Eagle Story)
i' i't 'usup' tthu sxathusth shxuy'usth kw'us wulh huy suw' qaqa'tus tthey' thethi'uns tthu xut'ustum tul'tuluw' mustimuhw. When they finished from his soles to his head he drank the blood of those who were called the wild people. (WS Eagle Story)

'usup't [√'usup' -t] finish with it. (RP 25FEB80)
i' 'usup' tthu syalutsa' kwunus 'i hun'umut... "Do not tell that I am home.". (WS Eagle Story). (2)followed by te', meaning “there isn’t any”.) 'uwu te' stem machusth... They didn’t have any matches.... (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu te' nu telu. I have no money. 'uwu te' stem kwun'etus s'ulhtuns. They didn’t carry any food with them. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu te' stsl'ts. There wasn’t anything to do. (CA munmaanta'qw) 'uwu te' shtatul'stuhws kwthu shnem's. They didn’t know where they were going. (BA syalutsa') (3)followed by a nominalized clause (often meaning “never” or “anymore”).) 'uwu kws nem's t'akw' kws skweyuls. He didn’t go home during the day. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu kws m'is tl'e se'tus tthu t'eluw's. He was not able to lift his arms anymore. (WS SEAL STORY). (4) meaning “refuse”.) 'i' 'uwu ts'u tthu syalutsa'. But syalutsa' refused. (BA syalutsa')

hwu'uwu [hwu-√'uwu] not: become not. (WS Eagle Story) hwu'uwu te' ni' shumens. He had no enemies. (WS Eagle Story)

hwuw'e [hwu-√'uwu-STA] not yet. (RP 11DEC75) hwuw'e ni'us kw'asthut. It is not hot yet. (RP 11DEC75) hwuw'e tst 'iit kw'ey'. We are not hungry yet. (Lessons). kws hwuw'es te's 'u tun'a shele8. ..before there was any road. (BA 120875)

'uwustuhw [√'uwu-stuhw] refuse to, refuse to let. (EC 230775) nii ch 'uwustuhw kwun's se'mut thu sq'umul. Did you refuse to sell the paddle? (RP OCT82) nii ch 'uwustuhw kws

shhwum'nikw. Your uncle is always paddling. (RP OCT82)

'uwu [√'uwu] not. (WS Eagle Story). (1)followed by a clause with a subordinate subject marker.) 'uwu ni'us yustitum'. He was not going very fast. (WS Seal Story) 'i' 'uwu tsun ni'n' q'ay. And I didn’t die. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu 'u tst 'uw' kwe'tut 'al'. Shall we just let him go? (WS SEAL STORY) 'uwu ch 'uwu ch ts-huy'wun'uwh tl'e' q'uwutum ch 'ul.' You are not supposed to chant, you are only to do the drumming.". (WS Eagle Story). .. "'uwu tseep qwil'gwul'ulup kwunus 'i hun'umut.".."Do not tell that I am home.". (WS Eagle Story).

'uwu [√'uwu] not. (WS Eagle Story). (1)followed by a clause with a subordinate subject marker.) 'uwu ni'us yustitum'. He was not going very fast. (WS Eagle Story)

" 'uwu tseep qwil'gwul'ulup kwunus 'i hun'umut.".."Do not tell that I am home.". (WS Eagle Story).

'uwu [√'uwu] not. (WS Eagle Story). (1)followed by a clause with a subordinate subject marker.) 'uwu ni'us yustitum'. He was not going very fast. (WS Eagle Story)

" 'uwu tseep qwil'gwul'ulup kwunus 'i hun'umut.".."Do not tell that I am home.". (WS Eagle Story).

'uwu [√'uwu] not. (WS Eagle Story). (1)followed by a clause with a subordinate subject marker.) 'uwu ni'us yustitum'. He was not going very fast. (WS Eagle Story)

" 'uwu tseep qwil'gwul'ulup kwunus 'i hun'umut.".."Do not tell that I am home.". (WS Eagle Story).

'uwu [√'uwu] not. (WS Eagle Story). (1)followed by a clause with a subordinate subject marker.) 'uwu ni'us yustitum'. He was not going very fast. (WS Eagle Story)
nem's tl'shhwimelu. Did you refuse to let him go to the store? (RP OCT82)

'uwustum [v'uwu-stuhw-m] refuse to let PASS. (EC 230775)

'uwustelum [v'uwu-stuhw-elum] refuse to let me PASS. (RP OCT82) ni' 'uwustelum kwunus nem' tl'shhwimelu. She refused to let me go to the store. (RP OCT82)

'uwus [v'uwu-s] don't let. (RP JUN82)

'thun' sqwumey' Don't let your dog bark. (RP JUN82)

'uwh kw' [v'uwhkw'] gone, finished off, killed, run out. (CA 180675) nuw' 'uwh kw' al' 'uwkw'nuhwus thu shhwmun'elukws. They were finished off (killed), he finished off his uncles. (BA munmaanta'qw) 'uwkw' thu shhwa'luqw'a'suhl.thu'. The young man's cousins and brothers were gone. (WS Eagle Story) [ni'] ts'u'w' 'uwkw' ul' tthey' kwus qaqa'tus i' ni' yeq' sus 'uw' itut. He just finished drinking it and he fell over asleep. (WS Eagle Story) st'e 'uw' niis 'uwkw' thu slhekw'uns. It was as though he passed out cold (lit., as though his breath ran out.). (WS Eagle Story)

'shwh'aw'kw' [s-hw-\textsuperscript{v}'uwkw'-STA] clear (night, day). (RP 3FEB81)

'shwh'uwkw'el u [shhwh-\textsuperscript{v}'uwkw'-elu] dresser (chest-of-drawers). (RP 0481)

'aw'kw'uwhnulh [v'uwkw'-ulhnulh-PROG] faint, be out of breath. (BC 28APR80) ni' 'aw'kw'uwhnulh thu swiw'lus kws tthi'iqw'utum. The young man fainted when he got hit. (MJ Spring82)

'aw'kw'uwhmuw [v'uwkw'-al-muwh-PROG] large gathering of different Indian bands. (RP OCT82) nii tse' 'uw' 'aw'kw'uwhmuw kw'un' stl'eshun'. Are you going to invite everyone on the Island? (i.e., a very large group). (RP OCT82) 'aw'kw'uwhmuw thu kwa'mutsun kwunus i' aat tl'eshut. I invited everyone from Quamichan. (RP OCT82)

'uhwin' [v'uhwin'] little, small. (BC 28APR80) tlef' wulh shakw'utus n'ii' kwh tus' 'uhwin' ts'ets'wi'tun. She again gave it a bath at little ts'ets'wi'tun. (CA Stone Story)

'Hwu'uhwin' [hwu-\textsuperscript{v}'uhwin'] little, small (become small). (EW 310574) na'ut hwu'uxin'. It got small. (CP 250674)

'e'uhwin [v'uhwin'-DIM] little, small, tiny. (WS Eagle Story) hey' suw' 'amustewut thhuthwi'nhl swiw'lus 'u thu qw'uwut e'uhwi-\textsuperscript{i} in' q'uwut. After saying that he gave the young man a drum, a small drum. (WS Eagle Story)

'uhi'hwin' [v'uhwin'-DIM-PL] little, small DIM PL. (EW 310574)

'uhwin'stuwhw [v'uhwin'-stuhw] little: make it a little bit; add a little bit. (EW 310574, CW JUN91) 'uhwin'stuwhw ch 'ul' kw'un' shths'hwat thhunu ti. Just add a little bit more to my tea. (RP OCT82)

'uhwin'nuqun' [v'uhwin'-uqun] little container. (RP 15JAN80) nihs thu 'uhwi'nuqun xthum nustli'. I like the small box. (MJ Spring82)

'e'xthim' [v'uxthim'-PROG] dipnetting. (CW Fall/75, RP OCT82)
OCT to be that is to try trading him his coat? (RP OCT82)
'tuya'qtul'stuhw 'u tthu kupous (RP OCT82)
'ts'uxthim'tun (The s prefix makes this nominal: what I make a dipnet from.) 'i tsun q"i'kus 'u tthunu sts'uxthim'tun. I am tying (knots) to make a dipnet. (RP OCT82)

uqulwutum' [v'uyeq-al-wut-m] change one’s clothes. (RP OCT82)

s'uylu [s-v'uylu] power: spirit power. (MJ Spring82) nilh s'uylus thu s'eluhw kw' syeye'. The elderly lady’s spiritual power is the forest creature. (MJ Spring82)

'uy'lounamut [v'uyoul-namut] power: dream about a power song. (BC 28APR80)

'ti wp'us 'u tthunusts'uxthim'tun. I get me to trade PASS. (RP OCT82) n'i 'uya'qtulstelum 'u thunu kupou. She got me to trade coats with her. (RP OCT82)

s'eyqsta'mu [s-v'uyq-stuhw-amu-STA] angry at you (and disagree with you). (RP 2JUNE80) 'i tsun p'e' s'eyq sta'mu kwsun's 'uwu kwlh m'i t'akw'. I am angry at you for not going home. (RP 80C)

'uq [v'uyq] miss (e.g., a road). (RP 2JUNE80)

'uq [v'uyq] miss (someone, when planning to meet). (RP 2JUNE80)

'uqyt [v'uyq-t] take it out of someone’s path. (RP 2JUNE80) nem' uqyt thu shts'etenstun na'ut hu hul'q'elh 'u thu shelh. Remove the chair from the doorway path. (RP 80C)

'uqyqta't [v'uyq-t-samu] pull you out of someone’s way; get you to do something wrong. (RP 2JUNE80)

's'ay'xw [s-v'uyxw] drowsy: have a tired or drowsy feeling (as from taking sedatives). (RP 21DEC81)

'aaya'qtul'stuhw [v'uyeq-t-tal-stuhw-DUR] trading (keep insisting on trading). (RP OCT82) nilh ts'u lwet kw'u'i 'aaya'q'tul'stuhw 'u thu kuopus. Who is it it to be that is to try trading him his coat? (RP OCT82)

'aaya'qtul'stuhw [v'uyeq-t-tal-stuhw-DUR] trade: get someone to trade. (RP OCT82, CW JUL91) nem' 'uaya'q'tulstuhw 'u thu kuopus tthun' m'e'mun'u. Go get your children to trade their coats. (RP OCT82)

'aaya'q'tulstelum [v'uyeq-t-al-wut-m] trade: get me to trade PASS. (RP OCT82) n'i 'uya'qtulstelum 'u thunu kupou. She got me to trade coats with her. (RP OCT82)

uyq [v'uyq] miss (someone, when planning to meet). (RP 11DEC80)

uyq [v'uyq-as] miss (someone, when planning to meet). (RP 11DEC80)

's'ayxw [s-v'uyxw] drowsy: have a tired or drowsy feeling (as from taking sedatives). (RP 21DEC81)

'ayuxwul [v'uyxw-il] drowsy: get drowsy. (RP 21DEC81) 'i tsun 'ayuxwl kwunus ni' muq'. I get drowsy when I get full. (RP 21DEC81)

'uy' [v'uy] good, fine, okay. (WS Seal Story) “'uy' thuyt tsun tse' p'e' kw' xwi'lum.” “Okay! I will prepare the rope”.... (WS Eagle Story) ..’i
tsun 'uw' 'uy' 'ul'. ...I am just fine. (WS Eagle Story) 'uy' skweyul. Good day. (CW) 'uy' kwunus luwu'th'e'um. I had better undress. (WS Seal Story) 'uy' kws nem'tst tuw' tl'pil. The best thing may be for us to walk down a bit. (WS Eagle Story) 'uy' kw'un's yuxwut kwthu shshamus. You ought to untie the half-dried salmon. (BA syalutsa')

shhw'uy' [shhw-\-v\-uy\-]\] good for. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu te' stem 'un' shhw'uy'. You are good for nothing. (EC 230775) 'uwu te' 'ul' kw'welh tl'e' shhw'uy's kwunus 'i' 'i tun'u... My being here is of no use.... (WS Eagle Story) shhw'uy's kwunus nem' hiilthut 'u tun'u... It's best if I then jump from this high place.". (WS Eagle Story)

'e\li' [v'uy'-PL] good PL. (BA 120875) 'i tseep 'uw' 'eli' 'al'. Are you people just fine? (Lessons)

's\uye' [s-v'uy'-RDP] lover. (EW 270874) nilh nu s'uye'. He/she is my lover. (RP NOV82)

'uy'stuhw [v'uy'-stuhw] like it/him/her. 'uy'stuhw tsun tthu squw supli. I like Indian bread. (RP OCT82) 'uy'stuhwus kws hwt'hut'qw'uwi'tstst suhuylus. He likes to punch his older sister in the back. (RP 0481)

'uy'yetum [v'uy'-t-m] kind to, do everything for. (EW 06AUG76, 228-9). (Possibly v'uy'e-t-m.) 'uy'yetum tthu st'l'tl'qulh. They are very kind to the child. (RP APR93)

hhu'uy'stum [hhu-v'uy'-stuhw-m] like: become liked PASS. (WS Eagle Story) hhu'uy'stum 'u tthu siuye'us tl'im 'uw' hwustl'l' 'u tthu mustimuhw hhu'uwu niis tl'e' shumen. He was liked by his relatives, liked by the people and he had no enemies now. (WS Eagle Story)

s'a\yim' [s-v'uy'-m-STA] look better. (RP 0481) nem' lhuv tuw' hwma'uqsunum 'i' tuw' hhu' s'a\yim' ch. Clean your nose and you will look better. (RP 0481)

hw'uy'u[m [hw-v'uy'-m] clear (liquid, water). (RP NOV82) 'uw' swil'wul kwthu q'ise'q ts'u 'u kwsus hw'uy'u[m tthu xatsa'. " q'ise'q" can be seen [at the bottom] when the lake is clear. (CA Stone Story) hw'uy'u[m tthu ti. The tea is clear (too light). (RP NOV82)

'uy'alus [v'uy'-alus] good-looking; bright-coloured; straight-grained. (CW 201174, BC 28APR80) 'uy'alus tthu luplash. The board has good (straight) grain. (RP NOV82) tl'im' 'uy'alus tun' s'itth'um. Your dress is very bright. (MJ Spring82) nilh tse' tthu 'uy'alus xpe'y haw' u tuh lelum'. The straight grained shingles will be used on the house. (MJ Spring82)

'uuy'als [v'uy'-als] smooth (round object). (RP NOV82) 'uy'als tthu sqewth. The potato is smooth. (RP NOV82) 'uy'als tthu smeent. The rock is smooth. RP NOV82)

'uuy'ama' [v'uy'-ama'] clean, tidy ways. (RP OCT82). (See also 'uy'lima').

'iuyus [v'uy'-as] happy. (EW 310174) 'i tsun 'uw' 'iuyus 'ul'. I am just happy. (RP NOV82) n'l' huy 'uw' 'iuyus 'ul' tthwne'u'llh. Those people were very happy. (WS Eagle Story)

'iyas [v'uy'-as] pretty, cute. (RP NOV82)

'iuyus [v'uy'-as] beautiful (beautifully). (RP MAR82) nan 'uw' 'iuyus thu skw'qe'qu 'u kws t'ilums. The robins sure can sing beautifully. (RP MAR82)

'iuyas [v'uy'-as-DIM] cute DIM. (RP NOV82)

'uuya'th [v'uy'-a'th] sharp. (CW 051274) 'uuya'th tthu shuptun. The knife is sharp. (CW)

'uuya'thut [v'uy'-a'th-that] sharp: getting sharp. (CP 090774) na'ut wulh 'uuya'thut. It is getting sharp. (CP 090774)

'i'alum'tsus [v'uy'-al-m-tses] right-handed. (RP 18AUG83)

s'i'alum'tsus [s-v'uy'-al-m-tses] right hand. (RP 18AUG83). (The form for "right arm", s'i'alum'iw's, is more common.)

'uuy'eluqup [v'uy'-eluqup] smell: nice-smelling. (BA 101275). (Also written 'i'eluqup.) 'i'eluqup 'i' 'uwu ts'u tthu syalutsa'. It smelled...
'uyumun [√uyumun] loom (weaving loom). (BC 24APR80)

'i [√i] here. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu te' kwu'elh t'e' stsla'thsuts tun'a mustimuhw i' i' u tun'a shhw'itst These people couldn't do anything here where we are. (WS Eagle Story)..i' stl'ett'u'l'stum tthey' ssth'am 'i' u tu'iniuhl ts'xemuns. ..and the bone was pierced right into the middle of his chest. (WS Eagle Story)

'i [√i] AUX: proximal auxiliary. (WS Eagle Story). (As an auxiliary, 'i usually indicates the event takes place either here or now, contrasting with ni'. There seems to be a tendency to use 'i when first person, (I, we) and possibly second person (you) are involved, ni' occurring more often with third person (he, she, it, they), unless the event takes place here.). ..'i tsun 'uw' 'uy' 'ul'. ..I am just fine. (WS Eagle Story) 'i ch tsukwsta'mut. What are you doing? (Lessons) 'i tst ts'elhum'ut lhu swakwun 'u kwun'a tsul'equlh. We heard a loon yesterday. (RP JUN82) 'i tsun lukwuqsunnuhw tthu he8ul'tun. I broke the pencil point. (RP 14JULY80) 'i tse' 'relh hwulumhwshenum
k'ithu shikh 'u tun'a snet. The Shaker people will stomp their feet when they have their service tonight. (RP 80A). (The auxiliary (either 'l or nl) precedes other elements in the sentence.) 'i ts'twa' p'e' wulh m'i wil' k'ithu m'umun'ilh. Perhaps they have had their little ones by now.". (RP 80S) 'i tsun thay'thut 'u k'ithu 'i tse' m'i tqetham'sh. I am getting ready for the one who is challenging me. (WS Eagle Story)

'hwu'i [hwu-√i] here. (WS Eagle Story) 'i tsun wulh hwu'i. I am now here. (WS Eagle Story)

shhw'i [shhw-√i] place where. (WS Eagle Story) nlh shhw'is tun'u thu qux 'u thuw' mukw' stem spe'uth smuyuth. "This is where there are a lot of everything: bear, deer, etc.

'i'stuw [√i-stuw] here: keep here. (RP NOV82) nl' yuhw 'ixw kwthu 'iilh 'isthw' 'i tsun thuythamutst yuwen' 'i yelh snem'tst kwe'thamu." The elder says, "Alright, but we will keep you here for a longer period, we will train you first before we let you go.". (RP NOV82)

'i'stamu [√i-stuw-amu] keep you here. (WS Eagle Story) thuts thu s'eluhw 'u' uy' tuuw' hith tse' p'e' kws 'istamutst thuythamutst yuwen' 'i yelh snem'tst kwe'thamu." The elder says, "Alright, but we will keep you here for a longer period, we will train you first before we let you go.". (WS Eagle Story)

hwu'inux [hwu-√i-nehw-m] bring PASS. (RP 80BB) nan 'uw' hwswulh thu stl'il'ilqulh 'i hwu'inux. The youngster that was just brought here is very rough. (RP 80BB)

tun'i [tun'-√i] from here. (WS Eagle Story) 'uwu tun'ilis 'u tun'u. They are not from here. (WS Eagle Story)

shhw'uha'th [shhw-√i-a'th] this side (of bay, road). (CW Fall/75) m'i ch yushhw'uha'th kwun's yu'imush 'u thu shelh. Come and walk on this side of the road. (RP NOV82)

'iluxun [√i-al-exun] end of line, beginning of line, corner. (EW 260874) 'i ch tse' 'u tu'i 'iluxun kwsun's 'umut. You will sit here at this corner/end. (RP NOV82)

'i'il'exun [√i-al-exun-PROG] end of the line, corner. (BA 210875) nlh ts'u hay 'al' ni' 'i'il'exun' thu su'asqqt shha'hta'qw. It was scabby-head, the youngest, that was out at the end of the line. (BA 210875)

'iilh [√i-uhl] AUX: proximal auxiliary with past tense. (WS Eagle Story). (Past form of the auxiliary 'i. Also 'iuhl.) na'ut tl'haqwt' thu 'iilh hw'a'mutnuts. The one that was squatting down fell over. (RP 16NOV82) nlh shwu't'un'al'tsup k'ithu syalh 'iilh yuseq'tuhw. Is the wood stacked that you were splitting? (RP APR82)

's'uhala'we'lh [s-√i-al-we'lh] on this side. (RP 090775)

s'iilt-hw [s-√iilt-hw] planks which overlap, used for roofing. (BC 28APR80). (See also s'iluhw, roofbeams which go up to ridgepole.)

s'iiltuw't-hw [s-√iilt-ew't-hw] plank house, old-style lean-to. (BA 101275). (Some people say s'iilt-hw.) suw' yuthuytus thuw'ne'ullh thu lelum's xut'ustum' s'iiltuw't-hw. But first they fixed themselves a shelter, called a lean-to. (WS Eagle Story)

shhw'ii'lulh [shhw-√i'ilulh] thigh: inside of thighs. (CW MAY91)

hw'iint [hw-√i'int] say what. (RP NOV82)

shhw'iint [s-hw-√i'int] say what: what one says/means. (RP NOV82) 'ii ch putum'uth 'uw' nu shhw'iintun'. Are you asking me about what I meant? (RP NOV82)

hw'iunt [hw-√i'unt] say what. (RP NOV82) 'ii hw'iunt thun' s'eq'uq. What is your sister saying? (RP NOV82)

hw'iintstuhw [hw-√i'int-stuhw] say what to. (EC 140775) nl' ch hw'iintstuhw k'ithun' mun'u. What did you say to your son? (RP NOV82)

shhw'ii'nu [shhw-√i'il'nu] cheek of animal/human. (BC 24APR80)

shhw'un'ii'nu [s-hw-√i'il'nu-PL] cheeks. (RP 12DEC80)
ikwu'mun [v'ikwumun] handkerchief. (Lessons)

'ikwu [v'ikwu] lost, disappear, finished. (CA 180675) nilh 'ul' sus 'u'w'uuhl 'ikwu 'ul'. Then he just got lost/disappeared. (CA 180675) tun'n'ni' kwusus hwun'a 'al' yukw'akw'usthut 'i' ni' 'ikwu kwthu mun'us. Their son went missing from the beginning of summer. (WS SEAL STORY)

s'i'kw [s'-v'ikw-STA] lost. (WS SEAL STORY) wulh yu'e'wu kwthu sxuytl' 'i' ni' hwun' s'i'kw' kwthu mun'us. Winter was coming, and their son was still missing. (WS SEAL STORY)

'ikwu'ut [v'ikwut-t] throw away, get rid of. (TM 040674). ...kw' sta'lush'tuhl tthey' syey'us ni' 'ikwu'utus. ...the wife of his friend that he got rid of. (WS Eagle Story)

'ukw'nuw [v'ukwnuw] lose it. (RP DEC81) nil' tsun 'ukw'nuhw kwthunu qwhuyshun. I lost my shoes. (RP NOV82)

'ikwu'ut [v'ikwut-t-PROG] throwing it away. (EW 15JUL77,167)

'i'kw'ut [v'ikwut-DIM-PROG] throwing it away DIM. (EW 15JUL77,168)

'e'i'kw'nuw [v'ikwnuw-DIM-PROG] losing it DIM. (RP 17FEB77,19)

'ulii'kw'ut [v'ikwit-DIM-PROG-PL] throwing them away DIM. (EW 15JUL77,18)

'ikwu'utum [v'ikwut-t-m] throw away, lose, get rid of PASS. (WS Eagle Story)

'ikwu'utum' [v'ikwut-t-m-PROG] throwing away PASS. (Elders 25MAY93)

'ikw'uthelum [v'ikwut-sel-m] lose me, get rid of me PASS. (WS Eagle Story) 'ikw'uthelum q'aythelum. He left me to die. (WS Eagle Story)

'ukw'mun [v'ikw'mun] waste, leftovers, shavings, food. (BC 24APR80) yuqwt tthun' 'ukw'mun shupmun. Burn your waste shavings. (RP Spring82)

'ukw'uylhl [v'ikwuylhl] one’s baby is lost or dead. (RP 5DEC79) ni' ts'u 'ukw'uylhl kwthun' syey'u. Your friend’s baby has died. (RP 0481)

'ikw'ilh [v'ikwylh-PROG] dying baby, baby getting lost. (RP 5DEC79) 'uwu kw'sisum tthu me'mun'us yath 'uw' 'ikw'ilh. Their children never mature, they always die as children. (RP 0481)

'u'kwiws [v'ikw,ws] lose possessions. (RP 80S) ni' tsun 'u'w' xhultsił kwun's ni' u'kwiws 'u lhun' telu. I am sorry that you have lost money. (RP 80S)

's'u'kw'iws [s'-v'ikw,ws-STA] lost (possession). (RP DEC81) tu' hwlemuxut thu tthu shnu'exun's thu lelum's 'u kwthu ni' s'ukwiw'sth. Take a look at the other side of the house for what he lost. (RP JAN82)

's'u'kw'iwsusm [s'-v'ikw,ws-ims] lost, what one has lost. (RP 80S) huy 'ul' qx ni' nu s'u'kw'iwsusm kwunus ni' kwunut tthu t.v. I spent a lot of money when I bought the t.v. (RP 80S)

s'iluws [s'-v'il-ws] edges. (EW 21JUL77,129)

'ile'uq [v'ile'eq] in back of vehicle, stern of canoe. (RP 180675, BC 18APR80) nem' ch 'u tthu 'ile'uq' 'u tthu sнуhуshulh. Go to the back seat of the car. (RP NOV82)

's'ile'uq [s'-v'ile'eq] back of vehicle (n.). (EC 230775) ni' 'u tthu s'ilue'qs tthu sнуhуshulh. It is at the back of the car. (RP NOV82)

'iluqut [v'iluq-t] buy it. (RP 121275). (See also luq sold, hwayum sell.) nii ch 'iluqut kw' skwa'wus. Did you buy a bucket? (RP DEC80) nu stl'i' kwunus 'iluqut tthu sq'il'. I want to buy the dried food. (RP 121275)

'iluquls [v'iluq-els] buy. (RP APR82). (Also 'ulqels.)

'ulqels [v'iluq-els] buy. (RP APR82). (Also 'iluquls.) nustl'i' kwunus 'ulqels 'u kw' s'unum. I want to buy a fish spear. (MJ Spring82)
s'ulqels [s-\v'iuq-els] purchase: what is bought. (RP 5FEB80) nus'ulqels tun'n'lu hlu hu shuyunlw. I bought it from my older sister. (RP 5FEB80)

'iluqulhtsum [\v'iliuq-lhts-m] buy for me. (RP 80BB) nem' iluqulhtsum 'u kw' thuqi'. Go and buy me a sockeye salmon. (RP 80BB)

'iluqulhtstham'sh [\v'iliuq-lhts-t-sam'sh] buy it for me. (RP 5FEB80) nem' iluqulhtstham'sh 'u thu swetu. Go buy that sweater for me. (RP 5FEB80)

's'ilhuw'a full of provisions called. (Lessons) 'ulhtunilh. The big house full of provisions called. (Lessons)

's'iluws [s-\v'iluws] fringe. (CA 180675)

's'iluhtsum [\v'iliuhtsum] full of provisions called. (Lessons) 'ulhtunilh. The big house full of provisions called. (Lessons)

'tthu s'eluhw sus 'uw' huyen'hw 'u kw' nuts'ehw nem' shhu'imushtst. They took him two days coming down from the mountains. (WS Eagle Story)

'thuhw'ne'ullh sus 'uw' huyen'hw sus 'uw' huye' imush suw'q' 'u kw' s'uhtuns tse'. After they finished building it they set out walking to hunt for their food. (WS Eagle Story)

'tthu s'eluhw. (Lessons) 'ulhtunilh. Let's go eat out. (Lessons)

'tthu swetu. (Lessons)

'tthu s'ul'eluhws sus 'uw' huyen'hw 'u kw'. Before they set out walking to hunt for their food.... (WS Eagle Story)

'tthuw'ne'ullh sus 'uw' huyen'hw 'u kw'. Before they set out walking to hunt for their food.... (WS Eagle Story)

'tthu lhuxunuptun. Do not step on the floor. (CW 251174)

'thito'wun'ste'wut [\v'ilhtun-stuhw-ewut] provisions: what was being fed to PASS. (WS Eagle Story) t'hu 'ul' tthey' ni' s'ilhtun'ste'wut tthey' m'umun'l'h 'u tthu thithiws ni' shtthuthi's. It was just the food being brought to the young birds by the big ones that kept him. (WS Eagle Story)

'imut [\v'im-t] step on. (CW 251174) imut tsiwut tthu s'axwa'. Step on the claims and flatten them. (Elders 25MAY93) 'uwu ch 'imutuhw tthu lhuxunuptun. Do not step on the floor. (CW 251174)

'umnuhw [\v'im-nehw] step on (accidentally). (RP 0481) 'uwu ch 'umnuhwuhw tthu shhoumsusul'nuts. Don't step in the cowpie. (RP 0481)

'umnum [\v'im-nehw-m] step on (accidentally) PASS. (CW 251174)

'imush [\v'imush] walk/hunt. (WS Eagle Story). (Possibly related to 'imut. (\v'im). More general than English ‘walk’ (cf. 'imushstam'sh). For example, a snail. (q'uyatl'un) can 'imush.) nem' tsun tse' imush nem' 'u kwun'anulh. I will go, walk and go to that place. (WS Eagle Story) suw' ha-a-ay' kwsus they'tus thhuw'ne'ullh sus 'uw' huye' imush suw'q' 'u kw' s'uhtuns tse'. ... After they finished building it they set out walking to hunt for their food.... (WS Eagle Story)

'imushnamut [\v'imush-namut] walk: finally able to walk. (RP 230675)

'shhu'imushtst. For example, a snail. (BC 26MAR80) nem' yu'um'mush tthun'. Your son is going hunting tomorrow. (RP 80bb)

'shhu'imushtst. For example, a snail. (BC 26MAR80) nem' yu'um'mush tthun'. Your son is going hunting tomorrow. (RP 80bb)

'shhu'imushtst. For example, a snail. (BC 26MAR80) nem' yu'um'mush tthun'. Your son is going hunting tomorrow. (RP 80bb)

'shhu'imushtst. For example, a snail. (BC 26MAR80) nem' yu'um'mush tthun'. Your son is going hunting tomorrow. (RP 80bb)

'shhu'imushtst. For example, a snail. (BC 26MAR80) nem' yu'um'mush tthun'. Your son is going hunting tomorrow. (RP 80bb)
hwu'i'mush [hwu-\text{v}^\text{i}mush-PROG] walk: come to be walking. (WS Eagle Story) si-i-is 'uw' hwu'i'mush thwu'nilh s'eluwh hwu'i'mush. So the elder was able to walk again, he could walk. (WS Eagle Story)

shhw'i'mush [shhw-\text{v}^\text{i}mush-PROG] walkway (e.g., the front walk). (RP 28NOV79) tsunupt tthun' shhw'i'mush Level or pack your walk. (RP 0481)

'imushstuhw [\text{v}^\text{i}mush-stuhw] walk it/him, take for a walk, drive someone. (RP 121275) 'imushstuhw tthu stiqiw. Walk the horse. (RP 121275)

'imushstam'sh [\text{v}^\text{i}mush-stuhm-am'sh] walk: take me for a walk; drive me. (RP 14JULY80) nem' ch tse' 'imushstam'sh tl'mutouliye' You will drive me to victoria. (RP 14JULY80)

'imushstum [\text{v}^\text{i}mush-stuhw-m] walk it/him PASS. (WS Eagle Story) suw' se'stewut sus nem' 'uw' 'imushstum. They picked him up and walked carrying him. (WS Eagle Story)

'umshalkwlh [\text{v}^\text{i}mush-alkwlh] run (of a new dancer -he is held by belt and guided). (BC 28APR80)

'umshalkwlhstuhw [\text{v}^\text{i}mush-alkwlh-stuhw] run a new dancer -he is held by belt and guided. (BC 28APR80) qxelh kw'un's 'umshalkwlhstuhw tthu xuw'salk". Run the new dancer many times (around). (RP Spring82)

'umshasum' [\text{v}^\text{i}mush-as-m] travel, go for a walk, sightsee, tour. (RP DEC81) nem' tsun 'umshasum' nem' 'utl' kwa'mutsun xatsa'. I am going sightseeing at Quamichan Lake. (RP DEC81)

'imushne'tun [\text{v}^\text{i}mush-ne'-ten] visitor. (RP0481) huy tst ts'imushne'tun 'i ts'ehwul' ch. Be quiet when we have a visitor. (RP 16DEC81)

'imuth [\text{v}^\text{i}muth] grandchild. (WS Eagle Story)

'imuye' [\text{v}^\text{i}muth-uye'] grandchild (an address form). (RP 28DEC79) nem' ch 'a'lu hwi' hwtse'l 'u 'imuye'. Where are you going, grandchild? (RP 0481)

s'inus [s-\text{v}^\text{i}nus] breastbone, chest. (WS Eagle Story)

'iput [\text{v}^\text{i}p-t] brush off. (BC 28APR80) 'iput tthun' kupou. Brush off your coat. (RP Spring82)

hw'ipusum [hw-\text{v}^\text{i}p-as-m] wipe eyes. (BC 28APR80) wawa ha' 'i ch hw'ipusum 'i' hwuyuws ch. Maybe if you rub your eyes you will wake up. (MJ Spring82)

'ipun [\text{v}^\text{i}pun] apron. (Lessons)

'ip'ut [\text{v}^\text{i}p'-t] cleanse someone who has been in sorrow, mourning or ill. (BC 28APR80) 'uy' 'uw' ne'uhw tuw' 'ip'ut thu qe'is ni' qilus. It would be good for you to brush the sorrows from the one that is newly mourning. (MJ Spring82)

'iqw'ut [\text{v}^\text{i}qw'-t] scrub (with cedar boughs, for purification). (BC 28APR80) nihil lhunu ten ni' 'iqw'ut thu sye'tun. It was my mother that purified the widow. (MJ Spring82)

shhw'i'qw'uthut [shhw-\text{v}^\text{i}qw'-that-PROG] facecloth. (BC 28APR80)

'ispawtu [\text{v}^\text{i}spawtu] baking powder. (RP 80A). (Possibly from 'yeast powder'.)

'itut [\text{v}^\text{i}tut] sleep (v.). (CW Fall/75) 'itut tthuw'nilh 'itut. Then he went to sleep. (WS Eagle Story)

'itutnamut [\text{v}^\text{i}tut-namut] sleep: finally able to sleep, sleep in. (RP 230675) 'i' wulh yuhwkwek yelh nusni' 'itutnamut. As he was sleeping he saw many people. (RP 230675) qu'il'q'un'elum' 'u lhunu ten kwunus ni' 'itutnamut. Mom got mad at me when I slept in. (RP JUN83)

's'inus [s-\text{v}^\text{i}nus] breastbone, chest. (WS Eagle Story)

'i' wulh yelh nusni' 'itutnamut. As he was sleeping he saw many people. (RP 230675) qu'il'q'un'elum' 'u lhunu ten kwunus ni' 'itutnamut. Mom got mad at me when I slept in. (RP JUN83)
'itstutuhw [v'itut-stuhw] sleep: put to sleep. (EW 071174) ni' wulh 'itstut-hws. She put it to sleep. (EW 071174)

'itutum [v'itut-m] sleepy: become sleepy. (Lessons) 'ii tseep wulh 'itutum. Are you people sleepy now? (Lessons)

'itutum [v'itut-PROG] sleepy: be sleepy. (TM 270574, CW JUN91) 'itutum' tsun. I'm sleepy. (TM 270574) yath 'uw' 'itutum'. He is always sleepy. (TM 071174)

'i'tutstun'amut [v'itut-stunamut-PROG] pretending to sleep. (RP 15JAN80)

'i'tutoulwut [v'itut-oulwut.] nightgown. (CW JUN91)

'i'tust [v'it'-as-t] pack a baby by the middle. (RP Spring82)

'i'tus [v'it'-as-t-PROG] packing a baby by the middle. (RP 15JAN80) 'i yu'mush yu'i'tustus thu qeq. She was walking, packing the baby by the middle. (MJ Spring82)

'utun'ut [v'it'-un'u-t] pack it by the handle. (RP 15JAN80) lwet tse' kw'u 'utun'ut thu xhum. Who is going to pack (carry) the box? (MJ Spring82)

'i'tun'u [v'it'-as-t-DUR] packing it by the handle. (RP 15JAN80) nan 'uw' hwtuts thu luqwa kwunus 'i'tun'u. The suitcase is too heavy for me to pack. (RP Spring82)

'i'tun'e't [v'it'-un'u-t-DUR] pack it by the handle. (RP 15JAN80) nan 'uw' hwtuts thu luqwa kwunus 'i'tun'e't. The suitcase is too heavy for me to pack. (RP Spring82)

'i'tuth'um [v'ith'um] dress oneself. (CW 191174)

s'i'th'um [s-v'ith'um-PL] clothing PL, dresses. (CW 211174)

hwus'i'th'um' [hwu-s-v'ith'um-STA] dressed. (CP 250674) 'i tsun wulh hwus'i'th'um'. I am dressed now. (RP NOV82)

'uth'emustuhw [v'ith'um-stuhw] dress him/her. (RP NOV82). (The vowel element /u/ before -stuhw has not been identified. The appearance of /e/ and not /a/ suggests it is not -as.)

'uth'emustuhw thu qeq. Dress the baby. (RP NOV82)

'i'th'um'ustuhw [v'ith'um-stuhw-PROG] dressing someone. (CW 191174) 'ii ch 'i'th'um'ustuhw kwthun' qeq. Have you got your baby dressed? (RP NOV82)

'i'wust [v'iw'-as-t] point to it. (WS Eagle Story). ..suw' 'i'wustus thu st'e 'u tu'inulh sth'am'. ..so he pointed to a bone that was on this side. (WS Eagle Story)

'i'wusth [v'iw'-as-t-sam'sh] show me. (RP 17JUN82). (See also lumstuhw. (vlem.) nem' 'i'wusth 'u kwthu shxutl'wiltn. Show me the house crossbeam. (RP 17JUN82)

hw'uwt'sust [hw-v'iw'-ces-t] teach (to do something), show how to. (RP 0481) hw'uwt'sust ch kws t'um'shun'eeem's. Teach her to braid her hair. (RP 0481) hw'uwt'sust thun' mun'u kws wuth'un'ums u thu snuhwulh. Show your son to pry the canoe for the turns. (RP 80BB)

hw'uwt'susthamu [hw-v'iw'-tes-t-samu] teach you. (CP 6JUL74, CW JUN91)

hw'uwt'susthamu tsun. I’ll teach you how it is done. (CP 060774, CW JUN91)

hw'uwt'susunuq [hw-v'iw'-tsus-unuq] teach. (RP 80C) nilhs tse' kwhun' si'lu un' syekw' kws hw'uwt'susunuq's u thu st'es thu a'kwa'umuth' t thu swultun. We will ask your grandfather to teach how a fishnet is made. (RP 80C)

hw'iwt'susun'uq [hw-v'iw'-tsus-unuq-PROG] teacher. (RP 80C)
'i'x [v'ix] scratched (get scratched)) ni' tsun 'ix. I got scratched. (TM 040674)

s'i'x [s-v'ix-STa] scratched. (CP 040674) na'ut hwus'i'x tthunu lihxunuptun. My floor is scratched. (RP NOV82)

s'uix'i'x [s-v'ix-STa-PL] scratched PL. (RP 120875)

hwus'i'x [hwu-s-v'ix-STa] scratched. (RP OCT82)

'i'xut [v'ix-t] scrape (with something sharp, e.g., a knife). (BC 24APR80) 'i'xut tthu shewuq. Scrape the carrots. (RP Spring82) suw' 'i-i-'ixutus tthu ts'lumun tl'uw' yuqwtus suw' ts'uy'hw. He scraped the fir pole and also burnt it until it got dry. (WS Eagle Story)

'i'xut [v'ix-t-PROG] scraping it. (TM 040674)

'uuxtun [v'ix-ten] scraper. (BC 24APR80)

hw'iuxtun [hw-v'ix-as-t] scrape face (e.g., sole of shoe). (RP 15JAN80) hw'iuxtun tthun' qwluhuy'shung. Scrape the sole of your shoe. (RP 15JAN80)

s'i'xuy'uthun' [s-v'ix-aythin-STa] shaved. (RP 22FEB77,61)

'u'xaythut [v'ix-aythin-t] shave someone. (RP 14JAN80) nem' 'u'xaythut tthun' si'ilu. Go shave your grandfather. (RP Spring82)

'i'xuy'uthut [v'ix-aythin-t-PROG] shaving someone. (RP 14JAN80). (See also 'a'xi'u'uthut.)

'a'xi'uthut [v'ix-aythin-t-PROG] shaving someone's face. (RP 15DEC81). (See also 'i'xuy'uthut.)

shhw'uxaythutum [shhw-v'ix-aythin-t-m] razor (e.g., safety razor). (RP Spring82)

'u'xaythinum [v'ix-aythin-m] shave. (RP 22FEB77,59)

shhw'uxaythinum [shhw-v'ix-aythin-m] shave: shave with. (RP 22FEB77,59) 'i'ch 'uw' kwun'et kw'un' sh'uxaythinum. Have you got something to shave your face? (RP Spring82)

'i'xuy'uthi'num' [v'ix-aythin-m-PROG] shaving. (RP 22FEB77,60)

s'i'xa'qw [s-v'ix-a'qw-STa] shaved (head). (RP 22FEB77,64)

'i'xa'qwt [v'ix-a'qw-t] shave someone's head. (RP 22FEB77)

'i'xa'qwt [v'ix-a'qw-t-PROG] shaving someone's head. (RP 22FEB77,63)

'u'xemuth't [v'ix-emuthht'-t] scrape branches down. (RP 12DEC79) (rose branches, to take the thorns off.)

'i'xumuth't [v'ix-emuthht'-t-PROG] scraping branches down. (RP 12DEC79) stem a'lu tthey' sqw'il'muhw 'u tthey' i 'i'xumuth'tuhw. What is that, are those blackberry (vines) you are scraping? (RP 0481)

'u'xunup [v'ix-unup] harrow, scrape ground. (RP 80C). (shee also xqw'unup.) nem' tsun 'u'xunup 'u tthu spulhxun. I am going to harrow the field. (RP 80C)

'u'xunupt [v'ix-unup-t] scrape the floor, field, yard. (RP 19JUNE80)

'i'xun'upt [v'ix-unup-t-PROG] scraping the floor. (RP 19JUNE80)

'u'xiwst [v'ix-ivs-t] scrape a duck after scorching it. (RP 4JAN80) nihl' ul' un's 'uw' 'u'xiwst tthu ma'uwq 'uw' nihw huy kw'esuw'st. Scrape the duck as soon as you finish scorching it. (MJ Spring82)

'u'xiwsels [v'ix-ivs-els] scrape ducks. (RP 15JAN80)

'a'xi'uthi'num' [v'ix-aythin-m-PROG] shaving one's face. (RP 30NOV79)

'u'xshun [v'ix-shen] scrape one’s foot accidentally. (RP 15JAN80) ni' tsun 'u xshun 'u kwwthu sts'sushutsus. I accidentally scraped my foot on the branch. (RP Spring82)

'u'xshunnuhw [v'ix-shen-nehw] scrape someone’s foot (accidentally, manage to). (RP 15JAN80)
'uxwunup [√ixw-unup-PROG] sweep the floor. (RP 19JUNE80)

'iya'tul [√iy-'tal] argue, dispute. (BC 28APR80)

'iya'tul' [√iye'-tal-PROG] arguing. (MJ Spring82)

'i'i 'ya'tul' tthu stl'u'iquhl. Are the kids arguing? (MJ Spring82)

hw'iyul'as [hw-√iyul'-as] direct (e.g., direct traffic). (BC 18APRIL80) nuwu hw'iyul'as 'u tthu mi' tetutsul' mustimuwh. You go direct the people that are arriving. (RP Spring82)

shhw'iyumoustun [shhw-√iyymous-ten] mask: clown mask. (Elders Mar93)

'i' [√i'] and (conjunction marker). (WS Eagle Story). (See also nominal forms with s-function as coordinate clauses. (nu-s-). See, e.g., sus and sis. 1) coordinating two phrases or clauses, translated as “and”;') ni' 'u kwthu ni'u'h shni'tst kwsutst sthi'ewt 'u kwthu lelum' 'i' kwthu shakw'um'ew't-hwtst. It was at the place where we built a house and a bath sweat house. (WS Eagle Story) 'uw' hay 'ul' tthu tuxwa'tsth 'i' tthu tth'um'eens... It was only the bows and the arrows.... (WS Eagle Story) ni' hwi' wil' 'u kwthu ni' shni's 'i' ni' tl'e wuhl hyue'. He would show up at one place and he would leave again. (WS Seal Story) yuthustum “ ni' lumnum kwthu un'mun'u i' ni' wulh hwunets'. They said, “Your son was seen and he has already changed (into a seal). (WS SEAL STORY). (2) introducing a sentence, translated as “and” or “but”:) 'i' hay tthu na'nuts'a' hay 'uwu. And the other one was not married. (WS Eagle Story) 'i' 'uwu te' wa'lu un'stsle't kwun skwunuwh. But there isn’t any way that we can capture him. (WS SEAL STORY). (3) coordinating phrases or clauses which are related in time:) hwun'netulh 'i' wulh 'umut. He got up very early the next morning. (WS Eagle Story) ni-i'i' he8ut'e 'u they' 'i' wulh nem' sew'q' tthuw'ne'ullh. When this happened the people started a search party. (WS Eagle Story) ni' 'u kwu'i tum'xuytl' 'i' tl'u'w' a'luxutus kwthu s'uilhtuns mukw' stem. During the cold winter
they collected food of all kinds together. (WS Eagle Story) 'i-i wulh ts'u 'kwthu
sh'q'etsusth skweyul 'i' wulh nem'
hwuskw'ey tthw'u'ullh. By the fifth day
they were getting very weak from hunger. (WS
Eagle Story) sew'q'tum' 'i' ni' 'uw' yuhuy'u
'al'. While the people searched for them, the
seals were on their way. (WS Seal Story)
lumnum 'i' ni' ts'u wulh nem' q'ixul
tthuw'nihl. When he was seen he was getting
dark. (WS Seal Story). (4) linking a conditional
clause. ("if, whenever") with the following
clause:) ha' tsun nem' 'u kwthunu snuhwulh
'i8ewum nem'
tl'pilustum. If I return to my canoe, the
seal will go under. (WS Seal Story). (5) Used in
idoms:) wulh tsulel 'i' xuyt'that.
At
this time, it was close to winter. (WS Seal
Story)'i' wawa' 'uwu ni'us q'ay
;i' wawa'
nuw' huli. Maybe he’s not dead; maybe he’s
still alive. (WS Seal Story)
i'elh [√i'elh] dismay. A particle indicating the
speaker is dismayed or surprised, perhaps that
something has happened again. (PRT2). (RP
0481). A particle appearing after the first word
of the clause (sequenced after certain other
particles.) nii 'i'elh tl'ushun'up kwthunu men.
Is your father plowing a
gain? (RP 0481)
w'h'iint
tse' 'i'elh. What do you suppose he will say
time? (RP 11DEC81) nhil tsi'elh nem'
q'um. (tsi'elh is tse' 'i'elh.) I suppose he will
be the one to go for water again. (RP
11DEC81) ni' yuhw tsun 'i'elh mel'qthamu
kwun's 'ilh 'a'utham'sh. I forgot about you,
your inviting me over. (RP 80S) mi' ch 'i'elh
hwun' t'akw'. You had better come home soon.
(RP DEC80)
i'elh [√i'elh] complementiser: a grammatical
marker which introduces subordinate
(dependent) clauses. (COMP). (WS Seal Story)
i' nem' tsun tse' hw'l yusuqwquis 'uw'
ne'mun' tus 'u kwt'hey skw'the's... And when
I get to the island I will go into the water....
(WS Seal Story) suw' pte'mutewut tthw'nihl
swiw'lus sti'tl'qulh 'uw' stemus kws sti'l's.
The young man, the youngster, was asked what
he wanted. (WS Eagle Story). ...xe'xtsitus 'uw'
ni'us tstamut 'uw' niis 'uw' q'ay. ...she was
trying to figure out what happened, and if her
husband was dead. (WS Seal Story)