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PHONOLOGY, DICTIONARY AND LISTING OF ROOTS
AND LEXICAL DERIVATES OF THE HAISLA
LANGUAGE OF KITLOPE AND KITIMAAT, B.C.

Volume One

Neville J. Lincoln

John C. Rath



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ABSTRACT

The Haisla Language used to be spoken in B.C. coastal settlements including Kitimaat located at the head of Douglas Channel, and Kemano and Kitlope located at Gardner Canal southeast of Kitimaat. Although today the speakers are concentrated in Kitimaat, the language has not become homogeneous and one must still distinguish two major dialects. Haisla is one of the four North-Wakashan languages, the others being Heiltsuk (spoken in Klemtu and Bella Bella), Oowekyala (in Rivers Inlet), and Kwakwala (in Alert Bay, Port Hardy, and various other settlements). This work contains (1) a description of Haisla phonemics and phonetics; (2) a dictionary of approximately 14,550 Haisla lexical words listed basically in the order of the English alphabet, each word being given with an English gloss and identification of its root; (3) a list of Haisla roots, each root being given with an English gloss, and a survey of its derivatives such as they occur in the alphabetic dictionary.

RESUME

De mémoire historique, la langue Haisla se parlait dans plusieurs peuplements côtiers de la Colombie-Britannique; à savoir, à Kitimaat, au fond du Chenal Douglas, à Kemano, et à Kitlope, qui se trouvent tous les deux sur le Chenal Gardner au sud-est de Kitimaat. Aujourd'hui les usagers de cette langue sont concentrés à Kitimaat; cependant, la langue n'est pourtant pas devenue homogène et il faut toujours en distinguer deux variétés principales. Le Haisla est une des quatre langues appartenant au sous-groupement Nord-Wakashan, les autres étant le Heiltsuk (parlé à Klemtu et à Bella Bella), l'Oowekyala (à Rivers Inlet), et le Kwakwala (à Alert Bay, à Port Hardy, et dans plusieurs autres peuplements). Cet ouvrage contient (1) une description du système phonologique du Haisla; (2) un dictionnaire contenant environ 14,550 unités lexicales, présentées essentiellement dans l'ordre alphabétique anglais et accompagnées d'une traduction anglaise et de l'identification de la racine dont elles dérivent; (3) une liste de racines Haisla, chacune de ces racines étant accompagnée d'une traduction anglaise et d'un exposé sommaire de ses dérivés tels qu'ils apparaissent dans le dictionnaire alphabétique.

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PREFACE

Members of the Kitimaat Indian Band residing off-reserve in the Vancouver area joined together in 1981 for the purpose of better meeting their social and educational needs including the sharing and passing on of their cultural heritage. On March 4, 1982, they became registered under the British Columbia Societies Act as the *ḥisłàṃs ǵʷailàs* Society. The president, Mr. Vernon H. Bolton, asked Neville Lincoln of Simon Fraser University to conduct the linguistic research needed before the Society could embark on teaching the members' native Haisla language to the younger generations. Neville Lincoln in his turn asked John Rath, a free-lance linguist, to join him in the research; they had cooperated and copublished before. The research on Haisla did not start empty-handed; from 1978 through 1980 a small body of Haisla data had been elicited mainly from the late George Paul Wilson, a Haisla elder living outside his native area in Bella Bella, B.C. This Haisla research followed still earlier Haisla studies conducted by Mr. Hein Vink, a researcher sponsored by the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research. His publications and field notes pointed to important differences between Haisla on the one hand and on the other the languages related to it which had been studied by the present writers. In the summer of 1981, the services of George Paul Wilson were again enlisted, resulting in a dictionary of several thousand items most of which were also taperecorded. Assistance in the fieldwork was lent by Heather Ballantyne, then a graduate student at Simon Fraser University. When, thanks to Vernon Bolton's initiative, Haisla fieldwork started again in September, 1982, the consultant was Mr. Gordon Robertson, a member of the *ḥisłàṃs ǵʷailàs* Society and a resident of Vancouver. The available Haisla dictionary was completely checked with him and enlarged into its present size. Along with lexical data, grammatical information and a number of texts were elicited. Mr. Robertson was born and raised in the now abandoned village of Kitlope, southeast of Kitimaat, and his dialect differs phonemically from that of Mr. Wilson and those few other speakers from Kitimaat whom we have had occasion to listen to. The present work is based first of all on Mr. Robertson's dialect; that is why the title mentions the name of Kitlope before that of Kitimaat. Fortunately, in the large majority of cases the Kitimaat counterpart of a Kitlope word is derivable from the latter by general rule.

We thank Gordon Robertson for the many hours of cordial cooperation; may we be able to work together for many more years. At the same time we would like to gratefully and respectfully commemorate our first consultant, the late George Paul Wilson, who died suddenly in the Fall of 1981.

The expenses and part of the labour involved in preparing this book were covered by grants which the ḥisłàṃs ḡ*ailàs Society received from the Vancouver Office of the Department of the Secretary of State and the Multiculturalism Programme of the Department of the Secretary of State. In addition, support came from Simon Fraser University which financed the 1981 fieldwork and permitted the use of its computing facilities. Dr. R. Brown, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, provided financial support for typesetting. Rick Sharpe, of the SFU Computing Centre, and Dr. T. Perry, of the Linguistics Department, are gratefully acknowledged for their help in setting up for typesetting which was carried out at Simon Fraser University.

ABBREVIATIONS

HA	Haisla (x̣àḥiṣḷaḳala)
HE	Heiltsuk (ḥiṭzaq̣*ḷa)
KW	Kwakwala (ḳ*aḳ*ala)
OO	Oowekyala (ẉuiḳala)
Gm.	Kitimaat (git màat / git ʔṃàat) dialect
Gl.	Kitlope (git ḷòp) dialect
GR	Gordon Robertson (consultant)
GW	George Wilson (consultant)
esp.	especially
lit.	literally
sb.	somebody
sth.	something
ANT:	antonym
SYN:	synonym
...	repeat previously mentioned item
sg.	singular form
pl.	plural form
tr.	transitive
intr.	intransitive
incl.	inclusive
excl.	exclusive
(i.p.)	interrogative predicate (used as (part of) a predicate featuring an interrogative clitic)
RL	refers to our North Wakashan Comparative Root List (see References Cited)

Additional abbreviations are given at the appropriate places in the text.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

General:

1. The following additional items in part II should be marked '(?)': p.67 cùusi; p.132 hixəḥsgiù; p.173 hìkutṇḫi, hìkutḫdi; p.200 ḥsùtiāgi; p.213 kàqasu; p.262 maṭgiù; p.275 nanag^wàḥsu, nànak^wasu; p.291 qatqatàsu; p.296 qṇqṇḫsṃi; p.306 qaqàyuaxdi; p.307 qàyuḡṃi; p.327 sàsik^wasu; p.357 ḫàsutḫdi; p.416 yudùzi.
2. All roots shown in Parts II and III as ending in '·' should instead have a single raised dot, e.g. 'ṇx^w·-/ṇx^wh-·'.
3. In the case of foreign borrowings, '·' represents length rather than the reduplication boundary it represents in Haisla. Thus, p.251 lge:ḫ.
4. Starting at page 119, in Parts II and III, stem hyly-/hyly.h- should be changed to hyly-.
5. Starting at page 124, in Parts II and III, stem hylw-/hylw-/hylwh- should be changed to hylw-/hylw-/hylhwh-.
6. Starting at page 270, entry māmṇàks, the root in this and in subsequent entries, and also in Part III, should be changed to mnh-/mnhh-.
7. If the final element of a root is uncertain, alternatives are written as follows: √[·]cc/s- (i.e. √[·]cc- or √[·]cs-).

Specific Items:

- Page 4, paragraph 1, line 23: first word should be '/hymḥs/'.
- Page 4, paragraph 2, line 12: last word should be '/tḫtqh/'.
- Page 11, paragraph 1, line 4: change to 'variants of /tʰ/ [tṽ] and [tʰ]'.
- Page 22, Rule 13: change to read 'After rounded obstruents and /w, ...'.
- Page 93, entry gṇc, line 8: change 'kùsu' to 'kùusu'.
- Page 125: change entry hiṭEks to hiṭəks.
- Page 132, entry hisduàm, line 7: gloss should be "parking lot of 3³ has to be ..."
- Page 139, entry ḥag, line 7: change 'ḥagiṇa' to 'ḥagaina'.
- Page 140: change entry ḥagḡuīt & ḥagḡwīt to '... & ḥagḡuīt'.
- Page 143, entry ḥaṭ: note that /tḫ/ → /ḫ/ in both examples.
- Page 156: entry ḥaup.wṭ should appear as a sub-entry of ḥaup.
- Page 182: delete the '·' of entry ḥisùtiw.ud.
- Page 193, entry ḥsəba, line 9: change '...nuk^wṇug^wasi' to '...ṇug^wasi'.
- Page 207, entry ḥum̐asgas.ḥu should appear as a sub-entry of ḥum̐as.
- Page 212, entry ka_: delete the gloss — the meaning is simply unclear.

Page 217, entry k^winiyùk^w: change 'k^winṇk^w' to 'k^winək^w'.

Page 232, entry kùmaçi: change '..çi^wu, ..çi^wi' to '..çi^wy^wu, ..çi^wy^wi'.

Page 255, last entry: the gloss of the example should be "I ... of 3³".

Page 264, entry maum̥sd: pronounced [məmst], this borrowed item is phonemically irregular.

Page 271, entry m̥it̥cuk^w: the gloss of the example should be "I ... 3³".

Page 274, entry after m̥ṇzk^w: should read m̥ṇzm̥, pl. m̥im̥ṇzm̥.

Page 275, entry nànak^wasu: the vowel in the sequence /nak^w/ is here pronounced [a, u, or ə].

Page 277, entry nàulak^wini should follow entry nàulak^walayu on the preceding page.

Page 281, entry n̥ulàs.h̥l̥: plural should be n̥un̥l̥às.h̥l̥.

Page 282, last entry: add '(Gm.) paak^w'; pl. pipàak^w'.

Page 294, entry q̥iləzuiṭ: comment should read '(see q̥iləzuiṭ'.

Page 296, first line: change 'd̥w̥l̥x.h̥idisi' to 'l̥u̥l̥x.h̥idisi'.

Page 323, entry q̥^wlaak^w; pl. should be 'q̥^wi^wq̥^wlaak^w'.

Page 329, entry sik^wsg^wis: change to sik^w:sg^wis.

Page 335, entry ts: tsa: the ': ' is redundant here.

Page 342, entry t̥ùx^wsduḡawa: this should appear as a sub-entry of the preceding item.

Page 352, entry ɣ̥ay̥açiḡawà: this and the four following entries should appear on page 359 before entry ɣ̥àx^wa.

Page 365, entry w̥an̥iqa: the gloss of the example should be "I am ... with 3³".

Page 367, entry wiḥl̥: after '(GW)' insert ' ; see also wiḥl̥'.

Page 368, entry wiḥli: after '(GR)' insert ' ; see also 'wiḥl̥'.

Page 374, entry w̥ṇq̥i^wq̥^wḥlaksii: insert after gloss '(SYN: w̥ṇq̥aḥlaksii)'.

Page 384, entry w̥àx̥a₁: the second example should be glossed "what is the amount/number of 3³?".

Page 398, entry ɣ̥ṇ̥aas: delete second part of gloss which belongs to ɣ̥ṇ̥as further down the page.

Page 414, entry y̥ayaḥt̥ḡala: pl. should be 'y̥ah̥ià... '.

Page 421, entry y̥c̥buk^w: should be changed to y̥c̥buk^w and appear on page 414 following ybzu.

Page 430, stem cyṇh-: this stem may alternatively derive from √cyx- (RL682).

Page 434, entry √dlh-: add 'l̥ed' to the list of derivates. These are three variants of the same foreign borrowing and should be treated as stems.

Page 436, entry √lh̥x̥-: change 'l̥àx̥^wəḥud' to 'l̥àx̥^wḥud'.

Page 441, entry √ḡk-: change 'ḡaḡakaia' to 'ḡaḡakaya'.

Page 444, entry √hms- (2): change 'hamasaia' to 'hamasaya'.

Page 447, entry \sqrt{h} :- an additional meaning of the stem $h\bar{s}\bar{a}$ - is "to belong to him/her/it/them".

Page 448, entry \sqrt{hh} :- this should probably be split into two roots, \sqrt{hh} - (1) and \sqrt{hh} - (2), with the word ' $h\bar{a}l\bar{a}k$ ' belonging to the former (see RL2626).

Page 451, entry \sqrt{hmt} - (1): change ' $h\bar{m}t\bar{a}i\bar{a}s$ ' to ' $h\bar{m}t\bar{a}y\bar{a}s$ '.

Page 453, col 2, line 10: the first two words should be separated by a comma, thus ' $h\bar{u}k*s\bar{a}q\bar{i}l\bar{s}$, $h\bar{u}k*siwa$ '.

Page 462, entry $\sqrt{k}y\bar{t}$:- following gloss, insert '(RL1445)'.

Page 464: entry $\sqrt{k}Y\check{x}$ - should be changed to $\sqrt{k}Y\check{y}\check{x}$ -.

Page 476, entry \sqrt{ph} -, line 13: the second and third words should be separated by a comma, thus ' $p\bar{a}pax*k\bar{a}qa$, $p\bar{a}s\bar{a}$ '.

Page 502, entries $\sqrt{x}s$ - (1) and $\sqrt{x}s$ - (2): these are no doubt the same.

Page 505, entry $\sqrt{\check{x}}n$:- the derivate ' $\check{x}*nux*bs$ ' should appear under the following entry.

Page 505, entry $\sqrt{\check{x}}y$:- should be marked as occurring only in the stem $\check{x}ys\bar{a}$ -.

PART I - INTRODUCTION

PART I - INTRODUCTION

1.0 GENERALITIES

The Haisla language used to be spoken in settlements at the head of Douglas Channel, at the channels east and southeast of Douglas Channel, and at Gardner Canal, which is an inlet that branches inland from the channels. These various waterways are located on the coast of British Columbia, roughly between 53° and 54° NL. In the course of time the inhabitants of the settlements amalgamated in Kitimaat Village, which is at the northernmost end of Douglas Channel and only a few kilometers from Kitimaat Town. The amalgamation has not, or at least not completely, wiped out the dialect differentiation of Haisla. Granting that the speech of only two Haisla speakers has been studied extensively by us, namely that of the late George Paul Wilson and that of Gordon Robertson, there is no doubt that their differences in vocabulary and pronunciation are not just a matter of the idiosyncrasies of individual speakers but are symptomatic of distinct contemporary Haisla dialects. George Paul Wilson spoke the dialect of the majority of today's Haisla speakers; we shall call it Kitimaat Haisla. Gordon Robertson, on the other hand, speaks a minoritarian dialect that we shall call Kitlope Haisla after the village at the head of Gardner Canal where Mr. Robertson was born.

In the large majority of cases, if one knows how a word is pronounced in Kitlope Haisla one can tell immediately how it is pronounced in Kitimaat Haisla, but the converse does not hold true. That is why it is advantageous to base a description of the Haisla language on the Kitlope dialect. Dialect-proud speakers of Kitimaat Haisla should be aware that this administrative device does not necessarily imply that one dialect is "older" or in any sense more fundamental than the other.

The languages most closely related to Haisla are Heiltsuk (spoken in the coastal villages of Klemtu and Bella Bella, south of the ancient Haisla-speaking area), Oowekyala (spoken still further south in Rivers Inlet), and Kwakwaka (in Alert Bay, Port Hardy, Campbell River, and various other settlements on northern Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland). Haisla, Heiltsuk, Oowekyala, and Kwakwaka together constitute the North-Wakashan sub-group of languages. This sub-group is considered to be more distantly related to the South-Wakashan sub-group spoken on the west coast of Vancouver Island and on the Olympic Peninsula (Washington State). Contrary to an earlier statement in this regard (see Lincoln and Rath, 1980:2) there is a high degree of mutual intelligibility between Haisla, Heiltsuk, and Oowekyala despite some fairly important structural and lexical differences.

2.0 THE HAISLA PHONEMIC SYSTEM

2.1 KITLOPE HAISLA AND KITIMAAT HAISLA

The brief description of the Haisla phonemic system which the present writers gave in an earlier publication (Lincoln and Rath, 1980: 25ff.) covers only Kitimaat Haisla and is to be replaced by the description to follow which, although primarily concerned with Kitlope Haisla, can be made to cover Kitimaat Haisla too through the system of rules set forth in section 2.7 below.

2.2 INVENTORY OF PHONEMES, PRELIMINARY PHONETIC DESCRIPTION OF THE PHONEMES, AND PRELIMINARY PHONOTACTIC DATA

The phonemes of Kitlope Haisla are as follows:

	obstruents				resonants	
	plosives			fricatives	resonants	
	plain	asp.	glott.		plain	glott.
labial	b	p	p̰		m	m̰
alveolar	d	t	t̰		n	n̰
alveolar affricate	z	c	c̰	s		
alveolar lateral	λ	λ̰	λ̰̰	ʃ	l	l̰
palato-velar	g	k	k̰	x	y	y̰
velar (rounded)	gʷ	kʷ	k̰ʷ	xʷ	w	w̰
uvular (rounded)	ğʷ	qʷ	q̰ʷ	χʷ		
uvular	ğ	q	q̰	χ		
laryngeal					h	h̰

other elements	
schwa	ə
reduplication boundary	:
juncture	.
glottalizing juncture	ʔ
accent	˘

As for the phonetic description of the phonemes, the fricatives are homorganic with the plosives (thus, the fricative /s/ with /z, c, č/, the fricative /t/ with /λ, ʁ, ʁ̥/, and so on), and for the plosives the main articulatory characteristics can be read from the preceding tabulation. Additional information on all obstruents follows in 2.3 ff. The resonants are pronounced in either a consonantal or a vocalic manner depending on environment. The pertinent rules are stated abstractly in section 2.2.1 but we refer to section 2.4 ff. for all phonetic details proper. The element /ə/ broadly corresponds to a schwa-type phonetic vowel the timbre of which varies with its environment; section 2.5.1 provides further details including the peculiar status of /ə/ in the phonemic system. The reduplication boundary /:/ serves, depending on its environment, to ensure that the phoneme which it precedes is pronounced in the same manner as it would be word-initially, or that the phoneme or phoneme series which it follows is pronounced with (in most cases) the characteristics of a word-final position. Full details can be found in 2.5.2. The juncture ./ may separate certain kinds of obstruent from a following obstruent or glottalized resonant, in which case it denotes close phonetic contact between the phonemes it separates (as opposed to there being a phonetic vowel between them). Also, the juncture ./ can occur between two plain resonants in which case its phonetic effect depends on the details of the environment. In some cases it denotes, for instance, the absence of the phonetic merger of the flanking resonants into a monophthong; in others it denotes the opposite. Details are given in 2.5.3. The glottal juncture /ʔ/ is the phonetic marking of certain potential (i.e. word-internal) word boundaries. It occurs between plain resonants and consists phonetically, amongst other things, of a glottal stop. A plain resonant pronounced vocalically (see 2.2.1) can bear accent. If distinctive, this accent is indicated by means of /`/; cf. /hýmhs/ "chief" and its plural /hýmàs/. Automatic accent is not indicated; cf. /sms/ "mouth". Phonetically, the accent can consist in either stress or a contrast of pitch level and intensity in a musical word contour (see 2.4.4.1 and 2.5.4).

Disregarding distributional restrictions that go with /ə/, /:/, ./, and /ʔ/, any position in a Haisla word can be occupied either by an obstruent or by a resonant. Consequently, a word may consist of nothing but obstruents (cf. /tks/ "belly") or nothing but resonants (cf. /nyhlh/ "to shake, to wobble", /nyhlh/ "stringing up fish by the gills and carrying them"). This is also the case in the other North-Wakashan languages (see Lincoln and Rath, 1980:8 ff.) and in Bella Coola Salishan (see Nater, 1979:169, 186–187). However, in Haisla (as in Kwakwala) an all-obstruent word cannot be as completely without any phonetic vowel as in these other languages, particularly Owekyala and Bella Coola. As detailed in 2.3.2, in Haisla consecutive obstruents are in most cases separated phonetically by an anaptyctic vowel. Furthermore, not every kind of obstruent or resonant can occur everywhere in a Haisla word. Glottalized resonants do not occur word-finally and fricatives can be followed directly by aspirated plosives only if the latter are morphophonemically replicas of the word-initial phoneme (as in /tʰtqa/, for example).

2.2.1 Consonantal and Vocalic Resonants

Henceforward, the adjectives "consonantal" and "vocalic" will be used both with reference to the two previously mentioned ways of pronouncing a resonant and to the particular

positions in a word with which these are linked. Thus, to take the word "consonantal" only, the expression "consonantal resonant" will be used instead of "resonant pronounced in a consonantal manner" and the expression "consonantal position" instead of "position calling for a consonantal pronunciation of a resonant". Also, henceforward no translation is given for examples that occur in the Dictionary.

The following are the rules determining whether a resonant is consonantal ("c") or vocalic ("v"). "R" symbolizes any plain resonant and "Ṛ" any glottalized resonant:

A) Plain Resonants

Plain resonants are consonantal or vocalic according to the following rules:

1. Word-initially or after the reduplication boundary /:/, an R is always consonantal. Thus, the single occurrence of /m/ in /mxh/ and its two occurrences in /my:mxh/ are consonantal;

2. If Rule 1 does not apply, an R not adjoining another R is always vocalic. Thus /h/ in the preceding two examples is vocalic and so, for instance, is /m/ in /sms/;

3. In a series of two or more R-s (not counting a word-initial R or one preceded by /:/) the following rules apply:

a. If the number of R-s is odd, vocalic and consonantal pronunciations alternate, the first and the last R being vocalic. Thus one has:

/ṇẉym/	/tpwyḥlh/
ṿṿ	ṿṿṿ
/dhlyṇyḥ̣*/	/cymḥnynwḳ*/
ṿṿṿ	ṿṿṿṿ

b. If the number of R-s is even, the first two are vocalic but otherwise vocalic and consonantal positions alternate. Thus one has:

/dṇm/	/nyḥlh/
ṿṿ	ṿṿṿ
/dṇẉyḥlh/	/kyghwlmmḥḷhs/
ṿṿṿṿ	ṿṿṿṿṿ

c. If /h/ occurs in a position which Rules 3a or 3b define as consonantal (that is, an even-numbered position in an odd series or an odd-numbered position other than first in an even series), these same Rules 3a or 3b have to be reapplied, first to the subseries that ends in /h/ and next to the subseries that begins with it, /h/ thus being vocalic in either series and consequently in the main series. The following examples have an odd number of R-s in the series with /h/ in an even-numbered position. The reader is reminded that a word-initial R or one preceded by /:/ does not count as part of the series.

vv	
/t̥m̥hy/	(hence /t̥m̥hy/)
vv	vvv
vvcv	
/my̥h̥ny̥x̥*/	(hence /my̥h̥ny̥x̥*/)
vv	vvvcv
vv	
/h̥nw̥h̥y/	(hence /h̥nw̥h̥y/)
vvcv	vvcv

Here are also examples where the number of R-s is even and /h/ occurs in an odd-numbered position (other than first in the series):

vv	
/t̥p̥yn̥h̥y/	(hence /t̥p̥yn̥h̥y/)
vcv	vcv
vv	
/wh̥wyn̥h̥w̥y̥wh/	(hence /wh̥wyn̥h̥w̥y̥wh/)
vcvcv	vcvcv

In the (exceptional) event that a series of R-s contains more than one /h/ in a position defined as consonantal by Rules 3a and 3b, these same rules are applied first to the subseries ending with the first /h/ in question, then to the subseries beginning with it and ending in the next occurrence, and so on. For example:

vcv	
/c̥yn̥h̥w̥h̥lm/	(hence /c̥yn̥h̥w̥h̥lm/)
vcv vvcv	vcvcvvcv

4. A series of R-s (rarely also a single R) can be followed by /ə/ in which case the latter counts as yet another R for the purpose of determining consonantal and vocalic positions. Examples:

/c̥w̥c̥w̥əz̥wh̥/	/cw̥y̥ək̥*/
vv	vcv
/k̥h̥gl̥yl̥ək̥*/	/ch̥w̥yl̥ək̥*/
vvcv	vcvcv
vvcv	
/ps̥d̥hl̥h̥yl̥ək̥*/	(hence /ps̥d̥hl̥h̥yl̥ək̥*/)
vcv	vcvcv

B) Glottalized Resonants

A \dot{r} is consonantal in the following positions:

1. Word-initially and after the reduplication boundary $/:/$. Thus $/\dot{n}/$ in $/\dot{n}y\dot{h}lh/$ is consonantal and so is the single occurrence of $/\dot{n}/$ in $/\dot{n}\lambda y\dot{t}/$ and its two occurrences in $/\dot{n}t:\dot{n}\lambda y\dot{t}/$ (plural of $/\dot{n}\lambda y\dot{t}/$);
2. After a plain resonant that is *not* word-initial or preceded by the reduplication boundary $/:/$. Thus the \dot{r} -s in the following examples are all consonantal: $/\lambda h\dot{w}s/$, $/\dot{p}h\dot{p}y\dot{w}\dot{h}/$, $/b\dot{h}g^*h\dot{n}\dot{x}^*/$, $/lh\dot{h}\dot{w}ys/$;
3. After $/ə/$ as in $/\dot{x}hlə\dot{n}hk^*lh/$;
4. When the juncture $/./$ separates it from a preceding obstruent as in $/b\dot{k}^*s.m\dot{n}y\dot{x}^*/$, $/b\dot{k}^*s.h\dot{h}n\dot{h}t/$, $/lh\dot{q}zwd.\dot{w}s/$;
5. When followed by an obstruent and preceded by:
 - a. a replica of the word-initial phoneme, as in $/\lambda hx\lambda\dot{w}s/$ (one of the plurals of $/\lambda h\dot{w}s/$), $/w\dot{y}:w\dot{l}x.\dot{h}yd/$ (plural of $/w\dot{y}\dot{l}x.\dot{h}yd/$);
 - b. a plain plosive other than $/d/$, or a glottalized plosive, as in $/hlz\dot{w}s/$, $/hh\dot{x}g\dot{w}s/$, $/w\dot{h}c\dot{w}s/$, in all of which examples $/\dot{w}s/$ is an enclitic meaning "for a while".

A \dot{r} is vocalic in the remaining possible positions for this type of phoneme, namely after an obstruent (cf. $/p\dot{w}h/$), after another \dot{r} (cf. $/w\dot{n}ys/$, $/zhz\dot{w}\dot{n}\dot{h}/$ (more than two consecutive \dot{r} -s do not occur)), or after a plain resonant that is word-initial or preceded by $/:/$ (cf. $/w\dot{y}lh\dot{s}/$ and its plural $/wy:w\dot{y}lh\dot{s}/$).

2.2.2 Special Symbols for Consonantal and Vocalic Resonants

Applying the preceding rules for consonantal and vocalic positions can be cumbersome. In the transcriptions in the remainder of this book, therefore, it is always indicated by means of special symbols whether a resonant is consonantal or vocalic. For consonantal resonants the symbols $/m, n, l, y, w, h/$ and $/\dot{m}, \dot{n}, \dot{l}, \dot{y}, \dot{w}, \dot{h}/$ are used; that is, the same symbols that occur in the inventory of phonemes tabulated on page 3 for resonants in general. For their vocalic counterparts the symbols $/\bar{m}, \bar{n}, \bar{l}, \bar{i}, \bar{u}, \bar{a}/$ and $/\bar{\dot{m}}, \bar{\dot{n}}, \bar{\dot{l}}, \bar{\dot{i}}, \bar{\dot{u}}, \bar{\dot{a}}/$ are used. Transcriptions with these special symbols for consonantal and vocalic resonants will be referred to as semi-phonemic (as opposed to fully phonemic). Here follow the Haisla words mentioned so far in both fully phonemic and semi-phonemic transcription:

Fully Phonemic Transcription	Semi-Phonemic Transcription	Fully Phonemic Transcription	Semi-Phonemic Transcription
$/h\dot{y}m\dot{h}s/$	$/h\dot{i}m\dot{a}s/$	$/psdhl\dot{h}yl\dot{a}k^*/$	$/psdal\dot{a}il\dot{a}k^*/$
$/hym\dot{h}s/$	$/him\dot{a}s/$	$/\dot{n}\lambda y\dot{t}/$	$/\dot{n}\lambda i\dot{t}/$

/sms/	/sɪs/	/n̥t:n̥lyt/	/n̥t:n̥lit/
/nyhlh/	/niàla/	/chwylək*/	/cawilək*/
/nyhlh/	/niàla/	/ph̥pyw̥h/	/p̥apiw̥à/
/mxh/	/mxa/	/bh̥g*hn̥x*/	/b̥ag*an̥x*/
/my:mxh/	/mi:mxà/	/lh̥hwys/	/l̥aawis/
/n̥wym/	/n̥ùym/	/ʃhl̥n̥hk*lh/	/ʃ̥al̥n̥ak*la/
/tpwyhlh/	/tpuyàla/	/bk̥*s.m̥nyx̥*/	/bk̥*s.m̥ni̥x̥*/
/dhlyn̥y̥x̥*/	/dalini̥x̥*/	/bk̥*s.h̥hnh̥t/	/bk̥*s.h̥anḁt/
/cymh̥nynwk*/	/cim̥aninuk*/	/lh̥q̥zwd.̥ws/	/l̥aq̥zud.̥ws/
/dnm/	/dn̥m/	/l̥hx̥l̥ws/	/l̥ax̥l̥ws/
/dn̥wyhlh/	/dn̥ùyala/	/lh̥ws/	/l̥aws/
/kyghwlm̥hl̥hs/	/k̥igaul̥m̥mal̥s/	/w̥y:w̥lx̥.h̥yd/	/wi:w̥lx̥.h̥id/
/tm̥hy/	/tm̥ai/	/w̥y̥lx̥.h̥yd/	/wi̥lx̥.h̥id/
/myh̥yny̥x̥*/	/mi̥aini̥x̥*/	/hl̥z̥ws/	/hl̥z̥ws/
/hn̥w̥hy/	/h̥nuw̥ai/	/hh̥x̥g̥ws/	/hḁx̥g̥ws/
/tp̥yn̥hy/	/tp̥in̥ai/	/w̥hc̥ws/	/wḁc̥ws/
/wh̥wyn̥hw̥ywh/	/wawin̥au̥yua/	/p̥wh/	/p̥ua/
/c̥yn̥hw̥h̥lm̥/	/c̥in̥aw̥aul̥m̥/	/w̥n̥ys/	/w̥n̥is/
/c̥w̥c̥w̥əz̥wh̥/	/c̥u̥c̥u̥əz̥uà/	/zh̥z̥w̥nh̥/	/zaz̥u̥n̥à/
/cw̥yək*/	/cuyək*/	/w̥ly̥l̥hs/	/w̥l̥il̥às/
/k̥h̥gl̥yl̥ək*/	/k̥ag̥l̥il̥ək*/	/wy:w̥ly̥l̥hs/	/wi:w̥l̥il̥às/

2.3 PRONUNCIATION RULES FOR OBSTRUENTS

2.3.1 General Articulatory Details. Phonetic Notation for Obstruents.

The plain plosives /b, d, z, λ, g, g*, ǵ*, ǧ/ (see the inventory of phonemes in 2.2) are pronounced as lenis stops and affricates. They can be voiceless, in which case they correspond phonetically to [p, t, t^s, t^l, k^ɣ, k*, q*, q]. More usually, however, they have a slightly voiced quality; phonetically [p̥, t̥, t̥^s, etc.]. Thus, for instance, whereas the voiceless allophone [p] of Haisla /b/ is similar to the initial obstruent in French "pas", "pain" or the second obstruent in English "spring", the more frequent voiced allophone of /b/ is intermediate between the initial obstruents in French "pas" and "bas", "pain" and "bain". A peculiarity of /z/ is that before /i/ it can have a slightly palatal quality reminiscent of the initial obstruent of English "gin". Also somewhat special are /ǵ*/ and /ǧ/ because they are occasionally articulated with a slight degree of affrication.

The aspirated and glottalized plosives are voiceless. The aspiration of the aspirated plosives gives the impression of voiceless lenis laryngeal friction in the case of /p, t, c/ (so that phonetically one has [p^h, t^h, t^{sh}]) and of lenis affrication in the case of /ʃ, k, k*, q*, q/ (phonetically [t^h, k^{xy}, k^{xw}, q^{xw}, q^x]). Glottalized plosives give the impression of lenis stops and affricates that are released with (mildly) explosive force due to keeping the glottis closed during

their implosion to build up air pressure. They will be rendered phonetically as [p̚, t̚, t̚ʰ, t̚ʰ, k̚, k̚ʰ, q̚, q̚]. It is a peculiarity of Haisla as opposed to the other North-Wakashan languages that an observer has to be careful not to confuse an aspirated plosive and its glottalized counterpart, rather than a plain plosive and its glottalized counterpart. After an accented vocalic plain resonant a glottal stop may precede an aspirated or glottalized plosive, and very occasionally also a fricative. Phonetically one thus has [ʔp̚ʰ], [ʔt̚ʰ], and so on. The release of this glottal stop is simultaneous with the release of the plosive or fricative.

Just like the aspirated and glottalized plosives, the fricatives are all voiceless.

When releasing a palato-velar plosive or fricative, its palatal component can be audible as a short y-glide before vocalic resonants other than /i/ and /i̜/, particularly before /u, u̜, a, a̜/. The palatal component is not released before /i/ and /i̜/.

The rounded velars are articulated further back than the palato-velars, which makes them difficult to distinguish from rounded uvulars. When releasing a rounded velar or a rounded uvular, the rounding can be audible as a short w-glide before vocalic resonants other than /u/ and /u̜/, particularly before /i, i̜, a, a̜/. The rounding is not released before /u/ and /u̜/.

Consecutive obstruents and word-final ones can have variants not covered by the preceding description, as will be set forth next.

2.3.2 Consecutive Obstruents

Word-initial obstruents of any kind are always separated phonetically from a following obstruent by an anaptyctic vowel the timbre of which depends on the place of articulation of the obstruents it separates. The different timbres are listed in 2.4.3. For instance, between /t/ and /k̚/ of the word /t̚ks/ one hears the timbres [ə], [ɪ], and [ʌ];

With non-initial obstruents followed by another obstruent three types of case have to be distinguished:

a. Non-initial plain and glottalized plosives are separated phonetically from a following obstruent in the same way as their word-initial occurrences. For example, between /k̚/ and /s/ of the above-mentioned example /t̚ks/ one hears the same anaptyctic vowel [ɪ] as between initial /k̚/ and /s/ of the word /ks̚gas/;

b. A non-initial aspirated plosive can be separated phonetically from a following obstruent by an anaptyctic vowel in the same way as a word-initial one. However, this vowel may also reduce to a murmur or, occasionally, a brief pause or zero. These reductions of the anaptyctic vowel can occur even if the aspirated plosive is morphophonemically speaking an inserted replica of the word-initial phoneme (cf. /p̚ap̚ta/, which is the plural of /p̚a̜ta/) or if, inversely, the aspirated plosive is an original word-initial phoneme which has reduplicated itself earlier in the word (cf. /k̚ikt̚a̜/, plural of /k̚ta̜/). Furthermore, partial phonetic merger can

Since thus, basically, only non-initial fricatives not preceded by /:/ cluster phonetically with a following obstruent, the reader may wonder if it does not make better sense to posit as a general rule that *any* obstruent is separated phonetically from a following one by an anaptyctic vowel (allowing for some special cases), and to indicate the distinctive absence of such a vowel in the transcription by means of a juncture. For instance, /si:spà/ would become */sispà/ but, using the juncture /./, /pùspàla/ would become */pùs.pàla/. The problem then is, unfortunately, that not all the newly-created occurrences of /./ would convincingly be correlated with the boundary of a morpheme, at least not at the present state of our knowledge of North-Wakashan morphophonemics. Prudence therefore commands not to posit the rule in question.

The aspirated plosive /t/ in the sequence /ts/, when neither word-initial nor preceded by /:/ (cf. /mtsduàla/, /qùtsduìt/) is occasionally separated phonetically from /s/ by a murmur (thus, [t^hs]), but usually it clusters phonetically with /s/ so that one hears [t^hs] while, in addition, the aspiration of /t/ can become inaudible to the effect that one hears a sequence [ts] or an affricate [t^s]. (Phonetic note: in [ts] the release of [t] is not simultaneous with the friction of [s], while in [t^s] it is; also, in [ts] the friction has greater duration than in [t^s].) Note further that [t^s] is also the voiceless variant of /z/, as explained above.

The sequence /ss/, when neither word-initial nor preceded by /:/, is phonetically indistinguishable from /d.s/ and the transcriptional difference is morphophonemic. For instance, /gug^wäd.su/ "you have a house" features /d.s/ rather than /ss/ because it results from joining the 2nd person subject clitic /su/ to /gug^wäd/. Conversely /k^wl̥ssu/ features /ss/ rather than /d.s/ because this same clitic /su/ has been joined to /k^wl̥s/.

In a sequence /tʃ/ that is neither word-initial nor preceded by /:/, the element /s/ is also written for morphophonemic reasons only. Phonetically this /s/ is indistinguishable from /d.s/ or /ss/. An example is /ǵ*ǎtsu/ which results from joining the same clitic /su/ to /ǵ*ǎt/. The variants of /tʃ/ include (but are not coextensive with) the variants of /tʃ/ [tʃ]. The latter occurs for instance in /mùzĩtʃis dunt/ ((roughly) "It is a name belonging to a chieftainness"), in which /z/ is an enclitic meaning "typical of, belonging to". The example was in fact dictated with a brief pause after /tʃ/.

The sequence / λ s/, when neither word-initial nor preceded by /:/, can be pronounced (a) as [t^hs], (b) in the same way as a sequence /ts/ (see above), or (c) in a way of which one could not tell if it is (a) or (b). An example is / $\check{g}^w\text{à}\lambda$ su/ "you are going to finish".

Directly before /s/ there is no opposition between the aspirated plosives /k, k^w, q^w, q/ and their respective homorganic fricatives /x, x^w, ǰ^w, ǰ/, to the effect that one hears four obstruents that are neither completely affricates nor completely fricatives, and that cluster phonetically with /s/. These four neutralization products are transcribed respectively as /k, k^w, ǰ^w, ǰ/ because in the case of the velars the plosive element is (usually) dominant phonetically whereas with the uvulars it is the friction that is (usually) dominant. Thus,

/ks/ and /xs/	→	/ks/
/k ^w s/ and /x ^w s/	→	/k ^w s/
/q ^w s/ and /ǰ ^w s/	→	/ǰ ^w s/
/qs/ and /ǰs/	→	/ǰs/

In a few words, however, /xs/ is written instead of /ks/ because Gordon Robertson pronounced consistently with dominance of the palato-velar friction. The cases concerned are derivatives from the same root (no. 1415 in the Root List), for example /ḳḷxsduː/, /ḳḷxsm̥d/. A further peculiarity of /ks/ is that in a sequence /m̥ks/ (cf. /dm̥ks/) the palatal component of the neutralization product /k/ can be reduced so that one could easily mistake the latter for its rounded counterpart. Aside from this case of /m̥ks/, there can be a slight carry-over of the palatal component of /k/ to the /s/ due to the coinciding of the release of the former and the onset of the latter.

2.3.3 Word-final Obstruents

Word-final obstruents are never pronounced with any following phonetic vowel. They have the following peculiarities:

1. Word-finally, plain plosives other than /d/ are usually voiceless and may in addition have lenis aspiration. In other words, in this position their range of variation includes variants of aspirated plosives. Examples, of which there are not many, are /h̥ʎz/, /ʔàʔasλ/, /gig/, /ʔaǵ/. There are no attested cases of word-final /b, g*, ǵ*/; on the absence of word-final /b/ in particular see point 2b. below. Word-final /d/, on the other hand, occurs very frequently and exhibits free variation between variants with and without voicing, and with and without lenis aspiration.

2a. Word-finally the aspirated plosives /c, ʎ, k, k*, q*, q/ are pronounced [s, t, xʷ, x*, ʃ*, ʃ], that is, as their respective homorganic fricatives, and writing an aspirated plosive rather than a fricative is a matter of morphophonemics. For instance, final /q*/ is written in /m̥ncq*/ but final /ʃ*/ in /t̥dʃ*/ because joining certain diagnostic enclitics to the examples, for example the 3rd person subject clitic /i/, results in /m̥ncq*i/ (with /q*/) and /t̥dʃ*i/ (with /ʃ*/).

"Diagnostic", in this connection, means "occurring after any kind of obstruent". Note that there is an exception to the "fricativization" of word-final aspirated plosives, namely non-lexical words ending in a clitic /ʎ/ that (broadly) refers to the future, cf. /h̥n̥saʎ/ "going to eat". This particular instance of final /ʎ/ is pronounced [tʰ] as in word-initial and word-medial positions.

2b. The aspirated plosives /p/ and /t/ lack a homorganic fricative in the system of phonemes (see the inventory in 2.2). Their word-final occurrences (cf. /ʃ*ʔap/, /yuut/) can be similar phonetically to word-initial and word-medial ones (thus [pʰ], [tʰ]) but the aspiration can also be weak to the point that one hears [p, t], which are also voiceless variants of /b/ and /t/ respectively. In view of the absence of word-final /b/ (see point 1) it is worth pointing out that none of the cases of word-final /p/ can be a mis-recorded /b/ because the test with a diagnostic clitic such as /i/ (see 2a) reveals final /p/ and not /b/ in all the words ending in a bilabial non-glottalized plosive (cf. /ʃ*ʔap/ - /ʃ*ʔapi/).

3. Word-final glottalized plosives are relatively rare. They call for no special comment. Examples are /w̥ac̥/ and /tuq̥*, in which /c̥/ is pronounced [tʰ, ʔtʰ] and /q̥* is pronounced [q̥*, ʔq̥*] (on the variants with [ʔ] see 2.3.1).

2.3.4 Other Details Concerning Obstruents

2.3.4.1 *Progressive Liprounding*

Directly after a rounded obstruent or consonantal /w̥/, an unrounded uvular can optionally be pronounced with a slight degree of rounding. Examples are /ǧuʃ*ʔs/, /ǧ*ǧ*ʃ*ʔm/ (pl. of /ǧ*ǧ*ʃ*ʔm/), /k̥uʃ*ʃ*ʔala/, /k*aw̥ʃd/. Occasionally, this same progressive rounding affects palato-velars, in which case the dictionary gives two transcriptions; cf. /w̥aw̥ʃ*ʔkaw̥/ and /w̥aw̥ʃ*ʔkaw̥/.

2.3.4.2 /s/ *Preceded by Accented /ŋ/*

If /s/ is preceded by accented /ŋ/ the release of the latter can cause a lenis plosive [t] to be heard before /s/. This [t] always alternates with [ʔ] (post-accentual glottal stops are otherwise very rare before fricatives; see 2.3.1). For instance, /h̥ns/ (with automatically accented /ŋ/) was recorded with [s], [ts], and [ʔs].

2.3.4.3 Plain and Aspirated Plosives Followed by Word-final Unaccented /a/

In connected speech, word-final unaccented /a/ is often not pronounced at all due to which a preceding plain or aspirated plosive can behave phonetically as in word-final position. For instance, whereas in dictations the word /sàx*λa/ will end in [t̪^la], in connected speech this can reduce to [t̪^l, t̪^l, t̪^l]. Another example is /wiṇca/ which can end phonetically in [t^{sh}a] but in connected speech also in just [t^{sh}] or, with "fricativization" as word-finally (see 2.3.3, point 2a), [s]. In addition, this latter pronunciation [s] can trigger the emergence of [t] or [ʔ] as described in 2.3.4.2. Note finally that the loss of unaccented /a/ can occur not only strictly word-finally but also before certain clitics.

2.3.4.4 /d, p, t/ Followed by /:/ or a Combination of /:/ Plus an Obstruent

In the above positions, /d, p, t/ are pronounced as word-finally (see 2.3.3, points 1 and 2b) except that /d/ lacks the optional lenis aspiration and that /p, t/ may, in addition to their other variants, be unreleased (thus [p⁼, t⁼]). For further details see 2.5.2 and 2.5.3.

2.4 PRONUNCIATION RULES FOR RESONANTS

2.4.1 Chart of Phonetic Symbols and Other Abbreviations

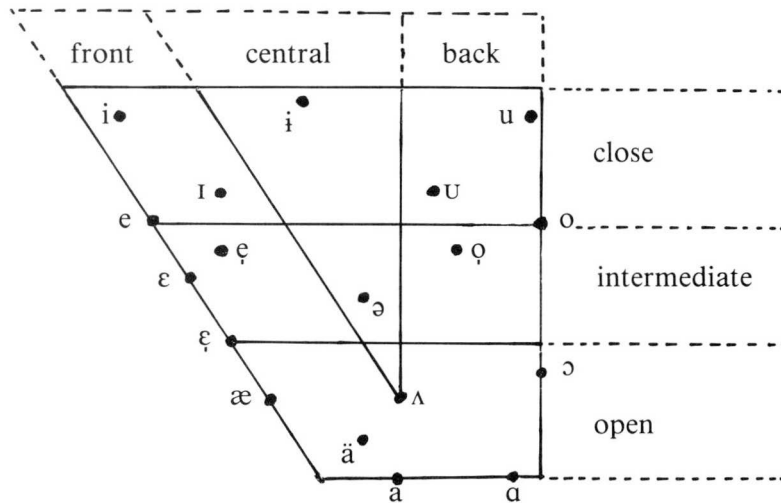
To characterize the pronunciation of resonants use will be made of the following phonetic symbols:

[h]	breathy vibration of the vocal cords ([hʷ] when palatalized, [h*] when rounded)
[l]	voiced alveolar lateral ([l̪] when syllabic)
[m]	voiced bilabial nasal ([m̪] when syllabic)
[n]	voiced alveolar nasal ([n̪] when syllabic)
[w]	voiced labio-velar glide
[y]	voiced palatal glide
[ʔ]	glottal stop ([ʔʷ] when the mouth is in the position for the vowel [i], [ʔ*] when the mouth is in the position for [u])
[h]	lenis pharyngeal constriction

The approximate articulatory meaning of the various vowel symbols used is shown in the chart which appears on the following page.

Three degrees of length are distinguished for a phonetic segment, short (not indicated), half-long (indicated by the raised dot [·] after the segment as in [a·, i·, m̪·]), and long (indicated by [:] as in [a:, i:, m̪:]).

The mark ['] before a vowel or syllabic resonant (cf. ['a, 'n̪]) indicates stress.



Diphthongs are rendered as in the following example: [ôʊ].

The notation type [ʌ(/ɑ)] is short for "[ʌ] or [ɑ]".

Other phonetic symbols are explained as they are introduced. Occasionally the following notational devices will also be used:

P-	plain plosive
Ṙ	vocalic plain resonant
Ṛ	consonantal plain resonant
Ṛ̥	consonantal glottalized resonant
Ṛ̥̥	vocalic glottalized resonant
T	any obstruent
#	beginning or end of the word

2.4.2 Consonantal Resonants (Plain and Glottalized)

(Reminder: the notations /m, n, l, y, w, h/ and /ṁ, ṇ, ḷ, ṽ, ṡ, ḥ/ here represent consonantal resonants and not resonants in general as in sections 2.2 and 2.2.1)

It follows from the combined rules in 2.2.1 that consonantal plain resonants occur in the following positions:

1. #/:__T/Ṛ/Ṛ̥ (e.g. /mia, mxa, mi:mxà, mḷa/); /h/ does not occur other than in these positions.
2. Ṛ/ə__Ṛ/ə (e.g. /pàla, cuyək*, k*awənù/).

Consonantal glottalized resonants have a wider distribution. They occur in the positions listed under 1 (cf. /^hni^hala, ^hnli^ht, ^hnt:^hnli^ht, w^hnis/) and in one of those listed under 2, namely ^h____^h (cf. /b^hwala/). In addition they occur as follows:

2a. ^h____^h / ^h____^h (e.g. /law^hs/);

3. ^h____^h (e.g. /^hla^hl^hn^hak^hla/; all examples concern /^hn/ in the allomorphs /^hnak^hl/ or /^hnak^hla/ which broadly mean "gradually". On the term "allomorph" see 2.5.1);

4. ____^h / ^h____^h (e.g. /la^hq^hzud.w^hs, b^hk^hs.m^hni^hx^h/)

5. in the positions specified at the end of 2.2.1, point 5.

As detailed below, the phonetic patterns of consonantal plain resonants and consonantal glottalized resonants are very similar.

Pronunciation of consonantal /m, n, l, y, w, h/	
Rule 1	[m, n, l, y, w, h] except for the additional details given in Rules 2-4 below.
Rule 2	When word-initial or preceded by /:/, consonantal /m, n, l, y, w, h/ can be followed directly by an obstruent, in which case the former are separated phonetically from the latter by an anaptyctic vowel. The timbres of this vowel are tabulated in 2.4.3. Examples are: /mta/ [mə(/Λ)t ^h 'a] and its plural /mi:mtà/ [mimə(/Λ)t ^h 'a].
Rule 3	When flanked by vocalic plain resonants, /m, n, l, y, w/ can also be articulated in a fortis manner sometimes sounding [ṁ, ṇ, ḷ, h ^ʷ i/ih ^ʷ , h ^ʷ u/uh ^ʷ], sometimes [m [·] , n [·] , l [·] , y [·] , w [·]]. The articulation is occasionally accompanied by lenis pharyngeal friction [hm, hn, hl, hy, hw]. This fortis articulation is easily mistaken for glottalization.
Rule 4	/y/ can not only be pronounced [y], but also [h ^ʷ] when occurring before /g, k, ḳ, x, i/; cf. /yxa/ [yɪ(/i)x ^ʷ 'a(/æ), h ^ʷ ɪ(/i)x ^ʷ 'a(/æ)] and /yi:ypà/ [yiyə(/ɪ)p ^h 'a, h ^ʷ iy...] (plural of /ypa/). Similarly, /w/ can be pronounced both [w] and [h ^ʷ] before /u/ (and probably before /ụ/ or a rounded obstruent, but there are no examples of these); cf. /wùx ^ʷ a [w ^ʷ 'u ^ʷ x ^ʷ a, h ^ʷ 'u ^ʷ x ^ʷ a].

There are a number of special cases; see after the next tabulation.

2.4.3 Chart of Anaptyctic Vowels

Below are listed the approximate timbres of the anaptyctic vowels separating a consonantal plain or glottalized resonant, or an obstruent, from a following obstruent. Note that all the phonetic vowels in a word can be anaptyctic ones, in which case the last one is automatically accented. A first example of this has been mentioned under 2.3.2 point a, namely /t^hə(ʔ)k^ʔʔs/). Another example is /w^həq/, pronounced [wʊt^hʔəq̃]. On the accent in these examples, see 2.4.4.1.

composition of phoneme sequence			anaptyctic vowel	
	initial obstruent or consonantal resonant is any one of:	following obstruent is any one of:		
1	a	b p p̣ m ṁ d t ṭ n ṇ z c c̣ s λ ʁ ʁ̣ ʔ l ḷ	b p p̣ d t ṭ z c c̣ s λ ʁ ʁ̣ ʔ	[ə] and between phonemes from the top two rows also [ʌ]. With word-initial /ṇ/ followed by a lateral, [ʔṇ] can occur instead of [ʔnə].
	b	g k ḳ x y ỳ	ibidem	[ɪ] and occasionally also [ə, ʌ, i]
	c	gʷ kʷ ḳʷ xʷ w ẁ	ibidem	[ʊ] and occasionally [ə, ɔ, u]
	d	ǧʷ qʷ q̣ʷ ʁʷ	ibidem	[ɔ, ʊ]
	e	ǧ q q̣ ʁ h #ḥ	ibidem	[ʌ, a, ə]
2	a	b p p̣ m ṁ; d t ṭ n ṇ z c c̣ s; λ ʁ ʁ̣ ʔ l ḷ	g k ḳ x	[ɪ, i, ə]
	b	g k ḳ x y ỳ	ibidem	[ɪ, i]
	c	gʷ kʷ ḳʷ xʷ w ẁ	ibidem	[ʊ, ə, i, ɪ]
	d	ǧʷ qʷ q̣ʷ ʁʷ	ibidem	[ʊ, ɔ, i, ɪ]
	e	ǧ q q̣ ʁ h #ḥ	ibidem	[ʌ, a, ə, æ]
3	a	b p p̣ m ṁ; d t ṭ n ṇ z c c̣ s; λ ʁ ʁ̣ ʔ l ḷ	gʷ kʷ ḳʷ xʷ	[ʊ, u, ə]
	b	g k ḳ x y ỳ	ibidem	[ʊ, ɪ, i, ə]

	c	g ^w k ^w ḳ ^w x ^w w ẉ	ibidem	[ʊ, u, ə]
	d	ǰ ^w q ^w q̣ ^w ʃ ^w	ibidem	[ʊ, ɔ]
	e	ǰ q q̣ ʃ	ibidem	[ʌ, a]
4	a	b p p̣ m ṃ; d t ṭ n ṇ z c c̣ s; λ ʎ ʎ̣ ʈ ʈ̣ ʈ̣̣	ǰ ^w q ^w q̣ ^w ʃ ^w	[ɔ, ʊ, u, ə]
	b	g k ḳ x y ỵ	ibidem	[ɔ, ʊ, ɪ]
	c	g ^w k ^w ḳ ^w x ^w w ẉ	ibidem	[ɔ, ʊ, u]
	d	ǰ ^w q ^w q̣ ^w ʃ ^w	ibidem	[ɔ, ʊ]
	e	ǰ q q̣ ʃ h #ḥ	ibidem	[a]
5	a	b p p̣ m ṃ; d t ṭ n ṇ z c c̣ s; λ ʎ ʎ̣ ʈ ʈ̣ ʈ̣̣	ǰ q q̣ ʃ	[ʌ, a, ə]
	b	g k ḳ x y ỵ	ibidem	[ɪ, ɛ, ə, æ, ʌ, a]
	c	g ^w k ^w ḳ ^w x ^w w ẉ	ibidem	[a, ɔ, ə]
	d	ǰ ^w q ^w q̣ ^w ʃ ^w	ibidem	[a, ɔ]
	e	ǰ q q̣ ʃ h #ḥ	ibidem	[ʌ, a, a]

The rules for set 5 need qualification however. Between a consonantal glottalized resonant (Ṛ) and a following uvular obstruent belonging to a different allomorph, there is no opposition between the anaptyctic vowel and unaccented /a/. Our transcriptional practice in pertinent cases is as follows. The phonetic vowel heard after the Ṛ is treated as an anaptyctic vowel if the following allomorph does not have an alternant beginning in /a/. Thus, for instance, we write /ṭax̣^w.ṃʃinala/ and /ẉaṃʃsala/ because in both cases /ṃ/ is followed by an allomorph that always begins in /ʃ/. In the opposite case, we write the vowel heard, namely as /a/; cf. /ṭax̣^w.maʃuʌla/ and /ẉamaʃa/. That is why we differentiate /ṭax̣^w.ṃʃdala/ and /ṭax̣^w.maʃdala/ even though phonetically they are identical (and have [a] after /ṃ/). In cases where the morphophonemic analysis is uncertain we give two transcriptions; cf. /ḳ^waṃʃs/ and /ḳ^wamaʃs/.

Prior to describing the variants of vocalic plain resonants it is necessary to comment on the Haisla accent. That Haisla has phonemic accent is illustrated by minimal pairs such as /màtʃa/ vs. /matʃà/, /hìmas/ vs. its plural /himàs/. Phonemic accent concerns only vocalic plain resonants; vocalic glottalized resonants are never accented distinctively and neither is /ə/ (see 2.5.1) or an anaptyctic vowel (see 2.4.3). In dictated words, particularly those not featuring any syntactically relevant enclitics, the accent can be actualized as stress but in connected speech it consists in the presence or absence of tone and intensity contrast in a musical word contour. The musical actualization of the accent is discussed in 2.5.4. The phonetic transcriptions in the sections to follow are, however, always based on actualization of the accent as stress (indicated by means of ['] before a phonetic vowel). In phonemic transcriptions, the accent is indicated by means of /`/ over the vocalic plain resonant concerned except when predictable (on which see the next paragraph but one).

The accent can be automatic in which case it is not indicated in the phonemic transcription. The cases concerned are as follows:

1. Words containing only a single vocalic plain resonant (cf. /sɪs/, /bɪˈɡat/, /tɪtba/, /cuyək*/; with the last two examples it should be remembered that /ə/ is never accented distinctively);
2. Words containing in total two or three vocalic plain resonants but these consecutively (cf. /ˈcɪma/, /duɪt/, /kɪqan/, /tɪmai/);
3. Words without any vocalic plain resonant but with one or more anaptyctic vowels and/or occurrences of /ə/ (in which case the last phonetic vowel carries the automatic accent (cf. /wɪɫq/ [wɪɫˈɫɕ], /ɫɪxəʃs/ [ɫi/(ɪ/ə)xˈʔɫ/(ə)ʃs]).

The length of a phonetic vowel can be distinctive in Haisla; the cases in point are presented in 2.4.5.1. On the other hand, accent may be accompanied by non-distinctive phonetic vowel length; to describe this, the abbreviations will be used as listed at the end of 2.4.1. In

addition, reference will be made to the reduplication boundary /:/ and to the fricative /s/.

1. A distinctively accented \mathfrak{r} , in particular /i, u, a/, can be pronounced with a degree of length ranging from half-long to long in the following positions:

a. $\text{T}/\mathfrak{R}/\mathfrak{R}/\# \mathfrak{R}/:\mathfrak{R}_\text{P}/\mathfrak{R}$

b. $\text{T}/\mathfrak{R}/\mathfrak{R}/\mathfrak{R}/\mathfrak{R}_\#/\text{s}\#$

One example of type a. positions is /pàgiwa/ in which /à/ can be pronounced [‘a·, ‘a:] or just [‘a]; other examples are /pàlṃ/, /mùdana/, /yùyala/. Examples of type b. are: /q̣ḷbà/, /hikà/, /ḳaḳiwà/, /ṃtaçì/, /lulù/, /ç̣ṃḳḷà/, /zuzpsduà/, /ç̣ṃç̣ṃg̣ṃà/, /ỵaḳḷs/, /zaminàs/, /ḳ*taýàs/, /saḳ*is/.

2. Automatically accented /a/, not preceded by \mathfrak{r} , can be pronounced half-long or long in the positions $_\#/\text{s}\#$ if the word contains several anaptyctic vowels or occurrences of the phoneme /ə/ prior to /a/, as in /ṭxəṭba/ - [ṭxəṭp̣a, ... ‘a·, ... ‘a:], /ç̣cḳ*la/ - [ṭ*əṭ*Uḳ*Ul’a, ... ‘a·, ... ‘a:].

2.4.4.3 Vocalic Plain Resonants

The following tables show how the pronunciation of vocalic plain resonants is affected by the articulation of the phoneme directly preceding and/or following. What has been said about length in the preceding section will not be indicated in phonetic transcriptions. The reader who might have skipped over earlier sections is reminded that the symbols /m, n, l, w, y, h/ and /ṃ, ṇ, ḷ, ṡ, ṣ, ḥ/ here represent consonantal resonants and not, as in the list of phonemes in 2.2, resonants in general.

	Pronunciation of /ṃ/
Rule 1	[əṃ] after /b, p, p̣; d, t, ṭ, n, ṇ, ṇ̣, ṇ̣̣; z, c, ç, s; λ, λ̣, λ̣̣, ṭ, l, ḷ, ḷ, ḷ̣/ and occasionally also [ʌṃ, aṃ] after /t, ṭ/
Rule 2	a. [im] after /g, k, ḳ, x, y, ṡ, ṩ; b. [im, ṃ, m] after /i/ (and see also Rule 15 below)
Rule 3	a. [um] after /g*, k*, ḳ*, x*, w, ṩ, ṩ̣; b. [um, ṃ, m] after /u/ (and see also Rule 15 below)
Rule 4	[ɔṃ] after /ğ*, q*, q̣*, x*/
Rule 5	[ʌṃ, aṃ] after /ğ, q, q̣, x, h, ḥ̣, ḥ̣̣/

- Rule 6 A svarabhakti vowel may separate /ṁ/ from a following /x, x*, ǰ*, ǰ*/ or word-final /k, k*, q*, q/ (which latter are pronounced as fricatives; see 2.3.3). Phonetically this vowel is similar to an anaptyctic vowel after consonantal /m/; see 2.4.3. An example is /ḥṁk*/ [ʔΛmx*, ʔΛmə(ʊ)x*].

For the pronunciation of /ṁ/ before and after a homorganic resonant (/m, ṁ, ṃ̇, ṃ̇/) see 2.4.5 ff. For the pronunciation of /ṁ/ after /a/ see Rule 23 below and for that after non-initial /ḥ/ see 2.4.6 ff.

Mutatis mutandis, the pronunciation of /ṇ/ and /ḷ/ is similar to that of /ṁ/ except that svarabhakti vowels occur more frequently after /ṇ/ and /ḷ/ than after /ṁ/, and that /ṇ/ and /ḷ/ also have variants [ṇ, ḷ] respectively. These latter occur frequently after /ḵ, ḵ̣, ṭ/ and occasionally also after any non-rounded aspirated plosive, glottalized plosive, or fricative. Examples are: /ḵṇq̣a/ - [tʰṇq̣^{ḵw}a, tʰṇq̣^{ḵw}a], /ṭyakḷs/ - [ṭæk^{xy}ʼɪls, ...ʼɪs].

The pronunciation of /i, u/ follows a different pattern from that of /ṁ, ṇ, ḷ/:

	Pronunciation of /i/ and /u/ when <i>not</i> followed by another vocalic plain resonant or /ə/
Rule 7	[i] and [u] respectively, except for the alternatives and restrictions specified in Rules 8-11 below
Rule 8	Phonemes involving liprounding may impart a slightly rounded quality to /i/ to the effect that instead of [i] one hears [i̠]
Rule 9	/i/ can have a schwa-like off-glide when followed by an unrounded uvular; cf. /sìqa/ [sʰiq̣ ^ḵ a, sʰi̠q̣ ^ḵ a]. If /i/ is in addition preceded by a palato-velar, particularly /ḵ̣/, its variants can be [i, i̠] but may also tend towards [ɪ, ɛ, ʌ]. An example is /i/ in /ḵiḵa/.
Rule 10	After /ḡ, q, q̣, ǰ, h, #ḥ, ʔ/ the pronunciation of /i/ is [ɛ̠, ɛ] and that of /u/ is [ɔ̠, ɔ]. Occasionally these variants tend towards [ɛ] and [ɔ] respectively, particularly after /h/.
Rule 11	Any of the preceding pronunciations of /i/ and /u/ may optionally sound half-long when unaccented and occurring between two phonemes that could be pronounced with an anaptyctic vowel [i] or [u] between them if they occurred contiguously. For example, /i/ in /gibà/ is pronounced [i] and [i̠] (and /gb/ could be pronounced with anaptyctic [i] as well as [ɪ, ə, ʌ]; see 2.4.3).

On length due to accent, see 2.4.4.2. For the pronunciation of /i, u/ after /a/ see Rule 23 below, and for that after non-initial /ḥ/ see 2.4.6 ff. Various other special cases are treated in 2.4.5 ff. and 2.4.7 ff.

	Pronunciation of /i/ and /u/ followed by another vocalic plain resonant or /ə/
Rule 12	[iy, iy, əy] and [uw, uw, əw] respectively, except for the alternatives and restrictions specified in Rules 13-16 below
Rule 13	After rounded obstruents /w, ẉ, u, ụ/, /i/ has additional variants [iy, uy, uy] and, after /ğ*, q*, q̣*, ʃ*/ also [əy]
Rule 14	After /ğ, q, q̣, ʃ, h, #ḥ, ʔ/ the pronunciations for /i/ and /u/ are [ɛ̣iy, ɛy, ɛy, əy, əy, ay, ay] and [ɔ̣uw, ɔw, əw, əw] respectively
Rule 15	If /i/ or /u/ are followed by /ṃ, ṇ, ḷ/, the former can have the variants specified in the preceding three rules in which case the latter have the variants [im, ṃ], [in, ṇ], [il, ḷ]. On the other hand, in conversation and particularly in longer words, /i/ and /u/ can also combine with following /ṃ, ṇ, ḷ/ into a diphthong of which one could not say whether it is a rising or a falling one (e.g. [i _y ṃ], [u _w ṇ]). Furthermore, /i/ and /u/, when followed by /ṃ, ṇ, ḷ/ can be pronounced as specified in Rules 7, 8, and 10 in the preceding tabulation, in which case /ṃ, ṇ, ḷ/ have the variants /m, n, l/ respectively. Thus, for instance, /iṃ/ in /ciṃxsala ^u / can be pronounced [i(ɪ)y'ım, i(ɪ)y'ṇ] and [i _y ṃ], and ['ım]. (Note: On the accent in this example see also the following rule).
Rule 16	The example in the preceding rule, /ciṃxsala ^u /, illustrates that if /i/ or /u/ is followed by accented /ṃ, ṇ, ḷ/, the phonetic actualization of the accent may shift forward. This phenomenon may also occur occasionally with /ị, ị, ụ, ụ/. For instance, for the word /mia/ (with /a/ automatically accented) the following variants have been recorded: [miy'a, mry'a, məy'a] (which are in accordance with Rule 1) and also [mi _y a, mịa].

For the pronunciation after non-initial /ḥ/ see 2.4.6 ff. and for various other special cases see 2.4.5 ff. and 2.4.7 ff. Note that there are hardly any examples of /i/ or /u/ (or any vocalic plain resonant) followed by /ə/; on this see 2.5.1, point 3.

	Pronunciation of /a/ when <i>not</i> followed by another vocalic plain resonant
Rule 17	[a] except for the alternatives and restrictions specified in Rules 18-22 below. The reader is reminded of the connection between accent and length as detailed in 2.4.4.2; only in Rule 19 is this connection explicitly referred to.
Rule 18	After /g, k, ḳ, x, y, ỵ, i, ị/ a fronting of /a/ may occur to the effect that beside [a] one has variants resembling [ä, æ]. For an additional remark concerning /a/ after /ỵ/ see 2.4.7.2. If /a/ is preceded by /g, k, x, y, ỵ, i, ị/ and followed by an unrounded uvular (cf. /ḳağzùd/), the variants of /a/ include not only [a, ä, æ] but also [ɛ, ɪ, ʌ]. Note the phonetic overlap; the variants of /a/ in the latter position include some of the variants of /i/ in the same position (see Rule 9) and also timbres of an anaptyctic vowel (see 2.4.3).
Rule 19	After a rounded obstruent or /w, ẉ, u, ụ/ the pronunciation of /a/ usually tends strongly towards or is identical to [ɑ], as in the case of /ẉaka/, hàẉas/, /ḳ*as/, /ṭḳ*a/, /bua/, /p̣ua/. If, moreover, a rounded or unrounded uvular follows /a/ and/or if the preceding rounded phoneme is /q̣*/, the timbre of /a/ may also tend towards [ɔ], as in /ẉax̣a/, /ṭq̣*a/. However, if /a/ is accented and occurs in positions that go with phonetic length (see 2.4.4.2), the timbre of /a/ varies freely between [a] (plus whichever degree of length) and [ɑ] (idem.).
Rule 20	When /a/ is preceded by /q̣/, /h/, or /#ḥ/ and followed by /s/ its variants include [a] and [ʌ]; examples are /q̣àsğ̣mi/, /q̣àmiq̣as/, /ḥàṣpa/, /ḥàṣa/.
Rule 21	Unaccented /a/ has an additional variant [a·] when in an environment where an anaptyctic vowel with an open quality can occur. For instance, the unaccented /a/ in /mağ̣àyu/ has variants [a, a·] and the anaptyctic vowel between /m/ and /ğ̣/ in /mğ̣àni/ has variants [ʌ, ɔ] (as well as [ə]); see 2.4.3.
Rule 22	In connected speech, word-final unaccented /a/ need not be actualized at all; see 2.3.4.3. The same holds for the automatically accented /a/ in /λụla/.

A special case is /a/ preceded by /a/, on which see Rule 23f below.

Pronunciation of /a/ followed by another vocalic plain resonant

- Rule 23 The possible combinations of /a/ with a following vocalic plain resonant are as follows. There is no allophonic effect of a preceding phoneme except in the case of /am̩/ and /aa/.
- a. /am̩/ [a·m, a·ṁ] and in dictations also [a·ṁ·, a:m]. After /h̩/ [am] also occurs.
 - b. /an̩/ [a·n, a·ṇ] and in dictations also [a·ṇ·, a:n]
 - c. /al̩/ [a·l, a·ḷ] and in dictations also [a·ḷ·, a:l]
 - d. /ai/ [ɛ, ɛ·]
 - e. /au/ [ɔ, ɔ·]
 - f. /aa/ is pronounced as follows: i. [a:] when accented (automatically or distinctively) and *not* preceded by a rounded obstruent or /w, w̩, u, u̩/, cf. /taa/, /l̩aaʷis/; ii. [a·, a] when accented but so preceded, cf. /waa/, /k̩ʷaas/; iii. [a:, a·, a] when not accented, cf. /qaataw̩ap̩/.
- If a distinctive accent occurs in the above sequences, it is written over the first phoneme, see 2.4.4.1.
-

2.4.4.4 Vocalic Glottalized Resonants

Vocalic glottalized resonants, as will be recalled from 2.4.4.1, are never accented distinctively. And, to recapitulate the end of section 2.2.1, they occur after an obstruent (cf. /p̩ua/), after a consonantal glottalized resonant (cf. /w̩ṇis/), after a vocalic glottalized resonant (cf. /zaz̩ṇà/), and after a consonantal plain resonant that is word-initial or preceded by /:/ (cf. /w̩l̩às/ and its plural /wi:w̩l̩às/). They are always followed by a vocalic resonant (plain or glottalized, but more than two consecutive glottalized resonants is never possible). Their range of variation is wide and includes variants of vocalic plain resonants. In the phonetic notations below, the symbols ">" and "<" denote implosion and explosion respectively. Thus [ṇṇṇṇṇṇ] and [ṇṇṇṇṇṇ] represent single segments [ṇ] and [ṇ] respectively, the release part of which is simultaneous with the release of a glottal closure.

Pronunciation of /ṇṇṇṇṇṇ/

- Rule 24 [əṇṇṇṇṇṇ, əṇṇṇṇṇṇ, əṇṇṇṇṇṇ] after /b, p, p̩; d, t, t̩, n, ṇ, ṇ̩; z, c, c̩, s; λ, λ̩, λ̩̩, t̩, l, l̩, l̩̩/ and, after /χ, χ̩, t̩/, occasionally also [ṇṇṇṇṇṇ, ṇṇṇṇṇṇ]
-
- Rule 25 [ɪṇṇṇṇṇṇ, ɪ(i)ṇṇṇṇṇṇ, ɪm̩] after /g, k, k̩, x, y, y̩, i̩/
-

Rule 26	[ʊm̥ʔm̥, ʊ(/ʊ/ʔm, ʊm] after /gʷ, kʷ, k̥ʷ, xʷ, w, w̥, ʊ/
Rule 27	[ɔm̥ʔm̥, ɔ(/ʊ/ʔm, ɔm] after /ǧʷ, qʷ, q̥ʷ, ʃʷ/
Rule 28	[ʌ(/a)m̥ʔm̥, ʌ(/a/ʔm, ʌ(/a)m] after /ǧ, q, q̥, ʃ, h, #h̥, ʌ/
Rule 29	If /ṁ/ is preceded by /p/, /t/, or a fricative, and these preceding phonemes are neither word-initial nor preceded by /:/, the glottalization of /ṁ/, if actualized at all, can also be audible immediately before the vocalic component of the phoneme instead of concurrently with it. For example, /matṁit/ can not only be pronounced [matəṁʔm̥ʔit, matṁʔm̥ʔit, matəʔmʔit, matəmʔit, matṁʔit], as indicated in Rule 24, but also [matʔəmʔit, matʔṁʔit].

There are no attested cases of /ṁ/ being preceded by one of /m, m̥, ṁ/ or followed by /ṁ, ṁ̥/. For the pronunciation of /ṁ/ after non-initial /h̥/ see 2.4.6 ff.

Mutatis mutandis, the pronunciation of /ṁ/ and /ṁ̥/ follows the pattern of /ṁ/.

Pronunciation of /i/ and /u/	
Rule 30	[iʔy, iʔy, əʔy, iy, iy, əy] and [uʔw, uʔw, əʔw, uw, uw, əw] respectively, except for the alternatives and restrictions specified in Rules 31-34 below
Rule 31	After rounded obstruents and /w, w̥, u, ʊ/, /i/ has additional variants [iʔy, uʔy, uʔy, iy, uy, uy], and, after /ǧʷ, qʷ, q̥ʷ, ʃʷ/ in particular, also [ɔʔy, ɔy]. After /g, k, k̥, x, y, y̥, i/ an additional variant [iʔw] may occur for /u/.
Rule 32	After /ǧ, q, q̥, ʃ, h, #h̥, ʌ/, the pronunciations for /i/ are [ɛʔy, ɛʔy, ɛʔy, ʌʔy, ʌʔy, ʌʔy, ʌʔy] plus these same variants without the [ʔ], and the pronunciations for /u/ are [oʔw, oʔw, oʔw, aʔw] plus these same variants without the [ʔ].
Rule 33	a. If /i/ is followed by /ṁ, ṁ, l/ the palatal glide in its variants need not be released. In the variants with a glottal stop this has the effect that instead of the component [ʔy] one can have [ʔ̥] while the variants without a glottal stop behave phonetically like variants of plain /i/

followed by /ṁ, ṇ, l/ on which latter see Rule 15 in an earlier tabulation. For example, /ṣilgs/ can be pronounced [ṣiʔy'ɪlgʔɪs, ...iʔy'ɪl..., ...iy'ɪl..., ...iṽl..., ...'il...] (also with [ɪ] instead of [i] after [ṣ]). Even a variant [ṣi'əl...] has been observed.

b. If /i/ is followed by /i/, the palatal glide in its variants is not released. For example, /ṣiṣbak*/ is pronounced [ṣiʔy'ispax*, ṣihʔy'is..., ṣiṽhʔy'is...].

c. A further peculiarity of /i/ followed by /ṁ, ṇ, l, i/ is that occasionally the latter are actualized with a mid-front vowel ([e, ɛ]); in the cases recorded it occurred only after the variants of /i/ with a glottal stop. For example, /ṣiṣk'iṽṇṣ/ was recorded as both [ṣiʔy'ṣiṣk'i(ʔy)ṇ(ə/ʌ/ɑ)ṣ] and [...i(ʔy)ṇen...]. The item /ṣiṣlās/ was recorded as both [ṣi(ʔy)ṣil'a·s] and [...ʔyel...].

d. /u/ followed by /ṁ, ṇ, l, u/ follows the pattern of /i/ followed by /ṁ, ṇ, l, i/ except that no parallel to the phenomenon under c. has been observed. Thus /ṣuṣx.ʔid/ is pronounced [ṣuʔw'ulxʔid, ...uʔw'ul..., ...uw'ul..., ...uṽw'ul..., ...'ul...] (disregarding further variation of [u]).

Rule 34 If /i, u/ are preceded by /p/, /t/, or a fricative, and these preceding phonemes are neither word-initial nor themselves preceded by /:/, the glottalization of /i, u/ has the same peculiarity as described in Rule 29 for /ṁ/; cf. /ṣpɪāxci/ [ṣpʔbʔy'axʔti, ...p^(h)ʔiy'a...] and even [...ṣiy'a...].

Pronunciation of /ā/

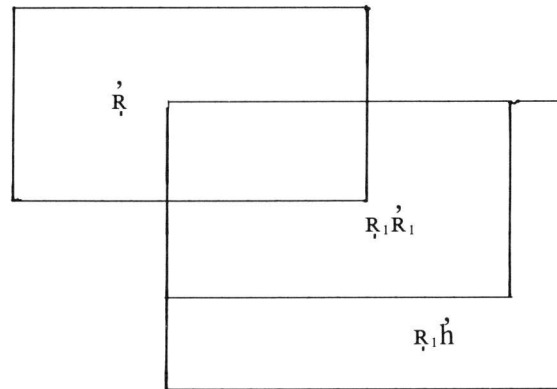
Rule 35 [aʔ] as in /pāiləx*/ [pāʔ'elə(/ʊ)x*], but [əʔ, ʌʔ, aʔ] if /a/ follows as in /lāaiṣ/ [lə(/ʌ/ɑ)ʔɛ·t]. In addition, all variants tend towards [aʔ, ɔʔ] after a rounded phoneme; cf. /ṣāilṁ/ [ṣāʔ(ʔy)ʔ'eləṁ], /ṣāa/ [ṣāʔ(ʔy)ʔa(/a·/a:)].

2.4.4.5 The Unanalyzability of Vocalic Glottalized Resonants

It is not possible to interpret the vocalic glottalized resonants as sequences of an (unaccented) vocalic plain resonant followed by some glottalized phoneme such as its consonantal glottalized counterpart or /h/. The problem is that the vocalic glottalized resonants are part of the following system of oppositions:

$\overset{\cdot}{R}$	\leftrightarrow	$\overset{\cdot}{R}_1\overset{\cdot}{R}_1$	\leftrightarrow	$\overset{\cdot}{R}_1\overset{\cdot}{h}$
$\overset{\cdot}{m}$	\leftrightarrow	$\overset{\cdot}{m}\overset{\cdot}{m}$	\leftrightarrow	$\overset{\cdot}{m}\overset{\cdot}{h}$
$\overset{\cdot}{n}$	\leftrightarrow	$\overset{\cdot}{n}\overset{\cdot}{n}$	\leftrightarrow	$\overset{\cdot}{n}\overset{\cdot}{h}$
$\overset{\cdot}{l}$	\leftrightarrow	$\overset{\cdot}{l}\overset{\cdot}{l}$	\leftrightarrow	$\overset{\cdot}{l}\overset{\cdot}{h}$
$\overset{\cdot}{i}$	\leftrightarrow	$\overset{\cdot}{i}\overset{\cdot}{y}$	\leftrightarrow	$\overset{\cdot}{i}\overset{\cdot}{h}$
$\overset{\cdot}{u}$	\leftrightarrow	$\overset{\cdot}{u}\overset{\cdot}{w}$	\leftrightarrow	$\overset{\cdot}{u}\overset{\cdot}{h}$
$\overset{\cdot}{a}$	\longleftrightarrow			$\overset{\cdot}{a}\overset{\cdot}{h}$

The phonetics of sequences of the types $\overset{\cdot}{R}_1\overset{\cdot}{R}_1$ and $\overset{\cdot}{R}_1\overset{\cdot}{h}$ is examined in following sections. Let it suffice here to point out that some of the variants of a $\overset{\cdot}{R}$ are included in the variants of a sequence $\overset{\cdot}{R}_1\overset{\cdot}{R}_1$, and that all of the variants of the latter sequence are included in (but are not coextensive with) the variants of $\overset{\cdot}{R}_1\overset{\cdot}{h}$ (see the following diagram).



This means that there is opposition between $\overset{\cdot}{R}$, $\overset{\cdot}{R}_1\overset{\cdot}{R}_1$, and $\overset{\cdot}{R}_1\overset{\cdot}{h}$.

A somewhat special case is $\overset{\cdot}{a}$ versus the unaccented sequence $\overset{\cdot}{a}\overset{\cdot}{h}$, not just because $\overset{\cdot}{a}\overset{\cdot}{h}$ is an instance of both $\overset{\cdot}{R}_1\overset{\cdot}{R}_1$ and $\overset{\cdot}{R}_1\overset{\cdot}{h}$, but also because the opposition between $\overset{\cdot}{a}$ and (unaccented) $\overset{\cdot}{a}\overset{\cdot}{h}$ poses a problem. In the examples pointing to their opposition, $\overset{\cdot}{a}$ and $\overset{\cdot}{a}\overset{\cdot}{h}$ occur in the initial part of the word (more precisely, in the root allomorph, including the case of a reduplicatively augmented root allomorph). Compare, for instance, the examples of $\overset{\cdot}{a}$ given in Rule 35 in 2.4.4.4 with the item $\overset{\cdot}{ma}\overset{\cdot}{h}\overset{\cdot}{m}\overset{\cdot}{u}\overset{\cdot}{k}$ - $[ma\emptyset^? \wedge m'ux^*, ma \cdot ^? \dots, ma^? \dots]$ ([\emptyset] represents a brief pause; the variation of $\overset{\cdot}{a}\overset{\cdot}{h}$ is characteristic of the pattern $\overset{\cdot}{R}_1\overset{\cdot}{R}_1$, see 2.4.5.3). As one can see, the variant $[a^?]$ of $\overset{\cdot}{a}\overset{\cdot}{h}$ can also be a variant of $\overset{\cdot}{a}$, but otherwise the ranges of variation of $\overset{\cdot}{a}$ and $\overset{\cdot}{a}\overset{\cdot}{h}$ are different. On the other hand, word-medially only $[a^?]$ has been recorded, which suggests neutralization of the opposition of $\overset{\cdot}{a}$ and (unaccented) $\overset{\cdot}{a}\overset{\cdot}{h}$. The transcriptional policy is therefore as follows: if word-medial phonetic $[a^?]$ results from a lexical word or enclitic ending in $/a/$ being followed by an enclitic that is known to begin in $/h/$ after other vocalic plain resonants than $/a/$, the interpretation $\overset{\cdot}{a}\overset{\cdot}{h}$ is used. An example is

/b\kaḥina/ "to bleed now", which derives from /b\ka/ "to bleed". The sequence /aḥ/ in this example thus parallels the sequence /ṁḥ/ in /zàsṁḥina/ (derived from /zàsṁ/) and the sequence /uḥ/ in /zàsduḥina/ (derived from /zàsdu/). In all other cases of word-medial [aʔ] the interpretation is /a/ if possible phonotactically (since the positions in which a vocalic glottalized resonant can occur are limited; see the beginning of 2.4.4.4). An example is /kʷàsdaís/, which derives from /kʷàsda/.

2.4.5 Sequences of Homorganic Resonants

2.4.5.1 Type $\mathfrak{R}_1\mathfrak{R}_1$

The phonetics of one instance of the type $\mathfrak{R}_1\mathfrak{R}_1$, namely /aa/, has been explained under Rule 23 in 2.4.4.3. The remaining instances of the type, namely /ṁṁ/, /ṇṇ/, /ll/, /ii/, and /uu/ occur much more rarely than /aa/. They differ phonetically from single occurrences of /ṁ, ṇ, l, i, u/ in that they have an additional feature of full length. In the case of /ii/ and /uu/ the articulatory release may in addition be audible as [y, hʷ] and [w, hʷ] respectively. Examples are /čṁṁ/ [tʰəṁ:, tʰṁ:], /pḷḷ/ [pʰəḷ:], /wṇṇii/ [ʔwʊṇṇʰi:t, ...'i:yt, ...'i:hʷt], /ḷuuḥʷ/ [tʰu:ḥʷ, ...u:wḥʷ, ...u:hʷḥʷ]. Any distinctive accent is indicated over the first \mathfrak{R} of an identical pair, cf. /pḷḷṇakʷla/; see also 2.4.4.1., and for an additional remark on the case of / $\mathfrak{R}_1\mathfrak{R}_1$./, see 2.5.3 last paragraph.

There is no opposition between $\mathfrak{R}_1\mathfrak{R}_1$ and a single \mathfrak{R}_1 in environments where the latter can be pronounced with a feature of length (see 2.4.4.2). In these environments the dictionary always shows a single \mathfrak{R} .

2.4.5.2 Type $\mathfrak{R}_1\mathfrak{R}_1$

Attested instances of this type are /ṁṁ/, /ṇṇ/, /iy/, and /uw/; aside from foreign words there is no */ll/ or */ah/. There are three major pronunciations of these combinations: (a) in careful speech a brief pause ([ø]) may occur after \mathfrak{R}_1 ; (b) otherwise \mathfrak{R}_1 is slightly lengthened and \mathfrak{R}_1 coincides with the release part of \mathfrak{R}_1 ; (c) if \mathfrak{R}_1 is not accented the sequence $\mathfrak{R}_1\mathfrak{R}_1$ can in addition have the same variants as a single \mathfrak{R} (see 2.4.4.3). Thus, for instance, /ṁṇnuzukʷ/ features an accented \mathfrak{R}_1 and is therefore pronounced (a) [mʰənønʊtʰuxʷ] and (b) [mʰəṇ·u...]. The following examples, however, feature an unaccented \mathfrak{R}_1 and therefore have three types of variant: /tḷṁṁà/ - (a) [tələṁəṁ'a], (b) [tələṁ·'a], (c) [tələṁ'a]; /ṁṇṇùkʷ/ - (a) [mənənʰuxʷ], (b) [mən·'uxʷ], (c) [mən'uxʷ]; /kʷiyàci/ - (a) [kʷi(ʰ)øya'tʰi], (b) [kʷi·(ʰ)y'a...], (c) [kʷi(ʰ)ya'a...]; /ḷuwisba/ - (a) [tʰuəw'isp(p)a], (b) [tʰu·w'i...], (c) [tʰu(ʰ)w'i...]; /muwàus/ - (a) [muəw'əs], (b) [mu·w'əs], (c) [mu(ʰ)w'əs]; /ginuwà/ - (a) [kʰinuəw'a], (b) [...nu·w'a], (c) [...nu(ʰ)w'a].

The dictionary contains two cases of $\mathfrak{R}_1\mathfrak{R}_1$ being followed by /ə/ rather than \mathfrak{R}_2 , namely /puwəkʷ/ and /huwəkʷ/ (with automatic accent on /u/). These items are pronounced [pʰ'u·wəxʷ] and [h'əwəxʷ, h'ə:wəxʷ], with a very weak schwa. This schwa can also become

zero so that in effect one hears variants of /puuk^w/ and /huuk^w/. Since, moreover, the pronunciation without schwa occurs in fact more frequently than that with it, the dictionary gives the transcriptions with /uu/ beside those with /uwə/.

2.4.5.3 Type $\mathring{R}_1\mathring{R}_1$

All possible instances of this type are attested, namely /m̥m̥/, /n̥n̥/, /l̥l̥/, /i̥y̥/, /uw̥/, and /ḁh̥/. This type parallels the type $\mathring{R}_1\mathring{R}_1$ phonetically. Thus, (a) \mathring{R}_1 can be separated phonetically from \mathring{R}_1 by a brief pause, or (b) sound moderately long. In both cases, if \mathring{R}_1 is one of /m̥, n̥, l̥/ the following \mathring{R}_1 may correspond to a glottal stop the release of which is simultaneous with that of \mathring{R}_1 . Further, if \mathring{R}_1 is not accented the sequence $\mathring{R}_1\mathring{R}_1$ can have the same variants as a single \mathring{R}_1 (see 2.4.4.4). In the following examples \mathring{R}_1 is accented so one has pronunciation options (a) and (b): /t̥at̥it̥m̥ma/ - (a) [t̥at̥it̥'əm̥ma], (b) [...t̥əm̥·?ma]; /x̥ḁx̥'la/ - (a) [x̥'ḁx̥'ɔ̥l̥ə?la], (b) [x̥'ḁx̥'ɔ̥l̥·?la]; /k̥at̥i̥y̥u/ - (a) [k̥'æt̥h̥'io̥?yu], (b) [...'i̥·?yu]; /p̥l̥l̥u/ - (a) [p̥h̥'ə̥l̥:ə̥?lu], (b) [...l̥:̥?lu]. (Note that the last two examples are not lexical words but consist of /k̥at̥'i/ and /p̥l̥l̥/, respectively, plus a 3rd person subject clitic.) There are three pronunciations in the following examples with unaccented \mathring{R}_1 : /s̥às̥m̥m̥ni̥x̥/ (a) [s̥'as̥əm̥ə̥m̥ə̥ni̥x̥, s̥'as̥m̥ə̥m̥...], (b) [s̥'as̥əm̥·?m̥..., s̥'as̥m̥·?m̥...], (c) [s̥'as̥əm̥̃̃̃..., s̥às̥m̥̃̃̃..., s̥'as̥ə̥m̥...] (this example contains the lexical word /s̥às̥m̥/ plus the diminutive, hypocoristic, and apologetic clitic for the plural); /k̥at̥m̥i̥y̥al̥às/ - (a) [k̥'æt̥h̥ə̥mi̥ə̥yal̥'ḁs], (b) [...ə̥mi̥·?y̥...], (c) [...ə̥mi̥(i̥)?y̥...]; /k̥aku̥w̥à/ - (a) [k̥'æk̥'xu̥ə̥w̥'ḁ:], (b) [...u̥·?w̥'ḁ:], (c) [...u̥(/u̥/ə̥)?w̥'ḁ:]; /l̥al̥ùlu̥w̥a/ - (a) [l̥al̥'ulu̥ə̥wa], (b) [...lu̥·?wa], (c) [...lu̥(/u̥/ə̥)?wa]. The sequence /ḁh̥/ follows the pattern of $\mathring{R}_1\mathring{R}_1$ when not accented and occurring in the initial part of the word: /n̥ḁh̥n̥àlaql̥a/ - (a) [ʔnḁə̥ʔʔn̥'alaql̥a], (b) [ʔnḁ·?...], (c) [ʔnḁ?...] (this example is the plural of /n̥à̃n̥àlaql̥a/); /mḁh̥m̥ùk̥/ - (a) [mḁə̥ʔʔm̥'ux̥], (b) [mḁ·?...], (c) [mḁ?...]. Word-medially and when accented, the pronunciation is simply [ḁ] (aside from the usual allophonic effects of a preceding phoneme): /mḁm̥ḁh̥u/ [mam̥'ḁʔə̥(/ə̥u̥)], /b̥l̥kḁh̥ina/ [p̥'ə̥lk̥'æ̥ʔə̥ina]. The latter example is not a lexical word; it has been explained in 2.4.4.5 in the discussion of the opposition between unaccented /ḁh̥/ and /ḁ/.

Two special cases have to be considered. One is the sequence $\mathring{R}_1\mathring{R}_1$ preceded by /ḁ/, as in /sas̥m̥q̥àm̥m̥ni̥x̥/, which item differs from the earlier example /s̥às̥m̥m̥ni̥x̥/ by the addition of an enclitic /q̥am̥/ with restrictive meaning ("only, just, literally"). In careful dictation, this example of /sas̥m̥q̥àm̥m̥ni̥x̥/ can correspond phonetically to [sas̥m̥(/ə̥m̥)q̥'ḁ·m̥ə̥m̥ə̥ni̥x̥, ...q̥'ḁ·m̥·?m̥..., ...q̥à̃̃̃·m̥̃̃̃...] but more usually /m̥/ is not pronounced at all, cf. [...q̥'ḁ·?m̥...]. This latter is rendered in a special transcription /sas̥m̥q̥àm̥ni̥x̥/ beside /sas̥m̥q̥àm̥m̥ni̥x̥/. It is noteworthy that among lexical words one does not find the sequences /am̥m̥/, /an̥n̥/, /al̥l̥/ at all. Another somewhat special case is the sequence $\mathring{R}_1\mathring{R}_1$ plus following /lḁ/ (sometimes only /l̥/) if /l̥(a)/ is an allomorph with causative meaning as in /k̥ku̥w̥l̥à/. Here \mathring{R}_1 alternates with /h̥/. The phenomenon has been described in Rule 8 in 2.4.2.

2.4.5.4 Type $\mathring{R}_1\mathring{R}_1$

The attested instances of this pattern are /n̥n̥/, /l̥l̥/, /yi̥/, /wu̥/, and /hḁ/. The sequence /hḁ/ occurs only word-initially and following the reduplication boundary /:/ and calls for no

special comments. In contrast, the remaining instances occur hardly ever word-initially or after /:/, the only examples of these positions being the lexical item /wùx̣ʷa/, the exclamation /yi/, and the reduplicative augment /yi/ as in /yi:ypà/ (plural of /ypa/). Examples of word-medial /yi/ and /wu/ are /t̪ny̌iʔa/ [t̪ʔəny̌iʔa, t̪ʔənȟiʔa], /ḳʷàwuʔu/ [ḳʷʷ'awuʔyu, ḳʷʷ'aȟuʔyu]. On the phonetics of /y/ plus following /i/ and /w/ plus following /u/ see Rule 4 in 2.4.2. As for /n̪/, and /l̪/, their few instances occur after /i/ or /u/ and vary phonetically as illustrated in the following examples: /lin̪/ [lin, liyn, liɲ], /ḳʷl̪nn̪/ [ḳʷʷl̪'un, ḳʷʷl̪'awn, ḳʷʷl̪'un̪], /g̣inn̪/ [qɛn, qeyn, qɛɲ], /ḥaaq̣'ill̪s/ [ḥʔa:q̣ʷ'ills, ...iyls, ...il̪s]. Compare the variation of /inn̪/, for example, in /lin̪/ with that of /in̪/ in /tiɲca/ [t̪hi(ɪ/ə)y'ɪnt̪ʰa, t̪hǐɲnt̪ʰa, t̪hǐnt̪ʰa] (for details on the latter see Rule 15 in 2.4.4.3). In spite of some phonetic overlap there is opposition between /inn̪/ and /in̪/. It is uncertain, however, if after unaccented /i/ or /u/ there is really opposition between unaccented /n̪/ or /l̪/ and unaccented /ɲ/ or /ɭ/ respectively. The transcription /ḥaaq̣'ill̪s/ therefore relies partly on the morphophonemic knowledge that the item derives from /ḥaaq̣'ila/ plus a following allomorph /ls/.

2.4.5.5 Type R_1R_1

This pattern could theoretically occur word-initially and after /:/ (see the positions for consonantal plain resonants, at the beginning of 2.4.2), but no instances are attested.

2.4.5.6 Type R_1R_1

All possible instances of this pattern are attested: /m̪m̪/, /n̪n̪/, /l̪l̪/, /y̌i/, /w̌u/, and /ȟa/. The pronunciation of /ȟ/ in /ȟa/ varies with the environment (see 2.4.6 ff.). The remaining sequences are pronounced respectively [ʔm̪, ʔn̪, ʔl̪, ʔy̌i, ʔw̌u] allowing for some optional colouring of the glottal stop and hence the following element by a preceding phoneme if any. Examples are as follows: /n̪na/ [ʔna], /w̌ul̪ala/ [ʔw̌ul̪'ala], /ȟn̪ul̪l̪a/ [ȟan̪uʔl̪'a·] (also [ȟan̪uʔw̌ə(ɪ)l̪'a·] with colouring of the glottal stop by /u/). Because in this item /l̪a/ has causative meaning, there is an additional variant [ȟan̪uʔal̪'a·] (see Rule 8 in 2.4.2); /ȟax̣ʷ.m̪m̪y̌ala/ [t̪ʔax̣ʷʔm̪ʔy̌əla] and, with colouring of the first glottal stop, [...ʔw̌(u)m̪ʔy̌...]; /w̌ax̣:w̌uis/ (plural of /w̌aw̌ais/) [ʔw̌'ax̣ʷʔw̌uw̌is] and, with colouring of the glottal stop after the fricative, [ʔw̌'ax̣ʷʔu(ə/o)w̌is]; /ḳày̌it̪/ [ḳʔ'a(æ)ʔy̌it̪] and also [ḳʔ'a(æ)ʔɛ(ɛ̌)t̪] (that is, the glottal stop loses its palatal feature altogether and becomes indistinguishable from an allophone of /ȟ/). On the pronunciation of /ȟi/ after /a/ see 2.4.6.3.

2.4.5.7 Types R_1R_1 and R_1R_1

There are no instances of these two types.

2.4.6 The Pronunciation of Consonantal /ȟ/

The positions in which consonantal glottalized resonants can occur have been summarised at the beginning of 2.4.2; in two of these positions /ȟ/ does not occur, namely

those listed as nos. 3 and 5. Thus, /h̥/ can occur only in the following ways: /#h̥/, /:h̥/, /ṛh̥/, and /t.h̥/. In all these cases a lenis glottal stop is the common phonetic characteristic of /h̥/.

2.4.6.1 /#h̥/

As explained in preceding sections, word-initially /h̥/ is pronounced as just a glottal stop [ʔ] (see Rule 5 in 2.4.2) and it ranks with unrounded velars in regard to the timbre of a following anaptyctic vowel (see 2.4.3) or vocalic resonant (see 2.4.4.3 and 2.4.4.4).

2.4.6.2 /:h̥/

The reduplication boundary /:/ can separate /h̥/ from preceding /p/, /t/, or a fricative. In this position /h̥/ can always be pronounced as word-initially while /:/ corresponds to an optional pause; cf. /h̥ṁs:h̥ṁs/ [ʔ'amsʔams, ʔ'amsʔams]; /h̥t:h̥ḷa/ [ʔə(/a/ʌ)tʔə(/a/ʌ)t'·a·, [ʔə(/a/ʌ)tʔə(/a/ʌ)t'·a·]. However, if the fricatives /t, x, xʷ, ɣʷ/ precede and no pause is made, the release of the fricative colours the glottal stop of /h̥/ to the effect that one hears [ʔʰ] after /t/, [ʔʰ] after /x/, and [ʔʷ] after /xʷ, ɣʷ/. This colouring effects the vocalic plain resonant or anaptyctic vowel following /h̥/. Thus, for example, beside the mentioned variants of /h̥t:h̥ḷa/ one may also hear [ʔə(/a/ʌ)tʔʰ(ə)t'·a·] (with a very weak schwa before [tʰ]). The item /h̥ix:h̥ka/ can be pronounced [ʔ'ɛxʔə(/a/ʌ)kʰæ] but also [ʔ'ɛxʔʰi(/ʌ)kʰæ].

2.4.6.3 /ṛh̥/

The pronunciation of /h̥/ preceded by a ṛ depends on what follows /h̥/:

1. In a sequence ṛ₁h̥ṛ₂ (there are no examples of ṛ₁h̥ṛ₂) the pronunciation of h̥ṛ₂ can be as word-initially, but it is also possible for /h̥/ to become coloured by ṛ₁. This colouring, which can reach the point where /h̥/ is phonetically indistinguishable from the consonantal glottalized counterpart of ṛ₁, affects the pronunciation of ṛ₂; cf. /hih̥ṅḡaḡ/ (plural of /h̥ṅḡaḡ/ [h̥ɛʔʌ(/ə/ɪ)nq'·aḡ, h̥ɛʔʰṅq'·aḡ]; /q̣àih̥u/ [q̣'ɛ·ʔo, ...ʔu, ...ʔyu]; /hiuh̥l̥à/ [h̥ɛyuʔʌl'·a·, ...ʔʷul'·a·]. One major source of type ṛ₁h̥ṛ₂ sequences is the enclitic /h̥ina/ which roughly means "now, then" and which has been used in the examples /ḅḷkaḡh̥ina/, /zàsṁh̥ina/, and /zàsduḡh̥ina/ at the end of 2.4.4.5. The latter two are pronounced [tʰ'asṁ(/əṁ)ʔɛ(/ɛ̃)na, ...ʔina, ...ʔmina] and [tʰ'sastuʔɛ(/ɛ̃)na, ...ʔina, ...ʔwina]. The example /ḅḷkaḡh̥ina/ is pronounced [p'əlkʰæʔɛ(/ɛ̃)na] which goes to illustrate that if /ṛ₁/ in /ṛ₁h̥ṛ₂/ is /a/, following /h̥ṛ₂/ is always pronounced as word-initially. For further details on /aṛ₂/ see the end of 2.4.4.5. The following example shows the variation of /h̥ina/ after a sequence /aṁ/: /ḡḡḷxtàṁh̥ina/ [ṭ'ḡḷx̣t'·a·mʔɛ(/ɛ̃)na, ...à·mʔina, ...à·ṃṃina, ...à·ʔmina]. Note in particular the last variant in which /h̥/ and /ṁ/ have coalesced. Compare the example with that of /sasṁq̣aṃniḡʷ/ in 2.4.5.3. In regard to the clitic /h̥ina/ it has to be borne in mind, though, that only in careful speech (not necessarily only in dictations) are its variants as illustrated here. In rapid speech various phonetic reductions are possible. The glottal stop can shift towards /n/ to the effect that one hears variants of /ina/ rather than /h̥ina/, or not be actualized at all. Also, final /a/ of the clitic is often not actualized (see Rule 22 in 2.4.4.3) and /i/ may reduce to

[ɪ] or [ə] or something in between. In practice, /hina/ may be hard to distinguish phonetically from the 1st person singular subject clitic /ŋ/.

2. If a sequence /ṛh/ is followed by an obstruent there is no opposition between /h/ and the consonantal glottalized counterpart of ṛ. If ṛ is /a/, /h/ is pronounced as word-initially but otherwise it can be actualized as a glottal stop with any degree of assimilation to ṛ. Examples: /ṣahbk/ [ṣʰaʔə(ʔ)puṣʰ], /puḥs/ [pʰuʔəs, ...ʔəs, ...ʔwə(ʔ)ʊs], /wiḥt/ [wʰiʔət, ...ʔə(ʔ)ɪt]. Instead of /puḥs/ and /wiḥt/ one could also write /puwʰs/ and /wiɰt/ (because of the neutralization). In the dictionary the choice is determined by morphophonemic considerations, and if these too are inconclusive /h/ is written.

2.4.6.4 /ṭh/

In the few examples where a type ṭh sequence is followed by another ṭ (i.e. obstruent), it is the fricative /ṣ/ that heads the sequence and /h/ is pronounced as word-initially: cf. /ṭṣh.bua/ [tʰənṣʔə(ʔ)puwa], /ṣṣh.ḥxu/ [ṣʰə(ʔ)ṣʔə(ʔ)ṣʰoʊ]. On the function of /./ in ṭh see section 2.5.3 point 1.

If, alternatively, one has a sequence ṭhṛ (there are no cases of ṭhṛ), it is always /p/, /t/, or a fricative that fill the position of ṭ. The sequence ṭhṛ is pronounced as one would pronounce ṭṛ except that a lenis glottal stop follows ṭ directly; if ṭ is /p, t/, the latter have the range of variation presented in 2.3.4.4. Thus /ṣs.hṇ/ [tʰəsʔʰən, ...ʔʰn], /ṣṣ.hàisa/ [ṣʰṣʰʔʰə·sa]. If ṭ is one of /t, x, xʰ, ṣʰ/, the glottal stop is usually coloured by the fricative as described in 2.4.6.2. Thus, /dṇx.hṣa/ [ṭʰənṣʰʔʰɪsa], /dṣx.hāṣa/ [ṭʰuṣʰʔʰatʰa]. In addition, there are two special types of case:

a. In the sequence /ṭhina/, one is again dealing with the enclitic /hina/ "now, then" which has been mentioned in 2.4.6.3. The pronunciation of /ṭhina/ can follow the pattern just outlined: /gùxʰ.hina/ [kʰʰʰuxʰʰina] "a house now"; but one may also hear [...ʔə(ʔ)ɛɪna], that is /hi/ can also be pronounced as word-initially. Similarly, /ṣùp.hina/ can not only be pronounced [ṣʰʰʰupʰʰina] but also [...ʔə(ʔ)ɛɪna] ([pʰ]) represents the set of variants of /p/ before /./; see 2.3.4.4).

b. A similar double pronunciation occurs in the case of /s.hu/; cf. /kʰis.hu/ [kʰʰʰisʰu, ...sʰʔə(ʔ)ɔʊ], /bḥs.hu/ [pʰṣʰʰusʰu, ...sʰʔə(ʔ)ɔʊ], /gùxʰ.gas.hu/ [kʰʰʰuxʰʰasʰu, ...sʰʔə(ʔ)ɔʊ] "big house". The last example contains an enclitic /gas.hu/ which means "big" and which is the main source of occurrences of the sequence /s.hu/. Both as part of lexical words and of this enclitic /gas.hu/, the sequence /hu/ is probably a petrified enclitic. It is a productive clitic in the related Heiltsuk and Oowekyala languages where it has a diminutive, hypocoristic, apologetic, and appreciative meaning in reference to a single person or thing.

2.4.7 Other Special Sequences of Resonants

2.4.7.1 /iwa/ and /uya/

The sequences /iwa/ and /uya/ have a common variant [uwa, uwa]; e.g. /híkuya/ [ʔək^{xy}uya, ...k^{xy}u(ʊ)wa], /q^wṁksiwa/ [q^wʔṁk^{xy}siwa, ...su(ʊ)wa]. In connected speech, final [a] may be lacking from these variants; see Rule 22 in 2.4.4.3. Although Gordon Robertson dictates the item /humuyà/ with final [uy'a·], both he himself and other speakers pronounce it with [iy'a·] in rapid speech. This phenomenon is rendered in a special transcription /humiyà/ beside /humuyà/.

2.4.7.2 /'ya/

Whereas non-initial unaccented /'ya/ preceded by /a/ has only the regular variants [ʔya, ʔyā, ʔyæ] in, for example, /lā'ax.hid/, /lā'axci/, k^wdāxsayak^w/, in other cases it has additional variants [ʔɛ, ʔɛi]. Examples of the latter are: /cā'asλ/, /hā'asu/, /yā'akilā/, /wi:wkayalāis/, for which items the dictionary therefore gives an additional transcription with /hi/ instead of /'ya/ (thus, /cā'asλ/ and /cāhisλ/, and so on).

If non-initial unaccented /'ya/ is preceded by /i/ and followed by a palato-velar, the sequence has the regular variants [ʔya, ʔyā, ʔyæ] in dictations but otherwise it sounds [ʔɪ, ʔɪi]. In other words, /a/ can here become indistinguishable from an anaptyctic vowel. An example is /yī'axùd/.

2.4.7.3 /awṁ/

The only attested lexical word containing a sequence /awṁ/ is /dāwṁ/. This item, however, is pronounced [tɔ·m, tɔ·ṁ] and not *[tɔ'awum]. Morphophonemic considerations support the interpretation of this case of phonetic [ɔ·m, ɔ·ṁ] as /awṁ/. (Unless the item is a borrowed word, which Gordon Robertson denies, it must result from the contraction of /dāw/ and /ṁ/. The former is an allomorph of /dāx^w/ such as occurs in /dāx^wṁgṁalas/, /dāx^wdṁa/. The latter broadly has instrumental meaning and occurs in very many words such as /dṁṁ/, /nūyṁ/, /lāgṁ/.) Note nonetheless that attaching the 3rd person subject clitic /i/ (see 2.3.3 point 2a) to /dāwṁ/ results in phonetic [tɔ'omi]. Since there is no lengthening or syllabicity of [m] in the latter, it seems advisable to interpret it as /dāumi/ rather than */dāwṁmi/ to avoid having to make an exception to the pronunciation rule for a sequence /ṁm/ (see 2.4.5.2).

2.5 THE ELEMENTS /ə/, /:/, /./, /`/, AND /ʔ/

2.5.1 /ə/

The phonemic element /ə/ (as opposed to a predictable anaptyctic vowel) occurs in the following positions:

1. Preceded by a fricative and followed by any obstruent, e.g. /g^wàsəba/, /hisək^w/, /λxəḥs/. That /ə/ is distinctive in this position follows from what has been said in 2.3.2 second paragraph point c.
2. Preceded by /q^w/ and followed by /s/. It follows from what has been said in the last paragraph of 2.3.2.1 that /ə/ can be distinctively present not only between /q^w/ and /s/ but also between any one of /k, k^w, q/ and /s/. There are however no examples of the latter and in fact only two examples of /ə/ between /q^w/ and /s/, namely the proper name /dùq^wəsəy^u/ and the lexical item /qùq^wəsg^hi/.
3. Preceded by a plain resonant and followed by an obstruent. The preceding plain resonant is always consonantal (cf. /cuyək^w/, /winəx.hid/) except for two cases where it is vocalic (cf. /cùciək^w/ and /cùcùəzuà/). Typically in both the latter examples the word-initial obstruent is reduplicated after the first plain resonant; the example /cùciək^w/ is the plural of /cùyək^w/ and in the other example the reduplication serves a lexical function. Attempts to elicit more examples like /cùciək^w/, for instance a plural */bìb^lək^w/ for /bilək^w/ have all been unsuccessful.
4. Preceded by a plain resonant and followed by the sequence /nu/ which is an allomorph referring to the side of something. In the few examples of this type of occurrence of /ə/ the preceding resonant is consonantal (cf. /kiwənùλṁ/, /qalənuw^ls^la/) except in the case of /kikuənùλṁ/, which is the plural of /kiwənùλṁ/.
5. Preceded by /l/ and followed by /^hnak^wla/ or, in some words, just /^hnak^wl/ which are both allomorphs meaning broadly "gradually" (e.g. /^hàlən^hak^wla/, /^hùlən^hak^wla/).
6. In the word /^haməliḥa/.

In the first three of the above positions, the pronunciation of /ə/ is similar to that of an anaptyctic vowel (see 2.4.3). Note, however, that in the cases of /^hàluləzu/ and /^hàləzu/ the sequence /lə/ was pronounced not only [lə] but also [l·]. As for the fourth type of position, /wənu/ in the example /kiwənùλṁ/ is pronounced [wunu], and /uənu/ in its plural form /kikuənùλṁ/ is pronounced [u(/u)wunu] and [u(/u)wunu]. For /lənu/ in the example /qalənuw^ls^la/, however, several variants were recorded, namely [lənu, lnu, lanu]. In the fifth type of position, there is always considerable variation in pronunciation. Thus, (1) in careful dictations the sequence /lən^h/ can be pronounced [lə^hn] and even [lə^hə^hn] (with a pause after [ə]); otherwise one hears (2) [lənə^hn, lən·^hn, lən^hə^hn] (which are also among the variants of a sequence /l^hn^h/; see 2.4.5.3), and (3) [l^hn, l·^hn]. Finally, /ə/ in the word /^haməliḥa/ is pronounced [ə]. This word will be discussed further below.

The element /ə/ is in complementary distribution with the juncture /./ . Collapsing the two elements into one would nevertheless be awkward considering their phonetic heterogeneity. In addition, the juncture /./ is not really a phoneme but the phonetic marking of a morpheme boundary, and whether or not /ə/ has this same humble status is debatable, granting that /ə/ is, with certain qualifications given below, always correlated with the end of a morpheme. The following considerations show the difficulty of the status of /ə/:

1. Examples such as /čisbak*/ , /pàtba/ , /làx*ba/ all feature a fricative directly followed by an allomorph /ba/ of a morpheme broadly meaning "point, end". On the other hand, no doubt this same morpheme is involved in examples such as /g*àsəba/ , /x*isəba/ but here the composition of its allomorphs is problematic. That is, given that these latter examples each contain altogether allomorphs of three morphemes, the initial ones being /g*a/ and /x*i/ respectively, what is the composition of their last two allomorphs? To take only the case of /g*àsəba/ , one could divide it into allomorphs in three ways: (a) g*à-s-əba, (b) g*à-sə-ba, and (c) g*à-s-ə-ba. In (c) the element /ə/ is granted the status of a juncture. The element /ə/ gives rise to the same problem of choices in examples such as /g*àsəgla/ , /g*àsəka/ , /g*àsəx.hid/. Now, analysis (a) for /g*àsəba/ is not plausible because the allomorph */əba/ would occur exclusively after the allomorph /s/ (which means "(in) range, (in) scope") and a handful of other allomorphs, whereas in the large majority of cases one would have /ba/ instead of */əba/. Then, saying thus that the last allomorph in the word /g*àsəba/ has the form of /ba/ , in conjunction with the fact that /ba/ can follow the phoneme /s/ directly (see the earlier example of /čisbak*/), commits one to either of the following morphophonemic tenets:

- the element /ə/ is present in /g*àsəba/ because the middle allomorph just happens to contain two phonemes, /s/ and /ə/. This means adopting analysis (b);
- the element /ə/ is present in /g*àsəba/ because the middle allomorph, which is /s/ , for some reason always goes with the phonetic marking of the boundary between it and a following allomorph if the latter begins in an obstruent. This means adopting analysis (c).

Since analysis (c) does not distinguish between cases where the purported juncture /ə/ is called into existence by the allomorph preceding it (as for instance in the case of /g*àsəba/) and cases where it is called into existence by the allomorph following it (on which, see below), analysis (b) is to be preferred, and consequently the view that /ə/ is a phoneme.

2. A somewhat different kind of situation in regard to /ə/ occurs in examples such as /λxəxs/ , /cuyək*/ , /xàlənək*la/ and many others. Take the relatively simple case of /λxəxs/. It contains allomorphs of two morphemes and the problem is again, where does the boundary lie between the two, before or after /ə/? Examples like /λxgùsdiwisa/ , in which the first allomorph has the form /λx/ and in any event the same meaning as the first allomorph in /λxəxs/ , whatever its form, might suggest the analysis of /λxəxs/ as /λx-əxs/. However, another example, /λḡàci/ , definitely begins in an allomorph /λḡ/ that also has the same meaning as /λx/. Then why not say that just as /λx/ in /λxgùsdiwa/ alternates with /λḡ/ in /λḡàci/ , so too does it alternate with /λxə/ in /λxəxs/? Since there is no question of the alternation being conditioned phonemically, it must be conditioned by some selectivity on the part of the morphemes involved. Thus, the second morpheme in /λxgùsdiwa/ , whose allomorph is /gùsd/ , selects /λx/ from among the set of allomorphs including /λx/ , /λxə/ , and /λḡ/. In contrast,

the second morpheme in /λxəʃs/, whose allomorph is /ʃs/ selects the allomorph /λxə/, and /aʃi/ the allomorph /λŋ/. Thus, whereas the presence of /ə/ in /gʷəsəba/ is to be credited entirely to the morpheme preceding /ba/, in /λxəʃs/ it is to be credited to the last morpheme in the word. In both cases /ə/ is nevertheless the final phoneme in an allomorph.

Not always, though, does /ə/ occur at the end of an allomorph. In a small number of cases /ə/ rather forms the end of a series of elements inserted into a morpheme to express the plural; cf. /yʔək/ (plural of /yʔak/), /hʔək/ (plural of /hʔik/), and /guhʔəkʷ/ (plural of /gukʷ/). In the first two cases, this may conceivably result from reduction of earlier, more regular, types of plural such as */yʔat:yk/ and */hʔit:hk/; the third case may be similar, though the origin of the /h/ is unclear. In the case of /haməliʃa/ both /a/ and /ə/ are insertions since /haməl/ alternates with /hml/ (cf. the related word /hml-iʃ-la/). This insertion is as yet inexplicable though it may result from the reduction of an earlier reduplicated form such as */hahml-/.

2.5.2 /:/

The reduplication boundary /:/ can occur before a phoneme that is morphophonemically the reduplicated or reduplicating word-initial phoneme. For example, it precedes the reduplicated initial phoneme in /xi:xtà/, which is the plural of /xita/, but the reduplicating initial phoneme in /xi:xså/, which is the plural of /xsa/. The presence of /:/ can affect the phonetics of the phoneme that follows or precedes it.

In the following two types of case, the phonetic effect of /:/ is that the phoneme following it is pronounced as word-initially:

a. Before a sequence composed of a fricative and any obstruent (see the two examples just given), or a sequence of any one of /k, kʷ, qʷ, q/ plus /s/, the reduplication boundary /:/ causes the sequence-initial obstruent to be separated phonetically from the next by an anaptyctic vowel as in word-initial position. (Note: Without /:/, the sequences in question would be phonetic clusters; see 2.3.2.)

b. Similarly, if /:/ is followed by a resonant (plain or glottalized), the latter is pronounced as in word-initial position. This means first of all that the resonant is consonantal (see the rules in 2.2.1) and second that, if it is followed by an obstruent, an anaptyctic vowel separates it phonetically from the obstruent (see rule 2 in 2.4.2); examples are /mi:mxà/ (plural of /mxa/), /mà:mia/ (a lexical item derived from /mia/), /mis:mŋt/ (plural of /mŋt/), /mŋs:mŋcɹà/, and /wax:wanaklài/. The resonant following /:/ in these examples would be in vocalic position if /:/ did not occur, a fact the semi-phonemic transcription of the examples (see 2.2.2) must not tempt one to forget. A resonant preceded by /:/ need not necessarily be identical to the word-initial phoneme at the phonemic level. In, for example, /sà:yʃ.hid/ (plural of /səʃ.hid/) and /fi:lʔʷani/ (plural of /fʔʷani/) the plain resonant following /:/ results from dissimilation of /s/ and /f/ respectively. Another somewhat special case is /ni:nɹ:nia/, which counts two occurrences of /:/; it is pronounced [nin'iniyæ].

If /:/ is followed by a resonant but preceded by a fricative, /p/, or /t/, the fact that the resonant is consonantal has the further implication that no phonetic vowel follows the fricative, /p/, or /t/. These latter can, however, be followed by a brief pause. Thus, for instance, /m̥is:m̥t̥/ [m̥'is̥m̥ənt̥, ...sm̥...]; /m̥ns:m̥nc̥m̥à/ [ʔm̥əns̥əʔm̥ənt̥^həm̥'a:, ...s̥ʔm̥...]. Note that /p/ or /t/ followed by /:/ have a special range of variation; see 2.3.4.4. Some additional phonetic complications are possible if /:/ is preceded by one of /t̥, x, x̥, ʃ̥/ and followed by a sequence of the type /Ṛ, Ṛ₁/ or /h̥/. See, respectively, the example of /w̥ax:w̥uis/ in 2.4.5.6, and section 2.4.6.2.

In the following types of case, the phonetic effect of /:/ concerns exclusively the preceding phoneme(s):

a. /:/ can be preceded by the plain plosive /d/ or the aspirated plosives /p, t/, and followed by any obstruent (cf. /k̥'ik̥xd:k̥'ik̥xdaka/, /qp:qpa/, /k̥at:k̥atam̥à/), in which case it denotes that /d, p, t/ have the range of variation described in 2.3.4.4, and that they can be separated phonetically from the following obstruent by a brief pause but not by a phonetic vowel. b. In some cases, e.g. /ti:tq̥à/ (plural of /tq̥a/), /titiṣsi/ (plural of /tiṣsi/) the use of /:/ is redundant as far as Kitlope Haisla is concerned but necessary to accommodate Kitimaat Haisla. In the latter dialect, /i/ after word-initial /t, t̥/ is always, and /i/ after word-initial /p, p̥/ under certain conditions, pronounced differently when it is the end of a reduplicative root augment and when it is not. For details see 2.7, point 4. c. In the case of /n̥aa:nap/ [n̥'a:ənap^(h), n̥'a:nap^(h)] the function of /:/ is to signal that the length of [a:] /aa/ is distinctive. (This length would otherwise be optional considering the environment; see 2.4.4.2.)

2.5.3 /./

The juncture /./ is the phonetic marking of a boundary between the following kinds of morphophonemic unit:

1. allomorphs; cf. /çis.ḥid/, /y̥t̥.ḥid/, /liṣ̥.ḥid/ in which /./ separates the allomorphs /çis/, /y̥t̥/, and /liṣ̥/ from an allomorph /ḥid/;

2. an allomorph and a preceding epenthetic phoneme; cf. /çm̥x.ḥid/, /gl̥x.ḥid/, /s̥ix.ḥid/ in which /./ separates an epenthetic phoneme /x/ from the same allomorph /ḥid/ as just mentioned under 1. The initial allomorph in the three examples is /çm̥/, /gl̥/, and /s̥i/ respectively, as the reader can check by looking up the derivatives from roots {çm-}, {gl-}, and {sy-} in Part III of this book;

3. an allomorph and a following epenthetic phoneme; cf. /ḥl̥ṣ̥.ḥsa/, /ṣ̥ḥṣ̥.ḥxu/, in which /./ separates the allomorphs /ḥl̥ṣ̥/ and /ṣ̥ḥṣ̥/ from an epenthetic phoneme /ḥ/ the presence of which is due to morphophonemic selectivity on the part of the morphemes underlying /s/ and /xu/ in these examples. (Note: On the term "morphophonemic selectivity" see also 2.5.1.)

The phonetic effects of /./ depend on its environment as specified below:

1. The juncture /./ can be preceded by the plain plosive /d/, the aspirated plosives /p/ and

/t/, or any fricative, and followed by a glottalized resonant, in which case it has the phonetic effect that the glottalized resonant is consonantal and that no phonetic vowel separates it from the preceding obstruent. If the latter is /d/, /p/, or /t/, phonetic variants are as mentioned in 2.3.4.4. Examples are /tsud.ʷs/ (which contains an enclitic /ʷs/ meaning "for a while"), /çàp.ʷdiwala/, /ʃàt.ʷatala/, /təx̣.ʷmala/, and the examples /çis.hid/, etc., as mentioned above. Phonetically, the case of /h̥/ after the juncture /./ is somewhat special and has been treated in 2.4.5.4.

2. The juncture /./ can also be preceded by /d/ and followed by any obstruent in which case /d/ has the same phonetic variants as word-finally (see also 2.3.4.4) while no vowel separates it from the following obstruent. A lexical word to illustrate this type of occurrence of /./ is /q̣m̥ksiwiɬd̥.ka/la/, which derives from the lexical word /q̣m̥ksiwiɬd̥/. In another type of example /./ separates /d/ from an enclitic; cf. /tsud.q̣am̥/, /tsùd.gas.h̥u/, /tsùd.ɣana.h̥u/. (The enclitic /q̣am̥/ means "just, only, literally, definitely"; /gas.h̥u/ means "big, in a big way, concerning something big"; and /ɣana.h̥u/ serves as the Haisla diminutive, hypocoristic, appreciative, and apologetic clitic for the singular. On the component /h̥u/ in the latter two clitics, see the end of 2.4.6.4.) The case of /d.s/ is phonetically special and has been explained in 2.3.2.1, second paragraph. Occasionally /./ occurs also between other plain plosives than /d/ and a following obstruent, with the phonetic effect that the plain plosive is pronounced as word-finally (see 2.3.3, point 1) and is not separated phonetically from the following obstruent by an anaptyctic vowel. An example is /gig.q̣am̥/ [ḳʷ/(kʷ)iḳʷq̣'a.m]. However, in this type of case, /./ can always be absent as well; cf. /gigq̣am̥/ [ḳʷiḳʷə/(ɪ/ʌ)q̣'am̥].

2a. The juncture /./ can occur between two identical vocalic plain resonants in which case it indicates that they do *not* merge phonetically into a long monophthong in the way described in 2.4.5.1. Thus, /i.i/ in /di.isbud/ is pronounced [iy'i, ih'ʷi] and /u.ù/ is pronounced [uw'u, uh'ù], although in rapid speech, particularly outside the accent, various degrees of phonetic merger may still occur. For instance, /i.i/ in /lāaw̥i.ɪf/ is pronounced [iyi, ih'i] in careful dictations but otherwise also [i:] and even just [i]. There are not very many examples of this type of occurrence of /./ in lexical words.

2b. There are a few cases of /./ separating /a/ from /i/ or /u/ in order to prevent their phonetic merger into a monophthong as described in Rule 23 in 2.4.4.3; thus, /ya.ùç/ [yauçʷ, ya.ùtʷ, yawtʷ], /xiçà.is/ [x̣çx̣'ais, ...à.is, ...àis].

3. The juncture /./ can also occur in the sequences /àa.ya/, /à.ya/, and unaccented /a.ya/ (this latter not preceded by /à/), in which case the phoneme /y/ is an epenthetic element preceding a deictic enclitic; cf. /wàa.yax̣i/ "river that is there", /h̥ubà.yax̣i/ "point (of stick, etc.) that is there", /h̥ubàila.yax̣i/ "point of land that is there". The sequences /àa.ya/ and /à.ya/ are both pronounced [ɛ, ɛ·] and the sequence /a.ya/ (not preceded by /à/) is pronounced [i]. In other words, here /./ has the opposite phonetic effect to that described in 2a

and 2b.

4. Finally, the juncture /./ can be preceded by /ai/, /au/, or a sequence of the type /Ṛ₁Ṛ₁/ (e.g. /ii/, /uu/), and followed by the enclitic /ṇ/ that expresses the 1st person singular subject; cf. /ḥṇḡ^wài.ṇ/ "who am I?", /k^uu.ṇ pàla/ "I do (or did) not work". Here /./ only serves to signal an exception to the rule that no three consecutive vocalic plain resonants are possible unless /a/ is in the middle (see 2.2.1 and 2.4.4.1). One can pronounce /ṇ/ after /./ as [n, ṇ]. Before /./, even accented /Ṛ₁Ṛ₁/ need not necessarily be pronounced with full or even any length (see the rule in 2.4.5.1).

2.5.4 Accent (Part II)

The Haisla accent, as pointed out in 2.2 and 2.4.4.1, can be actualized as stress in dictated words but in connected speech it consists in the musical phenomenon of the presence or absence of contrast in tone and volume. In the following description of the musical accent, the symbol "Ṛ" denotes a vocalic plain resonant as usual. In addition, use is made of the symbol "M" (for "monophthong") to denote any sequence of plain resonants that is pronounced as a monophthong and of the symbol "A" to denote an anaptyctic vowel. Cases in point are sequences of the type /Ṛ₁Ṛ₁/ such as /ii/, /ṇṇ/ (see 2.4.6.1), the sequences /ai/ and /au/ (see Rule 23 in 2.4.4.3), and the sequences /àa.ya/, etc., which are discussed in 2.5.3 under point 3. All examples are lexical words but one should bear in mind that accent concerns also combinations of a lexical word with proclitics and/or enclitics. (On the latter see 2.6)

2.5.4.1 *Distinctive Accent*

1. If the accent falls at the beginning of the word, its musical actualization consists in a low tone of high intensity which contrasts with one or more following high tones of low intensity. The pitch difference between low and high tone amounts to the musical interval of a fourth. The pitch level of the high tones is probably identical physically but one may nevertheless get the impression that this level "drifts" slightly upward in the course of the word.

a. In the following examples, the accent falls on a Ṛ that is not part of a series of Ṛs while, at the same time, there are no phonetic vowels in the word prior to the Ṛ. The syllables with low tones are marked with a superscript "1" preceding the syllable and those with high tones are marked "3". In later examples, "2" will also be used to represent an intermediate tone level. The number representing the tone is doubled when accompanied by high intensity.

¹¹gù³g^wis

¹¹bàx^{w3}ba³k^wa³la³nu³si³wa

¹¹si³sa³k^wi³mas

¹¹dù³ti³ta

The following involve sequences of plain resonants pronounced as a monophthong (M):

¹¹lài³da³la

¹¹lài³wa³is

b. If there are phonetic vowels prior to the accented Ṛ or M, these vowels either participate in

the low tone (but not in its intensity) or have a somewhat higher tone (of low intensity). The origin of the phonetic vowels can be a vocalic resonant (plain or glottalized), /ə/, or an anaptyctic vowel (indicated by an "A" in the examples below).

¹si¹¹à³la and ²si¹¹à³la

¹mi¹¹ài³ni³χ^w and ²mi¹¹ài³ni³χ^w

¹la¹¹ài³λ³ and ²la¹¹ài³λ³

¹gu¹¹à³χa and ²gu¹¹à³χa

¹ba¹¹g^wà³n³ and ²ba¹¹g^wà³n³

¹ca¹x^wə¹¹χdà³mud and ²ca²x^wə¹¹χdà³mud

In all the examples given so far the high tones concern single *rs* separated by non-*rs*. High tones, however, fall on all phonetic vowels that do not have low tone; cf.

¹¹t³m³k^ws³m³a³la

¹¹t³m³sə³χda

¹¹t³i³ki³a

¹¹t³i³:³ti³bak^w

2. The musical actualization of word-medial accent consists in a low tone of high intensity against a background of high tones; for example:

³la¹¹mà³la

³ca³cū²χ^wi¹d³m¹¹ài³ya³ci

³h³A³si¹¹g^wà³lis

³χA³χa²q^wm¹y¹¹à³yū

³na³q³A¹bu¹¹à³li³s³m

³χA³χa²q^wA¹χdà¹i¹¹à³yū

As illustrated in the tone notation for the last three examples, there can be some "downdrift" of the high tones towards the low tone. Whether this downdrift has a physical basis is for phonetic laboratory tests to decide.

3. If the accent falls in the final part of the word, both of the following two patterns can occur:

a. no difference in tone or intensity between the phonetic vowels in the word, the pitch level of the uniform tone being perceived as low; cf.

¹ma¹t¹i¹à

¹wi¹gi¹là

b. relatively low tone with low intensity on all phonetic vowels except that the accented *r* or *m* is given prominence by a drop in pitch level accompanied by increased intensity followed immediately by a rise in pitch level and lowering of intensity; cf.

²hu²g^wi²i¹¹zàd ↗

²mat¹i¹à ↗

²hai²k¹i¹¹à ↗

²la²ma¹¹hàiχ ↗

²k^wa¹¹χlàu ↗

In this pattern, a word-initial reduplicative augment in the root allomorph is usually also given special prominence, namely by a high tone (in comparison with the following relatively low tone(s)) or by greater intensity:

³sa²sa²sǣm²i²gi²la²hi¹¹lās ↗ and ²²sa²sa²sǣm²i²gi²la²hi¹¹lās ↗
³kā²kī¹¹wàut ↗ and ²²kā²kī¹¹wàut ↗

2.5.4.2 Automatic (Predictable) Accent

4a. Automatic accent on a ɾ (or m) consists in a low tone if there are no phonetic vowels beside the accented ɾ or m; cf.

¹kuus ¹nauk^w ¹k^was

The same tone occurs when the only phonetic vowel in the word is /ə/ or an anaptyctic vowel; cf.

¹cak^w

4b. If the word contains an automatically accented ɾ (or m) and also one or more phonetic vowels (anaptyctic vowels, occurrences of /ə/, or the vocalic component of a ɾ), either the musical word contour is as if these vowels were ɾs or, alternatively, the word contains low tones with low intensity throughout. Examples are as follows:

described in 1a:

¹¹ zu ³ bak ^w	¹ zu ¹ bak ^w
¹¹ na ³ læk ^w	¹ na ¹ læk ^w
¹¹ wi ³ hās	¹ wi ¹ hās

described in 2:

³ ca ¹ ǣ ^w ! ¹¹ a ³ ga ³ təǣs	¹ ca ¹ ǣ ^w ! ¹ a ¹ ga ¹ təǣs
---	--

described in 3b:

² tA ¹¹ k ^w is ↗	¹ tA ¹ k ^w is
² sA ¹¹ kàuk ^w ↗	¹ sA ¹ kàuk ^w
² tA ² xət ¹¹ ba ↗	¹ tA ¹ xət ¹ ba
² mi ¹¹ a ↗	¹ mi ¹ a
² lū ² ! ¹¹ a ↗	¹ lū ¹ ! ¹ a

4c. If the word contains no ɾ (or m) but does nevertheless contain several phonetic vowels (anaptyctic vowels or occurrences of /ə/), the musical word contour is as in 3a and b; cf.

¹bA¹k^wAs and ²bA¹¹k^wAs ↗
¹lA¹xəǣs and ²lA¹¹xəǣs ↗

2.5.4.3 Two Accents in a Word

Questions that can be answered by "yes" and "no" can optionally end in a clitic that functions like a question mark and that has its own accent. The clitic has two allomorphs the distribution of which has not yet been ascertained. One of them begins in consonantal /h/ and for this reason is written as a separate word, /ha/, in which the accent is then automatic. Writing the clitic as one with the stem to which it is attached would result in an exception to the rule that consonantal /h/ occurs only word-initially and after /:/ . The other allomorph, /à/, is written as one with the stem to which it is attached in accordance with the orthographic policy in regard to enclitics (see 2.6). Examples:

/pàlas qṇùk*à/ "do/did you work for us (excl.)" (cf. /qṇùk*/ "for us (excl.)")

/pàlas qṇu ha/ "do/did you work for the one here with you?"

/pàlas qṇik ha/ "do/did you work for the one here with me?"

2.5.5 The Glottalizing Juncture /ʔ/

No phonemic transcription actually features the symbol "ʔ". This is rather a lexicographically convenient way to signal a morphophonemic phenomenon that occurs when certain enclitics are joined to certain words ending in a plain resonant. For instance, in the Dictionary (Part II) one finds:

bubùx̣*di (ʔ)

ʔkai (ʔ)

The morphophonemic phenomenon indicated by /ʔ/ is the excrescence, before the enclitic, of the glottalized consonantal counterpart to the original word-final plain resonant. (Note: word-final resonants are necessarily vocalic; see the rules in 2.2.1.) For instance, joining the 3rd person subject clitic /i/ to /bubùx̣*di/ and /ʔkai/ gives /bubùx̣*diyi/ and /ʔkàiyi/. An additional peculiarity is that if the word-final plain resonant was (1) not preceded by another plain resonant and (2) automatically or distinctively accented, the accent may either stay where it was when the clitic is attached, or shift towards the enclitic. For example, joining the above-mentioned enclitic /i/ to /wṁsi/ and /càcutṁṁ/ gives /wṁsiyi/ and /wṁsiyi/, /càcutṁṁmi/ and /càcutṁṁmi/.

2.6 CLITICS

Haisla has both proclitics and enclitics. As for the former, consultants can repeat and translate most of them like separate words when a tape-recorded sentence is played back. This justifies defining the proclitics as a special kind of word, more specifically as words that feature no accent, and that, at least in careful dictations, are run together with the full word or other proclitic directly following. Proclitics are transcribed with the ligature " _ " joining them to the full word or other proclitic directly following; cf.

/kssi_pàla/ "do not work!"

/lanug^wa_ks.hina_pàla/ "I do not work now, I do not work any more"
 /lanug^wa_pàlahina/ "I work now"

A peculiar proclitic is /hs_/ because in most connected speech it loses its /h/ while its remaining /s/ is joined enclitically to the element directly preceding. For example, /hitanug^wa hs_hidàyu/ "I row with oars" would in most cases be realised phonetically as [ʔ'et^hanu^hks^was^het^h'ayu] and only if the speaker makes a pause after the first word (to reflect, for example) will one hear [...ks^w(a) hs^he...] (with possible loss of [a] at the end of the first word; see Rule 22 in 2.4.4.3). In connected speech, several other proclitics, for instance certain demonstratives used attributively, have the same tendency as /hs_/ to behave as enclitics, without the loss of phonemic material however.

Enclitics can be attached to (1) a lexical word, (2) certain proclitics (together with which they then usually form a compound proclitic), or (3) other enclitics. They are less word-like and more like bound morphemes than proclitics in that consultants cannot usually isolate, repeat, and gloss them in the way of proclitics. They are not separated transcriptionally from the element they are attached to. The three sentences illustrating proclitics also illustrate several enclitics. The enclitic /hina/ (on which see 2.4.6.3, point 1) occurs after the full lexical word /pàla/ and the lexical proclitic /ks_/ . Further, /si/ and /nug^wa/ are enclitics attached to the lexical proclitics /ks_/ and /la_/ respectively.

All lexical proclitics identified so far are entered in the Dictionary. It is not possible to elaborate further here on the subject of enclitics though some can be found in the various sentences used as examples throughout the Dictionary.

2.7 THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN KITLOPE HAISLA AND KITIMAAT HAISLA

There are small differences in vocabulary between the Kitlope dialect of Haisla, as described in the preceding sections, and the Kitimaat dialect. In pertinent cases, the Dictionary marks a word as typical of one or the other dialect. Also, some enclitics are slightly different in the two dialects. For example, the diminutive, hypocoristic, appreciative, and apologetic clitic for the singular has the form /gana^hu/ in Kitlope Haisla but the forms /ga^hu/ and /ga^hus/ in Kitimaat Haisla. In Kitlope, the clitics denoting the 3rd person grammatical object (of which there is an entire set) begin in /q/ whereas in Kitimaat they begin in /h/. Some details on these latter clitics are given in 4.0. The important differences are however phonemic.

1. Kitimaat Haisla as spoken by consultant George Paul Wilson lacks opposition between plain and glottalized vocalic resonants. That is to say, in positions where Kitlope Haisla can have both a plain and a glottalized vocalic resonant, Kitimaat Haisla has a vocalic resonant with optional glottalization. The latter can consist in a lenis glottal stop ([ʔ]) or lenis contraction of the pharynx (symbolized as [h] or, if the mouth is in the position for [i] or [u], as [h^v] and [h^w] respectively). Consider the following example:

Kitlope Haisla	Kitimaat Haisla
[siya, si ^h ya, si ^h a] - /sia/	
"to pole a canoe"	
[si ^h y'a, siy'a] - /sia/	[siya, si ^h ya, si ^h a, si ^h ia] - / ? /
"hair (on the head)"	

Thus, the Kitlope minimal pair corresponds to a pair of Kitimaat homophones. Knowing Kitlope Haisla the Kitimaat homophones can be differentiated transcriptionally as /sia/ and /sia^h/, but without such knowledge their phonemic interpretation would pose an interesting problem. Should one write both homonyms as /sia/? Or as /sia^h? Should one introduce an archiphoneme and write, say, /sia/ for both? Is there a way of differentiating the homonyms transcriptionally on the basis of morphophonemic considerations? Because, fortunately, we do know Kitlope Haisla the issue is hypothetical and need not be gone into here beyond pointing out two things. First, an interpretation /sia/ for both Kitimaat homonyms commits one to a phonemic system for this dialect with a vowel-resonant opposition. The reasoning is as follows:

	Kitlope	Kitimaat		Kitlope	Kitimaat
a. If	/sia/	/sia/	then	/mulà/	/mulà/
	/sia ^h /			/lu ^h la/	/lu ^h la/

(with /l/ and /l^h/ distributionally equivalent in Kitimaat. The accent as a distributional factor can easily be eliminated by joining a suitable clitic to any of the above items, for example /la/ "reportedly". This results in, for instance, Kitimaat /mulàla/ and /lu^hla/.) In contrast:

	Kitlope	Kitimaat		Kitlope	Kitimaat
b. If	/sia/	/sia ^h /	then	/mulà/	/mulà/
	/sia ^h /			/lu ^h la/	/lu ^h la/

(with /l/ and /l^h/ in complementary distribution in Kitimaat too).

The second point to be realized is that the interpretation /sia/ for both Kitimaat homonyms implies that glottalized vocalic resonants do not occur in Kitimaat. Unless one is willing to make one exception to this rule, Kitlope /a^h/ will then always correspond to a Kitimaat sequence of unaccented /a/ followed by /h/. For the fact of the matter is that all the variants of Kitlope /a^h/ occur unchanged in Kitimaat, and it is a peculiarity of Kitlope /a^h/ that the glottalization is not optionally but obligatorily actualized (as a glottal stop; see Rule 35 in 2.4.4.4). Thus,

	Kitlope	Kitimaat		Kitlope	Kitimaat
c. If	/sia/	/sia/	then	/laai ^h /	/lahai ^h /
	/sia ^h /				

(with [la/(ə/ʌ)ʔ'ɛ·ɪ] for both Kitlope and Kitimaat.) In contrast:

	Kitlope	Kitimaat		Kitlope	Kitimaat
d. If	/sia/	/sia/	then	/laaiɬ/	/laaiɬ/
	/sia/				

2. The phonetics of consonantal glottalized resonants is different in Kitimaat and Kitlope. In Kitlope Haisla the glottalization of /m̐, n̐, l̐, y̐, w̐, h̐/ consists phonetically in a lenis glottal stop that may sometimes be difficult to hear, but about the presence or absence of which there is seldom any doubt when a word is dictated slowly. In contrast, in Kitimaat the range of variation of consonantal glottalized resonants (ṛ) includes not only the variants listed in Rules 5-9 in 2.4.2, but also the variants which Rules 1-4 in 2.4.2 list for consonantal plain resonants. The many variants of a Kitimaat ṛ do not, however, alternate with complete freedom; word-initially George Wilson always pronounced a ṛ in accordance with Rules 5-7 in 2.4.2, that is with a glottal stop. Often, however, this glottal stop was accompanied by lenis contraction of the pharynx. Thus, for example, /m̐ɲca/ was pronounced [ʔm̐'ənt^ha] and [ʔm̐'ənt^ha]. The pharyngealization of the glottal stop has not also been observed with other speakers of the Kitimaat dialect, such as Russell Wilson and Ella Grant, and may therefore have been an idiosyncrasy of the consultant. In positions other than word-initially a Kitimaat ṛ had variants with and without a plain or pharyngealized glottal stop, except that before and after an accented ɾ (particularly /a/) those with a glottal stop were more frequent than those without. Examples of the variation are /p̐x^wl̐āyu/ [p̐ux^wul̐'aʔ(/ɪ)yu(/ə)], ...l̐'aḥyu(/ə), ...l̐'ay·u(/ə), ...l̐'ah^yiu(/ə), ...l̐'aih^yu(/ə)], /m̐ɲx̐p̐āyàs/ [m̐ən(ɪ)x̐p̐aʔ(/ɪ)y'a:s, ...aḥya:s, ...ay·'a:s, ...ah^yi'a:s, ...aih^y'a:s, ...ay'a:s]. A somewhat special case is Kitimaat /h̐/. Word initially it is pronounced [ʔ, ɪ]. After a fricative plus /./ its variants are [ʔ, h] (in both cases with further assimilatory details as described in 2.4.6.4), but also zero. In the position ɾ___ɾ the variants are [ʔ, ɪ, h, h] with additional assimilatory details as described in 2.4.6.3 ([h] is in effect [m, n, l, y, w]). For example, /bibih̐u/ is pronounced [p̐ip̐_viʔ(/ɪ)ôu, ...'iʔ(/ɪ)u, ...'iʔ(/ɪ)yu, ...'ih̐yu, ...'ih̐u, ...'iy·u, ...'iyu].

3. If a sequence composed of a fricative plus /./ is followed by /w̐/, the latter is pronounced as vocalic plain /u/ preceded by lenis [h] or zero. For example, /ts.w̐t̐ita/ is pronounced [t^həsʔwut̐'ita] in careful Kitlope speech but [...shut̐..., ...sut̐...] in Kitimaat speech.

4. In Kitimaat, when the phonemes /t/ and /t̐/ are word-initial or preceded by the reduplication boundary /:/, a following vocalic resonant is pronounced as after an unrounded uvular (see Rules 5 and 10 in 2.4.4.3, and Rules 28 and 32 in 2.4.4.4), provided the vocalic resonant in question is not itself followed by /:/; cf. /t̐l̐q^w/ [t^h'ɬl̐x̐], /t̐'ita/ [t^h'ɛɪta], /ti:t̐ix̐si/ (plural of /tiḥsi/) [t^hit̐'ɛɪx̐si], /t̐m̐sdu/ [t̐'ams̐tu], /t̐ux̐a/ [t̐'ôux̐a(/a)]. Note in particular that in the example /ti:t̐ix̐si/ the presence of /:/ after the initial sequence /ti/ causes the latter to be pronounced [t^hi] rather than [t^hɛɪ]. Another example where /:/ has this effect is /ti:t̐q̐a/ (plural of /tq̐a/) [t^hit̐ə(/a)q̐^{sw}'a]. The reduplication boundary /:/ in these two and many other examples serves solely to accommodate the Kitimaat dialect and is redundant from the point of

view of the Kitlope dialect. The phonemes /p/ and /p̥/ parallel /t/ and /t̥/ when followed by /i/ plus a rounded obstruent, and /p̥/ additionally when followed by /i/ plus a plain uvular; cf. /p̥iq̣a/ [p̥ʰ ɛ̃iq̣ʷa(a)], /p̥ix̣a/ [p̥ʰ ɛ̃ix̣ʷa], /p̥iqa/ [p̥ʰ ɛ̃iq̣ʰa].

5. In Kitimaat Haisla, joining the enclitic {j̥h̥nh} "now, then" (see 2.4.6.3) to a stem ending in an aspirated plosive other than /p/ or /t/ does *not* cause the aspirated plosive to change into its homorganic fricative as it does in Kitlope. Furthermore, the /h̥/ of the clitic is lost in Kitimaat when the stem to which it is joined does not end in a fricative. For instance, joining /h̥ina/ to /guḳʷ/ results in /gùx̣ʷ.h̥ina/ in Kitlope but /gùḳʷina/ in Kitimaat. Note, however, that this latter, although recorded from GW, was repeated as /gùḳʷina/ (with /h̥/) by GR.

6. Haisla words may feature an allomorph /iniḵ̣ʷ/ meaning broadly "expert at, expertly" and "belonging to the sept/clan of ...", cf. /l̥àḵ̣iniḵ̣ʷ/, /m̥àaỵiniḵ̣ʷ/. GW always pronounced this allomorph as /inuḵ̣ʷ/. On the other hand, consultant EG from Kitimaat said /iniḵ̣ʷ/ like GR.

2.8 Special Case: the Suffix Allomorph /ls̥/

If a word features a vocalic plain resonant ʀ followed by a sequence /ls̥/ and this sequence is an allomorph of a suffix (actually, historically, a suffix-complex) meaning "outdoors", the sequence is pronounced [ʔls̥] in careful dictations but in rapid speech additional phonetic realizations are possible. One may hear [ʔls̥] or the glottal stop may become coloured by ʀ and resemble ʀ̥; cf. /cq̣ʷals̥/ [t̥ʰə(/ɔ)q̣ʷʰ ʔls̥, ... ʔls̥, ... ʔls̥], /g̣ʷàsanụls̥/ [ḳʷʰ ʔls̥, ... ʔls̥, ... ʔls̥], /g̣ʷàsuṭṃls̥/ [ḳʷʰ ʔls̥, ... ʔls̥, ... ʔls̥].

3.0 MORPHOPHONEMICS

A glance at the derivatives from any productive root in Part III reveals that root and suffixes exhibit a great deal of allomorphic alternation. Regretfully, we cannot here detail the regularities underlying this variation since trying to do so would have delayed the publication of the Dictionary considerably. As far as roots are concerned, for the way a canonical form is abstracted from its allomorphs the reader is referred to Lincoln and Rath (1980:37ff.). The listing of Haisla roots in the latter publication is however very incomplete in comparison to what we present in this one. The canonical form of a root is abstracted from the fully phonemically transcribed allomorphs; the reader may therefore wish to consult section 2.2.1 of the phonology before looking at the roots.

4.0 SYNTACTIC CONCEPTS

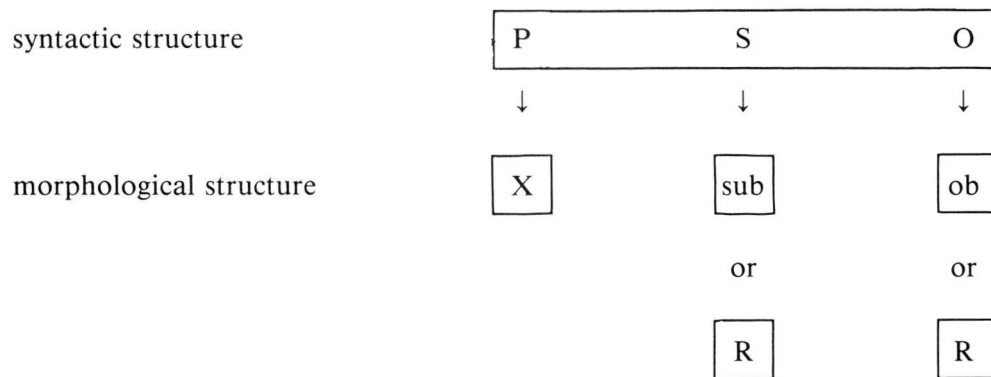
This section serves to clarify the syntactic terms used in the Dictionary. Use will be made of the following abbreviations:

O grammatical object

ob	object enclitic
P	grammatical predicate
R	relatum
S	grammatical subject
sub	subject enclitic
X	lexical word or combination of a lexical word with enclitics that are <i>not</i> syntactically relevant

Other abbreviations are explained as they are introduced.

The basic Haisla sentence type is as follows:



In the following listing of the subject and object enclitics, the superscripts "1", "2", "3", and "abs" are used to differentiate the meanings of the various 3rd person forms. Thus,

superscript	meaning
1	here with me
2	here with you, there with you, concerning you in particular
3	over there, near neither you nor me; under discussion
abs	absent, gone

The enclitics are listed (in braces, { }) as sets of allomorphs; we do not go into their canonical form.

Subject Enclitics

1 sg.	{-nug ^w a, -ṇug ^w a, -nug ^w , -ṇug ^w , -ṇ}
1 pl. inclusive	{-nis, -ṇis}
1 pl. exclusive	{-nuk ^w , -ṇuk ^w }
2 sg./pl.	{-s, -su}
3 ¹ sg./pl.	{-ik}
3 ² sg./pl.	{-u, -uq}
3 ³ sg./pl.	{-i}
3 ^{abs} sg./pl.	{-gi, -ki}

Object Enclitics

	Kitlope	Kitimaat
1 sg.	{-ṇḷa, -ṇḷ}	(same as Kitlope)
1 pl. incl.	{-ṇḷanis}	(same as Kitlope)
1 pl. excl.	{-ṇḷanuk ^w }	(same as Kitlope)
2 sg./pl.	{-uḷa, -uḷ}	(same as Kitlope)
3 ¹ sg./pl.	{-qik, -ḳg}	{-ḥḳg, -ḥḳ}
3 ² sg./pl.	{-qu}	{-ḥu}
3 ³ sg./pl.	{-qi}	{-ḥi}
3 ^{abs} sg./pl.	{-ḳgi, -əḳgi}	{-ḥḳdi}

Elicitation of the 3¹ and 3^{abs} forms is not easy. Perhaps more alternants exist than those listed. The 3² and 3³ forms can be followed by the enclitics {-s} and {-d.s} both of which mean "seen with the mind's eye only". Here is an example of a simple sentence with enclitics for subject and object: /ʔià-nug^a-qi/ "I buy/bought 3³".

The concept of a relatum is borrowed from Kuipers (1967). The simplest kind of relatum has the following morphological structure:

X-d₁-d₂

in which "d₁" and "d₂" stand for types of enclitic called "primary deictic" and "secondary deictic" respectively. Here follows the list of currently known allomorphs of primary and secondary deictics of the Kitlope dialect. Their meaning is indicated as "1", "2", "3", and "abs" as defined above just before the list of subject clitics.

	Primary Deictics	Secondary Deictics
1	{-ga, -g}	{-ǰga, -ǰg}
2	{-aq}	{-ǰu}
3	{-a, zero allomorph}	{-ǰi}
abs	{-i}	{-ǰga, -ǰg}

There is agreement between primary and secondary deictic when they co-occur in a word (as they do for example in the type X-d₁-d₂, but not also in all other types). The /q/ of the second listed primary deictic is lost before {-ǰu}. The combination of the third-listed primary deictic and {-ǰi} is often shortened to just phonetic [i]. The primary deictic {-i} is always preceded by a tense-indicating clitic. An example of the relatum structure X-d₁-d₂, then, is /wism̩-a-ǰi/ → /wism̩aǰi/ "man³". The superscript "3" renders the meaning of the combined deictics. The context determines whether an article "a" or "the" is appropriate in the English translation. The following is an example of a simple sentence with relata for subject and object:

ʔià wism̩-a-ǰi gùk^a-aq-ǰu → ʔià wism̩aǰi gùk^aǰu "man³ buys/bought house²"

This example, although grammatical, is nevertheless not colloquial since in practice a type X-d₁-d₂ relatum will more likely than not be preceded by a proclitic demonstrative. For example:

ʔià qi_wism̩aǰi qu_gùk^aǰu

Here /qi_/ and /qu_/ seem to contribute immediacy or vividness in the same way English "this" can do. Note that /qi_/ and /qu_/ are proclitics in dictations, but that often in conversation they behave like enclitics attached to the word directly preceding. In the Kitlope dialect this can sometimes be confusing because there are also object enclitics /_qi/ and /_qu/.

A Haisla relatum can have many more structures than X-d₁-d₂. There are, for example, the equivalents of "good house", "house that is on the hill", "house that burns", "house of a

chief", "thoughts about a house", and so on. However, the topic awaits extended study. Although generally the Haisla relatum follows the same pattern as the Heiltsuk and Oowekyala relatum, there are differences of detail deriving from the fact that the Haisla secondary deictics do not seem to have the same purely syntactic constituent terminating function as in these other languages. To mention one example, "good house" is /hík-s gùk*-xi/ → /hìks gùx*xi/ in Haisla. The structure of the relatum is X-s X-d₂ with no primary deictic at all. This example also illustrates what we mean by "left-hand adjunct" in the dictionary. In the relatum "good house" we call "good" a left-hand adjunct to "house". For the Haisla example this means that /hík/ plus the enclitic /s/ constitute a left-hand adjunct to /guk*/. We call the enclitic /s/ the left-hand adjunct clitic; it occurs with most, but not all, left-hand adjuncts. Note that the set of words that can function in a left-hand adjunct is a limited subset of the total Haisla vocabulary. Usually these words are translatable as English adjectives and adverbs. Beside left-hand adjuncts there are right-hand adjuncts. For instance, in the relatum "house that is on the hill" we call "on the hill" a right-hand adjunct to "house". In Haisla, "on the hill" would also be a right-hand adjunct.

Not only a relatum, but also the predicate of a sentence can have left- and right-hand adjuncts. As for the left-hand adjuncts in a predicate, they are not morphologically different from left-hand adjuncts in a relatum. Right-hand adjuncts in a predicate are a kind of discontinuous constituents because they are as far towards the end of the sentence as possible. If the sentence has both a subject and an object, they follow the object. In the simplest cases their morphological structure is one of the following three: la_R, qn_R, and hs_R. The proclitics /la_/, /qn_/, and /hs_/ are prepositional elements of sorts; their meanings are listed in the dictionary. Instead of la_R and qn_R one can also use short personal forms such as /làuʔa/ and /qñi/; they are mentioned under the entries "la_" and "qn_". Instead of hs_R, one of the following oblique enclitics or special first-person phrases may be used:

Oblique Enclitics (Kitlope Dialect)	
1 sg.	{-nd.s} / hs_nùg*a
1 pl. (incl.)	{-nis, -ñis} / hs_nug*ànìs
1 pl. (excl.)	{-nik*, -ñuk*} / hs_nug*ànuk*
2 sg./pl.	{-us}
3 ¹ sg./pl.	{-sik}
3 ² sg./pl.	{-su}
3 ³ sg./pl.	{-si}
3 ^{abs} sg./pl.	{-sgi}

The choice between 1st person clitics and first-person phrases is a matter of syntax; we forego detailed discussion here. The 3² and 3³ enclitics can combine with {-s} or {-d.s} like the subject and object clitics.

PART II - DICTIONARY

PART II - DICTIONARY

INTRODUCTION:

This section contains an alphabetical listing of approximately 14,550 Haisla lexical words with, for each word, an English gloss and an identification of the root on which it is based. Further information about the Haisla roots is contained in Part III together with a summary listing of all the derivatives from each root as contained in the present section. For many items the plural is also given.

The alphabetical order followed is basically that of English, with any modifications of an English basic character immediately following that character. For example, "k" is followed by "k'", "k̂", and "k̃"; "l" is followed by "l̂" and "l̃". Characters which do not occur at all in the English alphabet are placed immediately following the closest sounding character; thus "λ" follows "d" and "λ̂" follows "t" and "t̂". The full alphabet is as follows:

a, á, b, c, ć, d, λ, ə, e, ε, g, g', ġ, ġ', h, ĥ, i, í, k, k', k̂, k̃, l & l̂, l̃ & l̃̂, t, m & m̂, m̃ & m̃̂, n & n̂, ñ & ñ̂, ɔ, p, p̂, q, q', q̂, q̃, s, t, t̂, λ̂, λ̃, u, ú, w, ŵ, x, x', x̂, x̃, y, ý, z

Note that the above alphabet includes the foreign phonemes /e, ε, ɔ/ which occur in a few words borrowed from English and Tsimshian.

For the abbreviations used, see page v. In addition, use is made of the device "... " with two different meanings: 1. (at the end of a string of Haisla characters) "whatever may follow", 2. (in a gloss) "otherwise similar to the preceding gloss". Examples of the use of an entry are preceded by "*". In addition to the use of "...", two partly identical glosses may be shortened by giving one gloss with parentheses around the part one has and the other lacks. For instance, "(to suffer from) continuous nose-bleeding" stands for both "to suffer from continuous nose-bleeding" and "continuous nose-bleeding". Parentheses in glosses also perform other functions. They set clarifications off against the core of a gloss, as in "to ramble (when talking)", "grandfather (term of endearment)", "to sing (said of a bird)", "to rise (bread, etc.)". Parentheses also mark alternatives to a word or phrase in a gloss, e.g. "to talk (sound) like a human", while occasionally "/" serves the same purpose, as in "to try to draw/get water".

With regard to the glosses, it is to be realized that the large majority of Wakashan words can appear in both predicate and argument positions in a sentence and can therefore have both "verbal" and "nominal" type translations. For instance, /bg'àn̄m̄/ means both "person" and "to be a person". The word /càsa/ means both "to pour water" and "person who pours water". For brevity's sake, the dictionary gives only the glosses "person" and "to pour water" for the words in point. Generally speaking, therefore, glosses should not be taken to imply that Haisla words are "nouns", "verbs", "adjectives", or "adverbs" in the English sense.

DICTIONARY:

bàak^wuala to meet and talk √bk^w- (2)
 bàak^walaksala to ramble (when talking), to talk about unrelated subjects (SYN: hàyaksala) √bk^w- (2)
 bàak^walasdquya to let sth. slip (e.g. a secret one should not have revealed) √bk^w- (2)
 babà^hhu grandfather (term of endearment) √bh-
 babak^walà to try to talk (baby), to babble (said of adults) √bk^w- (2)
 babikuà to get fire elsewhere in order to start one's own √byk-
 bablgaut bleeding that won't stop √blk-
 bablkatbaut (to suffer from) continuous nose-bleeding √blk-
 bàb^lja jealous (sexually) √bl-
 bàb^lja^u (always) jealous over a woman √bl-
 bàb^lini^x (always) jealous over a woman √bl-
 bàg^wana skate, ray (fish) √bhk^w- (1)
 bàg^wan^x meat and salmon gathered and preserved for the winter √bhk^w- (2)
 bag^wàs place where meat and salmon is gathered √bhk^w- (2)
 bàk^wla; pl. bàbk^wla to gather and preserve meat and salmon √bhk^w- (2)
 bàk^wlasu place of gathering meat and salmon (SYN: bàk^wlas/bag^wàs)
 bàk^wlas place of gathering meat and salmon √bhk^w- (2)
 bàk^wala^xlitla to think aloud √bk^w- (2)
 ba^tbulài (?) (Gl.) rose hips √bw^t- (2)
 bà^t.hid to start to measure √bh^l-
 bàq^wtua toque √bhq^w-
 bàq^wtuala; pl. bàbq^wtuala wearing a toque √bhq^w-
 bà^lxa measure, to measure using spread fingers

or arms as unit; a fathom; albatros √bh^l-
 bàwita to bake bread at home √bhx^w-
 bàx^wa; pl. bàbx^wa to rise (bread, etc.) √bhx^w-
 bàx^wbak^walanusiwa (Gl.) "?" (name of a mythological being) √bhk^w- (3)
 bax^wbax^wà umbrella √bhx^w-
 bax^wbax^wà hs^hhzi^q ghost's umbrella (a kind of mushroom)
 bàx^wcua person who always gathers and preserves meat and salmon for the winter √bhk^w- (2)
 bàx^w.hid₁ to start gathering and preserving meat and salmon √bhk^w- (2)
 bàx^w.hid₂; pl. bàbx^w.hid to swell up (like dough), to rise √bhx^w-
 bà^xla; pl. bàb^xla to overload one's mouth √bh^x-
 bb^lk^lla to bleed sb. √blk-
 bg^wan^m; pl. bìbg^wan^m person √bk^w- (2)
 bibi^hu endearing term for "uncle" √by- (2)
 bi^cs open place (sth. like cìx^cazis) √by- (1)
 bigàqla; pl. bibgàqla sparking, emission of sparks √byk-
 bika; pl. bibka to transfer fire √byk-
 biksdu (to have a) white spot on the eyeball √byx-
 biktuala lit at the top (or on forehead), carrying a light at the top (or forehead) √byk-
 biktud; pl. bìbktud to light the top of sth. (e.g. a candle) √byk-
 bilà^xsⁱud to scatter sth. (e.g. seaweed) in the porch √byt-
 bìl^lak^w; pl. bìbil^lak^w sth. (e.g. seaweed) that has been scattered √byt-
 bilil^lak^w (sth., e.g. seaweed) scattered in the house √byt-

- bilīṭa to scatter sth. (e.g. seaweed) in the house
 √byṭ-
- bilisa to scatter sth. (e.g. seaweed) on the beach
 √byṭ-
- biliyùk* (sth., e.g. seaweed) scattered on the beach √byṭ-
- bilīuk* (sth., e.g. seaweed) scattered over the ground outside √byṭ-
- bilṣa to scatter sth. (e.g. seaweed) over the ground outside √byṭ-
- biṭa; pl. biṭṭa to scatter, to spread out (seaweed, etc.) √byṭ-
- biṭ.ḥid to start to scatter things √byṭ-
- biṭḷāḷḷud to scatter sth. (e.g. seaweed) on a raised surface (board, etc.) √byṭ-
- biṭṣṣa scattering (e.g. of seaweed) over the field or yard √byṭ-
- bis abandoned settlement, open place √by- (1)
- biṣḡawài (?) remains of a village √by- (1)
- bixbika thunderbolt, lightning, flashing light
 √byk-
- bixbud to set fire to (put the light on, transfer fire to) the end of a stick √byk-
- bixcud to put light inside sth. (can, box, pipe), to light sth. inside √byk-
- bix.ḥaḷḷud to set fire to sth., to put a light somewhere √byk-
- bix.ḥid; pl. biḃx.ḥid to switch on the light, to spark √byk-
- bixḷa; pl. biḃxḷa phosphorescence (as when there are fish in the water) √byx-
- biḃṇi (?) scale of fish √byx-
- bk*ai (?) one's body [see also bk*i] √bk*- (2)
 bk*aiḡuṭ corpse, dead body
- bk*i habit [see also bk*ai] √bk*- (2)
- bk*ḷṣḷamut trace of one's presence √bk*- (2)
- bk*ḷṣṃi (?) one's way of acting √bk*- (2)
- bk*s.ḥānaṭ one's whole body √bk*- (2)
- bk*s.ḥanaṭḡawà remains of a person or animal, corpse, carcass √bk*- (2)
- bk*s.ḥu corpse, dead body √bk*- (2)
- bk*sisda to turn into a human being √bk*- (2)
- bk*smàs one's characteristic behaviour
 √bk*- (2)
- bk*u; pl. bibk*ù to borrow sb.'s boat
 √bk*- (1)
- bk*uàla to borrow a canoe or boat √bk*- (1)
- bk*unḡḡ borrowed boat √bk*- (1)
- bk*àla; pl. biḃk*àla to speak, to talk about sth.
 √bk*- (2)
- bk*àlaḡuala to telephone √bk*- (2)
- bk*àlaḡualak* radiophone √bk*- (2)
- bk*àlaḡuk* telephone √bk*- (2)
- bk*àlaḡuḡu telephone, microphone √bk*- (2)
- bk*alàs language, discourse, a talk √bk*- (2)
- bk*àlaḡdua to say sth. while doing sth.
 √bk*- (2)
- bk*àlaḡu word, a talk about sth. √bk*- (2)
- bk*alḡs spokesman √bk*- (2)
- bk*ḡàla to talk (sound) like a human √bk*- (2)
- bk*ḡaṭ to start talking, to utter sth. √bk*- (2)
- bk*s; pl. biḃk*s wild man, sasquatch
 √bk*- (2)
 bk*sgàs.ḥu big wild man
 bk*sgànaḥu (Gl.) small wild man
- bk*sḷaṭ wild man dance(r) √bk*- (2)
- bk*s.mṇiḡḡ monkeys (lexicalised diminutive)
 √bk*- (2)
- bk*ssisdà to turn into a sasquatch √bk*- (2)
- bk*ḡdi (?) human being (GW), God (GR)
 √bk*- (2)
- blā; pl. biblā to stop sb. from doing sth. √bl-

- b|bàkawa traces of blood √blk-
 b|gàsa; pl. b|b|gàsa bruised, bloodshot √blk-
 b|ka to bleed (as from a wound) √blk-
 b|kaṭba to bleed from the nose √blk-
 b|k|ak* sb. throwing up blood √blk-
 b|kṃala to have blood on the face √blk-
 b|ksduala to have a bloody colour √blk-
 b|kud to bleed sth. √blk-
 b|kṣdala (to have) blood on the mouth and/or lips √blk-
 b|kṣdamuala (to have) blood on the knee, (to have a) bleeding knee √blk-
 b|wala Bella Coola language, to speak ... √blx*-
 b|waxsm; pl. b|b|waxsm (Gm.) Bella Coola woman √blx*-
 b|xλm blood √blk-
 b|x*|a; pl. bib|x*|a from Bella Coola, person from Bella Coola √blx*-
 b|x*|axsm (Gl.) Bella Coola woman √blx*-
 bq*ç sleepy √bq*-
 bq*çi (?) sleepiness √bq*-
 bq*çx.hid to become sleepy √bq*-
 bq*ṭdu; pl. bibq*ṭdù to feel sleepy ("sleepy eyes") √bq*-
 bua; pl. bibuà to escape, flee, abandon, get out of sth. √bw-
 bubùx*di (?) white pitch inside spruce wood √bwq*- (1)
 bud female genitals (neologism; back-formation from bùdaği) √bwt-
 bùdaği (?) female genitals √bwt-
 bùdağiḡu to hurt (feel pain) in the genitals (said of a female) √bwt-
 bùlis.hilap to stumble onto the beach as a result of the circumstances √bwt- (1)
 bulàs rose bush √bwt- (2)
 bùta; pl. bùbta to drop, to tumble √bwt- (1)
 bùtaṣa; pl. bùbtaṣa to tumble down √bwt- (1)
 bùtəṣs to stumble into the boat √bwt- (1)
 bùt|a; pl. bùb|a stumbling (as when drunk) √bwt- (1)
 buṭ|àg|it to stumble while indoors √bwt- (1)
 buṭ|àg|is to stumble while on beach or field √bwt- (1)
 buṭ|àg|s to stumble while outdoors √bwt- (1)
 buṭ|àg|ṣa to stumble while on a raised surface √bwt- (1)
 bùṭ|ah|a to make sb. tumble down √bwt- (1)
 bùq*ala to fart continually √bwq*- (3)
 buq*gaṭ farting sound √bwq*- (3)
 bùq*ṣla person who is always farting √bwq*- (3)
 bùsbq*a sea anemone √bwq*- (2)
 bùws|a pregnant female (human or animal) √bwx*-
 bùwzi (?) (Gm.) pregnant animal √bwx*-
 bùx*|s unmarried pregnant woman √bwx*-
 bùx*|samas to get sb. pregnant while unmarried √bwx*-
 bùx*|iyṃ; pl. bubùx*|iyṃ illegitimate child √bwx*-
 bùx*bq*a sea anemone √bwq*- (2)
 bx*.hidàs habit √bk*- (2)
 bṣa; pl. bibṣà to make laces out of animal skin (to use on snowshoes for example), to cut strips of leather √bṣ-
 bṣək* laces cut (e.g. to make snowshoes), leather strips √bṣ-
 càasəksala to swarm off in all directions (as when running away from sth.) √cs-

- càcaw'aci anything used to catch drips (SYN: càcawayu) √chx*-
- càcawayu anything used to catch drips (SYN: càcaw'aci) √chx*-
- caci'à to try to draw/get water, to brail √cy-
- caci'alà to go and ask for water √cy-
- caci'alamà to agree to give part of what one has in one's bucket to sb. who has asked for it
- cac'ix'auť to hail all the time, continuous hail √clx'-
- cacu'x'łai (?) rain barrel, barrel to catch the drips √chx*-
* cacu'x'łai hs_łłit "rain barrel"
- cağayu; pl. cacğayu instrument for chasing away, plunger (of fisherman) √chq-
- cağil'm to be chased into house √chq-
- cağinag'm to be chased home √chq-
- cağinak'a to chase home √chq-
- caği'la to chase into house √chq-
- caği'łja chasing into house (as a group) √chq-
- cağzuà to chase fish into net √chq-
- cağzùd to chase fish into net (SYN: cağzuà) √chq-
- càqa; pl. càcqa to chase away, to chase fish into net by plunging √chq-
- càqa'x'ayu; pl. cicàqa'x'ayu to get fired from a job √chq-
- càqlis'la to chase sth. (e.g. ducks) off the beach √chq-
- càql'sa to chase over the field √chq-
- caqm'am'ınak'la (pl. of càğinak'la) √chq-
- caqm'am'i'łja (pl. of càği'łja) √chq-
- caqm'à'x'layu chased down (like mountain goats) √chq-
- càqud to chase sth. out √chq-
- càquyisa to chase out of the bay √chq-
- càquy'lsa to chase out of the house √chq-
- càsa; pl. càcsa to pour water √chs-
- càsduđ to throw water on the fire (to extinguish it); to throw water overboard or back in the water √chs-
- càsłalisa to pour water on fire √chs-
- càsłalud to pour water on fire √chs-
- càs.hid to spill water (single act) √chs-
- càsmd to pour water on sb.'s face √chs-
- càsuy'lsa to pour water out of house (from inside) √chs-
- càuca'ci church, church house (borrowing from English)
- cawilək* shelf (or any furniture) that is wet from leaking water √chx*-
- càw'bud to drip sth. onto chest √chx*-
- càx'a; pl. càcx'a to leak, to drip √chx*-
- càx'a'xa to drip down (off) sth. √chx*-
- càx*bis a drop of sth., drips √chx*-
- càx'ə'xdala dripping from the mouth √chx*-
- càx'la leaking, dripping √chx*-
- càx.hid; pl. càc'x.hid to chase off √chq-
- càx.hidayu chased away by √chq-
- càyaqila to chase off sth. that is after one's food, to keep away, to keep out √chq-
- càyi'la to pour (a small amount of) water into house √chs-
- cayuq'ā to try to beg sth. from sb. √cwq*- (1)
- cayuq'āini'x* beggar √cwq*- (1)
- ccùsgna too dry to swallow (food) √cws-
- cia to dip up (water or particled solid) √cy-
- ciàma'wis'la ladling or scooping sth. from one container to another (pl. of ciàwisa) √cy-

- ciàulm dipper, cup, anything used to get water out of a bucket √cy-
- cià'wisa to ladle over √cy-
- cic'ua'cs grove of wild crabapple trees √cyx'-
- cicx'p'aimas sour food (such as crabapples) √cyx'-
- ciksdala water coming from a cliff √cyx-
- ciksmala; pl. ciksmala big rock in river over which water runs (also name of a place near Gitlope) √cyx-
- cilikla rock cod (indigenous term, but see also the synonym lākala) √cyt-
- citbala frayed at the end (poles) √cyt-
- citəqia (to have) bushy hair √cyt-
- citla; pl. cicla rough, frayed, unravelled, ruffled, bushy √cyt-
- citlit frayed on the floor (like a carpet) √cyt-
- citnxi (?) fringe at the edge √cyt-
- citn'xla frayed at the edges √cyt-
- citmqiala (to have) bushy hair √cyt-
- cimani small clams (baby horse clams?) with pink shells which occur only at Kemano (same as HE kálulu or kámumu according to GR) S cymh-
- cimāninuk* place with ... (name of Kemano)
- ciṁx'salayū brailer (SYN: ciğaulm) √cy-
- cinà'ci; pl. cicnà'ci gutter √cyx-
- cinàs spout (of teapot), nozzle (of hose) √cyx-
- cinàtuala running of ear √cyx-
- ciṅa to cook clams, mussels, or any shellfish S cynh-
- ciṅaci pot for cooking shellfish S cynh-
- cip:cipa to limp √cyp-
- cip'xd person with a limp √cyp-
- cisdxa to say "cs", to shush, to attract sb.'s attention by hissing S cysd- [probably onomatopoeic]
- cìwis to collect wild crabapples √cyx'-
- ciwiyàs place where wild crabapples grow (SYN: ciṁ'asu) √cyx'-
- cìwas; pl. cìuas crabapple tree √cyx'-
- ciwìas place where wild crabapples grow √cyx'-
- cìxaṁla; pl. cìcxaṁla water running down, tears streaming down; waterfall √cyx-
- cìxla running, flowing, flooding (water) √cyx-
- cìxlisla flowing over (area of) beach, field √cyx-
- cìx'laala flowing down the rock ledge (water), tiny waterfall √cyx-
- cìxmala water hitting the face (as when swimming or near a waterfall) √cyx-
- cìxuyala to flow out (water) √cyx-
- cìxa to extract tallow by heating √cyx-
- cìxla to charge (as in a raid), to gang up on sb., to press rear end right against the rock (goats) √cs-
- cìxsdud to put a hot rock in the grease (to prevent spoilage) √cyx-
- cìx'a; pl. cìc'xa sour; wild crabapple √cyx'-
- cìx'asu place with wild crabapples (SYN: ciwiyàs)
- cìx'c'xa to eat wild crabapples √cyx'-
- cìx'əṁla to go after wild crabapples √cyx'-
- cìx'pa sour taste, tasting sour √cyx'-
- cìx'pamas to be caused to have a sour taste in mouth, to get a sour taste in the mouth
- cìx'pala to smell sour (like unwashed clothes) √cyx'-
- cìx'pəṁda sour taste in mouth (as when waking up) √cyx'-
- cìx'pax.hid to become sour in taste √cyx'-
- cìx'pìlək* home-brew (made of fruit) (SYN:

k̀l̀àmp̀ilək*) √cyǎ*-
 ciǎ*ṗiṭa to make home-brew (SYN: k̀l̀àmp̀iṭa)
 √cyǎ*-
 ciǎ*sdaṭi box for cooked crabapples √cyǎ*-
 ck*ai; pl. cick*ai fish weir (placed on beach to
 prevent fish from going out with the tide)
 √ck*-
 cl̥ǵm shingle √clq-
 cl̥qa to put shingles on √clq-
 cl̥xa hail, to hail √clǎ-
 cl̥xbis hailstones √clǎ-
 cl̥xsm̥d to put shingles on roof √clq-
 cl̥xsm̥i (?) shingle for roof √clq-
 cm̥iṭ bored and fed up with sth. √cm-
 * cm̥iṭṗug*asi "I am ... with 3"
 cm̥iṭcx.hid to become bored and fed up with sth.
 √cm-
 cm̥x*la trickling of water (on ground, out of
 tap, etc.) √cmx*-
 cm̥x*qs to take a drop of water in one's mouth,
 to "wet one's whistle" √cmx*-
 cm̥x*q̥zud to take a bit of water in one's mouth
 (SYN: w̥ap̥xsud) √cmx*-
 cm̥x*uyala to trickle out (water) √cm-
 cṇǵàci frying pan √cnq-
 cṇǵayu lard, any oil used for frying √cnq-
 cṇǵk* (sth.) fried (e.g. chips) √cnq-
 cṇqa to fry (any food) √cnq-
 cṇta hoop, wheel of car, flywheel √cnt-
 cṇtai (?) hoop; to roll or throw a hoop (a boys'
 game) √cnt-
 cṇtla rolling (hoop, tire) √cnt-
 cṇtsisdala round; circling, going around √cnt-
 cṇuk* goats obtained in rough country (i.e.
 where only goats can go) √cx-

cṇuk* wàwa to speak Chinook (borrowing from
 Chinook Jargon)
 cq*àlis muddy beach, mud on the beach √cq*-
 cq*als muddy road, road mud √cq*-
 csa to swarm, to form a school √cs-
 cs.hid to swarm in a school (single act), to start
 to swarm (like fish moving out together all at
 once) √cs-
 cslis to swarm on the beach √cs-
 cùq*a₁; pl. cùcq*a to beg, to go and ask sth.
 from sb. √cwq*- (1)
 cùq*a₂ robin √cwq*- (2)
 cùq*ala sound of the robin, to sing (said of
 robin) √cwq*- (2)
 cùq*ǎla always asking people for sth.
 √cwq*- (1)
 cùsa; pl. cicùsa dry, dried out, brittle √cws-
 cùsaṭəḥda (to have a) dry mouth √cws-
 cùsdṇa pole or rack for keeping dried herring
 eggs (clothes, etc.); berry cake √cws-
 * cùsdṇa hs_kùk*ayayu "drying frame for
 gillnets"
 cùsdṇagila to make a drying frame √cws-
 cùs.hid to get dry or brittle √cws-
 cusl̥àl̥iṭa to hang up in house for drying √cws-
 cùsl̥iṭa to dry sth. in the house (on floor, wall,
 ceiling) √cws-
 cùssisda all dried up (like dead tree), wilted
 (plant) √cws-
 cùsud to take outside for drying (clothing,
 blankets, lumber, berries, etc.) √cws-
 cùtgaṭ; pl. cùc̥tgaṭ to become silent, quiet √cwt
 [not genuine HA says GR]
 cùḥ*b̥ls̥la going from house to house to beg
 √cwq*- (1)
 cuyək*; pl. cùciək* (sth.) dried √cws-
 * cuyək*s c̥ik*a "dried clams"

cuyilàs; pl. cucilàs drying-house √cws-

cxļa to go up a difficult mountain for goats
√cx-

cx̣ʷ.hid to splash with tail (fish) √cx̣ʷ-

cx̣ʷļa; pl. cicx̣ʷļa to flap (like a fish when
caught) √cx̣ʷ-

cx̣ʷļaḡtəxs flapping around on the boat (like a
fish when caught) √cx̣ʷ-

čaatud to separate things that are close together
√čt-

čaatuśļa to drift down the river, tidal movement
down the river (SYN: p̣x̣ʷļsļa) √čh-

čaatuśļayu to be taken down the river by the
current √čh-

čaawisļa (tide) moving across √čh-

čaaḡaliym taken down the rapids by the tide
√čh-

čaaḡdala to put oolichan net out with mouth of
net open toward the current √čh-

čabis to dangle on the beach √čhp-

čabḡzļa to dangle from boat in the water
(rope, halibut line) √čhp-

čacag̣iča to get sea eggs (SYN: čg̣iśa)
√čḳʷ- (2)

čacàḡa to hunt for goat √čhḡ-

čacàḡauḡ goat-wool blanket √čhḡ-

čacàḡawàs brackish water √čh-

čacalasu to buck the big tide √čh-

čacax̣ʷḳautm short side of house √čḳʷ- (1)

čacig̣iḡaq̣a to sing (said of birds) √čyḳʷ- (2)

čaciḡalalà to goad sb. with words √čyḳʷ- (4)

čaciḳʷa to go after birds; hawk √čyḳʷ- (2)

čaciḡṭḳaqa to speak in such a way as not to be
understood by outsiders √čyq̣ʷ-

čacissila to untangle lines √čys-/čyś- (1)

čac̣maḡalài (?) icicle √čm-

čaculauḡ dark-coloured blanket √čwt-

čaculilàq black salmonberry √čwt-

čacuṭm (?) any black-headed bird √čwt-

čacuḡidṃai (?) to swim for pleasure √čwḡʷ-

čacuḡidṃaiḡḳnala to wear a bathing suit
√čwḡʷ-

čacuḡidṃaiḡḳṇt person that has put on a
bathing suit √čwḡʷ-

čacuḡidṃaiḡdṃḳḡa bathing suit (SYN:
čũḡdṃḳḡa) √čwḡʷ-

čacuḡidṃaiḡaci swimming pool √čwḡʷ-

čac̣x̣ʷcud to stretch one's body √čhq̣ʷ-

čadayu; pl. čac̣ḍayu hose √čht-

čagiləḳʷ to put sth. somewhere to thaw away
√čhḳ- (2)

čagiḡa to put sth. out in the house for it to thaw
√čhḳ- (2)

čag̣ mountain goat √čhḡ-

čag̣q̣aṃ only a mountain goat (and nothing
else)

čag̣iśa to stretch a rope on the beach √čhq̣ʷ-

čag̣iḡyùḳʷ rope stretched on beach √čhq̣ʷ-

čag̣ḳʷ (sth.) stretched √čhq̣ʷ-

čaḥiṣλ (variant pronunciation of čaḡaṣλ)

čaḥiṣ.ḥḷ (variant pronunciation of čaḡaṣ.ḥḷ)

čaiḡpiu waxwing (bird; lit. "has crest on
forehead") √čyp-/čyḡp-

čaisda to turn (tide) √čh-

čaka to melt (said of ice, snow), to thaw, to lose
weight √čhḳ- (2)

čaḳḡ harpoon for catching fish (made of baby
goathorn) √čhḳ- (1)

čala; pl. čičala tidal movement, tide √čh-

ʕàlisla tide moving in upstream direction (e.g. on river) √ʕh-
 ʕàmaksala to point aimlessly/randomly √ʕm-
 ʕàmaksalaglɪt to point aimlessly or randomly while in the house √ʕm-
 ʕàmaliala to point here and there (like a guide showing different things) √ʕm-
 ʕàmɪs Vancouver (the Northern people say ʕàmɪs) (from Salish?)
 ʕàmizàs former Salish village in Stanley Park, Vancouver (from Salish?)
 ʕàmizàsila to go to Vancouver (from Salish?)
 ʕanàʔdala; pl. ʕàʕnàʔdala people walking in file (one behind the other) √ʕn-
 ʕàpaʔla to dangle down √ʕhp-
 ʕàpʕuala to dangle inside container √ʕhp-
 ʕàpsdis to dangle in liquid (like a wick, for example) √ʕhp-
 ʕàptuala dangling from the top (like a tassel); toque, to wear a toque √ʕhp-
 ʕàp.wɪdiwala dangling from a boat √ʕhp-
 ʕàpaq branches of red cedar (used as medicine for diarrhoea) √ʕhp-
 ʕàpʔxu hair hanging wet on the neck √ʕhp-
 ʕàqɪs outer bark of cedar √ʕhq-
 ʕàqʷa to stretch √ʕhqʷ-
 ʕàsa; pl. ʕàʕsa to fool sb. with sth., to deceive; to fail to go off (gun) √ʕhs-
 ʕàsɣmala flowing river or flood over sth. big (e.g. tidal rapids such as those at Seymour Narrows); rain hat, to wear a rain hat or sou'wester √ʕh-
 ʕàtbi (?) nozzle √ʕht-
 ʕàtla to spout (water from a hose) √ʕht-
 ʕàtuyala to spout, to spurt out (water) √ʕht-
 ʕatuyàs point (e.g. end of pipe) where water

comes out √ʕht-
 ʕàutʔala going out of the tide √ʕh-
 ʕàuyala tide always going out of the inlet or channel (because incoming tide always forms an undercurrent as, for example, in Gardner Channel) √ʕh-
 ʕàwikaɫas maple tree ("tree for making snowshoes") S ʕhwyk-
 ʕàwikaɫ snowshoes S ʕhwyk-
 ʕàx.hid to change (said of the tide), to start moving again (tide) √ʕh-
 ʕàx.hidayu to be washed away (like a bridge) √ʕh-
 ʕax.hidɪakʷla to start moving (said of water at change of tide) √ʕh-
 ʕàxʷaʔdala to dribble at the mouth (baby, old people) √ʕhxʷ-
 ʕaxʷàp to stab each other √ʕxʷ-
 ʕàxʷaqɫa to drool, to dribble at the mouth √ʕhxʷ-
 ʕàxʷaʔbis scum that has come off sth. √ʕhxʷ-
 ʕàʔʕaqʷa rubber, elastic √ʕhqʷ-
 ʕàʔdumas; pl. ʕàʔdumas to get choked on liquid √ʕh
 ʕàʔlala to go with the tide √ʕh-
 ʕàʔ.hɪɣmala cedar tree when its branches and bark are used for making fire √ʕhq-
 ʕàʔila to make twine (from nettles) [said to be older form of ʕàʔxila] √ʕhʔ-
 ʕàʔut; pl. ʕàʔxut gunny sack √ʕhʔ-
 ʕàʔʷ.hid to stretch out the arm (as in giving sth.), to stretch (single act) √ʕhqʷ-
 ʕayəkʷ to be deceived √ʕhs-
 ʕàyasɫ & ʕàhisɫ (Gl.) kid brother, kid sister √ʕhy-
 ʕàyas.hɪ & ʕàhis.hɪ (Gm.) kid brother, kid sister √ʕhy-

ɕày̌x̌ twine, string √'chx̌-
 * ɕày̌x̌ hs_mamàk*àyu "slingshot"
 ɕày̌x̌ila to make twine (from nettles) √'chx̌-
 ɕazuàla; pl. ɕaczuàla raincoat √'ch-
 ɕààìx̌la (tide) going into inlet or house √'ch-
 ɕbàci small bowl for oolichan grease √'cp-
 ɕbdi; pl. ɕicbdi (?) kinglet (bird; their singing
 is said to bring good luck) (onomatopoeic)
 ɕbdiði (?) chickadee (their starting to sing is
 said to bring good luck) (onomatopoeic)
 ɕcàǩľa to thaw sth. out, to make sb./sth. lose
 weight √'chk- (2)
 ɕcàǩľàyu weight-loss pills √'chk- (2)
 ɕcàq̌*ľa to make sth. stretch (the arm, etc.)
 √'chq*-
 ɕcàq̌*ľàyu stretching bar (as in gym), frame for
 stretching skins √'chq*-
 ɕcàľàyu laxative √'cht-
 ɕcgiləzua to stay awake overnight √'ck-
 ɕciq̌*tǧn still missing the point, overly ignorant
 of the point of what is said √'cyq*-
 ɕciwiŋǧn overly tired in the house √'cyx̌*-
 ɕck*skàna (to have) short sleeves √'ck*- (1)
 ɕck*ľa to shorten, to make sth. short √'ck*- (1)
 ɕcľq̌ľa to polish sth., to shine (shoes) √'clq- (2)
 ɕcľq̌ľàyu shoe polish, anything used for
 polishing √'clq- (2)
 ɕctəǩn overly frightened √'ct- (1)
 ɕctəxťam always frightened by little noises
 (SYN: ɕctəxťam) √'ct- (1)
 ɕčn rapids √'cn-
 ɕcǔȟľa (see ɕcǔľa)
 ɕcǔȟľak* (see ɕcǔľak*)
 ɕcǔľa & ɕcǔȟľa to blacken √'cw̌t-
 ɕcǔľak* & ɕcǔȟľak* (sth.) blackened, (sth.)

died black √'cw̌t-

ɕcx̌əfťam always frightened by little noises
 (SYN: ɕctəxťam) √'ct- (1)
 ɕcx̌*gň far too short √'ck*- (1)
 ɕcx̌*gňama & ɕcx̌*gňamas to make far too
 short
 ɕcx̌*piča woodpecker √'cx̌*-
 ɕdk* (sth.) split, opened up, separated √'ct-
 ɕgiť; pl. ɕxčgiť awake, to awaken √'ck
 ɕgňàk*ľa to wake up gradually √'ck-
 ɕǧ*atu; pl. ɕičǧ*atu (to have) short ears
 √'ck*- (1)
 ɕǧ*is unable to hold one's breath for a long
 time; too short (said of string) √'ck*- (1)
 ɕǧ*isa to get sea urchins (sea eggs) √'ck*- (2)
 ɕǧ*isba (to have) short nose √'ck*- (1)
 ɕǧ*ñàk*ľa to become short gradually √'ck*- (1)
 ɕǧ*atui (?) wax in the ears √'cq*-
 ɕia to use a bucket (dipper) to get water √'cy-
 * ɕiàsi hs_nağ̌àyu "get water with a dipper!"
 ɕiàsu place where one fills bucket (dipper)
 with water
 ɕiàsugila to dig a well
 ɕia (Gl.) to push with the horns (mountain goat)
 √'cy-/̌cyh-
 ɕiaa (Gm.) to push with the horns (like a bull)
 √'cy-/̌cyh-
 ɕiàax.ȟid (Gm.) to start to push (give a push)
 with the horns √'cy-/̌cyh-
 ɕiàla; pl. ɕiciàla using bucket or dipper √'cy-
 ɕičbǔy̌ (…w̌u, …w̌i) shiner (a fish, said to be
 wide in the middle) √'cyp-/̌cyp-
 ɕičksis (to have) dirty feet √'cyk- (3)
 ɕičm̌ksiza (see ɕm̌čm̌ksiza)
 ɕičssisla (to have) one's feet tangled in rope
 √'cys-/̌cys- (1)

̀cigilàqala to screech (seagull) √'cyk- (1)
 ̀cigilàxs; pl. ̀ci'cigilàxs seagull √'cyk- (1)
 ̀ciğàulm brailer (SYN: ̀ciṃṃsala'yu) √'cyq- (2)
 ̀ciğàyu; pl. ̀ci'cğàyu dipnet, scoopnet, any
 instrument for scooping fish out of the water
 √'cyq- (2)
 ̀cikaṣayu eraser √'cyk- (2)
 ̀cikaṣud to rub off with eraser √'cyk- (2)
 ̀cikṣda (having a) dirty mouth √'cyk- (3)
 ̀cik'a butter clams √'cyk'- (1)
 ̀ci'kaṭ.ḥid to start quarreling, to start a fight
 √'cyk- (4)
 ̀ci'kaṭṭa; pl. ̀ci'c'kaṭṭa fighting, quarreling with sb.
 √'cyk- (4)
 ̀ci'kaṭsisda to riot √'cyk- (4)
 ̀ci'k'; pl. ̀ci'c'k' bird; cocking lever of rifle
 √'cyk'- (2)
 ̀ci'k'ala to sing (bird), birdsong √'cyk'- (2)
 ̀ciṃàu'ca group of logs (nickname for Kitimaat
 village) √'cymh-
 ̀ciṃàus; pl. ̀ci'c'ṃàus old driftlog (also chief's
 name) √'cymh-
 ̀cimaussisdà to turn into a log √'cymh-
 ̀ciṃàuzis; pl. ̀ci'c'ṃàuzis old driftlog on beach
 √'cymh
 ̀cinawàulm string for cat's cradle game √'cyx-
 ̀cinàwiniṣ' person good at cat's cradle √'cyx-
 ̀cinàx'a cat's cradle, to play cat's cradle √'cyx-
 ̀cipiu (to have a) wide forehead √'cyp-/c'yp-
 ̀cipiwi (?) crest on head √'cyp-/c'yp-
 ̀cipḷà; pl. ̀ci'c'pḷà wide (said of a surface, e.g. a
 board; also name of GW's brother)
 √'cyp-/c'yp
 ̀cipsisdala wide all around (like cowboy hat)
 √'cyp-/c'yp-
 * ...s qait "Chinese type of hat with big

brim"

̀ciqa to fish with a dipnet, to scoop out of the
 water √'cyq- (2)
 ̀ciq'a; pl. ̀ci'c'q'a to make a short cut across
 land √'cyq'-
 ̀ciq'ṣsḷaqa; pl. ̀ci'c'q'ṣsḷaqa to go across land,
 make shortcut overland √'cyq'-
 ̀ci'q narrow board(s) √'cyq- (1)
 ̀ci'q'dulm failing to make oneself understood
 √'cyq'-
 ̀ci'q't; pl. ̀ci'c'q't to miss the point of what is
 said √'cyq'-
 ̀ci'q'ṣḷala; pl. ̀ci'c'q'ṣḷala anything with a
 relatively long tail (horse, dog) √'cyq'-
 ̀ci'q'ṣḷi; pl. ̀ci'c'q'ṣḷi (?) tail (of anything)
 √'cyq'-
 ̀ci'sa & ̀ci'sà (former Gl., latter Gm.) to put
 in safekeeping, store, save, keep
 √'cys-/c'ys- (2)
 ̀ci'samà & ̀ci'samàs to make sb. keep sth.
 ̀ci'sàiliqḷa; pl. ̀ci'c'sàiliqḷa to put things away as
 they come in, to collect (e.g. stamps), to
 hoard (goods, money) (SYN: ̀ci'ṣḷak'a)
 √'cys-/c'ys- (2)
 ̀ci'sà, tangled up (line) √'cys-/c'ys- (1)
 ̀ci'samà & ̀ci'samas & ̀ci'samàs to tangle up a
 rope (line)
 ̀ci'sbak' wound around end of pole (wire, rope)
 √'cys-/c'ys- (1)
 ̀ci'sbud to coil sth. √'cys-/c'ys- (1)
 ̀ci'sda to dip the pail in the water, to scoop up
 water √'cy-
 ̀ci'sdṃa anything for hanging a coiled line on
 (nail in the wall, etc.) √'cys-/c'ys- (1)
 ̀ci's.ḥaḷḷud to wind (line) around sth. sticking
 out (e.g. nail in the wall) √'cys-/c'ys- (1)
 ̀ci's.ḥid to store sth. away √'cys-/c'ys- (2)
 ̀ci'sḷà; pl. ̀ci'c'sḷà to keep in safekeeping, look

- after, take care of (children, money, etc.)
 √'cys-/√'cys- (2)
- čitawì (?) cormorant √'cyt-
- čiwit tired while indoors, tired of waiting idly
 indoors √'cyx̃-
- čiwis tired while in the village √'cyx̃-
- čiws tired outside, tired of being in one place
 √'cyx̃-
- čixčacs swamp √'cyk- (3)
- čixčakawa clam shells √'cyk- (1)
- čixčas meadow (so called because water appears
 when stepping on it) √'cyk- (2)
- čixcazis meadow √'cyk- (2)
- čixčkṃ (to have a) dirty face √'cyk- (3)
- čixčkwa to eat butter clams √'cyk- (1)
- čixa to stop raining √'cyx̃-
- čix.ḥid to stop raining or snowing (instantly)
 √'cyx̃-
- čixṇakwa to stop raining or snowing gradually
 √'cyx̃-
- čixwa tired (physically) √'cyx̃-
- čixwəxsalaḥi (?) tired while aboard ship, in car,
 or on any vehicle √'cyx̃-
- čixwlaḥla tired while on a raised surface √'cyx̃-
- čixwsdua; pl. čičixwsdua peak of cap √'cyq-
- čixwsduala; pl. čičixwsduala cap with a peak
 √'cyq-
- čizapala (to have) braided hair or pony tail on
 back of neck √'cys-/√'cys- (1)
- čizt person or thing one takes care of
 √'cys-/√'cys- (2)
- čizṇakwa to put things away as they come in, to
 collect (e.g. stamps) (SYN: čisailiqla)
 √'cys-/√'cys- (2)
- čim intestines, guts √'cs-
- čimxḥai (?) bowels √'cs-
- čkḷa; pl. čičkḷa policeman √'ck-
- čksṃd to trim hair by singeing √'cx-
- čksṃdiniḥ barber √'cx-
- čk*; pl. čxčk* short √'ck* (1)
- čkwaḡawa shorter than √'ck* (1)
- čk*ikàs (name said to mean "left-hand side of
 point shorter than the other") √'ck* (1)
- čk*imut; pl. čičk*imut stump of a tree
 √'ck* (1)
- čk*ksilà too short √'ck* (1)
- čk*ṃ (to have) short face √'ck* (1)
- čk*sdāḥis; pl. čičk*sdāḥis bluff (stuck straight
 into water) √'cx*
- čk*sdud to stab sb. in the eye √'cx*-
- čk*sduk* (sb.) stabbed in the eye √'cx*-
- čk*səḡak* (sb.) stabbed in the penis √'cx*-
- čk*səḡu (having a) short penis √'ck* (1)
- čk*səḡud to stab sb. in the penis √'cx*-
- čk*sizàk* (sb.) stabbed in the foot or leg √'cx*-
- čk*sizaud to stab sb. on the foot or leg √'cx*-
- čk*skanàk* (sb.) stabbed in the hand or forearm
 √'cx*-
- čk*skanàud to stab sb. in the hand or forearm
 √'cx*-
- čk*sṃ short box √'ck* (1)
- čk*sṃigàk* (sb.) stabbed in the back √'cx*-
- čk*sṃigàud to stab sb. in the back √'cx*-
- čkwa shallow (water) √'ck* (1)
- čkwaish shallow water, shallow bay √'ck* (1)
- čk*ic big red sea urchin (with long needles)
 √'ck* (2)
- čk*icxčk*icka to eat čk*ic √'ck* (2)
- čk*ṃya (to have) short cheek √'ck* (1)
- čk*xḥd short person √'ck* (1)

- ǎk'x̣laksia (to have a) short chin √'ck- (1)
 ǎk'xu (to have a) short neck √'ck- (1)
 ǎlaa; pl. ǎl'laa spruce-root basket √'cl-
 ǎl'q̄m̄ya argillite √'ct- (2)
 ǎl'ck feather(s) (any kind) √'clk- (2)
 ǎl'ckayak feathers floating on the water
 √'clk- (2)
 ǎl'ckscuaqiala plains Indian (lit. "wearing
 feathers on the head"); any Indian
 √'clk- (2)
 ǎl'gikla the child-snatching monster with the
 basket (HE ǎta, OO ǎzi) (SYN: ǎwaqa)
 √'clk- (1)
 ǎl'gm̄ big hairdo (hippy-style, Afro, etc.)
 √'clk- (2)
 ǎl'gm̄wala wearing feathers on the side
 √'clk- (2)
 ǎl'g'ñz'ala to let rope go into water √'clk'-
 ǎl'x̣c̄liqasdu to flash with the eyes (like a bird
 when blinking) √'ct- (2)
 ǎl'kalās material for making baskets (cedar
 branches) √'clk- (1)
 ǎl'kila; pl. ǎl'c̄l'kila/ǎl'c̄l'kila to make a basket
 √'clk- (1)
 ǎl'ksiwalak*; pl. ǎl'c̄l'ksiwalak*/ǎl'c̄l'ksiwalak*
 pullover √'clx-
 ǎl'k'a to pay out rope; conveyor belt √'clk'-
 ǎl'k'a'xud to pay out rope downwards √'clk'-
 ǎl'k'sdud to pay out rope into water √'clk'-
 ǎl'k'x̣la rope that has been lost √'clk'-
 ǎl'k'x̣lamas to let go all one's rope
 ǎl'nabuiṭa & ǎl'nabuiṭa to stoop and go under
 sth. in the house (SYN: ǎl'nabulita) √'clx-
 ǎl'nabulita to stoop and go under the bed (SYN:
 ǎl'nabuiṭa/ǎl'nabuiṭa) √'clx-
 ǎl'nabulisa to stoop and go under sth. on the
 beach or field √'clx-
- ǎl'nabul's to have head under sth. outside the
 house √'clx-
 ǎl'nabul'sa to stoop and go under sth. on the
 area outdoors √'clx-
 ǎl'nabul'ṭaxsa to stoop to enter the boat cabin
 √'clx-
 ǎl'nabuiṭa (see ǎl'nabuiṭa)
 ǎl'qa to split (crack) (wood, china, canoe)
 √'clq- (1)
 ǎl'qa'xa to chip off (enamel) √'clq- (1)
 ǎl'qla shiny √'clq- (2)
 ǎl'ta to move apart dried oolichans on sticks (to
 let air circulate more freely or to see
 through) √'clt-
 ǎl'tsi to split apart √'clt-
 ǎl'tsiud to divide (separate) sth. (e.g. stack of
 papers, crowd) √'clt-
 ǎl'tid to separate sth. (single action) √'clt-
 ǎl'xa to stoop, to bend down to go underneath
 sth. √'clx-
 ǎl'x'.hid to pay out rope (single act over short
 distance) √'clk'-
 ǎl'x'.w'ṭud to string out rope from boat √'clk'-
 ǎl'x̄bala having a shiny point √'clq- (2)
 ǎl'x̄si (?) to split (said of a stick, canoe, china)
 √'clq- (1)
 ǎl'tagm̄ what one is frightened of √'ct- (1)
 ǎl'taka; pl. ǎl'c̄t'akà to get frightened, be
 staggered, startled, shocked √'ct- (1)
 ǎl'tax'.hid to get frightened √'ct- (1)
 ǎl'm̄a; pl. ǎl'c̄m̄à to point (poke) with the finger;
 to preach; to give instructions √'cm-
 ǎl'm̄ala; pl. ǎl'c̄m̄àla to keep finger pointed at
 sth. √'cm-
 ǎl'm̄alag'cua to stick the fingers into container
 (e.g. cup) √'cm-

- ǎmǎλlud to show where on the scaffold (wall, ceiling) sth. is going to be put √'cm-
 ǎmbà to point out direction; marine pilot √'cm-
 ǎmbànk* to teach how to do things √'cm-
 ǎmǎm fingernails √'cm-
 ǎmǎmǎmǎ to wag the finger at sb. √'cm-
 ǎmǎmksiza & ǎmǎmksiza toenails √'cm-
 ǎmǎm (Gm.) fingernails √'cm-
 ǎmdàq smoke-dried oolichans √'cmt-
 ǎmdigà; pl. ǎmǎmdigà dorsal fin √'cmt-
 ǎmdilæk* made to stand up straight indoors √'cmt-
 ǎmǎdīf to be standing up straight indoors √'cmt-
 ǎmǎdīfa to stand sth. up straight indoors √'cmt-
 ǎmǎdis to be standing up straight on the beach √'cmt-
 ǎmǎdisa to stand sth. up straight on the beach √'cmt-
 ǎmǎdisba (to have a) straight nose √'cmt-
 ǎmǎdiyùk* made to stand up straight on the beach √'cmt-
 ǎmǎdǎk*la stretching forth in a straight line √'cmt-
 * ...s ǎxls "street"
 ǎmǎduyud to stretch one's back √'cmt-
 ǎmǎǎis giant seawolf (eel) √'cmq*-
 ǎmǎǎk* things swallowed whole, pill(s) √'cmq*-
 ǎmkla to ration food √'cmk-
 ǎmǎksiwa to stick finger through sth. √'cm-
 ǎmǎksud to stick finger through sth. √'cm-
 ǎmǎm (ǎmǎmǎmu, ǎmǎmǎmi) index finger √'cm-
 ǎmǎq*a to swallow whole, to swallow pills √'cmq*-
 ǎmǎqàudi salt-water eel √'cmq-
 ǎmǎsda to stick finger in liquid (to taste it) √'cm-
 ǎmǎsdud to stick finger in eye √'cm-
 ǎmǎtila to put oolichans on sticks for smoking √'cmt-
 ǎmǎtla; pl. ǎmǎmǎtla to be standing up straight, stretched out vertically √'cmt-
 ǎmǎtǎxi (?) straight edge (e.g. of plank) √'cmt-
 ǎmǎtsmd; pl. ǎmǎmǎtsmd to stretch sth. big, etc.; to straighten one's body √'cmt-
 ǎmǎtid to stretch oneself, to straighten oneself, to stand on tiptoes √'cmt-
 ǎmǎtiuk* made to stand up straight on the ground outside √'cmt-
 ǎmǎtksia straight sharp edge √'cmt-
 * ... hs_mǎzàyu "edge of ruler"
 ǎmǎts to be standing up straight on ground outside √'cmt-
 ǎmǎtsa to stand sth. up straight on the ground outside √'cmt-
 ǎmǎxcasa to feel for lice with the finger √'cm-
 ǎmǎxcǎmgk* pushbutton, button pushed with one's finger √'cm-
 * ...s bk*àlacuk* "pushbutton telephone"
 ǎmǎx.hid to point with the finger (single act), to start pointing √'cm-
 ǎmǎx.hidak* pushbutton √'cm-
 ǎmǎx.hid to swallow whole (e.g. pills) (single act) √'cmq*-
 ǎna; pl. ǎmǎna to go in a group; to go to church √'cn-
 ǎnàla to walk back and forth in groups √'cn-
 ǎnàlagls (Gm.) to walk back and forth outdoors in a group or in groups (SYN: (Gl.) ǎnǎdàlagls) √'cn-
 ǎnawài (?) afterbirth (SYN: hǎ*.wǎt) √'cn-
 ǎnàyu scissors (SYN: kǎbayu) √'cx-
 ǎnǎcǎla bubbling (as of fish, when tide comes in)

√'cnc-
 ɕ̌ndigà dorsal fin (SYN: (Gm.) ɕ̌mdigà) √'cnt-
 ɕ̌nilàs barber shop (where hair is singed) √'cx-
 ɕ̌n̄k*ɬ.hid to become nauseated, etc. √'cnk*-
 ɕ̌n̄k*ɬla; pl. ɕ̌iɕ̌n̄k*ɬla nauseated, wanting to
 throw up, to feel like vomiting √'cnk*
 ɕ̌n̄s.hid single act of bubbling (of salmon,
 herrings) √'cnc-
 ɕ̌nuk* sth. singed √'cx-
 ɕ̌n̄x̄dàlagl̄s (Gl.) group walking back and forth
 (SYN: (Gm.) ɕ̌naɬagl̄s) √'cn-
 ɕ̌n̄iɬla going into house as a group √'cn-
 ɕ̌pa to dip food (in oil, etc.) √'cp-
 ɕ̌pamà to make sb. dip his food
 ɕ̌p̄qs to put food dipped in grease (syrup, etc.)
 in one's mouth √'cp-
 ɕ̌p̄qsamà to make (invite) sb. to dip their
 food
 ɕ̌p̄qzak* dipped food put in mouth √'cp-
 ɕ̌psdaud to dip food in water √'cp-
 ɕ̌pid to dip food in grease (etc.) and hand it
 over √'cp-
 ɕ̌sgn̄ (ɕ̌sgn̄nu, ɕ̌sgn̄ni) wren √'cc/s-
 ɕ̌ta to split, separate, open up (as when too close
 together) √'ct-
 ɕ̌t̄md to occur to one √'ct-
 ɕ̌t̄mk* to have come to think of sth. after trying
 for a long time √'ct-
 * (Gl.) l̄n_ɕ̌t̄m̄x*.h̄inasi "I now think of 3"
 ɕ̌tsm̄ to burst open (said of sth. big and/or
 bulky, e.g. a box, ball, tank, berries) √'ct-
 ɕ̌tùla ground that is hard to drive piles into √'ct-
 ɕ̌tùla'cs place on land where piles cannot be
 driven in √'ct-
 ɕ̌tùlazis place on beach where piles cannot be
 driven in √'ct-

ɕ̌txa to spit out water, to squirt √'ctx-/ɕ̌tx:-
 ɕ̌txàla; pl. ɕ̌iɕ̌txàla to sneeze (SYN: h̄ct..xàla)
 √'ctx-/ɕ̌tx: [GR says h̄ct..xàla (with pause)]
 ɕ̌tx.hid to squirt, form spray of water (single
 act) √'ctx-/ɕ̌tx:-
 ɕ̌txud to squirt out (of mouth) √'ctx-/ɕ̌tx:-
 ɕ̌t̄id to split, separate, open up √'ct-
 ɕ̌uağàk* (sb.) stabbed in the crotch √'cx*-
 ɕ̌uağùd to stab sb. in the crotch √'cx*-
 ɕ̌uàtud to stab sb. in the ear √'cx*-
 ɕ̌uàtuk* (sb.) stabbed in the ear √'cx*-
 ɕ̌uàyu dagger, anything used for stabbing √'cx*-
 ɕ̌ubùk* (sb.) stabbed in the chest √'cx*-
 ɕ̌uc̄t̄m̄à to blacken face √'cw̄t-
 ɕ̌uc̄t̄m̄àyu black paint used on the face (made
 from burnt and powdered devil's club) √'cw̄t-
 ɕ̌uc̄m̄ barnacle (SYN: ɕ̌aiq̄) √'cws-
 ɕ̌uc̄uk*s̄ia & ɕ̌uc̄uk*s̄ia (former Gl., latter
 Gm.) to brush the teeth √'cw̄x̄*-
 ɕ̌uc̄uk*s̄iayu & ɕ̌uc̄uk*s̄iayu (former Gl., latter
 Gm.) toothbrush, toothpaste √'cw̄x̄*-
 ɕ̌ucuwəzuà to wash a flat surface (table, board,
 wall, etc.) √'cw̄x̄*-
 ɕ̌uc̄x̄*aga to wash the dishes √'cw̄x̄*-
 ɕ̌uc̄x̄*aga'ci kitchen sink, wash basin, dish pan
 √'cw̄x̄*-
 ɕ̌uc̄x̄*agayu dishcloth √'cw̄x̄*-
 ɕ̌uc̄x̄*m̄à to wash the face √'cw̄x̄*-
 ɕ̌uc̄x̄*m̄à'ci washbasin (for face) √'cw̄x̄*-
 ɕ̌uc̄x̄*m̄ilàs washroom √'cw̄x̄*-
 ɕ̌uc̄x̄*s̄isa to wash the feet √'cw̄x̄*-
 ɕ̌ug*àd to have grandchildren √'cw̄k*-
 ɕ̌uis sheer cliff on beach (SYN: ɕ̌izis) √'cx*-
 ɕ̌uisa to poke a pole into beach or riverside

√'cx*-
 cùisbak* (sb.) stabbed in the nose √'cx*-
 cùisbud to stab sb. in the nose √'cx*-
 cùlənək*la to turn black gradually √'cwł-
 cùl'xłis left-over ashes √'cwł-
 cùta; pl. cùcta any iron object (so called because dark); butcher's knife √'cwł-
 cùtağawa darker or blacker than
 cùtba black point, dark point (on pole), dark end √'cwł-
 cùtdu black colour, black in colour; any dark colour, coloured dark √'cwł-
 cùtdugila to create a black colour √'cwł-
 cùtəqia (to have) black hair √'cwł-
 cùtəqia* hair dyed black √'cwł-
 cùtəqiala to wear black on hat √'cwł-
 cùtəqiud to dye hair black √'cwł-
 cùt.hŋ black log or body; negro √'cwł-
 cùt'la blackish, rather black, on the dark side √'cwł-
 cùtŋ; pl. cùctŋ face covered with black √'cwł-
 cùt'ha charcoal √'cwł-
 cùtŋmk*; pl. cùctŋmk* bottle √'cwł-
 cùŋy'ak* (sb.) stabbed in the cheek √'cx*-
 cùŋyud to stab sb. in the cheek √'cx*-
 cùq'ala rattling sound, to rattle (like change in one's pocket) √'cwq*-
 cùq'alaxs ringing-bell woman (name) √'cwq*-
 cùq'alaxsła to bear the name of "cùq'alaxs"
 cùscsm (to have) pimple(s) on face √'cws-
 cùta; pl. cùcta fresh (food) √'cwth-
 cùtagila to cook salmon stew √'cwth-
 cùtagilak* salmon stew, freshly-boiled salmon √'cwth-

cùtağa fresh taste, tasting fresh √'cwth-
 cùtağak'at tasting really fresh, having a really fresh taste √'cwth-
 cùuñuzak* (sb.) stabbed in the side √'cx*-
 cùuñuzud to stab sb. in the side √'cx*-
 cùusi boil √'cws-
 cùusinuk* to have a boil
 cùusila to form (said of a boil) √'cws-
 cù.ù'yak* (sb.) stabbed in the waist √'cx*-
 cù.ù'yud to stab sb. in the waist √'cx*-
 cù.ù'yuk* (sb.) stabbed in the waist √'cx*-
 cùwəzud to wash table top √'cwš*-
 cùw'xud to rinse the throat √'cwš*-
 cùx*λma; pl. cùcx*λma grandchild √'cwk*-
 cùcx*λmà grandchildren! (vocative)
 cùx*λmax.hid; pl. cùcx*λmax.hid great grandchild √'cwk*-
 cùx'ud to stab sb. in the neck √'cx*-
 cùx'uk* (sb.) stabbed in the neck √'cx*-
 cùx'a; pl. cùcx'a to wash, to rinse √'cwš*-
 cùx'cuq* dancing apron √'cwq*-
 cùx'cuq*λla to wear the dancing apron √'cwq*-
 cùx'dàk* (sb.) stabbed in the rear end √'cx*-
 cùx'dm'k'ha bathing suit, swim trunks (SYN: cəcux'idm'axidm'k'ha) √'cwš*-
 cùx'əfəxsa to wash the boat √'cwš*-
 cùx'əfəxsud to clean sth. that is on the boat √'cwš*-
 cùx'əqiud to wash one's head √'cwš*-
 cùx'əx'λud to wash fur or leaves √'cwš*-
 cùx'idaci bath tub √'cwš*-
 cùx'idilàs washroom √'cwš*-
 cùx'inua person in charge of washing (e.g. the fish at the cannery) √'cwš*-

čùxʷita; pl. čùčxʷita to bathe, wash one's body
√čwǎxʷ-

čùxʷlilm scrub brush (as used on floors) √čwǎxʷ-

čùxʷlita to scrub (wash) the floor √čwǎxʷ-

čùxʷlitiñua floor cleaner (person) √čwǎxʷ-

čùxʷlisa November ("(rotten fish) washes away
on beaches") √čwǎxʷ-

čùxʷpaṭəxdud to wash a taste out of one's
mouth √čwǎxʷ-

čùṇǎ winter √čw-

čùṇǎaci any winter village (SYN: čùṇǎàs) √čw-

čùṇǎàs any winter village (SYN: čùṇǎaci) √čw-

čùṇǎ.ḥid December ("to become winter") √čw-

čùṇǎḥla to spend winter √čw-

čxa; pl. čicǎ to singe, burn feathers off, trim
hair by singeing √čx-

čxalàs salmon roasted in the skin √čx-

čx.ḥid; pl. čicǎ.ḥid to wake up in the morning
√čk-

čxpā (having a) burned taste (said of food) √čx-

čxpāla burnt smell, to smell burnt or singed
√čx-

čxim person who always wakes up early √čk-

čxʷa; pl. čicǎʷa to stab √čxʷ-

čxʷbai (?) spear or arrow point (made of hard
stone or grizzly- bear bone) √čxʷ-

čxʷbtaḥisa & čxʷbtaisa to stick point of spear
into surface of beach √čxʷ-

čxʷbtaḥiukʷ & čxʷbtaiyukʷ point of spear stuck
in surface of beach √čxʷ-

čxʷbtaisa (see čxʷbtaḥisa)

čxʷbtaiyukʷ (see čxʷbtaḥiukʷ)

čxʷbtaud to stick point of spear into hole √čxʷ-

čxʷcuàqiaqʷ (sb.) stabbed in the head √čxʷ-

čxʷcuàqiud to stab sb. in the head √čxʷ-

čxʷλmzàkʷ (sb.) stabbed in the belly √čxʷ-

čxʷλmzàud to stab sb. in the belly √čxʷ-

čxʷλmzùd to stab in the belly √čxʷ-

čxʷλmzùkʷ (sb.) stabbed in the belly √čxʷ-

čxʷəsgṇakʷ (sb.) stabbed in the back of the neck
√čxʷ-

čxʷəsgṇud to stab sb. in the back of the neck
√čxʷ-

čxʷəxdāmud to stab sb. in the knee √čxʷ-

čxʷəxdāmukʷ (sb.) stabbed in the knee √čxʷ-

čxʷəxdaud to stab sb. in the mouth (lips) √čxʷ-

čxʷəxinàud to stab sb. in the shoulder √čxʷ-

čxʷ.ḥidud to make sth. short(er) √čkʷ- (1)

čxʷ.ḥid₁ to become short √čkʷ- (1)

čxʷ.ḥid₂ to stab (single act), to start to stab, to
stick spear into sth. √čxʷ-

čxʷ.ḥnd to stab in the trunk (torso, tree, log)
√čxʷ-

čxʷ.ḥṇkʷ stabbed in trunk (torso, tree, log)
√čxʷ-

čxʷṇd to stab sb. in the face √čxʷ-

čxʷṇkʷ (sb.) stabbed in the face √čxʷ-

čxʷpigaud; pl. čicǎʷpigaud to thrust knife
(spear) into tree √čxʷ-

čxʷxinàkʷ (sb.) stabbed in the shoulder √čxʷ-

čǎa to slacken rope √čǎ-

čǎǎḥud; pl. čicǎǎḥud to slacken a rope
downwards √čǎ-

čǎ.ḥid; pl. čicǎ.ḥid to slacken rope (single act)
√čǎ-

čǎita to take a rest in the house √čǎ-

čǎitdṇa; pl. čicǎitdṇa couch √čǎ-

čǎla; pl. čicǎla slack (rope), loose (belt); easy
√čǎ-

- ǰǰṇca to let go of rope (anchor, line) in the sea
 √ǰǰ-
 ǰǰ*dud to stab in the rear end √ǰǰ*-
 daa to take in the hand √dh-
 dāam̐it to hold sth. down (restrain) in the house
 √dh-
 dāam̐is to hold sth. down (restrain) on the
 beach √dh-
 dāam̐iḷa taking things into the house √dh-
 dāam̐is to hold sth. down (restrain) outdoors
 √dh-
 daams to hold sth. onto the ground, to restrain
 sth./sb. on the ground √dh-
 dāam̐ḷa to hang onto (restrain) sth. up on the
 roof √dh-
 dāam̐uzi (?) to hold at the side (e.g. a book)
 √dh-
 dāam̐uzit to hold sth. at the side √dh-
 dāam̐uzud to take sth. from the side √dh-
 dāap̐ala to pass on to each other, to pass from
 one to the other √dh-
 dāasəksala to play around diving √dhs-
 dāawisa to take sth. across bay (river) √dh-
 dāax̐ita to take sth. down indoors √dh-
 dāax̐ud to take sth. off (down) √dh-
 dābaçi tugboat (SYN: dāp̐inua) √dhp-
 dab̐āḥiṭa (see dab̐aiṭa)
 dab̐ailək* (sth.) left by sb. who failed to pass it
 on to the next person √dh-
 dab̐aiṭa & dab̐āḥiṭa to start distribution of
 potlatch gifts at the corner, to take one after
 the other indoors (in distributing potlatch
 gifts) √dh-
 dab̐aisḷa to take one after the other (in
 distributing potlatch gifts) √dh-
 dab̐aud to take the end of sth. (e.g. stick) √dh-
 dab̐ayu tow line √dhp-
 dābis log towed onto the beach √dhp-
 dābtḷsa to put under the ground √dh-
 dābtud to put sth. into hole √dh-
 dāçiniḥ* diver (SYN: dāyiniḥ*) √dhs-
 dadāgila; pl. daḥdāgila to hold sth. steady √dh-
 dadāḡuḷsa to put everything in the same spot
 outdoors √dh-
 dadāksala to take here and there √dh-
 dadāla; pl. daḥdāla to accept (receive) sth. √dh-
 dadalāsila cashier (from English "dollar")
 dadalḡs one who accepts gifts at a potlatch,
 cashier √dh-
 dadanauṭ unable to close the eyes, eyes always
 open √dx-
 dādapilaḷi (?) to set open net against tide, to
 buck the tide when towing logs √dhp-
 dadapḷiçà to look for logs to tow in,
 beachcombing √dhp-
 dadap̐à to try to tow √dhp-
 dadāwala to face sb. head on, to meet head on
 √dhx*-
 dādaxila to keep the eyes wide open all the time
 (like a corpse, for example) √dx-
 dādax*bala song to make birds jump into the
 trap √dx*-
 dadax*.ḥidà to try to make a jump √dx*-
 dadax*.ḥidāiniḥ* jumper (of baby) √dx*-
 dadāyulaq̐a common murre (lit. "make noise
 before diving") √dhs-
 dādçua; pl. didādçua coat √dh-
 dādçuala wearing a coat √dh-
 dādçud; pl. didādçud to put on a coat √dh-
 dadiâuṭ to wipe all the time, incessant wiping
 √dy-

- dadiq'wà to try to drive in piles in different places (because one has trouble getting them in) √dyq'w- (1)
- dadm̃g'ala to kick (ball) back √dmk'w-
- dadmk'w'sm̃à soccer, to try to kick the ball √dmk'w-
- dadmk'w'sm̃àini'x'w soccer player √dmk'w-
- dadmk'w'sm̃àyu soccer ball √dmk'w-
- dadñgila to keep hanging onto the rope (so as not to let go) √dn-
- dadñidm̃ai (?) to play at hauling √dn-
- dàdñk̃ñala to haul in accidentally √dn-
- dadñs'kanà to pull rope with one's hands √dn-
- dadñà to try to haul (drag) √dn-
- dadpuàla to boats tied together travelling √dhp-
- dàdpual̃iala to tow a group of boats in one line √dhp-
- dadùg'w'ala to foresee √dwq'w- (2)
- dàduq'w'ila to watch for sb. coming (by plane, boat) √dwq'w- (2)
- dàduq'w'nal̃a to see sth. unexpectedly √dwq'w- (2)
- daduq'w'à to go and look for sth. that is far away, to search elsewhere √dwq'w- (2)
- dàduq'w'ayu binoculars √dwq'w- (2)
- daduq'w'la'ci armpit √dwq'w- (1)
- daduq'w'lam̃à to show sth. to sb. √dwq'w- (2)
- daduq'w'x̃l̃aigila to keep looking back √dwq'w- (2)
- dadu'x'w'cuà to spy √dwq'w- (2)
- dadu'x'w'cuàini'x'w spy √dwq'w- (2)
- dadu'x'w'cuàl̃gs spy, sb. who is always spying √dwq'w- (2)
- dàgita to give lots of clothes (SYN: hi'cud) √dh-
- dagl̃ita to take from house (room, floor) √dh-
- dagl̃isa to take sth. off the beach or field √dh-
- dagl̃isa to take sth. off the land √dh-
- dàgl̃ud to take sth. from the boat to the shore, to take (move) sth. in the mountains √dh-
- dàgl̃t̃x̃sud to take (move) sth. off (away) while in the boat √dh-
- dàgl̃ay'ud to take (move) sth. from the water √dh-
- dàgl̃l̃ud to move sth. away from the scaffold √dh-
- dàgusdud to take sth. upwards (SYN: làgusdud) √dh-
- dāhisa to take sb.'s property with one when leaving and hang on to it until returning √dh-
- daid to give (literally: to be the means of taking) √dh-
* dàil̃usi_l̃axi "3² will give 3³ to 3³"
- dāiñak'w'a to take sb. home √dh-
- dāisdak'w (sth.) cranked (e.g. a car, when being started) √dh-
- dāisdal̃aỹu crank (e.g. of a car) √dh-
- dāisdud to crank sth. (e.g. the car engine) √dh-
- dāix'w'alas golden-crowned sparrow √dyx'w-
- dāka to pick up dead peoples' clothing, to seize privileges; to touch, to get in touch with live or dead people √dh-
- dāk̃ala to ask for sth. √dh-
- dāk̃tud to take sth. upward (SYN: làk̃tud) √dh-
- dāla₁; pl. didāla to hold or carry sth. (esp. parcels or a message) √dh
- dāla₂; pl. didāla money (from English "dollar")
- dāla'ci wallet, cash box (from English "dollar")
- dal̃agl̃it̃ to go around with sth. indoors √dh-
- dal̃agl̃is to go around with sth. on the beach √dh-

dalàgłs to go around outside with sth. √dh-

dalàgłəxs to go around in the boat with sth.
√dh-

dalilàs bank, cash box, purse, wallet (from
English "dollar") [GR also has dalañilàs]

dàliniḵ* expert (at anything) (SYN: dalinùḵ*)
√dh-

dałcṁ person who is always laughing √dhṁ-

dałətuà to laugh while walking (talking) √dhṁ-

dałlā; pl. didàłlā to laugh, laughter √dhṁ-

dałlāḥini (?) way of laughing √dhṁ-

dałlāud to make sb. laugh √dhṁ-

dałlāyū sth. laughable √dhṁ-

dàmaḡisłā taking things across √dh-

dàməbtisłā taking things in a hole in the beach
√dh-

dàməbtisłā taking things in a hole dug in the
ground (e.g. to preserve potatoes, grease,
dried salmon) √dh-

dàmułcuala taking things out to the open sea
√dh-

dàmułcud to take sth. out of several containers
√dh-

dàmułdiwala taking things off the boat √dh-

dàmułtala taking things offshore √dh-

dàṇca to take down to the beach √dh-

dàṇcax.ḥid to be taken underwater √dh-

dàṇçlā taking down to the beach √dh-

danùd to take hold of the side of sth. √dh-

danuwłta to take sth. over to the corner of the
house √dh-

danuwłsa to take sth. over to the end of the
beach √dh-

dàṇzm to be taken underwater (e.g. by big
octopus) √dh-

dàpa; pl. dàdpa to tow √dhp-

dàpĩnua tugboat (SYN: dàbaçi) √dhp-

dàpłā towing √dhp-

dàpłisłā to drag onto the beach √dhp-

dàpłisłayū means of dragging onto the beach
√dhp-

dàpłud to tow sth. ashore √dhp-

dàpid to start to tow √dhp-

dàpiu; pl. didàpiu (dàpiuwu/i qi, dàpiuḥu/i
qi) to take along, to take (grab) while on
one's way √dh-

dàpḡdi (?) to tow another boat √dhp-

dàqa to go after cedar bark √dhq-

dàqina cedar bark (taken off in the spring)
√dhq-

dàsa; pl. dàdsa to dive for sth. √dhs-

dàsdata to laugh repeatedly √dhṁ-

dàsdata to dive repeatedly √dhs-

dasdig*ṇàs very young duckling √dyk*-

dàs.ḥid; pl. dàds.ḥid/didàs.ḥid to take a dive
√dhs-

dàs.ḥidayu sth./sb. taken along for a dive
√dhs-

dàs.ḥidayunuk* to have sth./sb. to take
along for a dive

daubigà fin √dhx*-

daud to take sth. out of sth. √dh-

dàułcuala taking out of a container √dh-

dàułcud; pl. didàułcud to take sth. out a
container √dh-

dàułtala taking offshore √dh-

dàułtłta to take out of the house (room) √dh-

dàułtłsa to take off the boat to beach √dh-

dàułtud & dàwłtud to take sth. offshore (out
of harbour, out to sea) √dh-

dàuq^wksala to look in all directions (as to avoid meeting sb.'s eye) √dwq^w- (2)

dàutiləksala (see dàutitəksala)

dàutitəksala & dàutiləksala; pl. didàutitəksala (Gl.) to spread a story all over the place √dw- (1)

dawài (tame) goat √dhx^w-

dawm̐ (pronounced daum, see page ?) (dàumu, dàumi) stick (skewer) for pinning oolichans together √dhx^w-

dàw̐t̐dud to take sth. out of canoe √dh-

dàw̐t̐t̐ud (see dàut̐t̐ud)

dàxdaka to divide things up among the people √dh-

dàx.hid; pl. didàx.hid to take away √dh-

dàx.hiyuk^w taken up from the beach √dh-

dàx^wa; pl. didàx^wa to pin sth. to sth., to pin fish together for drying √dhx^w-

dax^wàp̐; pl. didax^wàp̐ to wrestle (lit. "to pin each other") √dhx^w-

dax^wàp̐x.hid to start to wrestle √dhx^w-

dàx^wćud to hang sth. inside sth. √dhx^w-

dàx^wd̐m̐a anything hanging on wall or tree (clock, pictures, ornament on Christmas tree) √dhx^w-

dàx^w.h̐aλ̐lud; pl. did^wx^w.h̐aλ̐lud to hang sth. up on a nail, to put sticks through gills of oolichans to hang them to drying frame √dhx^w-

dax^wl̐aλ̐la to hang on the wall √dhx^w-

dax^wl̐aλ̐l̐às place where sth. hangs (e.g. coat) √dhx^w- [GW has dax^wl̐aλ̐las]

dax^wl̐aλ̐l̐il̐às place where sth. is hung in the house √dhx^w-

dax^wl̐aλ̐l̐it̐ permanent fixture on the wall (SYN: yutl̐aλ̐l̐it̐) √dhx^w-

dax^wl̐aλ̐l̐it̐a; pl. didax^wl̐aλ̐l̐it̐a to hang sth. up

(e.g. on Christmas tree) √dhx^w-

dàx^wm̐ğ̐malas (Gl.) red willow tree (used for skewers) √dhx^w-

dàx^wn̐ğ̐malas (Gm.) red willow tree (used for skewers) √dhx^w-

daχl̐ak^w wages, salary √dh-

dàχsud to take sth. into the boat √dh-

dayàχdak^w sb. whose mouth has been wiped √dy-

dayàχdayu paper used as a napkin √dy-

dayàχdud to wipe one's mouth √dy-

dàyiniχ^w (good) diver (SYN: dàc̐iniχ^w) √dhs-

dāaiλk^w (sth.) taken into the house √dh-

dāaiλm̐ taken into the house √dh-

dāaiλa to take into the house √dh-

dāas handle √dh-

dāl̐m̐ (sb.) laughed at √dh̐t-

dāl̐m̐nuk^w to have sb. to laugh at

ddàat̐g̐n̐ (Gm.) exhausted from laughing (SYN: (Gl.) ddaat̐g̐n̐) √dh̐t-

ddaħl̐à (see ddałl̐à)

ddaħl̐àl̐ism̐ (see ddałl̐àl̐ism̐)

ddałl̐à & ddaħl̐à to make sb. laugh √dh̐t-

ddałl̐àl̐ism̐ & ddaħl̐àl̐ism̐ to laugh oneself to death √dh̐t-

ddaat̐g̐n̐ (Gl.) exhausted from laughing (SYN: (Gm.) ddaat̐g̐n̐) √dh̐t-

ddałl̐at̐ laughing dance (performer laughs and incites laughter) √dh̐t-

ddksdu eyes wide open √dx-

ddksdud to open the eyes √dx-

ddk^ws̐ia to cut through the waves (said of a boat) √dx^w-

ddm̐ksal̐a to salt (meat, fish) √dm-

- ddùx^{bs} always staring √dwq⁻ (2)
- dduýl^à to anaesthetize √dws-
- ded very (see also dled, λed, λaid) √dlh-
* dàidis hìx^{pà} "3³ is very sweet (good tasting)"
- dia; pl. didià to wipe √dy-
- diàsg^hak^w sb. who has wiped his eyes (SYN: disg^huk^w) √dy-
- diàsg^hud to wipe the back of the head or neck (SYN: disg^hud) √dy-
- diàtud to wipe one's ear √dy-
- diàtuk^w sb. whose ear has been wiped √dy-
- diàxayu eraser √dy-
- diàx^lla to wipe off √dy-
- diàx^lay^u eraser √dy-
- diàxud; pl. didiàxud to erase, rub off, wipe off √dy-
- di^cuaqiak^w person who has wiped the crown of his head √dy-
- di^cuaqiud to wipe the crown of one's head √dy-
- didalàgx^lalay^m (SYN: didalàgx^lalay^u) √dh-
- didalàgx^lalay^u (SYN: didalàgx^layu) √dh-
- didalàgx^lalis to poke the fire √dh-
- didalàgx^layu poker (for fire); special stick to lift kettle off the fire √dh-
- didbà^gng^wm^h rag for wiping the hands (SYN: didsk^àanay^u) √dy-
- didbà^hnk^wa to wipe the hands with a cloth √dy-
- didg^mà to wipe the face √dy-
- didksisa to wipe one's feet √dy-
- didksisd^mà door mat √dy-
- didksizak^w sb. who has wiped his feet √dy-
- dids^gmà to wipe the outer surface of sth. big, round, and/or bulky (e.g. potatoes) √dy-
- dids^kana to wipe the hands √dy-
- dids^kanay^u rag for wiping the hands (SYN: didbà^gng^wm^h) √dy-
- dids^kanud to wipe the hands √dy-
- didx^ll^lsa to wipe over the roof √dy-
- dìgita to wipe the body √dy-
- digiùd to wipe one's forehead √dy-
- digiùk^w sb. who has wiped his forehead √dy-
- diglil^m; pl. didglil^m mop for wiping the floor √dy-
- diglilini^x^w sb. in charge of wiping the floor √dy-
- diglita; pl. didglita to wipe the floor √dy-
- diglit^hid to start to wipe the floor √dy-
- dìg^təxsa to wipe the boat √dy-
- diğm^d to wipe one's face √dy-
- diğmⁱ (?) towel √dy-
- diğ^wàci pile driver √dyq⁻ (1)
- diğ^wàlisa to move the piles further up river √dyq⁻ (1)
- diğ^wayu mallet, heavy wooden hammer √dyq⁻ (1)
- diğ^wit peg (pin, skewer, pile) in room (house) √dyq⁻ (1)
- diğ^wisa; pl. diğd^g^wisa to drive piles in on the beach (field, river) √dyq⁻ (1)
- diğ^wk^w pile (peg) driven into the ground; baited deadfall trap √dyq⁻ (1)
- diğ^wm^h pile (for holding the net down, for deadfall), sth. driven in with a pile driver) √dyq⁻ (1)
- diğ^wnùls peg (pin, skewer) on field (outdoors) √dyq⁻ (1)
- diğ^wn^uwà peg (pin, skewer) at the side of sth. √dyq⁻ (1)
- diğ^wn^uwis peg (pin, skewer) on the field (beach) √dyq⁻ (1)

di.ìsbak* sb. whose nose has been wiped √dy-
 di.ìsbud to wipe one's nose √dy-
 dikgud to wipe the inside of sth. hollow (cup, plate) √dy-
 diṇ'ud to wipe one's cheek √dy-
 diṁalas willow tree (formerly used to wipe slime off fish) √dy-
 diṇuzud to wipe the side of sth. √dy-
 diqàu black bug, the head of which moves like a piledriver √dyq*- (1)
 diq*atusa to drive in piles down the river √dyq*- (1)
 diq*a₁; pl. diḍq*a to drive in piles √dyq*- (1)
 diq*a₂ diseased fish with white spots in the flesh (not edible any more) √dyq*- (2)
 diq*ṁbtala driving in piles √dyq*- (1)
 diq*ṁbtisa to drive in piles on the beach or field √dyq*- (1)
 diq*ṁbtisla driving in piles on the beach or field √dyq*- (1)
 diq*ṁbtisla driving in piles outside √dyq*- (1)
 diq*im pile driven in ground outside √dyq*- (1)
 diq*sa to drive in piles on ground outside √dyq*- (1)
 disdud to wipe one's eye √dy-
 disduk* sb. who has wiped his eye √dy-
 disgṇud to wipe the back of the head (neck) (SYN: diāsgṇud) √dy-
 disgṇuk* sb. who has wiped his eyes (SYN: diāsgṇak*) √dy-
 disgṁigak* sb. who has wiped his back √dy-
 disgṁigud to wipe one's back √dy-
 diḷud to wipe sth. off the raised surface √dy-
 diù'ud to wipe one's waist √dy-
 diù'yuk* sb. whose waist has been wiped √dy-

dixa to have an erection √dyx-
 dixlṁzud to wipe one's belly √dy-
 dixlṁzuk* sb. who has wiped his belly √dy-
 dixəḷla to have an erection √dyx-
 dix.hid to get an erection √dyx-
 diḥdāk* sb. whose rear end has been wiped √dy-
 diḥdamud to wipe one's knee √dy-
 diḥdamuk* sb. whose knee has been wiped √dy-
 diḥdud to wipe one's rear end √dy-
 diḥlāk'siak* sb. whose chin has been wiped √dy-
 diḥlāk'siud to wipe one's chin √dy-
 diḥināk* sb. whose shoulder and/or upper arm has been wiped √dy-
 diḥināud to wipe one's shoulder and/or upper arm √dy-
 diḥ*btisa to drive piles into field (beach) √dyq*- (1)
 diḥ*btisla to drive piles into the ground outdoors √dyq*- (1)
 diḥ*btud to drive piles into a surface √dyq*- (1)
 diḥ*.hid to start to drive in piles √dyq*- (1)
 dizud to wipe the table √dy-
 dizudinix* sb. in charge of wiping tables √dy-
 dizù'yu; pl. diḍzù'yu table cloth, dish rag, cloth made of willow leaves (used for wiping blood off salmon) √dy-
 diagayu file, grinder (SYN: diāgm) √dy-
 diāgm file, grinder (SYN: diagayu) √dy-
 diāka to sharpen a tool (by wiping) √dy-
 diāxdṁa "?" (SYN: diāxdṁa) √dy-
 diinai (?) way of turning one's hand when wiping √dy-
 diiniix* always wiping √dy-

dk*sàla to go onto a rock with boat, to hit
 point of land √dx*-
 dk*sda to jump into the water, jump overboard
 √dx*-
 dk*sìsda back-flip √dx*-
 dk*smd to jump onto sth. bulky, to hit rock
 with boat √dx*-
 dk*sud to cut through the waves (said of a boat)
 √dx*-
 dl̥ed very [also λed and λaid in conversation; see
 also ded] √dlh-
 * dl̥èdus 'pàlaλ "3² will ..."
 dl̥gm̥ soft roe (milk) of fish √dlk-
 dm̥dm̥k*s̥m̥it to bend the knees in bed
 √dmk*-
 dm̥ks salt, table salt; sea water, salt water; sea
 √dm-
 * dm̥kss w̥ap "salt water"
 dm̥ksdm̥ksa to drink salt water √dm-
 dm̥k*a; pl. didm̥k*a to kick sb. √dmk*-
 dm̥k*s̥m̥ sth. you kick, football √dmk*-
 dm̥k*s̥md; pl. d̥m̥dm̥k*s̥md/didm̥k*s̥md to
 kick a ball (or other round object); to bend
 the leg √dmk*-
 dm̥p̥a salty taste, tasting salty √dm-
 dm̥p̥aksila too salty
 dm̥p̥aṇak*la to gradually become salty √dm-
 dm̥p̥ax.h̥id to become salty √dm-
 dm̥x*.h̥aλla to kick on sth. (e.g. log, rope)
 √dmk*-
 dm̥x*.h̥id to kick sth. away, to give a kick; to
 bend one's leg √dmk*-
 d̥na; pl. did̥na to pull (rope, anchor line, gill
 net) √dn-
 d̥n̥am̥aw̥isla hauling things across √dn-
 d̥n̥amaχ̥it̥la hauling things downstairs √dn-
 d̥n̥amaχ̥la hauling things down from above

√dn-
 d̥n̥amuṭ̥cuala hauling things from inside √dn-
 d̥n̥amuṭ̥it̥la hauling things out of house √dn-
 d̥n̥amuṭ̥is̥la hauling things out to field (beach)
 √dn-
 d̥n̥amuyala hauling things out √dn-
 d̥n̥am̥i̥λla hauling things into the house √dn-
 d̥n̥as cedar bark strips (used for basketmaking)
 √dns-
 d̥n̥aw̥ita to haul across the room (house) √dn-
 d̥n̥aw̥isa to haul across √dn-
 d̥n̥ax̥d̥n̥aka to haul repeatedly, to haul ever
 further √dn-
 d̥n̥ax̥ita to haul downstairs √dn-
 d̥n̥ax̥ud to haul sth. (e.g. net) down from a
 higher level, to haul off √dn-
 d̥n̥ayu donkey, capstan, etc. (SYN: d̥n̥m̥) √dn-
 d̥n̥b̥aud to haul sth. to the end of the wharf
 √dn-
 d̥n̥btala hauling into the hatch √dn-
 d̥n̥btud to haul sth. into the hatch √dn-
 d̥n̥g̥λ̥aṽaṽi seine boat √dn-
 d̥n̥g̥λ̥aṽayu purse seine √dn-
 d̥n̥g̥λ̥aṽud to use the purse seine √dn-
 d̥n̥g̥λ̥aṽudiniχ̥ high-liner, sb. who is good at
 purse-seining √dn-
 d̥n̥g̥λ̥i (?) purse seine (SYN: d̥n̥g̥λ̥aṽayu) √dn-
 d̥n̥gusdiwa to haul up √dn-
 d̥n̥gusdud; pl. did̥n̥gusdud to hoist sth. up
 √dn-
 d̥n̥isd̥aud to haul sth. (net) in a circle in the
 water √dn-
 d̥n̥isdud (SYN: d̥n̥isd̥aud) √dn-
 d̥n̥ksiwala to pull sth. (net) through sth. √dn-

dṇṇksiwl̥sa to drag (haul) sth. between two houses √dn-
 dṇṇksud to haul sth. through sth. √dn-
 dṇṇm winch, donkey, capstan, "niggerhead", fishing reel (anything that is used to pull a rope/cable/wire) (SYN: dṇṇayu) √dn-
 dṇṇmbtala hauling in of nets √dn-
 dṇṇngusdiwa to haul things up √dn-
 dṇṇx.h̥ls̥la hauling (several canoes, etc.) up to the woods √dn-
 dṇṇṣsala hauling things on the boat √dn-
 dṇṇsdala hauling into water √dn-
 dṇṇsdalaṇi bluestone tank (note: bluestone serves to clean laundry and nets) √dn-
 dṇṇsdud to haul sth. into water tank (out of boat into water, overboard) √dn-
 dṇṇud to haul sth. out of sth. √dn-
 dṇṇt̥cuala to haul out of the container √dn-
 dṇṇt̥cualita to haul sth. from inside (the house, box, or container) √dn-
 dṇṇt̥cud to haul sth. from inside √dn-
 dṇṇt̥fita to haul sth. out of the room √dn-
 dṇṇt̥fisa to haul sth. out to the field (beach) √dn-
 dṇṇt̥fud to haul sth. (e.g. net, rope) out of the harbour (off- shore) √dn-
 dṇṇyala to haul out (e.g. net through window) √dn-
 dṇṇyita to haul out of the room √dn-
 dṇṇyisa to haul out from bay √dn-
 dṇṇy̥lsa to haul out of the house √dn-
 dṇṇw̥tdud to pull (drag, haul) sth. (e.g. net) off the boat √dn-
 dṇṇxdṇṇa spar tree (as used in logging) √dn-
 dṇṇx̥lalud to haul sth. to the fire √dn-

dṇṇx̥l̥asa to haul to the roof √dn-
 dṇṇx̥.h̥aṇl̥ud to haul sth. in √dn-
 dṇṇx̥.h̥aym drag seine √dn-
 dṇṇx̥.h̥id to start to pull with rope (haul) √dn-
 dṇṇx̥.h̥isa to pull sth. (e.g. drag seine) up the beach (SYN: l̥ax̥.h̥isa) √dn-
 dṇṇx̥.h̥lsa to drag up to the woods √dn-
 dṇṇx̥.h̥ls̥la dragging up to the woods √dn-
 dṇṇṣsala hauling net aboard √dn-
 dṇṇṣsud to haul sth. aboard √dn-
 dṇṇy̥aṇs; pl. dṇṇdṇy̥aṇs grove of cedar trees √dns-
 dṇṇy̥as; pl. dṇṇdṇy̥as (GW) red cedar tree √dns-
 dṇṇy̥asḡm red-cedar bark blanket √dns-
 dṇṇy̥ax̥c̥iud to pull sth. away with rope √dn-
 dṇṇin̥ai (?) way of coiling (rope, net) √dn-
 dṇṇi̥ṇa to haul into the house √dn-
 dṇṇlaq (to have) itchy genitals (male or female) √dq-
 dṇṇl̥aq̥la (to have) itchy genitals (male or female) √dq-
 dṇṇl̥atu (to have an) itchy ear √dq-
 dṇṇl̥atuala to have an itchy ear √dq-
 dṇṇlb̥u (to have an) itchy chest √dq-
 dṇṇlb̥uala (to have an) itchy chest (SYN: dṇṇlp̥l̥a) √dq-
 dṇṇlig (to have an) itchy back (SYN: dṇṇts̥mig) √dq-
 dṇṇlik̥la to have an itchy back √dq-
 dṇṇlis̥ba (to have an) itchy nose √dq-
 dṇṇlis̥bala to have an itchy nose √dq-
 dṇṇl̥u̥y̥u (to have an) itchy waist √dq-
 dṇṇl̥u̥y̥uala to have an itchy waist √dq-
 dṇṇl̥x̥d̥ala to have an itchy backside √dq-

dǫlǫks'ia (to have an) itchy chin √dq-
 dǫlǫks'iala to have an itchy chin √dq-
 dǫlǫ (to have an) itchy throat √dq-
 dǫlǫuàla to have an itchy throat √dq-
 dǫlǫm'ya (to have an) itchy cheek √dq-
 dǫlǫm'yalà to have an itchy cheek √dq-
 dǫt'a; pl. didǫt'a to itch √dq-
 dǫt'cuàqia (to have an) itchy scalp √dq-
 dǫt'cuàqiala to have an itchy scalp √dq-
 dǫt'du (to have an) itchy eye √dq-
 dǫt'duàla (to have an) itchy eye √dq-
 dǫt'əqia (to have an) itchy head √dq-
 dǫt'əsgn (?) (to have an) itchy back of the neck
 √dq-
 dǫt'əsgn'àla to have an itchy back of the neck
 √dq-
 dǫt'əx'da (to have an) itchy mouth √dq-
 dǫt'əx'dàla to have an itchy mouth √dq-
 dǫt'əx'dàm'u (to have an) itchy knee √dq-
 dǫt'əx'dàm'ualà to have an itchy knee √dq-
 dǫt'.h'id to become itchy √dq-
 dǫt'.h'η (to have an) itchy body (trunk), (to have)
 itchy extremities (arms, legs) √dq-
 dǫt'.h'ηàla to have an itchy body (trunk), to
 have itchy extremities (arms, legs) √dq-
 dǫt'it (to have an) itchy body (trunk) √dq-
 dǫt'it'la to have an itchy body (trunk) √dq-
 dǫt'iu (to have an) itchy forehead √dq-
 dǫt'iwàla to have an itchy forehead √dq-
 dǫt'k'ana (to have an) itchy hand or forearm
 √dq-
 dǫt'k'anàla to have an itchy hand or forearm
 √dq-
 dǫt'm (to have an) itchy face √dq-

dǫt'màla to have an itchy face √dq-
 dǫt'p'ig (to have an) itchy shin √dq-
 dǫt'səgu (to have an) itchy penis √dq-
 dǫt'səguàla to have an itchy penis √dq-
 dǫt'sis (to have an) itchy foot or leg √dq-
 dǫt'sis'la; pl. didǫt'sis'la to have an itchy foot or
 leg √dq-
 dǫt'sm'ig (to have an) itchy back (SYN: dǫl'ig)
 √dq-
 dǫt'xinàla to have an itchy shoulder √dq-
 du_ and, and also; along with, accompanied by
 (proclitic used as a connective element
 √dw- (2)
 * miàx:miakas du_ñx'i_stas h'ziaxi "eat fish
 or eat meat³"; p'ala du_h'm'ta q'ì_xi'xabk'a'xi
 "the children³ work and play"; p'ip'ala
 JOHN-a du_BILL-a "John³ and Bill³ work";
 q'ataxi't JOHN-a du_s'asmasi "John³ and his
 children³ walked downstairs"; q'at'laq
 du_x'nux'gnd.s "I and my children¹ walked";
 du_nug'a/nug'ànis/nug'ànuk "and I/we
 (incl.)/ we (excl.)"; du_yx'sù/yxsù "and
 you"; d'auqik "and 3¹"; d'auqu "and 3²";
 d'auqus/d'auqud.s "and 3^{2inv}"; d'auqi "and 3³";
 d'auqid.s "and 3^{3inv}"; d'auqiki "and 3^{abs}"
 d'udaq'u'ls to face each other (like two points)
 √dwq*- (2)
 d'udg'ayusdua glasses, spectacles √dwq*- (2)
 d'udx'siwi't to foresee, to read minds, augur,
 person who can see into the future
 √dwq*- (2)
 d'ug'as peep-hole in door √dwq*- (2)
 d'ug'ig'ais baseball umpire √dwq*- (2)
 d'ug'it'd'm'a pattern or model to be copied (SYN:
 x'ug'it'd'm'a) √dwq*- (2)
 d'ug't sth. seen, what one sees √dwq*- (2)
 d'ug'u'yua backsight of gun √dwq*- (2)
 duis old Indian axe made of hard rock and used
 to fell trees for making canoes (note: used to

- jump every time one hammered which explains the literal translation "to jump on the beach") √dx*-
- duiλ to jump (burst) into room √dx*-
- duṇḍàd to have a name √dw- (1)
- duṇṭ; pl. diduṇṭ name √dw- (1)
- duṇṭaṣsi (?) name given to bride as a gift by her own or the husband's family √dw- (1)
- dùq*a to look for sth. √dwq*- (2)
- duq*ài & duq*ì vision, one's view, way of seeing sth. √dwq*- (2)
- duq*àisa to look down on √dwq*- (2)
- dùq*aṣa to look down √dwq*- (2)
- dùq*aṣla looking down √dwq*- (2)
- dùq*əsayu "?" (name of the legendary eagle that piloted the first canoe ever to travel the sea after the world flood) √dwq*- (2)
- duq*ì (see duq*ài)
- dùq*la; pl. dùdqla looking √dwq*- (2)
- dùq*ḷax.ḥid to begin to see √dwq*- (2)
- dùq*ḷax.ḥid.suk*la to begin to see more clearly (but still not well enough)
- dùq*ḷsḷa to have one's head down looking at the ground √dwq*- (2)
- dùq*ṃamuṭa to see people off √dwq*- (2)
- dùq*ṃyaxci to see off (one or more people) √dwq*- (2)
- dùq*uyḷsḷa looking out of the house √dwq*- (2)
- dùq*ṣdi (?) to see sb. speak, watch sb.'s mouth moving √dwq*- (2)
- dùq*ṣla to look back √dwq*- (2)
- dùsa; pl. dùdsa numb √dws-
- dùdsamu (to have) numb feet (legs) √dws-
- dùs.ḥṇ (Gm.) numb in the body √dws-
- dutilàd to report √dw- (1)
- dùtilṃ report, story one has made up √dw- (1)
- dutilṃmàs to make a (nice) story out of sth. (e.g. as in a diary) √dw- (1)
- dùtilàla to have heard people tell stories about sth. without knowing if they are true; rumours √dw- (1)
- dùtiṭ; pl. dùdtiṭ message, news √dw- (1)
- dùtiṭa to report sth. √dw- (1)
- dutiṭap to gossip, to spread rumours √dw- (1)
- dùḷa; pl. dùdḷa to tell sb. to move √dwḷ-
- dùx*a; pl. dùdx*a nettles (used for making oolichan nets) √dwḷx*-
- dùx*afdana affected by the stinging of nettles √dwḷx*-
- dux*diàit numb (said of the entire body) √dws-
- dùḷ*ḷcua to look inside (e.g. pot before washing it) √dwq*- (2)
- dùḷ*ḷgusdiwa to look upwards √dwq*- (2)
- dùḷ*ḷḥaḷla to catch sight of sth., to notice √dwq*- (2)
- dùḷ*ḷhiaxci to watch sb. or sth. depart √dwq*- (2)
- dùḷ*ḷhid to take a look √dwq*- (2)
- dùḷ*ḷpiu to see sth. as it goes by √dwq*- (2)
- * dùḷ*ḷpiuwiqi and dùḷ*ḷpiuwiqi "3³ ... 3³"
- dùḷ*ḷsisdisla looking around over the whole world (name of the Sun) √dwq*- (2)
- dùḷ*ḷsiwayu X-rays √dwq*- (2)
- dùḷ*ḷsiud to stare at sth. √dwq*- (2)
- dùḷ*ḷsud; pl. didùḷ*ḷsud to use X-rays √dwq*- (2)
- dùḷ*ḷwṭa to look out to the open sea √dwq*- (2)
- dùḷ*ḷwṭis to look up from the beach

- √dwq*- (2)
- dxā to open the eyes; to become alive (by opening their eyes) (said of herring eggs when soaking) √dx-
- dxdux rabbit (lit. "jumps repeatedly outdoors") √dx*-
- dxduxā to use harsh words, to speak out, to speak plainly √dx-
- dxduxā.hīd to repeat the same word over and over again √dx-
- dxduxñi (?) (any) owl √dx-
- dxdux*a to jump repeatedly, moving along the surface of the water while going up and down √dx*-
* dxdux*as hziq "grasshopper, any insect"
- dxlā; pl. didxlā open-eyed, having the eyes wide open √dx
- dx*āwi.īf to jump across the room √dx*-
- dx*āwi (idem) √dx*-
- dx*āwis to jump across √dx*-
- dx*āxa; pl. didx*āxa to jump off, come off (button) √dx*
- dx*āxi to jump downstairs √dx*-
- dx*ba; pl. didx*bā to jump to the end of sth. √dx*
- dx*baud; pl. diddx*bāud to jump onto the end of sth. (e.g. the end of another scaffold, end of wharf) √dx*
- dx*btā; pl. didx*btā to jump into hole √dx*
- dx*btāi to jump into hole in the floor √dx*-
- dx*btāis to jump into a hole in a field (on the beach) (SYN: dx*btālis) √dx*-
- dx*btālis (SYN: dx*btāis) √dx*-
- dx*btāls to jump into hole in field √dx*-
- dx*čāx̄da to jump the length of sth., to jump all the way to the end √dx*-
- dx*čāx̄dala jumping the length of sth., jumping all the way to the end √dx*-
- dx*dx*a (see dxdux*a)
- dx*əłəxs to jump up (away) aboard a vessel (vehicle) √dx*-
- dx*əłai (?) to jump up (away) on the water (like a boat with too much power) √dx*-
- dx*əłlā to jump up or sideways on the scaffold √dx*-
- dx*əxs to jump into the boat √dx*-
- dx*əxsāla jumping into the boat √dx*-
- dx*əxsλāqa to jump over an obstacle or a dividing line √dx*-
- dx*əxsλāqīlā to jump over the cliff √dx*-
- dx*əxsλāqlā jumping over the cliff √dx*-
- dx*gūdsiwa to jump upwards √dx*-
- dx*.hais to hit the beach with the boat, to run up the beach with the boat, to get beached (porpoise) √dx*-
- dx*.hals to jump into the bushes (from open field) √dx*-
- dx*.hīd to make a jump, to start jumping √dx*-
- dx*lā jumping of fish (e.g. herring) on surface of water √dx*-
- dx*lāgxi (?) to jump up and down at sea √dx*-
- dx*līf to jump to the next seat in the room √dx*-
- dx*līs to slide off cliff (said of goats) √dx*-
- dx*līsłā jumping up and down as one runs on the beach √dx*-
- dx*līsłā jumping up and down as one runs over the ground (like a rabbit) √dx*-
- dx*lā to jump onto rock (boat) √dx*-
- dx*lāla jumping up onto steep rock (like mountain goat, boat) √dx*-
- dx*ṁāmawisłā jumping across (pl. of dx*āwisłā) √dx*-

- dx^{*}màmuy|s|a (pl. of dx^{*}uyà|s) √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}màǎ|a jumping down (off) (pl. of dx^{*}ǎǎ|a) √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}m̃bta (pl. of dx^{*}bta) √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}m̃btala jumping into holes √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}m̃btif|a jumping into holes in the house √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}m̃btis|a jumping into holes on beach, field, or river √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}m̃bt|s|a jumping into holes in field √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}m̃glif|a jumping up and down as one runs in the house (pl. of dx^{*}lif|a) √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}m̃glis|a jumping up and down as one runs on the beach (pl. of dx^{*}lis|a) √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}m̃gǎi (?) to jump up (away) on the water (like boats with too much power) √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}m̃gǎ|a to jump up from raised surfaces √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}m̃gusdiwala jumping upwards (pl.) √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}m̃ǎsala jumping into the boat (pl.) √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}m̃ca to jump up and go in the direction of the beach √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}m̃c|a jumping towards the beach √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}uyà to jump out √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}uyàmas out of breath (as after running), stopped (said of the heart)
- dx^{*}uyà|s to jump out of the house √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}.w̃t̃cua to jump out of a container or out of joint √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}.w̃t̃cud to make a jump out out of sth. √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}.w̃tdiwà to jump off the boat √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}.w̃t̃a to jump off the shore √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}.w̃t̃ait̃ to jump out of the house √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}.w̃t̃ais; pl. didx^{*}.w̃t̃ais|a to jump down to the beach √dx^{*}-
- dx^{*}zud to jump between things √dx^{*}-
- laa to wedge, to split with a wedge √lh-
- labàyu; pl. li|labàyu digging stick (for clams, for digging in general, for pulling off bark) √lh̃p
- la|ksis|a to stand on one's toes √lh-
- là|ǎǎǎsala to stand together aboard ship √lh̃ǎǎ-
- là|ǎǎǎualag|it̃ standing around together indoors (and doing nothing while supposed to work) √lh̃ǎǎ-
- là|ǎǎǎualag|is standing around together on beach or field (and doing nothing while supposed to work) √lh̃ǎǎ-
- là|ǎǎǎualag|s standing around together outside (and doing nothing while supposed to work) √lh̃ǎǎ-
- là|ǎǎǎualalit̃ standing together indoors (SYN: là|ǎǎǎualit̃) √lh̃ǎǎ-
- là|ǎǎǎualalis standing together on the beach (field, world) (SYN: là|ǎǎǎualis/là|ǎǎǎualal̃i) √lh̃ǎǎ-
- là|ǎǎǎualal̃a standing together on the shore, on a rock ledge √lh̃ǎǎ-
- là|ǎǎǎualat̃ǎǎ standing together aboard vehicle (esp. ship) √lh̃ǎǎ-
- là|ǎǎǎualasdis standing together in the water near the beach √lh̃ǎǎ-
- là|ǎǎǎualal̃i (?) standing together as a group (as when tribes are all gathered in one place), standing together with the feet in the water √lh̃ǎǎ-
- là|ǎǎǎualal̃|a standing together on a (relatively) large surface √lh̃ǎǎ-
- là|ǎǎǎualit̃ standing together indoors (SYN: là|ǎǎǎualalit̃) √lh̃ǎǎ-
- là|ǎǎǎualis standing together on the beach (SYN: là|ǎǎǎualalis) √lh̃ǎǎ-
- là|ǎǎǎual̃s standing together outdoors √lh̃ǎǎ-

- λὰλḡ'uis to stand together on beach (field, etc.)
 √λhḡ'-
- λàgm̐ gillnet √λhk-
- λàka to use the gillnet √λhk-
- λàk̐la sth. caught in the gillnet, to have sth.
 (un- intended) caught in one's net (seal, sea
 lion, etc.) √λhk-
- λàksiud to split with a wedge √λh-
- λàk̐ala (Gl.) rock cod (SYN: (Gm.) cilik̐la)
 √λhk- [note: possibly a borrowing from HE]
- λàk̐iniḡ gillnet fisherman √λhk-
- λàlaxila; pl. λilàlaxila to steer the boat;
 steersman, helmsman, captain √λx-
- λàlaxilaḡu helm, rudder, wheel (of boat) √λx-
- λà:lḡ'ualut person that stands by one √λhḡ'-
- λanùt; pl. λaλnùt wedge √λh-
- λàpa; pl. λilàpa/λà:lpa to dig for clams or
 roots √λhp-
- λauf̐cud to use a wedge to lift blocks √λh-
- lawàsila₁ (Gm.) to purify oneself ritually
 (before hunting or fish- ing) (SYN: (Gl.)
 ḡàq̐'agila) √λw-
- lawàsila₂ (Gl.) to chop hole in tree for standing
 board √λhḡ'-
- λàwiḡ; pl. λàλwiḡ to stand upright up indoors
 (said of a person) √λhḡ'-
- λàwis to stand upright on the beach √λhḡ'-
- λàw̐a to stand on rock √λhḡ'-
- law̐s tree; standing upright on the ground
 outside (human, etc.); pl. λilaw̐s "men",
 λàxλw̐s "trees" √λhḡ'-
- λàxλus; pl. (GW) λilàxλus trees together
 [note: probably the Gm. pronunciation of
 λaxλw̐s, pl. of law̐s] √λhḡ'-
- λàx.h̐ala brave, fearless; warrior √λh-)
- λàx.h̐isa to pull gillnet to beach (SYN: d̐x.h̐isa)
 √λhk-
- λàḡdala grey cod (lit. "things standing at the
 mouth" - named for the tiny barbels which
 hang down) √λh-
- λàḡ'āḡan̐uis to stand on the edge of the beach
 √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ba to stand at the end (e.g. of wharf)
 √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'bi̐la; pl. λilàḡ'bi̐la to stand on a (steep)
 point √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'laḡ'is̐la totem pole outside √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'lias to stand on the roof √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ə̐lud to stand sth. up on a rock ledge
 √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ə̐təḡs to get up on boat √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ə̐təḡsa to stand sth. up aboard ship √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ə̐təḡsala standing on the boat √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ə̐laḡala to get up at sea √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ə̐li (?) to get up on the water (at sea)
 √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ə̐li̐a to get up on relatively large surface
 √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ə̐xsala; pl. λàλḡ'ə̐xsala standing aboard
 ship √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'.h̐id to rise, to arise, to stand up for,
 (probably also:) to volunteer √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ia to stand on top of sth. √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ia̐təḡs to stand on top of sth. on the boat
 √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ia̐li (?) to stand on top of sth. on the
 water (cabin, dodger) √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ia̐si (?) to stand on edge of boat or river
 √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ia̐silis to stand on the river bank √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'ia̐sil̐s to stand on the gunwhale of the
 boat while on the ground outside √λhḡ'-
- λàḡ'iaḡliḡ standing around indoors (watching
 others work) √λhḡ'-

λḁḁ* ag s standing around outside (watching others work) √λhḁ*-	opening indoors (e.g. a doorway) √λhḁ*-
λḁḁ* àg təḁs standing around in the boat (watching others do the work) √λhḁ*-	λḁḁ*sm s to stand on sth. round and/or bulky (e.g. a rock) on the beach √λhḁ*-
λḁḁ* al it standing indoors √λhḁ*-	λḁḁ*sm s to stand on sth. round and/or bulky outside (e.g. a rock) √λhḁ*-
λḁḁ* al is standing in world, on beach, on field √λhḁ*-	λλikùk*ḁ to borrow too much (and unable to return it) √λyḁk-
λḁḁ* al a standing on rock ledge, on shore √λhḁ*-	λgàyu digging stick for cinquefoil √λk-
λḁḁ* al a standing on a (relatively) large surface √λhḁ*-	λg*idḁak* a to become thicker gradually (as from top to bottom of a tree) √λk*-
λḁḁ* al atəḁs standing on a (relatively) large surface aboard ship (e.g. box) √λhḁ*-	λg*it; pl. λilg*it thick in girth (like a tree) √λk*-
λḁḁ* it; pl. λilḁḁ* it to get up (in the house), to get out of bed √λhḁ*-	λg*itaḁawa thicker than
λḁḁ* it a to stand sth. up indoors √λhḁ*-	λg*itid to become thick in girth (also a chief's name) √λk*-
λḁḁ* it a to stand up in the house and keep moving a little bit at a time (as when dancing, etc.) his body (in dancing, or in any way) √λhḁ*-	λg*its; pl. λilg*its sth. that is thick and standing on the ground (e.g. a big tree) √λk*-
λḁḁ* itḁak* a to start getting up gradually √λhḁ*-	λg*ḁak* a to gradually become thick in girth (like a tree) √λk*-
λḁḁ* is to stand up for sth. √λhḁ*-	likù; pl. λilkù to borrow (SYN: guḁù) √λyḁk- likumà to lend
λḁḁ* is to get up on beach, in world √λhḁ*-	likuàla borrowing √λyḁk-
λḁḁ* isa to stand sth. up on the beach √λhḁ*-	likùḁḁ things borrowed, a borrowing √λyḁk-
λḁḁ* is a to stand up and keep moving on the beach a little bit at a time √λhḁ*-	λka to dig for cinquefoil roots √λk-
λḁḁ* s; pl. λḁḁḁ* s to get up outdoors √λhḁ*-	λksam cinquefoil √λk-
λḁḁ* sa; pl. λilḁḁ* sa to raise (pull up) from the ground, to stand sth. up outdoors, to raise a totem pole √λhḁ*-	λksisdud to turn the steering wheel √λx-
λḁḁ* a to get up on rock ledge, shore √λhḁ*-	λk* thick in girth √λk*-
λḁḁ*ḁalaḁi; pl. λḁḁḁ*ḁalaḁi (?) to stand on a log in the water √λhḁ*-	λḁa; pl. λilḁà (to have a) scab, sore √λm-
λḁḁ*sdis to stand in the water (SYN: tàsdis) √λhḁ*-	λḁai (?) smallpox, measles, chicken pox (any scab-forming disease) √λm-
λḁḁ*sduif to stand in or in front of a passage or	λḁλḁḁkskàna (to have a) scabby face √λm-
	λḁλḁḁkḁi (?) (to have a) scabby body (as when one has measles) √λm-
	λḁλḁḁḁdamu (to have) scabby knees √λm-
	λḁḁḁ (to have a) scabby face √λm-

ληά'ci wheelhouse of boat √λx-
 λυγ*àla supernatural power (manifested, for example, in physical feats) [said also by one consultant to mean *evil* spirit] √λwg*-
 λυγ*alàgila to get supernatural power √λwg*-
 λùή| (λùíu, λùíi); pl. λιλùή|/λυλà| nephew, niece, cousin √λw-
 λùlà (to do) again √λw-
 λùlàχdi (?) interpreter, spokesman √λw-
 λùìglis to start to go up the river again √λw-
 λùìsda to go back again √λw-
 λùìsdu to wake up and fall asleep again √λw-
 λùìsdud to set the net again, to put line in water again √λw-
 λùìud to translate √λw-
 λùìxλùìka to do over and over again √λw-
 λùìx.ήid again, to do again √λw-
 λùìχsud to put sth. back in the boat again √λw-
 λùìzàq* to make vocal noise (sing, whistle, speak, etc.) again √λw-
 λxa to pry with a lever √λx-
 λxəxs canoe thwart, crosspiece of boat √λx-
 λxgùsdiwisa to lever sth. up on the beach √λx-
 λxgùsdud to lever sth. up √λx-
 λx.ήid to pry with a lever, to lever sth. up √λx-
 λx|a; pl. λιλx|à steering a boat (with rudder or steering wheel); to carry sth. long by the ends (one person at each end) √λx-
 λx|à'yu rudder, steering wheel √λx-
 λx|isa to lever up logs √λx-
 λxà to drag or slide sth. long (e.g. a log, canoe), to bring a canoe up onto the beach; to shuffle cards √λx-
 λxàğk*; pl. λιλxàğk* spear (made from hard bone such as a grizzly-bear bone) √λx-

λxàχud to slide sth. down √λx-
 λx'cualàs; pl. λιλx'cualàs envelope √λx-
 λxəλai (?) to start off on water √λx-
 λxəxsλàqud to slide sth. over the obstacle √λx-
 λx.ήàisa to drag up the beach √λx-
 λx.ήà|sa to drag up to the woods or under the trees √λx-
 λx.ήà|s|a pulling up to the woods √λx-
 λx|is|a to drag over the ground √λx-
 λx|s|a to drag outdoors (overland) √λx-
 λx|àla going along in the water while close to a steep rock √λx-
 λxηca to slide sth. down the beach √λx-
 λxηcax.ήid to start to slide sth. down the beach √λx-
 λxsdau; pl. λιλxsdau to drag sth. into the water, to launch a canoe √λx-
 λxsisdis|a to drag around the bay √λx-
 g_ (proclitic which always combines with a following personal subject clitic (sc. gη.../gηug*a... "and I ...", gηis... "and we (incl.) ...", gηuk*... "and we (excl.) ...", gs... "and you ...", gik... "and 3¹ ...", gu... "and 3² ...", gi... "and 3³ ...", gid.s... "and 3^{3inv} ...", gki... "and 3^{abs} ...") or with the emphatic clitic {#m} interposed (sc. gμη.../gμηug*a..., gμηnis..., gμηnuk*..., gμηs..., gμηik..., gμηu..., gμηi..., gμηid.s..., gμηki...)) √g-
 * In the following examples g_ broadly means "and, and further": làkanug*a gùk*asi lānciχga gη_dùq*|aqi "I reached house³ of 3³ yesterday and saw 3³"; laη_làkaήina gùk*asi tānciχga gη_dùq*|aqi "I reached house³ of 3³ yesterday, after which I saw 3³" or "after reaching house³ of 3³ yesterday I saw 3³"; maçqùxi gs_hùtaqi "It was 2 o'clock when (and) you left 3³"; li_maçqùt.ήina gs_hùtaqi "It was precisely 2 o'clock when (and) you left 3³"; lili_maçqùlā gs_hùtaqi "was it 2 o'clock when (and) you left 3³?"; làyaxcis

- gs_{ks}x³ita "leave and do not turn back!"
 * The proclitic g_{ks} is also used in a type of construction that specifically has the same meaning as an English subordinate clause beginning in "whenever, at any (or every) time that". Optionally, this specific meaning can be underlined by the additional use of the proclitics la_{ks} and/or h³x³a_{ks}. Examples: k³ssi_h³atla gs_{ks}b³k³ala "do not holler when(ever) you speak!"; h³m³q³i gi_h³x³a_{ks}b³k³ala "3³ stutters when(ever) speaking"
 * The proclitic g_{ks} can also occur in the equivalent of an English concessive clause: k³usi wikamas qi_dala.yasi h³m³h³ gi_x³na "3³ were never short of money³ even though it³ amounted to little"
 * The proclitic g_{ks} plus a 3rd person subject clitic serves to connect numerical expressions. Examples: m³ncq³i gi_n³ax³.giu "3³ are 21 in number"; t³sat³ m³ncq³x³sa gi_m³h³sagi OR t³sat³ m³ncq³x³sa.yad.s gi_m³h³sagi "recently I cut 21 slices"
- ga this¹, this one¹ (proclitic and full word depending on syntactic context) √gh-
 * m³aasi ga "what is this one?"
- gaa (Gm.) this¹ (variant of ga) √gh-
- gàda this¹ √gh-
 * m³aasi g³ada "what is this?"; k³u³sa³ d³uq³la g³ada? "don't you see this?"
- gàd³na (Gl.) this¹ √gh-
 * m³aasi g³ad³na "what is this?"; k³u³g³il³ak³su d³uq³la g³ad³na "you ought not to see this"]
- gagab³m³au³; pl. ga³h³gab³m³au³ (GW) button blanket √gp
- gàgala to think sb. is the one one is looking for √ghl-
- gagalm³a to go after weasels √gt-
- gagap³a to try to get food provisions √gp-
- gagawi³q³a to look for food (any kind) √ghx³/x³-
- gagawa³la always trying to help √gw-
- gagla to try to crawl, to be about to crawl (like a baby at a certain age) √gl-
- gag³na³q³a labour strike √gn- (1)
- gagum³a³q³a to go after ratfish √gwmh-
- gagum³as grey (or snowy?) owl (whistles, talks, can imitate animals) √gwmh-
- gàibala; pl. gigàibala to go down the line from a certain point √ghy-
- gàibi³la to give sth. to each successive person in the house √ghy-
- gaig³la³ay³as disembarkation point √ghy-
- gaig³as; pl. gaima³g³as origin, place (time) of origin, place one comes from √ghy
 * li³mac³ut³.hina g³h³uta qu_gaig³as³nd.s "once it was 2 o'clock, I left this place I came from"
- gàiksiwa to go through a narrow passage starting from a certain place √ghy-
 * wi³gàiksiwatas "at which point did you go through?"
- gaiksiw³as place where one goes through the passage √ghy-
- gàilisla; pl. gigàilisla to travel up the river from a certain point (e.g. to check the nets) √ghy-
- gàimalisla (pl. of gàilisla) √ghy-
- gàimaqla (pl. of gàiq³la) √ghy-
- gàimi³ax³ci (pl. of gàiy³ax³ci) √ghy-
- gaimi³ax³ci³as places where people start from (pl. of gai³ax³ci³as) √ghy-
- gàim³ala; pl. gigàim³ala to protect sb. or sth. √gy-
 * ...³lug³aqi "I shall ... 3³"
- gaiq since, from √ghy-
 * gaiq ta³nci³xga "since yesterday"
- gàiq³la; pl. gigàiq³la to have done or to have been the case since a certain time, to

originate from √ghy-
 * gàiqlaŋqi hislàŋ "I came from the place today"
 gàiḡ.ḡid starting from a certain point √ghy-
 gàiḡ.ḡidàs place where one starts off (SYN: gàiḡaxciàs) √ghy-
 gàiḡàs point from which one descends √ghy-
 gàiḡmksiwala (pl. of gàiḡksiwala) √ghy-
 gàiḡmksiwalàs place where they line up to get through √ghy-
 gàiḡmḡcḡa (pl. of gàiḡḡa) √ghy-
 gàiḡḡa to go underwater at a particular place √ghy-
 gàiḡzàs place where one goes underwater √ghy-
 gàiḡulàs place where one gets what one wants (fish, food, etc.) √ghy-
 gàiḡuḡ thing one gets at a certain place √ghy-
 gàiḡuḡa to get what one wants at a certain place √ghy-
 gàiḡuyàla north wind √ghy-
 gàiḡuyis to leave the beach or field at a certain point √ghy-
 gàiḡuyizàs place where (time when) one leaves the beach √ghy-
 gàiḡuyḡs to leave (come out, go out) of the valley at a certain point √ghy-
 gàiḡuyḡzàs place where or time when one leaves the valley √ghy-
 gàiḡaxci since, from, starting from, to have been the case since √ghy-
 * gàiḡaxciŋqi ḡaŋciḡga "I have done 3³ since yesterday"; gàiḡaxci ḡaḡisḡa.yaḡi du VANCOUVER "from Kitimaat to Vancouver"
 gàiḡaxciàs place where one starts from (SYN: gàiḡ.ḡidàs) √ghy-
 gàla 1. earlier on, before, ancient, original: gàlas

ḡaḡilàs "ancient laws/institutions"; gàlas ḡaḡisḡadalàs "ancient ways of doing things"; gàlati ḡilàs & gàlati ḡilàsḡi "last weekend"; gàlis duḡ "3³ is a first name"; gàlis biḡḡanḡ "3³ are first people, earliest ancestors"; 2a. (within the syntactic structure gàla A, ḡ... B) at the moment that, when: gàlaḡ làḡaxci ḡḡ_duḡḡaḡi "when I left, I saw/had in sight 3³"; gàlaḡ duḡḡ.ḡaḡḡa ḡaḡiaḡi ḡḡ_ḡḡḡsḡaḡi "when I saw dog³ I called it³ (by making a sucking noise with the lips)"; 2b. (within the syntactic structure gàla A, wa_la_B) after: gàlaḡ ḡaḡḡ ḡḡsa wa_laḡ_yaḡḡḡaḡi ḡaḡiaḡi ḡḡ qḡ ḡaḡasawayḡd.s "after I finished eating, I called dog³ to these scraps" √ghlh-/ghlè-

galàḡḡs to be in town (outdoors) first off (etc.) √ghlh-/ghlè-

galàksalagḡs to crawl back and forth √gl-

galàksalagḡs to crawl all over the place outside √gl-

galàḡala to speak about the early history of the tribe √ghlh-/ghlè-

galàḡgaḡ to utter sth. first off (etc.) √ghlh-/ghlè-

galàḡaḡḡa to keep coming in first off or for the first time √ghlh-/ghlè-

galàḡatus to go downstream first off (etc.) √ghlh-/ghlè-

galàḡḡua & galàḡḡua to go from inside first off or for the first time √ghlh-/ghlè-

galàḡḡa & galàḡḡa to go offshore first off or for the first time √ghlh-/ghlè-

galàḡḡàs place where or time when one goes offshore first off (etc.) √ghlh-/ghlè-
 * ḡi_galàḡḡàsus "where did you first go offshore?"

galàḡḡit & galàḡḡit to go out of the room first off or for the first time √ghlh-/ghlè-

galàḡḡis & galàḡḡis to go off to the beach (playground) first off or for the first time √ghlh-/ghlè-

gàlaṣa to come (go) down first off or for the first time √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlaṣagila (name: "first to get the big name (among the chiefs)") √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlaṣdis to go to the high water mark from the bush first off, to first come out of the woods √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlaṣlāisa to go to the rivermouth first off (for the first time) √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlābīlud to go to the point of land first off or for the first time √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlāglis to move off, up, or away on the beach first off (etc.) √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlāglā to arrive on the shore first off or for the first time √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlāgusdiwa; pl. gīgàlāgusdiwa to go (come) upwards first off or for the first time √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlāgṃ first in rank, first in the row (series) (also the name of GR; "very first") √ghlh-/ghlā-

galāgūls to be together for the first time (e.g. two teams) √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlāka to reach first off or for the first time √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlākīa to go on top of sth. which is not tall first off or for the first time √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlāsdud₁ to put sth. into the water first off or for the first time √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlāsdud₂ to put sth. in the window (in the way) first off (etc.) √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlāx.hīṣ to first go into the woods (SYN: hāmāx.hīṣ) √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlāṣduisa; pl. gīgàlāṣduisa (SYN: gāṣdulisā) √ghlh-/ghlā-

gàlāṣdulisā to get to the top of the river for the first time √ghlh-/ghlā-

galāzāq*; pl. gīgāzāq* to perform vocally first off (for the first time) √ghlh-/ghlā-

galāzuāita & galāzūita & gālāzūita to be at the meeting table first off (for the first time) √ghlh-/ghlā-

galāzuāisa & gālāzūisa to visit the field (beach) for the first time √ghlh-/ghlā-

galāzūita (see galāzuāita)

galāzūlsa to visit a town (courtyard, parking lot) for the first time √ghlh-/ghlā-

gālāzūita (see galāzuāita)

gālāzūisa (see galāzuāisa)

gālṃ (synonym of gāla in its meanings 2a and 2b) √ghlh-/ghlā-
 * gālāmu (also: gālṃ) dùṣ*.hāḷḷa ḡṇṇmāq*s qu_ pāināiyāq*s, gs_kīṣ*a "when your wife² saw what² you were doing, you ran away"; gālāmi hṣ*a_pāx.hāḷḷud wiṣmāṣiqi, wa_li_dùq*ḷahina ḡṇṇmāsiqi "after man³ tried to start to work on 3³, his³ wife³ looked at 3³ (him³)"; gālāmi ḡ*āt pāla bg*ānṇmāṣi wa_li_dùq*ahina ḡṇṇmāsi "after man³ quit working, he³ went to look for his³ wife³"; gālāmi hṣ*a_pāx.hāḷḷud wa_li_ḷāwis.hīlap.hṇṇina "after (although) 3³ tried to start (had started) to work, 3³ just stood there"

galṃgīs autumn, fall √ghlh-/ghlā-

gālṇca; pl. gagālṇca to go under water first off (for the first time) √ghlh-/ghlā-

gālṇcs; pl. gīgālṇcs to go down to the beach first off (or for the first time) √ghlh-/ghlā-

gālu... (see galāu...)

galūtḍiwa to go off the boat first off or for the first time √ghlh-/ghlā-
 * galūtḍiwas hīmas "chief who is first to get off the boat (i.e. who is entitled to this honour)"

galuyāmas first-born baby √ghlh-/ghlā-

gālā to go and see what sth. is √ghl-

galālā to suspect sb. of sth. (SYN: g*ānāla) √ghl-

gàməǰ... (see gǰǰm...)

gàmulaỵu black-cod hook (SYN: yku) √gmt-
gawaḍn̄; pl. gigawaḍn̄ horse (borrowing of
unknown origin)

gàwiqa to go after any seafood √ghx*/ǰ*-

gàwiqla to search for any food √ghx*/ǰ*-

gàwiq̣m̄ anything edible (seafood, berries, etc.)
√ghx*/ǰ*-

gǰǰabud to come underneath sth. √ghǰ-

gǰǰala to come upstream (like oolichans) √ghǰ-

gǰǰalisla to come downstream √ghǰ-

gǰǰaṭa to come along with sb. √ghǰ-

gǰǰaqa to come past √ghǰ-

gǰǰaqla coming past √ghǰ-

gǰǰatusla to come downstream √ghǰ-

gǰǰaẉi.ṭ to come across room √ghǰ-

gǰǰaẉiṣ to come across town (yard, etc.) √ghǰ-

gǰǰaẉiṭ to come across room √ghǰ-

gǰǰaẉiṣ to come across from the other side, to
come out of inlet √ghǰ-

gǰǰaẉiṣla coming across from the other side
√ghǰ-

gǰǰaǰa to come down √ghǰ-

gǰǰaǰiṭla coming downstairs √ghǰ-

gǰǰbtala coming into the the hole or opening
(e.g. galley, pilothouse) √ghǰ-

gǰǰc̣uis to come into creek (slough, small bay)
with boat √ghǰ-

gǰǰgalala to keep coming towards one (like cars
entering one's front yard) √ghǰ-

gǰǰgalalàs place where or time when things
keep coming towards one √ghǰ-

gǰǰgalalaǰi (?) to come to one's destination by
sea √ghǰ-

gǰǰgalalaǰla to keep coming onto the raised

surface (wharf, roof, scaffold, sidewalk)

√ghǰ-

gǰǰgalit to come to where one is sitting in the
house √ghǰ-

gǰǰgalisla to continue approaching on beach or
field √ghǰ-

gǰǰgalitəṣ to come (said of sb. who is already
on the boat) √ghǰ-

gǰǰgals to come to town (onto yard, parking
lot, etc.) √ghǰ-

gǰǰgalisla to keep coming to town (yard, etc.)
√ghǰ-

gǰǰgusdiwa to come upwards √ghǰ-

gǰǰ.haṭla to come unexpectedly (suddenly)
√ghǰ-

gǰǰ.hiṭ to come into the bedroom √ghǰ-

gǰǰ.his to come up the beach from the water
√ghǰ-

gǰǰ.hiṣ to come onto the field √ghǰ-

gǰǰ.hiṣla coming to the parking lot √ghǰ-

gǰǰigṣ to be at the back (e.g. waiting for sb.)
√ghǰ-

* ... q̣i_sisaḳ*imasaxi "the animals³ are at
the back"

gǰǰigṣa to come to the back of sth., to come in
at the back (house, car), to come behind the
house √ghǰ-

gǰǰinag̣iṭla coming towards one, passing
traditions on to the new generation √ghǰ-

gǰǰinaḳ* to come home √ghǰ-

gǰǰinaḳ*la coming home, moving this way
√ghǰ-

gǰǰiṭ & gǰǰiṭ to come into sth. √ghǰ-
* gǰǰiṭs OR gǰǰiṭs! "come in!"

gǰǰiax̣ci to come away √ghǰ-

gǰǰiṭa to come ashore, arrive, reach one's
destination √ghǰ-

gàx̣l̥ala coming ashore √gḥx̣-
 gàx̣m̥ala & gàm̥əx̣ala (pl. of gàx̣ala)
 gàx̣m̥aliṣla & gàm̥əx̣aliṣla (pl. of gàx̣aliṣla)
 gàx̣m̥aṭa & gàm̥əx̣aṭa (pl. of gàx̣aṭa)
 gàx̣m̥amuṭ̣cua & gàm̥əx̣.ṽṭ̣cua (pl. of gàx̣.ṽṭ̣cua)
 gàx̣m̥amuṭ̣diwala & gàm̥əx̣.ṽṭ̣diwala (pl. of gàx̣.ṽṭ̣diwala)
 gàx̣m̥amuṭ̣ṭit & gàm̥əx̣.ṽṭ̣ṭit (pl. of gàx̣.ṽṭ̣ṭit)
 gàx̣m̥aq̣la (pl. of gàx̣aq̣la)
 gàx̣m̥atuṣla & gàm̥əx̣atuṣla (pl. of gàx̣atuṣla)
 gàx̣m̥aẉis & gàm̥əx̣aẉis (pl. of gàx̣aẉis)
 gàx̣m̥aẉiṣla & gàm̥əx̣aẉiṣla (pl. of gàx̣aẉiṣla)
 gàx̣m̥aṣ̣a to come back down (pl. of gàx̣aṣ̣a)
 gàx̣m̥aṣ̣iṭla (pl. of gàx̣aṣ̣iṭla)
 gàx̣m̥bṭala & gàm̥əx̣bṭala (pl. of gàx̣bṭala)
 gàx̣m̥c̣uis & gàm̥əx̣c̣uis (pl. of gàx̣c̣uis)
 gàx̣m̥guṣdiwa & gàm̥əx̣guṣdiwa (pl. of gàx̣guṣdiwa)
 gàx̣m̥ig̣ls & gàm̥əx̣ig̣ls (pl. of gàx̣ig̣ls)
 gàx̣m̥ig̣lsa & gàm̥əx̣ig̣lsa (pl. of gàx̣ig̣lsa)
 gàx̣m̥kaḷ̣ala & gàm̥əx̣gaḷ̣ala (pl. of gàx̣gaḷ̣ala)
 gàx̣m̥kaḷ̣aḷ̣la & gàm̥əx̣gaḷ̣aḷ̣la (pl. of gàx̣gaḷ̣aḷ̣la)
 gàx̣m̥kaḷ̣iṣla & gàm̥əx̣gaḷ̣iṣla (pl. of gàx̣gaḷ̣iṣla)
 gàx̣m̥kaḷ̣ṭəṣ̣s & gàm̥əx̣gaḷ̣ṭəṣ̣s (pl. of gàx̣gaḷ̣ṭəṣ̣s)
 gàx̣m̥kaḷ̣s & gàm̥əx̣gaḷ̣s (pl. of gàx̣gaḷ̣s)
 gàx̣m̥kaḷ̣ṣla & gàm̥əx̣gaḷ̣ṣla (pl. of gàx̣gaḷ̣ṣla)
 gàx̣m̥ṇ̣ca & gàm̥əx̣ṇ̣ca (pl. of gàx̣ṇ̣ca)
 gàx̣m̥ṇ̣cs & gàm̥əx̣ṇ̣cs (pl. of gàx̣ṇ̣cs)
 gàx̣m̥ṣda & gàm̥əx̣ṣda (pl. of gàx̣ṣda)
 gàx̣m̥ṣduḷiṭa & gàm̥əx̣ṣduḷiṭa (pl. of gàx̣ṣduḷiṭa)

gàx̣m̥uya & gàm̥əx̣uya (pl. of gàx̣uya)
 gàx̣m̥x̣.ḥaḷ̣la & gàm̥əx̣.ḥaḷ̣la (pl. of gàx̣.ḥaḷ̣la)
 gàx̣m̥x̣.ḥis & gàm̥əx̣.ḥis (pl. of gàx̣.ḥis)
 gàx̣m̥x̣.ḥ̣ls & gàm̥əx̣.ḥ̣ls (pl. of gàx̣.ḥ̣ls)
 gàx̣m̥ṣ̣s & gàm̥əṣ̣s (pl. of gàṣ̣s)
 gàx̣m̥ṣ̣sala & gàm̥əṣ̣sala (pl. of gàṣ̣sala)
 gàx̣m̥ỵax̣ci & gàm̥əṣ̣ịax̣ci (pl. of gàṣ̣ịax̣ci)
 gàx̣m̥zuḷisa & gàm̥əṣ̣əzuḷisa (pl. of gàṣ̣əzuḷisa)
 gàx̣m̥zuḷsa & gàm̥əṣ̣əzuḷsa (pl. of gàṣ̣əzuḷsa)
 gàx̣m̥abud & gàm̥əṣ̣abud (pl. of gàṣ̣abud)
 gàx̣m̥iḷ̣ & gàm̥əṣ̣iḷ̣ (pl. of gàṣ̣iḷ̣ and gàṣ̣iḷ̣)
 gàx̣ṇ̣ca to come down to the beach; to bring sth. down to the beach √gḥx̣-
 gàx̣ṇ̣cs to come down to the beach √gḥx̣-
 gaṣ̣s to come aboard √gḥx̣-
 gàṣ̣sala coming aboard √gḥx̣-
 gàṣ̣sda to come into the water (e.g. swimming pool) √gḥx̣-
 gàṣ̣ṣduḷiṭa to come to the door of the room √gḥx̣-
 gàṣ̣siwa to emerge from concealment, to break out (rash, pimples, any skin eruption) √gḥx̣-
 gàṣ̣ud to bring sth. out of hole, to come up (like tide) √gḥx̣-
 gàṣ̣uya to come out (tears from eyes, bear from den), come out of containment √gḥx̣-
 gàṣ̣uỵls to come out of the house √gḥx̣-
 gàṣ̣.ṽṭ̣diṣla to come up from the beach √gḥx̣-
 gàṣ̣.ṽṭ̣diṣla coming up from the beach √gḥx̣-
 gàṣ̣.ṽṭ̣cua to come out of container √gḥx̣-
 gàṣ̣.ṽṭ̣diwa to come off the boat √gḥx̣-
 gàṣ̣.ṽṭ̣ṭit to come into another room, to come out of the house √gḥx̣-
 gàṣ̣.ṽṭ̣q̣uya to come around the bend, to see

sth. coming from far away √ghǎ-

gàǎ.ŵq*uyaǎi (?) to come around the bend at sea √ghǎ-

gàǎ.ŵq*uyis to come around the bend (on the beach, meadow, etc.) √ghǎ-

gàǎ.ŵq*uyis to come around the bend outside the house √ghǎ-

gàǎəzulisa to come onto open field or beach √ghǎ-

gàǎəzulsa; pl. gigàǎəzulsa to come to town √ghǎ-

gàǎəzùisla to come in with boat √ghǎ-

gàaiǎàs special entrance for goods √gy-

gbàbuisa & gbàbùisa to tuck sth. under (e.g.) a log on the beach √gp-

gbàbùisa (see gbàbuisa)

gbas button hole √gp-

gbilək* sb. who is the beneficiary of a will √gp-

gbilṃ things willed by sb. √gp-

gbita; pl. gigbita to will sth., to leave sth. in one's will √gp-

gbṃ; pl. gigbṃ sth. tucked under sth. to support it; button √gp-

gbṃalàs block of wood (or anything) which supports sth. √gp-

gbṃùisla to keep (money) in one's pocket √gp-

gbṃuzùd to stick sth. in one's pocket √gp-

ggaiǎawàs where light and dark meet in the early morning and late evening √ghy-
 * ggaiǎawàs hs_ǎàq*la "morning light on the horizon"

giai; pl. gigiǎi (?) situated on the water √gy-

giàǎla to be situated on a raised surface, to stay with sb. √gy-

giàǎliṃ situated indoors √gy-

giàǎlis situated on the beach or field √gy-

giàǎlis situated on a raised surface outdoors (e.g. the car- bumper) √gy-

gibà situated at the end of sth. √gy-

gibàṃiṃ & gibàit situated at the end of sth. in the room (e.g. the kitchen counter) (SYN: gibàliṃ) √gy-

gibàṃita & gibàita to place sth. at the end of sth. long in the house or room (SYN: gibàliṃ) √gy-

gibàṃis & gibàis situated at the end of the beach or field (SYN: gibàlis) √gy-

gibàṃisa & gibàisa to place sth. at the end of the beach or field (SYN: gibàlis) √gy-

gibàilək* sth. placed at the end of sth. in the house or room √gy-

gibàilis situated at the end of a point of land √gy-

gibàit (see gibàṃiṃ)

gibàṃita (see gibàita)

gibàis (see gibàṃis)

gibàisa (see gibàṃisa)

gibàla situated at the end of a pole (pencil) √gy-

gibàlatəṃs to be situated at the end of sth. on board the boat (SYN: gibàtəṃs) √gy-

gibàlaǎla situated at the end of a raised surface (SYN: gibàǎla) √gy-

gibàlaǎlud to place sth. at the end of a raised surface (SYN: gibàǎlud) √gy-

gibàliṃ to be situated at the end of sth. indoors (SYN: gibàit) √gy-

gibàliṃa to place sth. at the end of sth. long indoors (SYN: gibàita) √gy-

gibàls & gibàls situated at the end of an area outdoors (city, parking lot, courtyard) √gy-

gibàlsa gibàlsa to place sth. at the end of an area outdoors √gy-

gibàliuk* sth. placed at the end of an area

outdoors √gy-
 gibàls (see gibàls)
 gibàlsa (see gibàlsa)
 gibàtəxs situated at the end of sth. long aboard ship √gy-
 gibàλla situated at the end of a raised surface (scaffold, etc.) (SYN: gibàlaλla) √gy-
 gibàλlak* sth. that has been placed at the end of a raised surface √gy-
 gibàλlud to place sth. at the end of a raised surface √gy-
 gibàiyùk* sth. placed at the end of the field (beach) √gy-
 gібtala situated inside hole (opening) √gy-
 gібtalaтəxs situated in the hatch (galley) (SYN: gібtəтəxs) √gy-
 gібtəтəxs situated in the hatch (galley) (SYN: gібtalaтəxs) √gy-
 gібtiт situated in the floor √gy-
 gібtis situated in the surface of field (beach) √gy-
 gібtļs situated in a hole in the surface of an area outside (e.g. road, courtyard) √gy-
 gi'cuala situated inside a container √gy-
 gi'cualiт situated inside container indoors √gy-
 gi'cualis situated inside container on beach or field √gy-
 gi'cuals situated inside container outdoors √gy-
 gi'cuatəxs situated inside container aboard ship √gy-
 gi'cuàs container √gy-
 gi'cud to place sth. in a container √gy-
 gi'cuit & gi'cuit situated in sth. (e.g. a container) indoors √gy-
 gi'culs situated in container outdoors √gy-
 gi'culsa to place sth. in container outdoors

(SYN: gi'culsa) √gy-
 gi'cuit (see gi'cuit)
 gig; pl. gigìg tooth √gyg-/gyk
 gigğanañu small tooth
 gigàd to have teeth √gyg-/gyk-
 gigaiğuała to be gathered together √gy-
 gigaiğuita & gigaiğ'uita to join things together indoors √gy-
 gigaiğùls gathered together outdoors, to rut √gy-
 gigaiğulzàs rutting season √gy-
 gigaiğ'uaś joint, link, connection between things, plugs connect- ing electric appliances (radios, etc.) √gy-
 gigaiğ'uita (see gigaiğuita)
 gigakùk*ala to gnash one's teeth √gyg-/gyk-
 gigàqa mixed in with √gy-
 gigàqla having teeth in the vagina (in stories) √gyg-/gyk-
 gigàqls to live among foreigners √gy-
 gigkṃala walrus √gyg-/gyk-
 giglànuwis dwarf(s); Chinese √gl-
 gigluλāṃka to steal goods and hide them √gl-
 gigṇcuk* how many each √gnch-
 gigxdṃa one's gums (SYN: ḥl'čksii) √gyg-/gyk-
 gigṃala; pl. gigğṃala to wear a mask √gy
 gigṃi; pl. gigğṃi (?) mask √gy
 giḥт situated indoors √gy-
 giḥta; pl. gigìḥta (GW), giḡḡta (GR) to place indoors (on the floor) √gy
 giḥт.ṽia things left behind at a house (e.g. after sb. has died) √gy-
 giḥт.ṽiala to be left over in the house (like after sb. has died) √gy-

giḥs; pl. giḥgis situated on the beach or field
√gy
giḥsa to place sth. on the beach √gy-
giḥila to teeth, grow teeth, make (false) teeth
√gyg-/gyk-
giḥilak* dentures √gyg-/gyk-
giḥiliniḥ* dentist √gyg-/gyk-
giḥia situated on top of sth. that is not tall (e.g.
cabin, garbage bin that is already too full)
√gy-
giḥiit situated on top of sth. that is not tall in
the house (e.g. a trunk) √gy-
giḥiis situated on top of sth. that is not tall in
the field √gy-
giḥiud to put s.th. on top of s.th. √gy-
giḥla to have toothache √gyg-/gyk-
giḥlak* a toothache √gyg-/gyk-
giḥuya teething (of baby) √gyg-/gyk-
giḥala sound of chattering teeth √gyg-/gyk-
giḥṇa situated on a log, on one's body; clothing
√gy-
giḥṇala to be wearing one's clothing √gy-
giḥṇd to place sth. on a log √gy-
giḥṇṇa to be stationary under water √gy-
giṇuwà present (located) on one side √gy-
giṇuwit present (located) in corner of house
√gy-
giṇuwita to put on the side in the house, to
leave sth. at corner of house (room) (SYN:
danuwita) √gy-
giṇuwisa to put on the side of the beach √gy-
giṇuwis present (located) on corner of town (lot,
yard) √gy-
giṇḥi (?) situated at the edge √gy-
giṇḥiḥala to be under water, situated under the
water all the time (said of the stabilizer of

the boat) √gy-
giṇp; pl. giṇp/giṇp brother or sister-in-law
or woman's brother-in-law [uncertain which;
consultants are inconsistent] √gyx-
gis; pl. giḥgas on the ground outside √gy-
gisà to place sth. on the ground √gy-
gisà "?" (meaning not remembered by
consultant; HE cognate means "to make love
to one's sister-in-law") √gys-
gisḍais & gisdis situated in the water √gy-
gisdis (see gisḍais)
gisdua situated in the window opening, in the
way, or on the trail; to be framed (like
window) √gy-
gisdud to place sth. in the window opening
(etc.) √gy-
gisduif & gisḍuif situated in the doorway √gy-
gisḍuif (see gisduif)
gisḡṭkana (to have) long hands √glt-
gisḡṇd to place sth. on the top surface of sth.
big, round, and/or bulky √gy-
gisḡṇit & gisḡṇit situated on top of sth. bulky
√gy-
gisḡṇita & gisḡṇita to place sth. on top of sth.
bulky √gy-
gisḡṇis & gisḡṇis situated on sth. bulky in
open space (e.g. a mountain) √gy-
* ... la_wawàis "... on a mountain"
gisḡṇisa & gisḡṇisa to place sth. on sth. bulky
√gy-
gisḡṇis situated on top of sth. bulky outdoors
(e.g. box, mound) √gy-
gisḡṇisa to put sth. on top (of car, mound,
box) √gy-
gisḡṇi... (see gisḡṇi...)
gisḡ to be pregnant (woman, animal) √gys-
git maat people of the snow (i.e. Kitimaat)

- (borrowing from Tsimshian)
- git lò:p people of the rock (i.e. Kitlope)
(borrowing from Tsimshian)
- gi'wia; pl. gigi'wia leftovers √gy-
- gi'xa to rub (e.g. soap into clothes) √gyx-
- gi'xdm'a fine stone for sharpening things (e.g. knives) by grinding (SYN: di'axdm'a) √gyx-
- gi'xdu.ud & gi'xdud to place sth. on top of sth. vertical (pole, tree) √gy-
- gi'xita to rub the body with hemlock branches √gyx-
- gizu'à situated in the firmament (like sun, moon); sun, moon √gy-
* ... hs_qàg'cułs "sun", ... hs_g'ānuł "moon"
- gizu'ài'fa to place on the table (indoors) √gy-
- gizu'àis situated on the beach √gy-
- gizu'àisa to place sth. on flat surface on beach or field √gy-
- gizu'àiyuk* sth. placed on surface on beach or field √gy-
- gizu'àłs situated on flat surface outside (e.g. sidewalk) (SYN: gizu'łs) √gy-
- gizu'àłsa to place sth. on the sidewalk (SYN: gizu'łsa) √gy-
- gizu'àliuk* sth. placed on parking lot √gy-
- gizu'àłja present (located) on a flat surface √gy-
- gizu'àłjud to place sth. on a flat surface √gy-
- gizu'àzu; pl. gigzu'àzu calendar √gy-
- gizu'd to place sth. on a surface (e.g. a table) √gy-
- gizu'łs situated on flat surface outside (e.g. sidewalk) (SYN: gizu'àłs) √gy-
- gizu'łsa to place sth. on flat surface outside √gy-
- gi'a situated on top of rock (stove) √gy-
- gi'ilàs place of sth. in house or room √gy-
- gi'aud to place sth. on rock or stove top √gy-
- gi'āxsi (?) situated outside the house √gy-
- gi'āxsud to place sth. outside in the porch √gy-
- gi'ias place outdoors where sth. is situated √gy-
- gi'igàłsa to place sth. at the back of the house (car, or other object) outside √gy-
- gi'ilàs pawnshop √gy-
- gi'ilək* sth. which has been pawned √gy-
- gi'iləm pawn, sth. left as security for a loan √gy-
- gi'iuuk* (sth.) placed on the ground outside √gy-
- gi'iyùk* sth. placed on the beach or field; feeling lonesome √gy-
- gla; pl. gigl'à to go on all fours, to crawl √gl-
- głabu'ita & głabu'ita to crawl underneath sth. indoors √gl-
- głabu'isa & głabu'isa to crawl underneath sth. on the beach √gl-
- głabu'łsa to crawl underneath the house √gl-
- głabu'łja to crawl underneath sth. (like baby) √gl-
- głabu'i... (see głabui...)
- gl'àla crawling √gl-
- gl'alàglit to crawl over the floor √gl-
- gl'dàini (?) big long sockeyes (in Kitlope Lake and River) √glt-
- gl'dàla long river √glt-
- gl'dàtu (to have) long ears √glt-
- gl'dit long (in duration), long-winded (speech) √glt-
- gl'dis long-lasting (said of a physical state or function), long-winded, able to hold breath a long time; long beach √glt-
- gl'disba (to have a) long nose √glt-
- gl'disła long-lasting (said of a physical state or function), persistent (cough) √glt-
* ...s l'xua "whooping cough"

gldù'yu (to have a) long waist √glt-
 glgìsɿa crawling all over the field (beach) √gl-
 glgìsɿa crawling over the sidewalk (yard, etc.)
 √gl-
 glgìtbìla long point of land (SYN: qìbàila) √glt-
 glgìxəzuà'yu hand soap (bar) for washing; butter
 √glx-
 glgusdiwit to crawl up from the bed √gl-
 glì'sdalagɿs to crawl in a circle outside the
 house √gl-
 glkɿa; pl. glgìkɿa to crawl over log √gl-
 glkɿagɿi; pl. glgìkɿagɿi (?) to crawl over log
 in water √gl-
 glkɿnd to crawl on top of a log √gl-
 glt; pl. gisglt long, tall √glt-
 gltamas to make longer than expected, to
 cause to be long
 gltaɿa overcoat, modern raincoat √glt-
 glt'cuis long inlet (bay) √glt-
 glt'cuis long inlet (bay) √glt-
 gltsəgu long penis, long spout √glt-
 gltsis (to have) one leg longer than the other
 √glt-
 gltsisdisɿa bay with a long circumference √glt-
 gltuyis long inlet √glt-
 glt'id to become long √glt-
 glt'idud to increase the length of sth., to make
 sth. longer √glt-
 glt's; pl. glgìt's tall thing on the ground outside,
 tall tree √glt
 glt'xd; pl. gisglt'xd tall person √glt-
 glt'xla long spoon √glt-
 glt'xu (to have a) long neck √glt-
 glulàn'x* stolen goods, loot √gl-

glùt'cua to crawl out of box √gl-
 glù'xa; pl. glgìl'fa to steal, rob, burgle √gl-
 glù'xas; pl. glgìl'xas professional thief √gl-
 glù'xik*; pl. glgìl'xik* (occasional,
 non-professional) thief, robber, burglar √gl-
 gl'wa; pl. glgìl'wa canoe √glw-
 gl'wala to travel by canoe √glw-
 gl'wawat; pl. glgìl'wawat to travel by canoe
 √glw-
 glxgìkaglit to keep crawling inside the house
 √gl-
 glx.hid to start crawling √gl-
 glxà to rub butter on √glx-
 glxəzud to butter bread √glx-
 glì'ɿla crawling into the house √gl-
 gl'm weasel, ermine √gt-
 gɿa to add on to what one already has, to chip
 in (with a donation) √gn- (1)
 gɿàla contributing by adding on to what a chief
 is going to distribute at a potlatch √gn- (1)
 gɿàlayu contribution to a chief's potlatch gift
 √gn- (1)
 gɿbàud to extend sth. long √gn- (1)
 gɿnc to own, to look after (e.g. children), to be
 responsible for √gn- (2)
 * hɿng'ài gɿnc gàda "who owns this?"; hɿng'ài
 gɿncu "who owns 3?"; hidài gɿnc gàda "3³ is
 the one that owns this"; kuu.ɿ qàla gɿncik "I
 do not know who owns 3"; qàlagilàk'su
 gɿncu "you ought to (are supposed to) know
 who owns 3"; kùsu gɿnzad "3² has no
 owner"; kuu. gɿnc qì_xìxàbk'aɿi "these³
 children are nobody's"; hɿng'ài gɿnci
 qì_xìxàbk'aɿi "who do these³ children³
 belong to?"; kuu.ɿ qàla gɿngutɿ p'awì "I do
 not know who 'made' me"; hɿng'ài gɿncu p'awì
 "who made 3?"; hɿng'ài gɿncu gùk'ilak* "who
 is the one³ who built the house?"

- g̃ñca how many? √gnch-
- g̃ñcaçğ̃ñak*la how many rows (streets, roads)
√gnch-
- g̃ñcaçq̃ how many long things (trees, canoes,
fingers) √gnch-
- g̃ñcaçqla how many canoes travelling together
√gnch-
- g̃ñcaçquala how many boats together √gnch-
- g̃ñcaçqũls how many long things together on
field √gnch-
- g̃ñcaçqũλ what hour is it?, what's the time?
√gnch-
- g̃ñcaçq̃s how many long things standing on the
ground outside (e.g. trees) √gnch-
- g̃ñcagila how many items caught, to catch how
many items (cf. q̃λagilā) √gnch-
- g̃ñcagiu which of the teens? (i.e. which number
between 13 and 19) √gnch-
- g̃ñcag̃t̃ba how many layers of clothing √gnch-
- g̃ñcag̃t̃bĩt to use how many blankets √gnch-
- g̃ñcağuala how many together (doing s.th.)
√gnch-
- g̃ñcağul̃s how many people together outdoors
√gnch-
- g̃ñcaksək*aāa how many floors (in a building)
√gnch-
- g̃ñcaksək*la how many layers (blankets, paper,
clothing, etc.) √gnch-
- g̃ñcak* how many (SYN: g̃ñcuk*) √gnch-
- g̃ñcañak*la how many people walking on
√gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃na how many big numbers (i.e. tens)
√gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃nalaλla which day of the month √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃naʷis (to make) how many trips across
√gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ngusdiwis (to make) how many trips up
the hill (up in the air) √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ñisda (to make) how many round trips
(on foot, by boat, etc.) √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ñisdisla (going on) how many trips
around field (or lake?) √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ñisd̃ls (to make) how many trips around
the house (town) √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ñix*ls how many days √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ñk how many fathoms (etc.) √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ñktiwãla (to make) how many trips up to
the mountains √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ñktiwl̃s (to make) how many trips up the
hill √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ñs what day of the week? √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ñsda (to go) how many times in and out
of the water √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ñsdqa (to make) how many releases, how
many shots √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ñx.h̃id how many times, to do how many
times √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ñx.h̃ls (to make) how many trips into the
woods √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ñx̃la how many years, how old, having
lasted how many years √gnch-
- g̃ñcap̃ñzaq* (to make) how many noises, how
many speeches √gnch-
- g̃ñcasğ̃m̃ how many round and/or bulky things
(silver dollars, apples, etc.) √gnch-
- g̃ñcasğ̃m̃s how many big and/or round things
on the ground outside (lumps, balls, apples,
houses, mountains) √gnch-
- g̃ñcasğ̃m̃zuà bill of how many dollars? √gnch-
- g̃ñcasğ̃m̃is how many bulky things on the beach
(e.g. how many cords of wood) √gnch-
- g̃ñcaṣsa how many flat things √gnch-
- g̃ñcaṣsala how many people aboard √gnch-
- g̃ñcaṣ̃x̃la how many containers (plates, cups)

- √gnch-
 gḥcaŷǎluṭ how many containers fill (usually with liquid, grease; to be offered to chiefs) √gnch-
 gḥcāit how many people indoors √gnch-
 gḥcāis how many standing around on beach or field √gnch-
 gḥcuk* how many (SYN: gḥcak*) √gnch-
 gḥcux*ṁ how many left over (people, anything) √gnch-
 gḥx.hid to deposit sth. into an account (single act), to add sth. to an existing pool or supply √gn- (1)
 gḥzād to have an owner, to be the possession of √gn- (2)
 gpa to get provisions √gp-
 gpbailək*; pl. gigpbàilək* sth. that has been tucked into sth. in the house √gp
 gpbait tucked in at the end of sth. in the room √gp-
 gpbàitfa to tuck into the end of sth. in the room √gp-
 gpilā to supply with provisions (GR), to stock up food (for the short term or to give it away later) (GW) √gp-
 gpqs to tuck a piece of sth. in mouth √gp-
 gpqzak* sb. who has tucked a piece of sth. in his mouth √gp-
 gpqzud to tuck a piece of sth. in sb.'s mouth √gp-
 gpsduait stick to keep the door open √gp-
 gpud to unbutton √gp-
 gpuyà to come out (wedge), to become unfastened (button) √gp-
 gpàğaci lunch box √gp-
 gpàḥsi; pl. gigpàḥsi (?) food taken along on a trip √gp-
 gpid to slip sth. into sb.'s hand √gp-
 gpmṽyak* one who has tucked sth. into his cheeks (e.g. a gopher) √gp-
 gpmṽyud to tuck sth. in one's cheeks √gp-
 gug*ād to have a house √gwk*-
 gug*ād.ğanaḥu to have a nice house
 gug*ās permanent camp, homestead √gwk*-
 gùg*i; pl. gùḥgg*i (?) leg, foot √gwg*
 gug*igà; pl. gugg*igà back porch √gwk*
 gùg*it to live in a house √gwk*-
 gùg*itkṽtṽmi (?) inner side of door (ANT: ḥāasutṽmi) √gwk*-
 gùg*iqṽu to have only one foot √gwg*-
 guk*; pl. gùḥtək* house √gwk*
 gùx*gas.ḥu big house
 gùk*a to settle √gwk*-
 gùk*aḥdis house at the high-water mark close to the river √gwk*-
 gùk*aḥdisla occupying a place at the high-water mark of the river √gwk*-
 gùk*aḥis house that descends from heaven √gwk*-
 gùk*aṽyak* floating house (lit. "house put on water") √gwk*-
 gùk*giwala house (cabin) at bow of boat √gwk*-
 gùk*i floating house √gwk*-
 gùk*ila; pl. gùgk*ila to build a house √gwk*-
 gùk*ia cabin of boat √gwk*-
 gùk*iala house boat, having a house on top √gwk*-
 guk*ialàs boards for making a cabin on the boat √gwk*-
 gùk*la; pl. gigùk*la to reside, stay at a place; settlement √gwk*-
 * ...tm ḥubàila.yaḥi "there is a settlement on

- the point³"
- gùk*¹lut fellow villager, fellow resident; the people under a chief √gwk*-
 * him³as hs_gùk*¹lutasi "a chief³ and his³ people"
- gùk*¹lu¹ta³sm̐ female fellow villager (resident) √gwk*-
- gùk*¹uyak* built out from a house, outward extension of a house √gwk*-
- gùk*¹χ¹lala boat with a cabin on the stern √gwk*-
- gulək* things (esp. berries) gathered and preserved for the winter √gwł-
- gù¹fa to gather food (not meat, but berries and roots) for the winter √gwł-
- gù¹t¹cua always gathering berries for the winter √gwł-
- gumà¹qis ratfish oil √gwmh-
- gumà¹xs ratfish √gwmh-
- gùsa hoarfrost √gws-
- gùsduala frost-covered window, to be covered with frost (said of window) √gws-
- gusi (?) (Gl.) potatoes (from English "good seed")
- gusit (Gm.) potatoes (from English "good seed")
- gùssmalis frost on the mountain √gws-
- gu¹lù to borrow (SYN: likù) √g¹wł-
 gu¹lù¹ws to borrow for a while
 gu¹lumà to lend
- gùx*¹d¹m̐a; pl. gigùx*¹d¹m̐a area of village, city, built-up place √gwk*-
- gùx*¹.h¹id to become (turn into) a house √gwk*-
 gùx*¹.h¹idamas to make sth. become a house, to turn sth. into a house
- guyək* frost; first snow in the fall √gws-
- gùyis frost on the beach or field √gws-
- gù¹à¹l¹m̐; pl. gig¹g¹wà¹l¹m̐ help, assistance; social assistance, welfare √g¹wł-
- gù¹à¹la; pl. gigù¹à¹la to help √g¹wł-
- gù¹à¹ls always helpful, always at one's service √g¹wł-
- g¹*aasd tears √g¹*h- (1)
- g¹*à¹a¹la to make vertical mark (as when tallying) √g¹*h- (1)
- g¹*à¹a¹xud to lower (price, speed) √g¹*h- (1)
- g¹*à¹g¹*asaqla to be moving further to this side √g¹*h- (2)
- g¹*à¹g¹*asa¹.h¹id to start to move further to this side; to come alive again √g¹*h- (2)
- g¹*à¹g¹*a¹ta to go after black ducks √g¹*t-
- g¹*ag¹*à¹xa to try to get a lower price from sb. √g¹*h- (1)
- g¹*à¹g¹*in¹pa to get "g¹*in¹p" √g¹*x-
- g¹*ag¹*l¹x¹*balà; pl. g¹*ah¹g¹*l¹x¹*balà hard of hearing √g¹*lk*-
- g¹*ag¹*l¹x¹*kàqa to talk about a deaf person in his presence √g¹*lk*-
- g¹*à¹g¹*sm̐yala tears on the cheeks √g¹*h- (1)
- g¹*à¹g¹*suya to sob √g¹*h- (1)
- g¹*à¹g¹*suyala tears streaming from the eyes √g¹*h- (1)
- g¹*à¹g¹*suya¹nak¹la to start to come down (tears) √g¹*h- (1)
- g¹*à¹nak¹sala to estimate, to gauge √g¹*h¹-
- g¹*a¹nalà to go easy on sth. (e.g. on eating, working) √g¹*h¹-
- g¹*à¹sala further to this side √g¹*h- (2)
- g¹*à¹sala¹təxs further to this side aboard the boat; to be ...; (in commands) to move closer aboard the boat √g¹*h- (2)
- g¹*à¹sala¹təxsa to move sth. further to this side aboard the boat √g¹*h- (2)
- g¹*à¹sala¹təxsak* sth. that has been moved further

to this side aboard the boat $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asala\acute{t}\acute{a}xsud$ to move sth. further to this side aboard the boat $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asala\acute{n}ak^*la$ to get further to this side gradually $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asala\acute{\lambda}ayak^*$ sth. that has been put further to this side on the water $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asala\acute{\lambda}ayud$ to put sth. further to this side on the water $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asala\acute{\lambda}i$ (?) further to this side on the water (e.g. boat, island) $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asala\acute{\lambda}la$ further to this side of a raised surface (shelf, balcony, scaffold) $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asala\acute{\lambda}lak^*$ sth. that has been put further to this side of a raised surface (shelf, balcony, scaffold) $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asala\acute{\lambda}lud$ to put sth. further to this side of a raised surface (shelf, balcony, scaffold) $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asali\acute{t}$ further to this side of the house or room $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asali\acute{t}a$ to put sth. further to this side of the house or room $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asalis$ further to this side on a beach or field $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asalisa$ to put sth. further to this side on a beach or field $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asa\acute{l}s$ further to this side on an area outdoors $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asa\acute{l}sa$ to put sth. further to this side on an area outdoors $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asalud$ to put sth. further to this side $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

g^*asals & $g^*asa\acute{l}s$ the near side of an area outside; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the area) $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asa\acute{l}sud$ to put sth. at the near side of an area

outside $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asanu\acute{l}s$ & $g^*asanuw\acute{l}s$ the near side of an object (e.g. a container) in an area outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the near side of which is intended) $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asanu\acute{\lambda}mi$ (?) the near side of sb. else's face $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asanuwi\acute{t}$ the near side of sth. in the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the near side of which is intended) $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asanuwi\acute{t}la$ to live (be situated) at the near side of sth. in the house $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asanuwis$ the near side of sth. (village, camp, box) on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the near side of which is intended) $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asanuwis\acute{l}a$ to live (be situated) at the near side of sth. (e.g. village, camp, box) on the beach or field $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asanuw\acute{l}s$ (see $g^*asanu\acute{l}s$)

$g^*asanuw\acute{l}s\acute{l}a$ to be situated (live) at the near side of an object (e.g. a container) in an area outdoors $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asa\acute{n}ak^*la$ & $g^*as\acute{n}ak^*la$ to move gradually towards the near side $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asa\acute{n}uzi$ (?) the near side of a person, the near one of sb.'s pant pockets $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

g^*asaqa further to this side than sth. else, adjoining sth. on its near side; (in commands) to move ... $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asaqaliuk^*$ sth. that has been moved further to this side than sth. else outdoors $\sqrt{g^*h}$ - (2)

$g^*asaqa\acute{\lambda}ayak^*$ sth. that has been put further to this side than sth. else on the water

√g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsaqa^hayud to put sth. further to this side than sth. else on the water √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsaqa^hi (?) further to this side than sth. else on the water; adjoining sth. that is on the water on its near side; (in commands) to move ... √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsaqa^hla further to this side on a raised surface, adjoining sth. that is on a raised surface on its near side; (in commands) to move ... √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsaqa^hlak^w sth. placed further to this side on a raised surface surface √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsaqa^hlud to put sth. further to this side on a raised surface surface √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsaqa^hiuk^w sth. that has been moved further to this side than sth. else on the beach or field √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsaq^hi further to this side than sth. else indoors; adjoining sth. indoors on its near side; (in commands:) to move ...
 g^wàsaq^hita to put sth. further to this side than sth. else indoors √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsaq^hi further to this side than sth. else on the beach (field); adjoining sth. that is on the beach or field on its near side; (in commands) to move ... √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsaq^hisa to move sth. further to this side than sth. else on the beach or field √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsaq^his further to this side than sth. else outdoors; adjoining sth. that is outdoors on its near side; (in commands:) to move ... √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsaq^hisa to move sth. further to this side than sth. else outdoors √g^wh- (2)
 g^wasàu (?) pig (from French "cochon", probably via Chinook Jargon)
 g^wàsà^hls (see g^wàsals)
 g^wàsdua^hla tears in the eye; pl. g^wàg^wsdua^hla "... in both eyes" √g^wh- (1)

g^wàsdu^hak^wla to turn this way (e.g. in order to look at sth.) √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsəba; pl. g^wàg^wsəba the near end (of a row, series, line-up, sth. long); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the near end of which is intended) √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsəbali^h (SYN: g^wàsəbi^h) √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsəbali^hta (SYN: g^wàsəbi^hta) √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsəbalis (SYN: g^wàsəbis) √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsəbalisa (SYN: g^wàsəbisa) √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsəba^hla the near end of a rock ledge; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the rock ledge) √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsəba^hə^hxs the near end of a row (etc.) on the boat; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in ^hta optionally with an object referring to the thing the near end of which is intended) √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsəba^hə^hxs^hsa to put sth. at the near end of a row (etc.) on the boat √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsəba^hə^hxsud to put sth. at the near end of a row (etc.) on the boat on the boat √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsəba^hə^hayak^w boat which has been placed at the near end of a row (series) of boats on the water √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsəba^hə^hayud to put another boat at the the near end of a row (series) of boats on the water √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsəba^hə^hi (?) the near end of a row (series) of boats on the water; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the near end of which is intended) √g^wh- (2)
 g^wàsəba^hə^hla the near end of a shelf or other raised surface; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA

- optionally with an object referring to the thing the near end of which is intended)
√g*h- (2)
- g*āsəbaɭlak* sth. placed on the near end of a shelf or other raised surface √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəbaɭlud to put sth. on the near end of a shelf or other raised surface √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəbiɭa the near end of a point of land or a mountain ridge, sth. on ... (e.g. animal); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the near end of which is intended) √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəbiɭala to live on the near end of a point of land or a mountain ridge √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəbiɭ the near end of a row (etc.) in the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the near end of which is intended)
√g*h- (2)
- g*āsəbiɭa to live at the near end of a row (etc.) in the house √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəbis the near end of a row, series, line-up, long thing on the beach (SYN: g*āsəbalis); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the near end of which is intended) √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəbisa to put sth. at the near end of a row (series, line-up, long thing) on the beach (SYN: g*āsəbalisa) √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəbisɭa to live on the near end of a row (series, line-up, long thing) on the beach √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəbɭs the near end of a row, etc., on an area outside; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the near end of which is intended)
√g*h- (2)
- g*āsəbɭsɭa to live (be situated) at the near end of a row (etc.) on an area outside √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəbtaɭəxs the near one of two hatches on the boat; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the hatches)
√g*h- (2)
- g*āsəbud to put sth. at the near end of sth. long √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəg'cua to move to the near side of the interior of a container, to move this way inside a container √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəg'cud to put sth. at the near side of the interior of a container √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəg'cuk* sth. that has been moved to the near side of the interior of a container √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəgiwa the near side of the bow of the boat; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the bow)
√g*h- (2)
- g*āsəgɭilək* sth. that has been moved this way indoors √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəgɭit to move this way indoors √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəgɭita to move sth. this way indoors
√g*h- (2)
- g*āsəgɭitɭa moving this way indoors √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəgɭis to move this way while on the beach or field √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəgɭisa to move sth. this way on the beach or field √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəgɭisɭa moving this way on the beach or field √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəgɭiyuk* sth. that has been moved this way on the beach or field √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəgɭs to move this way while in an area outdoors √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəgɭsa to move sth. this way in an area outdoors √g*h- (2)
- g*āsəgɭa to move this way on rock ledge

√g ^w h- (2)	g ^w asəłǣs (SYN: g ^w asəgtəxs) √g ^w h- (2)
g ^w asəgǰak ^w sth. that has been moved this way on rock ledge √g ^w h- (2)	g ^w asəx.hid to move a bit further this way √g ^w h- (2)
g ^w asəgǰiuk ^w sth. that has been moved this way while in an open area outdoors √g ^w h- (2)	g ^w asəx.hidak ^w sth. that has been moved a bit further this way √g ^w h- (2)
g ^w asəgǰud to move sth. this way on rock ledge √g ^w h- (2)	g ^w asəx.hidǰak ^w la to move gradually a bit further this way √g ^w h- (2)
g ^w asəgtəxs to move this way on the boat √g ^w h- (2)	g ^w asəx.hidud to move sth. a bit further this way √g ^w h- (2)
g ^w asəgtəxsə to move sth. this way on the boat √g ^w h- (2)	g ^w asəxsəlaqud to put sth. at the near side of the obstacle √g ^w h- (2)
g ^w asəgtəxsak ^w sth. that has been moved this way on the boat √g ^w h- (2)	g ^w asəxsəlaqa the near side of the obstacle; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the obstacle) √g ^w h- (2)
g ^w asəgtəxsud to move sth. this way on the boat √g ^w h- (2)	g ^w asəxsəlaqak ^w sth. placed at the near side of the obstacle √g ^w h- (2)
g ^w asəgǰayak ^w sth. that has been moved this way on the water √g ^w h- (2)	g ^w asəxsəlaqis the near side of the obstacle (hill, hump) on beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the obstacle) √g ^w h- (2)
g ^w asəgǰayud to move sth. this way on the water √g ^w h- (2)	g ^w asəxsəlaqisa to walk over the near side of the obstacle (hill, hump) on beach or field √g ^w h- (2)
g ^w asəgǰi (?) to move this way on the water √g ^w h- (2)	g ^w asəxsəlaqls the near side of the hill (or any obstacle outdoors); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the hill, etc.) √g ^w h- (2)
g ^w asəgǰla to move to the near side of a raised surface √g ^w h- (2)	g ^w asəxsəlaqlsa to put sth. at the near side of the hill (or other obstacle outdoors) √g ^w h- (2)
g ^w asəgǰlak ^w sth. that has been moved to the near side of a raised surface √g ^w h- (2)	g ^w asig ^w ala the near one of a number of parallel lines (e.g. river banks); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the lines) √g ^w h- (2)
g ^w asəgǰan ^w ak ^w la to gradually move to the near side of a raised surface √g ^w h- (2)	g ^w asig ^w alid ^w people from the near side of the river √g ^w h- (2)
g ^w asəgǰud to move sth. to the near side of a raised surface √g ^w h- (2)	
g ^w asəka to get further this way than intended √g ^w h- (2)	
g ^w asəkan ^w ak ^w la to gradually get further this way than intended √g ^w h- (2)	
g ^w asəkud to bring sth. further this way than intended √g ^w h- (2)	
g ^w asəłi (?) (SYN: g ^w asəgǰi) √g ^w h- (2)	
g ^w asəłla (SYN: g ^w asəgǰla) √g ^w h- (2)	

g*àsiğ*alilək* sth. placed at the near one of the long sides of the interior of the house
√g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*aliṭ the near one of the long sides of the interior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*aliṭa to put sth. at the near one of the long sides of the interior of the house
√g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*aliṭḷa to sit at the near one of the long sides of the interior of the house √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*aliṭḷud to seat sb. at the near one of the long sides of the interior of the house (one of the tasks of an ḥàlək*) √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*alis the near bank of the river; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the river) √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*alisa to put sth. on the near bank of the river √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*aliṣḷa to be situated (live) on the near bank of the river √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*aḷs the near one of the long sides of a stretch of land (parking lot, forest, courtyard, town, etc.); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the stretch of land) √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*aḷsa to put sth. at the near one of the long sides of a stretch of land (parking lot, forest, town, yard, etc.) √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*aḷṣḷa living at the near one of the long sides of a stretch of land (parking lot, forest, town, yard, etc.) √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*wiṭ the near side of the interior of the house (room); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*wiṭa to put sth. at the near side of the interior of the house or room √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*wiṭḷa living (sitting) at the near side of the interior of the house or room √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*wiṣ the near side of the bay (field, beach, river); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the bay, etc.) (SYN: g*àsudis) √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*wiṣa to put sth. at the near side of the bay (field, beach, river) √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*wiṣḷa to live at the near side of the bay (field, beach, river) √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*zua the near side of a flat surface; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the flat surface) (SYN: g*àsudzua) √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*zuaḷi (?) the near side of navigable channel in the water; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the navigable channel) (SYN: g*àsudzuḷi/g*àsudzuaḷi/g*àsiğ*zuḷi) √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*zuaḷḷa the near side of a raised surface; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the surface) √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*zuilək* & g*àsiğ*zuilək* sth. placed at the near side of the interior of the house √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*zuṭ & g*àsiğ*zuṭ the near side of the interior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the interior of the house) (SYN: g*àsudzūṭ) √g*h- (2)

g*àsiğ*zuṭa & g*àsiğ*zuṭa to put sth. at the near side of the interior of the house √g*h- (2)

- g*àsiğ*zuìs* & *g*àsiğ*zuìs* the near side of an open space (field, beach, playground) (SYN: *g*àsudzuìs*); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the near side of which is intended) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiğ*zuìsa* & *g*àsiğ*zuìsa* to put sth. at the near side of an open space (field, beach, playground) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiğ*zuìs|a* & *g*àsiğ*zuìs|a* to live at the near side of an open space (field, beach, playground) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiğ*zuìyuk** & *g*àsiğ*zuìyuk** sth. that has been put at the near side of an open space (field, beach, playground) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiğ*zuìluk** sth. that has been put at the near side of a flat thing (e.g. an open area, bed of plants) on an area outdoors $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiğ*zuìs* the near side of a flat thing (open area, bed of plants) on an area outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the near side of which is intended) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiğ*zuìsa* to put sth. at the near side of a flat thing (e.g. an open area, bed of plants) on an area outdoors $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiğ*zuìs|a* to live at the near side of a flat thing (e.g. an open area, bed of plants) on an area outdoors $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiğ*zuìxi* (?) (SYN: *g*àsiğ*zuìxi*) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiğ*zuì|a* (SYN: *g*àsiğ*zuì|a*) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiğ*zuì...* (see *g*àsiğ*zuì...*)
- g*àsiq*a* to travel on the near side of sth. (e.g. the channel); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the near side of which is intended) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiq*awì|s* the near side of an area outside that is across from one (e.g. a parking lot); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the area) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiq*|a* to live at the near side of sth. (e.g. the channel) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiq*|a|xi* (?) living (situated) at the near side of the water $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiq*|a|a|a* living (situated) at the near side of the raised surface $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiq*|is* to move (be on the go, play games) on the near side of the beach or field $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiq*|xs* the near side of the inside (said while on the boat); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the boat) (SYN: *g*àsutxs*) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiq*|xsa* to put sth. at the near side of the inside (said while on the boat) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiq*|xsala*; pl. *g*àg*siq*|xsala* living or sitting on the near side of the inside (said while on the boat) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiq*|xsud* to put sth. at the near side of the inside (said while on the boat) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiq*|a* the near shore (bank); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the shore, etc.) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiq*|ak** placed at the near shore or bank $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiq*|id|** people from the near side of the water $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiq*|iuk** sth. placed at the near side of sth. outdoors (e.g. an oolichan smoke house) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g*àsiq*|s* the near side of sth. outdoors (e.g. an oolichan smoke house) (SYN: *g*àsuts*); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the near side of

- which is intended) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g^*asiq^*sa to put sth. at the near side of sth. outdoors (e.g. an oolichan smoke house) (SYN: g^*asiq^*sa) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- g^*asiq^*ud to put sth. at the near shore or bank $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*cua$ the near side of the interior of a container; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the container) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*cud$ to put sth. in the near side of a bay $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*cu\dot{i}s$ & $g^*asi\dot{x}^*cu\dot{i}s$ the near side of a bay; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the bay) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*cu\dot{i}s\dot{l}a$ & $g^*asi\dot{x}^*cu\dot{i}s\dot{l}a$ living at the near side of a bay $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*cu\dot{l}iuk^*$ sth. that has been put at the near side of the interior of a container (e.g. a fish bin) on an area outdoors $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*cu\dot{l}s$ & $g^*asi\dot{x}^*cu\dot{l}s$ the near side of the interior of a container (e.g. fish bin) on an area outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the container) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*cu\dot{l}sa$ to put sth. at the near side of the interior of a container (e.g. a fish bin) on an area outdoors $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*cu\dot{...}$ (see $g^*asi\dot{x}^*cu\dot{...}$)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*\lambda ala$ the near side of the fire; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the fire) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*\lambda alak^*$ (sth.) placed at the near side of the fire (SYN: $g^*asi\dot{x}^*\lambda aliyuk^*$) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*\lambda alis$ (SYN: $g^*asi\dot{x}^*\lambda ala$) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*\lambda alisa$ (SYN: $g^*asi\dot{x}^*\lambda alud$) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*\lambda aliyuk^*$ (SYN: $g^*asi\dot{x}^*\lambda alak^*$) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*\lambda alud$ to put sth. at the near side of the fire (SYN: $g^*asi\dot{x}^*\lambda alisa$) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sda$ the near side of a body of water; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the water) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sd\dot{a}is$ & $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sd\dot{i}s$ the near side of the body of water on beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the water) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sd\dot{a}isa$ & $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sd\dot{i}sa$ to put sth. at the near side of a body of water on the beach or field $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sdi\dot{...}$ (see $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sd\dot{a}\dot{...}$)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sdua$ the near side of the window (air vent, opening in wall, one's eye); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the near side of which is intended) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sdud$ to put sth. at the near side of the window (air vent, opening in the wall, one's eye) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sdu\dot{i}t$ & $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sdu\dot{i}t$ the near side of the doorway; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the doorway) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sdu\dot{i}ta$ & $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sdu\dot{i}ta$ to put sth. at the near side of the doorway $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sdu\dot{i}s$ & $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sdu\dot{i}s$ the near side of the trail on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the trail) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sdu\dot{i}sa$ & $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sdu\dot{i}sa$ to put sth. at the near side of the trail on the beach or field $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sdu\dot{i}s\dot{l}a$ & $g^*asi\dot{x}^*sdu\dot{i}s\dot{l}a$ to live at the near side of the trail on the beach or field

- √g*h- (2)
- g*asiḫ*sduḷsa & g*asiḫ*sduḷsa to put sth. at the near side of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot) √g*h- (2)
- g*asiḫ*sduḷsḷa & g*asiḫ*sduḷsḷa to live at the near side of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot) √g*h- (2)
- g*asiḫ*sduḷiuk* placed at the near side of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot) √g*h- (2)
- g*asiḫ*sduḷ... (see g*asiḫ*sduḷ...)
- g*asiḫ*sduḷs the near side of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the area) √g*h- (2)
- g*asiḫ*sduḷi... (see g*asiḫ*sduḷi...)
- g*asiḫ*sduḷiək* sth. placed at the near side of the doorway √g*h- (2)
- g*asḷa (SYN: g*asəgḷa) √g*h- (2)
- g*asḷak*ḷa (see g*asaḷak*ḷa)
- g*asudaḫsi (?) the near side of the doorway; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the doorway) √g*h- (2)
- g*asudaḫsiud to put sth. at the near side of the doorway √g*h- (2)
- g*asudaḫsud to go or come to the near side of the doorway √g*h- (2)
- g*asudis (SYN: g*asiḡ*is) √g*h- (2)
- g*asudisa (SYN: g*asiḡ*isa) √g*h- (2)
- g*asudzua (SYN: g*asiḡ*zua) √g*h- (2)
- g*asudzuaḷayak* sth. placed at the near side of the navigable channel in the water √g*h- (2)
- g*asudzuaḷayud to put sth. at the near side of the navigable channel in the water √g*h- (2)
- g*asudzuaḷi (?) (SYN: g*asiḡ*zuaḷi) √g*h- (2)
- g*asudzud to place sth. at the near side of sth. flat √g*h- (2)
- g*asudzuiḷ & g*asudzuiḷ (SYN: g*asiḡ*zuiḷ) √g*h- (2)
- g*asudzuiḷa & g*asudzuiḷa (SYN: g*asiḡ*zuiḷa) √g*h- (2)
- g*asudzuis & g*asudzuis (SYN: g*asiḡ*zuis) √g*h- (2)
- g*asudzuisa & g*asudzuisa (SYN: g*asiḡ*zuisa) √g*h- (2)
- g*asudzuisḷa & g*asudzuisḷa (SYN: g*asiḡ*zuisḷa) √g*h- (2)
- g*asudzuḷayak* (SYN: g*asudzuaḷayak*) √g*h- (2)
- g*asudzuḷayud (SYN: g*asudzuaḷayud) √g*h- (2)
- g*asudzuḷi (?) (SYN: g*asudzuaḷi) √g*h- (2)
- g*asudzuḷ... (see g*asudzu...)
- g*asutbiḷa the near one of the long sides of a point of land; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the point of land) (SYN: g*asutḡbiḷa) √g*h- (2)
- g*asutiwa the near side of sb.'s forehead; to be on ... √g*h- (2)
- g*asutiwud to put sth. on the near side of sb.'s forehead √g*h- (2)
- g*asutiāḡi (?) the near side of sb.'s crotch; to be at ... √g*h- (2)
- g*asutḡkanala to use the near hand (said of sb. other than the speaker) √g*h- (2)
- g*asutḡkani (?) the near hand or glove, the near one of sb.'s hands or gloves; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the hand(s) or glove(s)) √g*h- (2)
- g*asutḡkaniyak* sth. that has been put on the

- near hand or glove $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutkaniyud$ to put sth. on the near hand or glove $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmalā$ the near side of a mountain ledge; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the mountain ledge) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmalīuk^*$ always passing the house on the near side $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmalud$ to put sth. at the near side of a mountain ledge $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmatəxs$ the near side of the table in the galley or the partition in the pilot house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the table, etc.) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmatəxsa$ to put sth. at the near side of the table in the galley or the partition in the pilot house $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmatəxsud$ to put sth. at the near side of the table in the galley or the partition in the pilot house $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmi$ (?) the near side of a person (other than the speaker); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the person) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmiit$ (SYN: $g^*asutmiit$) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmlis$ the near side of sandbar or large field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the sandbar, etc.) (SYN: $g^*asutmis$) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmlisa$ to put sth. at the near side of a sandbar or large field $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmlisla$ to live (be situated) at the near side of a sandbar or large field $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmliyuk^*$ sth. placed at the near side of a sandbar or large field $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmls$ & $g^*asutmls$ the near side of the exterior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmlsa$ & $g^*asutmlsa$ to place sth. at the near side of the exterior of the house $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmlsja$ & $g^*asutmlsja$ to live (be situated) on the near side of the exterior of the house $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmls...$ (see $g^*asutmls...$)
- $g^*asutmlila$ (SYN: $g^*asutbila$) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmiit$ the near side of the interior of the house or room; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the room, etc.) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmiita$ to put sth. at the near side of the interior of the house or room $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmis$ the near side of the beach (field, sandbar); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the beach, etc.) (SYN: $g^*asutmlis$) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmisa$ to put sth. at the near side of the beach (field, sandbar) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutmisja$ to live at the near side of the beach (field, sandbar) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutnxi$ (?) the near side edge (of the table, net, blanket); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the edge) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutqla$ to use the hand on the near side (said of a person other than the speaker) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)
- $g^*asutsiza$ the near side of sb.'s foot, the near one of ...; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the foot) $\sqrt{g^*h-}$ (2)

- g*àsutsizud to place sth. at the near side of sb.'s foot or leg √g*h- (2)
- g*àsutx̣di (?) the near corner of sb.'s mouth; to be at ... √g*h- (2)
- g*àsutx̣dis the near side of a little bay or slough; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the little bay, etc.) √g*h- (2)
- g*àsutx̣diud to put sth. at the near corner of sb.'s mouth √g*h- (2)
- g*àsutx̣s (SYN: g*àsiġ*x̣s) √g*h- (2)
- g*àsutx̣sa (SYN: g*àsiq*x̣sa) √g*h- (2)
- g*àsutx̣sala (SYN: g*àsiq*x̣sala) √g*h- (2)
- g*àsutx̣sud (SYN: g*àsiq*x̣sud) √g*h- (2)
- g*àsuṭṃya the near one of sb.'s cheeks; to be on ... √g*h- (2)
- g*àsuṭŋa the near side of a long thing (log or one's body); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √g*h- (2)
- g*àsuṭŋd to place sth. at the near side of a long thing (e.g. a log or one's body) √g*h- (2)
- g*àsuṭŋis the near side of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √g*h- (2)
- g*àsuṭŋisa to place sth. at the near side of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field √g*h- (2)
- g*àsuṭŋiyuk* sth. placed at the near side of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field √g*h- (2)
- g*àsuṭŋliyk* & g*àsuṭŋliuk* sth. placed at the near side of sth. long (e.g. a log) outdoors √g*h- (2)
- g*àsuṭŋls the near side of sth. long (e.g. log) outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √g*h- (2)
- g*àsuṭŋlsa to place sth. at the near side of sth. long (e.g. a log) outdoors √g*h- (2)
- g*àsuṭŋliuk* (see g*àsuṭŋliyk*)
- g*àsuṭs (SYN: g*àsiq*s) √g*h- (2)
- g*àsuṭsa (SYN: g*àsiq*sa) √g*h- (2)
- g*àsuṭx̣di (?) the buttock (of sb. else) which is on the near side; to be at ... √g*h- (2)
- g*àsuṭx̣diud to put sth. on the buttock (of sb. else) that is on the near side √g*h- (2)
- g*àta; pl. g*àg*ta quarter (coin) (from English "quarter")
- g*atazuà the former 25 cent banknote ("shinplaster") (from English "quarter")
- g*da; pl. g*ig*dà to untie a rope, to unravel a rope √g*d
- g*dàq̣anud to take mooring line off float √g*d-
- g*dàxa; pl. g*ig*dàxa to drop off (rope), to separate (rope from boat) √g*d-
- g*dàx̣ud to take down rope √g*d-
- g*diṇŋ scoter? (some kind of black duck) √g*t-
- g*diṇŋxg*diṇŋka to eat scoters √g*t-
- g*dksi (?) to separate (said of two ropes tied together) √g*d-
- g*dksiud to separate two ropes that are tied together √g*d-
- g*dsġṃd to untie a parcel (or anything tied up with string or ropes) √g*d-
- g*λilək* portion (of catch, etc.) taken in excess of one's share and hidden from one's partners √g*λ-
- g*λiŋa to take more than one's share of sth. and hide it in the house √g*λ-
- g*λisa to stake a claim by the riverside √g*λ-

- g^wliyùk^w claim (e.g. for oolichan fishing) staked
by the riverside √g^wλ-
- g^wia; pl. g^wig^wià to wake sb. up √g^wy-
- g^wibàit̚la to wake up one by one (in the row)
√g^wy-
- g^wibàls̚la to go from house to house to wake
everybody √g^wy-
- g^wig^wig^wi (?) (Gl.) oystercatcher (bird) (SYN:
(Gm.) kadisba) (onomatopoeic word)
- g^win̚p dry, powdery alder wood (for use in
smokehouse) √g^wx-
- g^wit̚la; pl. g^wig^wt̚la Tsimshian √g^wyt-
- g^wit̚laçi canoe with Tsimshian designs (notably
eagles) √g^wyt-
- g^wit̚ala to speak Tsimshian √g^wyt-
- g^wit̚gaŋ to utter sth. in Tsimshian √g^wyt-
- g^wl̚k^wm̚; pl. g^wig^wl̚k^wm̚ deaf √g^wlk^w-
- g^wl̚k^wm̚x.hid to become deaf √g^wlk^w-
- g^wt̚:g^wta to eat scoters √g^wt-
- g^wλa to take more than one's fair share of sth.
√g^wλ-
- g^wλiuk^w land claim staked √g^wλ-
- g^wλsa to stake one's claim to a spot √g^wλ-
- g^wug^wl̚ask̚ani (?) golden finger ring (from
English "gold")
- g^wug^wl̚atua golden earring (from English "gold")
- ğàakuala; pl. ğiğàakuala women whispering to
each other, to gossip (said of women) √ğk-
- ğaaḥ; pl. ğiğaaḥ cry of a raven √ğhḥ- (1)
- ğàlaḥsud to lock the padlock on the outside of
the door √ğhḥ-
- ğalàyu; pl. ğağlàyū gaff, crochet hook √ğhḥ-
- ğaligàud to hook sth. onto one's back √ğhḥ-
- ğàlis snagged (said of one's hook) √ğhḥ-
- ğàlisamas to get one's hook snagged
- ğal̚isba hooked nose √ğhḥ-
- ğal̚isbala to have a hooked nose √ğhḥ-
- ğal̚k^w (sth.) hooked √ğhḥ-
- ğal̚m̚ barbed hook, hook for pitching fish
√ğhḥ-
- ğàλzu crochet pattern √ğhḥ-
- ğag̚lis to do sth. early on the beach
√ğh- / ğḥ- / ğḥḥ-
- ğag̚ls̚ to do sth. early outdoors √ğh- / ğḥ- / ğḥḥ-
- ğag̚ls̚la doing sth. outdoors early in the morning
√ğh- / ğḥ- / ğḥḥ-
- ğàgusdiwa to get up early in the morning
√ğh- / ğḥ- / ğḥḥ-
- ğàgusdiwiniḥ^w always getting up early in the
morning √ğh- / ğḥ- / ğḥḥ-
- ğag̚ab̚l̚ai (?) to tickle sb.; the star-shaped
structure (receptacle) which often remains
behind when a berry is picked √ğhp-
- ğag̚ad̚li (?) house fly √ğht-
- ğag̚akaya̚ to shop around for a woman √ğk-
- ğag̚aka̚ to try to get a wife (by following the
socially prescribed approaches to the
prospective in- laws), to try to get one's wife
back (by means of a special potlatch) after
she has been taken away by the chiefs at the
request of her parents √ğk-
- ğag̚aka̚çi special canoe to pick up the woman
one is going to marry √ğk-
- ğag̚ak̚ag̚l̚la to go off to pick up one's bride on
the previously agreed date √ğk-
- ğag̚ap̚; pl. ğaḥğ̚ap̚ grandparent √ğh- (2)
- ğag̚ap̚id & ğag̚ap̚id great-great grandparent
√ğh- (2)
- ğag̚as̚la to address like a grandparent (i.e. use
endearing forms of address such as mam̚a̚hu,
bab̚a̚hu) √ğh- (2)
- ğag̚aλud̚a to hook sth. out of one's rear end
√ğhḥ-

- ǵaǵaǵà to try to gaff √ǵhǵ-
 ǵaǵawà to offer sex for sale √ǵx*-
 ǵaǵina'yu delousing comb √ǵyx-
 ǵaǵina to look for lice (with a delousing comb)
 √ǵyx-
 ǵaǵinayu (variant pronunciation of ǵaǵina'yu)
 ǵaǵluàla hooked together (like people walking
 arm in arm) √ǵhǵ-
 ǵaǵlualàs hook which releases the deadfall trap
 √ǵhǵ-
 ǵaǵula to pick berries √ǵwt- (1)
 ǵaǵulasu place where salmonberries are
 picked
 ǵaǵulagǵla to go off in a group to get
 salmonberries √ǵwt- (1)
 ǵaǵulṇala to claim sth. that already belongs to
 sb. else (e.g. names) √ǵwǵ-
 ǵahǵdà; pl. ǵiǵahǵdà breakfast √ǵh-/ǵh'-/ǵhh'
 ǵahǵdagilà to cook breakfast √ǵh-/ǵh'-/ǵhh'-
 ǵahǵdalàs breakfast food (of any kind)
 √ǵh-/ǵh'-/ǵhh'-
 ǵaksdiṭ to go to bed early √ǵh-/ǵh'-/ǵhh'-
 ǵaksdiliniṭ* (?) (also pronounced ǵaksdiiliniṭ*)
 person who goes to bed early
 √ǵh-/ǵh'-/ǵhh'-
 ǵalqksala to grasp things by the handles and
 put them down randomly (e.g. buckets) √ǵlq-
 ǵàla to call sb. names, to criticise negatively
 √ǵhlh-
 ǵàlax.hid to criticise negatively once again
 (SYN: ǵàlax.hid ǵàla) √ǵhlh-
 ǵàlayu negative criticism (SYN: ǵàlṇ) √ǵhlh-
 ǵàliniṭ* always criticising others negatively
 √ǵhlh-
 ǵàlṇ negative criticism (SYN: ǵàlayu) √ǵhlh-
 ǵàṭbala bent into the shape of a hook (said of
 the end of sth.) √ǵhǵ-
 ǵàṭbud to bend the end of sth. into the shape of
 a hook √ǵhǵ-
 ǵàṭgusdud to hook sth. upwards √ǵhǵ-
 ǵàṭ.hid to gaff, to crochet (single act) √ǵhǵ-
 ǵàṭsisla (to have a) leg with a hook-like shape
 (because it cannot bend) √ǵhǵ-
 ǵanàita to have supper √ǵhnh-
 ǵanàitila to cook supper √ǵhnh-
 ǵanùṭṇak*la to become night, twilight √ǵhnh-
 ǵanuṭ night, nightly √ǵhnh-
 * ǵanuṭs gizuà "moon"
 ǵàṇa come! √ǵh- (1)
 ǵàṇak* to come √ǵh- (1)
 ǵàṇak*siṭa come again!
 ǵàṇiniṭ*; pl. ǵiǵàṇiniṭ* (to belong to the)
 Raven clan √ǵhq-
 * ǵiǵàṇiniṭ*s ǵux*ḍṇa "village of the Raven
 people"
 ǵàṭa; pl. ǵàṭṭa to gaff, to hook, to crochet
 √ǵhǵ-
 ǵàṭaliṭ to crochet indoors (at home) √ǵhǵ-
 ǵàṭap to hook each other √ǵhǵ-
 ǵàṭlud to hook sth. on the mountain ledge
 √ǵhǵ-
 ǵàṭṇud to hook sth. by the edge √ǵhǵ-
 ǵàṭṣud to hook sth. onto the boat √ǵhǵ-
 ǵàṭṭṭud to hook sth. onto the tail of sth.
 √ǵhǵ-
 ǵauṭ*aksala to scoop a particled solid with the
 hand and throw it all over the place; to
 spend money foolishly √ǵwṭ*- (2)
 ǵawàla showing, manifest √ǵhwh-
 ǵawàmas to force sb. to show himself √ǵhwh-
 ǵawàud to show up, disclose, reveal sth.
 √ǵhwh-
 ǵax.hid to do sth. early in the morning

- √gh-/gḥ-/gḥḥ-
 ḡàx̣ṣlaqa to step over an obstacle √gḥx̣- (2)
 ḡàx̣ḡaḡa to take stride after stride, to take successive strides √gḥx̣- (2)
 ḡàx̣ḡaḡḷiga ? (name belonging to the Eagle clan) √gḥx̣- (1)
 ḡàx̣.ḡid; pl. ḡàḡx̣.ḡid to take a step √gḥx̣- (2)
 ḡàx̣ḷa to croak (raven) √gḥx̣- (1)
 ḡàx̣ṃṭ raven mask √gḥx̣- (1)
 ḡàx̣ḡa to straddle a long thing (such as a log) √gḥx̣- (2)
 ḡayàx̣uala; pl. ḡiḡayàx̣uala to be sick and near to death yet lingering on √ḡy-
 ḡà'yaḡk* log cabin, finished log cabin √ḡy-/ḡỵ-/ḡỵḥ-
 ḡà'yaqa to build a log cabin √ḡy-/ḡỵ-/ḡỵḥ-
 ḡazàx̣daṃuiṭ to cross one's feet S ḡhzq-
 ḡazq; pl. ḡiḡàzq starfish; cross S ḡhzq-
 ḡazqtud to put a cross or crosspiece at the top of a pole S ḡhzq-
 ḡazquala things (such as logs) that lie across each other S ḡhzq-
 ḡazqualiṭ things that lie across each other indoors S ḡhzq-
 ḡazqụḷṣ things (such as logs) that lie across each other outdoors S ḡhzq-
 ḡà'ala to get up early to go upriver √gḥ-/gḥḥ-/gḥḥḥ-
 ḡàatus to get up early to go downriver √gḥ-/gḥḥ-/gḥḥḥ-
 ḡc̣ṃ; pl. ḡiḡc̣ṃ knife (made from the shell of giant mussels or from grizzly bear bone) used for scraping bark √ḡc/s-
 ḡdauḡ* button of clam or mussel √ḡt-
 ḡgad to have a wife √ḡk-
 ḡḡs; pl. ḡiḡiḡs eye √ḡs- (2)
 ḡḡsduai (?) pupil of the eye √ḡs- (2)
 ḡḡsəsg̣ḡi (?) point on top of the skull where the hair forms a circle √ḡs- (1)
 ḡḡsq̣ḡu to have eye trouble (SYN: 'yag̣ḡsdu) √ḡs- (2)
 ḡḡuq*; pl. ḡiḡḡùq* swan S ḡḡwq*-
 ḡḡùq*ḷaṭ swan dance (belongs to the eagle clan) S ḡḡwq*-
 ḡi this³, that³ (used both proclitically and as a full word) (SYN: qi) (said by GW also to mean "yes", like ḡna, but this meaning not recognized by GR) √ḡ-
 ḡiàci; pl. ḡiḡiàci spool for winding up line √ḡs- (1)
 ḡiàla; pl. ḡiḡiàla a long time, a long time ago, (in) the past √ḡy-
 ḡialàḡliṭ to stay in the house for a long time √ḡy-
 ḡialàḡli (?) to stay on the water for a long time √ḡy-
 ḡiàḡak*ḷa; pl. ḡiḡiàḡak*ḷa to go or drift sideways (canoe) √ḡy-/ḡỵ-/ḡỵḥ-
 ḡiàḡak*ḷud to gradually put sth. crosswise √ḡy-/ḡỵ-/ḡỵḥ-
 ḡiàḡḷa on the job for a long time √ḡy-
 ḡià'wisa to put (move) canoe crosswise (e.g. in slough) √ḡy-/ḡỵ-/ḡỵḥ-
 ḡibà at the point (end) for a long time √ḡy-
 ḡibàḡi (?) (to have a) birthmark on the crotch √ḡyp-
 ḡibisba (to have a) birthmark on the nose √ḡyp-
 ḡi'cualiṭ in the washroom for a long time √ḡy-
 ḡida this³, that³, this one³, that one³ (SYN: qida) √ḡ-
 * ḡàax̣ ḡida "that one is a raven"; p̣àla ḡida "this³/that³ works"; ṃḷas la_ḡida "shine (light) on that one³!"
 ḡidḡa (Gm. variant of ḡida) √ḡ-

ǵig|s|a walking away sideways √ǵy-/ǵý-/ǵýh-

ǵigàkuala women together √ǵk-

ǵigàuyala March ("a bit of north wind comes every morning") √ǵh- (1)

ǵigsdmǵduai (?) flower of cow parsnip
√ǵys- (1)

ǵih̃t indoors for a long time √ǵy-

ǵih̃s on beach or field for a long time √ǵy-

ǵih̃xsi (?) to stay outside the door for a long time √ǵy-

ǵim̃it late at the feast √ǵy-

ǵinàd to have lice √ǵyx-

ǵinàǵi (?) (to have) lice in the crotch √ǵyx-

ǵinàhu frog (name borrowed from Tsimshian)

ǵiñ louse; kernel of wild rice √ǵyx-

ǵiñl̃al̃ism̃ completely covered with or full of lice √ǵyx-

ǵipi (?) freckles √ǵyp-

ǵipiu (to have a) birthmark on the forehead
√ǵyp-

ǵipm̃; pl. ǵisǵpm̃ (to have a) freckles on the face √ǵyp

ǵipsdu (to have a) birthmark on the eye √ǵyp-

ǵis on the ground outside for a long time √ǵy-

ǵisà to put sth. on the ground outside for a long time √ǵy-

ǵisa₁ to get cow parsnip √ǵys- (1)

ǵisa₂; pl. ǵig̃sa to trip up, to trip sb.
√ǵys- (2)

ǵisdis in the water for a long time √ǵy-

ǵisd̃m̃ cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*)
√ǵys- (1)

ǵisǵsa to eat cow parsnip √ǵys- (1)

ǵisǵsãmu to stumble, to trip over sth.
√ǵys- (2)

ǵis.h̃ãl̃ud to make sb. trip over one's extended foot √ǵys- (2)

ǵissizak* sb. who has tripped because his foot got caught somewhere √ǵys- (2)

ǵissizud to trip sb. by making his foot get caught somewhere √ǵys- (2)

ǵiw̃t long ago √ǵy-

* p̃alagut̃ la_ǵiw̃tgũtĩxga "I once worked long ago"

ǵixa; pl. ǵig̃xa to have lice √ǵyx-

ǵix̃cuaqia (to have) lice on the head √ǵyx-

ǵix̃aqia (to have) lice in the hair √ǵyx-

ǵix̃awà bow tie √ǵy-/ǵý-/ǵýh-

ǵix̃awàla to wear a bow tie √ǵy-/ǵý-/ǵýh-

ǵix̃dud to put sth. crosswise at the rear end
√ǵy-/ǵý-/ǵýh-

ǵix̃l̃àlsa to put sth. crosswise at the foot of a tree
√ǵy-/ǵý-/ǵýh-

ǵix̃sala aboard ship for a long time √ǵy-

ǵix̃tùd to put sth. crosswise at top of pole or tree
√ǵy-/ǵý-/ǵýh-

ǵix̃ùd to put sth. crosswise at one's throat
√ǵy-/ǵý-/ǵýh-

ǵizùd to put a crossbar on the door
√ǵy-/ǵý-/ǵýh-

ǵĩa on the rock or stove top for a long time
√ǵy-

ǵĩàgiwa to be crosswise at the bow of the boat (like another boat)
√ǵy-/ǵý-/ǵýh-

ǵĩàiga to carry sth. crosswise on one's back
√ǵy-/ǵý-/ǵýh-

ǵĩàksila on the rock or stove top for too long a time
√ǵy-

ǵĩàlãl̃a crosswise in a row of things, a crosspiece
√ǵy-/ǵý-/ǵýh-

ǵĩàxsala crosswise in the canoe √ǵy-/ǵý-/ǵýh-

ǵkalàs fiancée √ǵk-

ǵkɫàʔu gift to the bride's parents, feast or
anything that is required to get a bride √ǵk-

ǵkɫǵłàì (?) a chief's female assistant √ǵk-

ǵkuʔ new-born baby girl √ǵk-

ǵkǵda male chatterbox (lit. "woman's mouth")
√ǵk-

ǵkàla; pl. ǵǵkàla to talk (said of a woman)
√ǵk-

ǵkgaʔ woman's utterance, to utter sth. (said of a
woman) √ǵk-

ǵkǵd to have a woman's voice (said of a man)
√ǵk-

ǵłàilṃ a dead chief's belongings that are to be
given away after the funeral √ǵłh-

ǵłàla; pl. ǵǵłàla to be waiting for sb./sth. √ǵłh

ǵłat the people one is waiting for √ǵłh-

ǵłamìàs shelter where one waits for the bus
√ǵłh-

ǵłamìlàs waiting room √ǵłh-

ǵłamìʔ to wait for sth. while indoors √ǵłh-

ǵłamìs to wait for sth. while on beach or field
√ǵłh-

ǵłams to wait for sth. while on the ground
outside √ǵłh-

ǵłamłi (?) to wait for sth. while on the water
√ǵłh-

ǵłamłla to wait for sth. while on the wharf
√ǵłh-

ǵłax.hid to start to wait √ǵłh-

ǵłàxs to stay behind and look after the boat
√ǵłh-

ǵłàxsud to leave sth. with sb. on the boat for
him to look after it √ǵłh-

ǵłbàlisla pulling oneself upstream hand over
hand (as when going under a bush with the
canoe) √ǵłp-

ǵłgm pole used when smoking salmon, piece of

wood placed across a soft slope to stabilize
the soil √ǵłk-

ǵłǵax*uała to hook the arms together (several
people) √ǵłx*-

ǵłǵàxsud to grasp sth. by the handle and put it
outside the door (e.g. a bucket) √ǵłq-

ǵłǵilək* bucket (etc.) that has been put indoors
√ǵłq-

ǵłǵiʔ bucket (etc.) that is indoors √ǵłq-

ǵłǵiʔa to grasp sth. by the handle and put it
indoors (e.g. a bucket) √ǵłq-

ǵłǵis bucket that is on the beach √ǵłq-

ǵłǵisa to grasp sth. by the handle and put it on
the beach (e.g. a bucket) √ǵłq-

ǵłǵiyùk* bucket that has been put on the beach
√ǵłq-

ǵłǵk* sth. held by the handle (e.g. bucket,
lantern) √ǵłq-

ǵłǵłwàqa to masturbate (said of a woman)
√ǵłx*-

ǵłǵzud to grasp sth. by the handle and put it
onto a flat surface (e.g. a bucket) √ǵłq-

ǵłka to put out the poles when going to smoke
salmon; to stabilize a soft slope by packing
the soil behind pegs √ǵłk-

ǵłksdua to place pieces of wood on a soft slope
in the form of steps √ǵłk-

ǵłksduak* soft slope that has been stabilized by
pegging pieces of wood into it in the form of
steps √ǵłk-

ǵłkasgawa collar bone √ǵłk-

ǵłkbua collar bone √ǵłk-

ǵłpa to pull oneself up or support oneself using
a hooked finger or hand √ǵłp-

ǵłpàisla using the hand to keep the canoe
moving along the shore √ǵłp-

ǵłpaǵla lowering oneself (letting oneself down)
using the hands (as when going down a rope)

√ǧlp-
 ǧlpaʃud to pull sth. off with one hand √ǧlp-
 ǧlpdṃa railing √ǧlp-
 ǧlpǧlbàs trigger of gun √ǧlp-
 ǧlpṃamuya to pull the trigger over and over again (as a signal; five shots mean there has been a death, three mean that there is important news) √ǧlp-
 ǧlpṃàxla pulling things down with the hand √ǧlp-
 ǧlpχlud to pull sth. over a raised surface (e.g. a table) √ǧlp-
 ǧlpid; pl. ǧlǧlpid to pull to oneself with a hooked finger, to pull the trigger √ǧlp-
 ǧlqa; pl. ǧlǧlqa to grasp sth. by the handle (e.g. a bucket) √ǧlq-
 ǧlqaʃilud to grasp sth. by the handle and lift it off the stove (e.g. a bucket) √ǧlq-
 ǧlqla grasping sth. by the handle and carrying it; √ǧlq-
 ǧlqṇʃud to grasp sth. by the handle and put it on the edge of sth. (e.g. a bucket) √ǧlq-
 ǧlqʃsak* bucket (etc.) that has been put aboard the boat √ǧlq-
 ǧlqʃsud to grasp sth. by the handle and put it aboard the boat (e.g. a bucket) √ǧlq-
 ǧlqak* bucket or pail that has been lifted by the handle onto the stove √ǧlq-
 ǧlqud to grasp sth. by the handle and put it onto the stove (e.g. a bucket) √ǧlq-
 ǧlwək* (sth.) counted on the fingers √ǧlx*-
 ǧlx*a to use the hooked fingers (to count, to pull or lift sth., etc.) √ǧlx*-
 ǧlx*àp finger-pulling game √ǧlx*-
 ǧlx*.hid to start to pull towards oneself with a hooked finger, to start to count by touching the curved fingers one by one, to put the hooked fingers somewhere (e.g. in throat to

extract bone) √ǧlx*-
 ǧlx*ʷud to lift the lid of a container with a hooked finger √ǧlx*-
 ǧlx*ud to lift sth. out with a hooked finger (e.g. a bone from the throat) √ǧlx*-
 ǧlx'cud to grasp sth. by the handle and put it into a container (e.g. a bucket) √ǧlq-
 ǧlx.hisa to grasp sth. by the handle and take it from the water onto the beach (e.g. a bucket) √ǧlq-
 ǧlx.hnd to grasp sth. by the handle and put it onto a log (e.g. a bucket) √ǧlq-
 ǧlxsdulifa to grasp sth. by the handle and put it in the doorway (e.g. a bucket) √ǧlq-
 ǧlxsdulifa to grasp sth. by the handle and put it in the doorway (e.g. a bucket) √ǧlq-
 ǧlyu; pl. ǧlǧlyu rack suspended from ceiling to hang things on (fish, clothes, etc.) √ǧl-
 ǧlùdayu stick thrown to sb. √ǧl-
 ǧludk* hit by a thrown stick √ǧl-
 ǧlùta to throw a stick to sb. √ǧl-
 ǧlùt'cuakiak* hit on the head by a thrown stick √ǧl-
 ǧlùtsisdala to somersault (stick, when thrown) √ǧl-
 ǧlùt'xdak* hit on the rear end by a thrown stick √ǧl-
 ǧlǧnaiq abalone √ǧx-
 ǧṃàxla lying on a raised surface (as when tired) √ǧm-
 ǧṃs to lie on the ground (as when tired) √ǧm-
 ǧṃs.hilap to lie down on the ground because of the circumstances √ǧm-
 ǧṃxsala lying aboard ship (as when tired) √ǧm-
 ǧṃit to lie on the floor (as when tired) √ǧm-
 ǧṃis to lie on beach or field (as when tired) √ǧm-

ğ̣na to have a load of wood in the arms √ğ̣n- (2)

ğ̣nàla carrying wood in the arms √ğ̣n- (2)

ğ̣nàmusdisla carrying armloads of wood from the beach √ğ̣n- (2)

ğ̣nàmiłla; pl. ġiğ̣nàmiłla carrying armloads of wood into the house √ğ̣n- (2)

ğ̣nglis to go out to get sticks for firewood (usually done by women) √ğ̣n- (2)

ğ̣nk* (wood) carried in the arms √ğ̣n- (2)

ğ̣nṁ; pl. ġiğ̣nṁ girl, woman, wife, (any) female; to be female √ğ̣n- (1)

ğ̣nṁq̣nak* main wife of a chief

ğ̣nṁx.hid to become a woman, reach womanhood (i.e. menstruate for the first time) √ğ̣n- (1)

ğ̣nṁxsala to put armloads of wood into the canoe √ğ̣n- (2)

ğ̣nṁtita to carry a potlatch gift (of any kind) in the arms √ğ̣n- (2)

ğ̣nṁ.hid to put down an armload of wood √ğ̣n- (2)

ğ̣nṁsud to put an armload (of wood) in the canoe √ğ̣n- (2)

ğ̣nṁcgał (single) screech of an eagle √ğ̣n- (3)

ğ̣nṁisla screeching (of an eagle) √ğ̣n- (3)

ğ̣nṁislağlis screaming around the world (?) √ğ̣n- (3)

* in: ġnṁislağliss mùził (woman's name)

ğ̣nṁila to carry (wood) into the house in the arms √ğ̣n- (2)

ğ̣p_ person (people) bearing the name of ... √ğ̣p-

* ġps_ğ̣auləq (older form ġps_ğ̣a.uləq)(man's name as in: làkałnug*a ḥug*lis hs_ğ̣ps_ğ̣auləq "I'm going to the land of the one called ġauləq/ğ̣a.uləq"

ğ̣s_ come! come and ...! √ğ̣-

* ġs_ḥàqałi and ġs_ḥàqas "come!"; ġs_làlaxilas and

ğ̣s_làlaxilałi "come and steer!"; ġs_ğ̣àłits and ġs_ğ̣àłitłi "come in!"

ğ̣sa; pl. ġiğ̣sa to coil, to wind √ğ̣s- (1)

ğ̣sàłla; pl. ġiğ̣sàłla uncoiling (unwinding), to pay out rope from a coil √ğ̣s- (1)

ğ̣sdṁa drum or reel for winding up a line √ğ̣s- (1)

ğ̣u this², that² (used both proclitically and as a full word) (SYN: qu) √ğ̣-

ğ̣ùda this², that², this one², that one² (SYN: qùda, (Gm.) ġùdṁa) √ğ̣-

ğ̣ùdṁa (Gm.) this², that², this one², that one² (SYN: ġùda, qùda) √ğ̣-

ğ̣ùlisa to claim sth. that is in open space (river, part of beach or field) √ğ̣wł-

ğ̣uğ̣*asawa poles put together crosswise at the top (like the frame of a teepee) to make a shelter √ğ̣ws-

ğ̣uğ̣*ł̣di (?) marrow √ğ̣wł- (3)

ğ̣ùğ̣*ṁi (?) face √ğ̣w- (1)

ğ̣ùğ̣*ṁaṁusla paddle wheeler √ğ̣wmh-

ğ̣uilàs brothel, whorehouse √ğ̣x-

ğ̣ulali (?) salmonberry, any berry √ğ̣wł- (1)

ğ̣uləq*; pl. ġuğ̣uləq* fat (of cow, goat, deer) √ğ̣wł- (3)

ğ̣ùlisdi & ġulisdi (?) trout √ğ̣wł- (2)

ğ̣ùlas salmonberry bush √ğ̣wł- (1)

ğ̣ùlud to return to the spawning ground (SYN: ġùłud) √ğ̣wł- (2)

ğ̣umṁt.hid to become aware of the presence of sth. one is after (e.g. the animal one is hunting) or that threatens one (as when an animal scents the hunter) √ğ̣w- (2)

ğ̣umṁtla to have the feeling that sb. is near one or sneaking up on one (said of people and animals) √ğ̣w- (2)

ğ̣ùṁa; pl. ġùğ̣*ṁa paddle, propellor √ğ̣wmh

- ġùmagila to make a paddle √ġwmh-
 ġùmak'ala helicopter [note: the more usual term is k'a'k'q'xdalà] √ġwmh-
 ġùma'xdala stern wheeler √ġwmh-
 ġùma'xdi (?) propellor of a boat √ġwmh-
 ġùp'ni (?) fish scales √ġwp-
 ġùssmk' shelter built by putting up boards √ġws-
 ġù'la to claim sth. √ġwλ-
 ġù'lsa to claim sth. outside (e.g. building, park) √ġwλ-
 ġù'ud to return to the spawning ground (said of herring) (SYN: ġù'ud) √ġwλ-
 ġù'x'a'nak'la to become skinny (lean, slender) √ġwχ'- (1)
 ġù'x'a'wisa to scoop a particled solid with one's hand and throw it into another container √ġwχ'- (2)
 ġù'x'a'wisla scooping up a particled solid into one's hand and throwing it into a container √ġwχ'- (2)
 ġù'x'a₁; pl. ġù'g'x'a skinny, lean, slender √ġwχ'- (1)
 ġù'x'a₂ to scoop up a particled solid (e.g. sand, berries) with one's hand √ġwχ'- (2)
 ġù'x'cud to scoop a particled solid into a container with the hand √ġwχ'- (2)
 ġù'x'λalud to scoop a particled solid into the fire with the hand √ġwχ'- (2)
 ġù'x'g'čàs strawberry plant √ġwt- (1)
 ġù'x'g'ls strawberry √ġwt- (1)
 ġù'x'.hid to scoop up a handful of berries (etc.) and throw it or pass it on to sb. √ġwχ'- (2)
 ġù'x'iud to scoop a particled solid with the hand onto the top of sth. √ġwχ'- (2)
 ġù'x'la; pl. ġù'g'x'la carrying a particled solid in the palm of one's hand √ġwχ'- (2)
- ġù'x'mawisla to scoop handfuls of particled solid from one container to another √ġwχ'- (2)
 ġù'x'md to scoop a particled solid (e.g. sand) with the hand to throw into sb.'s face √ġwχ'- (2)
 ġù'x'qs to scoop a particled solid (e.g. berries) with the hand into one's mouth √ġwχ'- (2)
 ġù'x'qzud to scoop a particled solid (e.g. berries) with the hand into sb. else's mouth √ġwχ'- (2)
 ġù'x'sdud to scoop a particled solid into the water with the hand √ġwχ'- (2)
 ġù'x'skanud to scoop a particled solid with the hand into sb.'s hand √ġwχ'- (2)
 ġù'yasda to set the net all at the same time √ġwyh-
 ġù'yax.hid to all start doing the same thing √ġwyh-
 ġù'yaxiř; pl. ġù'g'iaxiř leaking all over the roof, drops of water dripping into the house √ġwyh-
 ġù'yisdalai (?) square box (sides all the same) √ġwyh-
 ġuzk' shelter built against the rain √ġws-
 ġuzm board used to build a shelter √ġws-
 ġxgkls woman by herself, unmarried woman, "woman of the bushes" (who is used by men but never marries) √ġk-
 ġx.wt co-wife, fellow-wife √ġk-
 ġx'a to copulate, to cohabit (said of males and females) √ġx'-
 ġx'alaiř to copulate indoors √ġx'-
 ġx'alals to copulate outdoors √ġx'-
 ġx'.hid to start to copulate √ġx'-
 ġ'adm (?) red huckleberry √ġ'ht-
 ġ'admxg'admka (Gm.) to eat huckleberries (SYN: (Gl.) ġ'at:g'ta) √ġ'ht-

ǵ*als; pl. ǵ*axǵ*ls/ǵ*axǵ*ls ready outdoors, to occupy a spot outdoors (person, house, sign, etc.), to be posted outside (like a sign)
√ǵ*ht- (1)

* ǵ*alss la_ǵida "occupy a spot there!"

ǵ*alsā to assign a place outside √ǵ*ht- (1)

ǵ*at; pl. ǵ*agǵ* at an end, finished, completed; to put an end to sth. (e.g. the noise)
√ǵ*ht- (1)

ǵ*atamas to cause to stop √ǵ*ht- (1)

ǵ*atawā thing one is through with (car, spouse, clothes, etc.) √ǵ*ht- (1)

ǵ*atcuala filled up (said of a container), dressed (said of a person) √ǵ*ht- (1)

ǵ*atəṭəxs to quit working while aboard ship
√ǵ*ht- (1)

ǵ*atəḷla to quit working while on a raised surface √ǵ*ht- (1)

ǵ*atəxsala ready with the job aboard ship
√ǵ*ht- (1)

ǵ*atǵ*ata to place an order for sth., to order sb. to do sth. √ǵ*ht- (1)

ǵ*atǵ*atapiu to transfer (give away) property (as, for example, just before dying)
√ǵ*ht- (1)

ǵ*atǵ*atazu catalogue from which to place orders by mail √ǵ*ht- (1)

ǵ*atlaḷi (?) ready (finished) at sea √ǵ*ht- (1)

ǵ*atlaḷla finished (said of a raised surface, frame, wall) √ǵ*ht- (1)

ǵ*atpika to quit at long last √ǵ*ht- (1)

ǵ*ams red ochre (used to paint the face) √ǵ*ms-

ǵ*anì (?) horseclam shells (used as dishes at potlatches) (also name for a chief's daughter)
S ǵ*hny'-

ǵ*ata to pick huckleberries √ǵ*ht-

ǵ*at:ǵ*ta (Gl.) to eat huckleberries (SYN: (Gm.)
ǵ*admxǵ*admxka) √ǵ*ht-

ǵ*at:ǵ*tamā to give a huckleberry feast

ǵ*atās huckleberry bush √ǵ*ht-

ǵ*axila to go up the creek for spawning (said of dog salmon) √ǵ*hǵ-

ǵ*axilaqus August (lit. "month when dog salmon spawn") √ǵ*hǵ-

ǵ*axṇis dog (chum) salmon √ǵ*hǵ-

ǵ*axṇisǵ*axṇisa to eat dog salmon √ǵ*hǵ-

ǵ*ayaksala to go by one's own law, to follow an idiosyncratic rule √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*ayaḷiala to carry out orders as they are given, to proceed as the occasion demands
√ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*ayaḷialàs way of carrying out orders as they are given, one's way of responding to problems as they arise √ǵ*y- (1)

* wì_ǵ*ayaḷialàs hs_qi_GOVERNMENT-aḷi
ḷislaṇ "how is the government³ doing these days?"

ǵ*ǵ*iklaṭ whale dancer √ǵ*yk-

ǵ*iaṭa to be separated from sth. by a certain distance √ǵ*y- (1)

* wì_ǵ*iaṭaṭanug*aqi OR

wì_ǵ*iaṭaṭnug*aqi "how much distance was there between me and 3?"

ǵ*ianǵ* price of sth. √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*iaḷla to indicate a certain time, to give a certain read- ing (said of a clock) √ǵ*y- (1)

* wì_ǵ*iaḷli gi_x*ṭa "what time was it³ when 3³ returned?"

ǵ*iaḷlās time √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*iaǵ*ak to go (come) down in a certain way (by a certain method) √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*iaǵ*às way of coming (going) down √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*icua to have a certain colour (said of the inside of a container) √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*icua's the colour of the inside of a container
√ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*igilà; pl. ǵ*igǵgilà to travel in a particular direction, to steer a course √ǵ*y- (1)
 * wǵ_ǵ*igilàǵi "where is 3³ going to travel to?" (SYN: mǵasilaǵili)

ǵ*igilàs place one travels to √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*igǵisdalàs the way things are turning out √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*ihǵ in a particular condition (said of the interior of the house) √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*ihǵs in a particular condition (said of the world, beach, field, any open area) √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*ikala to make noise (said of a canoe), to make noise in or with a canoe √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*ikis whale oil √ǵ*yk-

ǵ*imàla to feel a certain way (physically or mentally) √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*imalàs the way one feels (physically or mentally) √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*inǵ way of catching or acquiring sth. [Gm; said by GR to be a borrowing] √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*inǵǵi (?) on or to the edge in a certain way √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*inǵǵiàs the way sth. is on the edge √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*inǵǵilàs destination, place headed for √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*ipalàs smell of sth. √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*ipàs taste √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*isdu to have a particular colour (complexion) √ǵ*y- (1)
 * wǵ_ǵ*isduas "what colour are you?"

ǵ*isduàs colour (complexion) of sth. √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*isǵǵm colour of sth. bulky (e.g. hull of a boat) √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*isǵǵmàs one's build √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*isǵǵi & ǵ*isǵǵi (?) sparrow √ǵ*y- (3)

ǵ*iuǵàs; pl. ǵ*igǵiuǵàs weight (of anything)

√ǵ*y- (2)

ǵ*iuǵ catch, acquisition of sth. √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*iuǵya to be of a certain age √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*iwadàs way of doing sth. to or with sth., way of handling sth. √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*iwàta to handle sth. in a particular way √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*ixala having a certain speed, going at a certain rate √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*ixalàs speed or rate at which sth. goes √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*ix.hǵid to go off somewhere, to move off to a place √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*ix.hǵidàs place one moves off to, one's direction √ǵ*y- (1)
 * Càmalǵalasiǵu la_ǵ*ix.hǵidàsǵasu "direct 3³ to the place he must go to"; mǵasi ǵ*ix.hǵidàsǵus "where are you heading?"; hǵiksi hǵ_ǵ*àilàs la_ǵ*ix.hǵidàsǵus "take care of yourself!"

ǵ*ixǵǵi (?) to face one way or another, to point in a particular direction (said of the stern of a boat) √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*ixǵǵiǵa to eat bread √ǵ*yǵ-

ǵ*ixǵila to make bread √ǵ*yǵ-

ǵ*ixǵilak* bread (SYN: ǵ*ixǵm) √ǵ*yǵ-

ǵ*ixǵililàs bakery √ǵ*yǵ-

ǵ*ixǵiliniǵ* baker √ǵ*yǵ-

ǵ*ixǵm; pl. ǵ*igǵǵm bread (SYN: ǵ*ixǵilak*) √ǵ*yǵ

ǵ*ixǵsala to be in a certain condition aboard ship √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*ilàs condition the interior of a house is in √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*iiyàs condition of the world (or other open area) √ǵ*y- (1)

ǵ*iizàs (SYN: ǵ*iiyàs) √ǵ*y- (1)

- yawn, to yawn √hx-
- hàbilit; pl. hi:hàbilit (GR) eyelashes √hp- (2)
- hablìq'xława cone (of a tree) √hp- (1)
- hàčas (see hàscas)
- hadàni (?) black cod √hht-
- hag'łù & hg'łwù (?) any kind of rope
(Tsimshian borrowing)
- hàg'ŋ a large species of mussel (also a chief's
name) (Tsimshian borrowing)
- ha:hadàniya to go after black cod (SYN: hàa'a)
√hht-
- hàhisu (variant pronunciation of hàyasu)
- hàhisuqŋu (variant pronunciation of hàyasuqŋu)
- hà.ida Haida (borrowing of unknown origin)
- hàilaq'ma; pl. hi'hàilaq'ma to insult a stingy
chief at a potlatch (e.g. by serving an empty
cup or by serving him a seal head with the
eyes in it in such a way that it stares at him)
√yy-/yh-/hy
- hailigidmài to pretend to be a hilikla dancer, to
play at dancing the hilikla √hyt-
- hàilikla to seek supernatural power √hyt-
- hàiliklaxd'ma place where a prospective spirit
doctor (hàsa) goes to seek supernatural power
√hyt-
- hailiyà to try to hire S hyly-/hyly.h-
- hàilux*λŋ; pl. hi:hàilux*λŋ/hi'hàilux*λŋ
weasel head dance headdress
S hylw-/hylw-/hylwh-
- hàilux*λŋala to wear the weasel headdress
S hylw-/hylw-/hylwh-
- hàila to expect sth. to happen √hyl-
- hàiluaqa to take back a present one has given
S hylw-/hylw-/hylwh-
- hàilux.hid & hàilux*.hid to give back the
present one has received
S hylw-/hylw-/hylwh-
- hàitdgilà & hayatdgilà to be out to have a
good time √hyt-
- hàitfa; pl. hi:hàitfa/hi'hàitfa beautiful (said of
anything; flowers, boat, woman) √hyt-
- hàifuła to watch out for, pay attention to, be
careful with what one is doing √hyt-
- hàima & hàyama; pl. hi:hàima/hi'hàima to
deny an accusation, to pretend innocence, to
try to hide the truth from sb. S hhyhmh-
- hàimax.hid to deny an accusation (single act)
S hhyhmh-
- hàimisda to reverse one's denial, to stop
pretending one's innocence S hhyhmh-
- haisəg'mà common-law marriage S hysə-
- hàisək'ksala to live now with this spouse, now
with that one; to marry without regard to the
spouse's lack of status S hysə-
- haisək'a & hayasek'a always changing wives,
always wanting to marry another spouse
S hysə-
- hàisəx'qanuwa to propose marriage S hysə-
- hàiya to fish for sockeye √hys-
- hàk'sisda to gang up on sb., to go after sth. in
a group √hxx-
- hàlačəta to follow behind the killerwhale (to
catch the seals which flee into shallow water
for fear of it) √hlx-
- hàlabud to put sth. hurriedly into the oven
√hh-
- hàlačud to rush sth. into the container √hh-
- hàlaglit to rush to do sth. while indoors √hh-
- hàlaglis to rush to do sth. while on the beach or
field √hh-
- hàlagls to rush to do sth. while outside the
house, to start right away outside the house
√hh-
- hàlagla to rush to do sth. while on a rock ledge
or on the rocky shore √hh-

- hàlagtəxs to rush to do sth. while aboard ship
√hh-
- hàlagxi (?) to rush to do sth. while on the
water √hh-
- hàlagl̥a to rush to do sth. while on a scaffold,
roof, etc. √hh-
- hàlagusdiwa to rush to go up √hh-
- hàlaka to do sth. quickly √hh-
- hàlakl̥a to hurry √hh-
- hàlakx̥dala speaking fast (also used as a name
for the Japanese and Chinese people) √hh-
- hàlakap̥ to have a contest to see who is fastest
(SYN: haalākāg̥l̥is) √hh-
- hàlax.hid to make haste (?) √hh-
- hàlazaq* to speak before one's turn √hh-
- hàliɬl̥a rushing into the building √hh-
- hàluɬcua to come out of the container fast √hh-
- hàluɬdiwa to rush off the boat √hh-
- hamaçà to look for (any kind of) food (SYN:
gàwiqa) √hms- (2)
- hamaçl̥a to force the guests to eat [note: a chief
that can't cope with the quantity has to
return the feast] (Gl.; cf. Gm. m̥ɬca)
√hms- (2)
- hamaçs picnic outdoors √hms- (2)
- hamaçx̥l̥a to eat food found accidentally, to eat
stolen food √hms- (2)
- hamasağl̥is (to have an) eating contest
√hms- (2)
- hamàsawa food scraps √hms- (2)
- hamasayà to look for food √hms- (2)
- hamàsgn̥ to overfill oneself with food
√hms- (2)
- hàmasila grebe (said to eat anything that floats
on the water) √hms- (2)
- hàmaslat̥m̥ & hàmaslat̥g̥m̥ mask of the t̥anis
dancer (SYN: h̥m̥s̥m̥t̥, t̥anis̥m̥t̥) √hms- (2)
- hamàsuala to eat in company √hms- (2)
- hamàsualut eating companion √hms- (2)
- hamazàis; pl. haḥmazàis/hiḥamazàis picnic
√hms- (2)
- hamazàx̥*su; pl. hiḥamazaḥ*su/hi:hamazàx̥*su
(?) to eat berries straight from the bush
√hms- (1)
- hamaziɬà to go into houses to get food
√hms- (2)
- hanağàq̥a; pl. hiḥanağàq̥a to hunt for Canada
geese √hnq- (2)
- hànaq̥ca "?" (name of a monster that could
swallow people) √hx-
- hanaɬà to try to shoot sth. with bow and
arrow, to be out to ... √hnɬ-
- hanaɬàbs always out to shoot with bow and
arrow √hnɬ-
- hanək*; pl. hi:hànek*/hiḥànek* accordion
√hx-
- hàniqu to fight with each other (dogs) √hx-
- hàpcui (?) hair in the armpit √hp- (2)
- hàsa Indian doctor [note: has powerful breath
(hàsbis) and cures by blowing with the mouth
and by sucking blood]; to cure magically
from any disease [note: not every hilikl̥a can
do this and only the ones who can are called
"hàsa"] √hhs-
- hàsaci witch doctor's bowl √hhs-
- hàsbis breath, air √hhs-
- hàsças & hàças composer of songs √hhs-
- hàs:hasa to breathe √hhs-
- hàsla; pl. hiḥàsla the smell of sth. which is
carried by the wind √hhs
- hàsɬx̥li (?) spirit √hhs-
- hàspa sour taste (from fermenting or aging), to
taste sour (after fermenting or aging) √hhs-

- hàspàla sour smell (from fermenting or aging),
to smell sour √hhs-
- hàsuyala to breathe out √hhs-
- hàʔbi "?" (form of baby talk; nickname of
some man in Kitimaat) √?
- ha.uc cormorant √?
- hàumaḡma & hàuməḡma to walk up to a
person and ask him to his face what he said
√hwmh-
- hàumasila to send sb. to ask a question (that
one does not wish to ask oneself) √hwmh-
- hàuməḡma (see hàumaḡma)
- hawanàqa; pl. hiḡhuanàqa to tie canoes
together and cover them with boards to form
a platform on which to move sth. big (slabs
of longhouse, big rock) √hw- (1)
- hawanàqiaḡ* loaded on top (said of the canoes
covered with boards) √hw- (1)
- hawanàqiala having boards on top to make a
platform (said of canoes tied together)
√hw- (1)
- hàwas split lumber (either split off the tree and
dressed in the Indian style or dressed in the
white man's way); pl. hi:hàwas/hiḡhàwas
"boards split off a tree, shakes split off a
log" √hws- (1)
- hàwasila; pl. hi:hàwasila to make boards
√hws- (1)
- hawasùd to add up √hws- (2)
- hawaḡà to try to leave, to be always wanting
another spouse (and therefore divorcing)
√hwt-
- hawaḡlā to make sb. stay behind √hwt-
- hàxa to lift sth. up on the forearms (e.g. a
canoe) √hhx-
- hàxbud to lever up one end of sth. with one's
forearms √hhx-
- hàxʔalisa to lever the kettle off the fire with a
special stick (the "didalàḡxʔalayū" or
"didalàḡxʔalaym") √hhx-
- hàxəḡḡsa to lift sth. while on the boat (e.g. the
engine) √hhx-
- hàx.hid; pl. hàḡx.hid/hi:hàx.hid to lever up
with the hand(s) (single act) √hhx
- hàxit to raise one's body on the forearms √hhx-
- hàxla to carry sth. on the forearms (e.g. wood)
(also a woman's name) √hhx-
- hàxliḡa to lever sth. up with the forearms while
indoors √hhx-
- hàxliḡa to lever sth. up with the forearms while
on the beach or field √hhx-
- hàxlsa to lift sth. off the ground outdoors (Gĩ;
see also Gm. wiglsa) √hhx-
- hax*àliḡa to travel with the same group of
people (e.g. crew) every time √hhx*-
- hax*lā; pl. hiḡhàx*lā to act the same as last time
(e.g. eating the same food), to act the same
as others (e.g. get the same share as the
others) √hhx*
- haxḡ; pl. hiḡhàxḡ poor, destitute S hhḡg-
- haxḡalismi totally destitute S hhḡg-
- haxḡx.hid to become poor S hhḡg-
- hayà; pl. haḡià to hide oneself (SYN: hàia)
√yy-/yh-/hy-
- hayatdḡliḡa (see haitdḡliḡa)
- hayamùt shadow √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hayaḡa (see hàima)
- hayàp to play hide and seek √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hàyas vein, blood vessel √hhs-
- hayasəḡ*à (see haisəḡ*à)
- hayàud to hide (conceal) sth. √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hayaxdḡmài (?) wall to hide oneself behind (e.g.
a duck blind) √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hàyasu & hàḡisu hand √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hàyasuqḡu to have a pain in the hand

√yy-/yh-/hy-
 hà'iniŋ* one that administers magical medicine
 √hhs-
 h'ik* (Gl.) timber wolf (SYN: (Gm.)
 ʔàsiag*mpik*) √hs-
 h'ct..xàla to sneeze √hct-
 hdisa to swallow a liquid √ht-
 hd'nak*la to take swallow after swallow of a
 liquid √ht-
 hg'lwù (Tsimshian borrowing; see hag*lù)
 hg*usawài (?) (a game in which one makes
 people laugh) [note: possibly onomatopoeic -
 this word is sung as the game is played]
 √hk*-
 hǵ'aci box for catching the oolichan grease
 dripping from between the press boards
 √hq*-
 hǵ'ikla to carry a child on one's back with its
 face towards one √hq*-
 hǵ'it; pl. hiǵ'it to lie face down on the floor
 √hq*-
 hǵ'ita to turn over onto one's stomach √hq*-
 hǵ'nak*la to fall (said of a person) √hq*-
 hiàma'isla (pl. of hià'isla) √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hiàmnc̣la (pl. of hiñca) √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hiàqa to go past sth. the same day
 √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hià'wis to go straight across √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hià'wisla going straight across √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hiàxa house coat, nightgown (lit. "(goes)
 straight down") √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hiaǵ.hla to melt sth. √yhǵ-
 hiàxtgna to overdo √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hibà to die instantly √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hibta to go into a hole straight away
 √yy-/yh-/hy-

hibtalatəxs to go straight down into the galley
 (SYN: hibtaləxs) √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hibtaləʔla to disappear suddenly into the trap
 door on a scaffold √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hibtaliŋ to go straight down into trapdoor in
 floor √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hibtals to go straight down into hole in the
 ground (like groundhogs) (SYN: hibtl̥s)
 √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hibtaləxs to go straight down into galley of boat
 (SYN: hibtalatəxs) √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hibtaləla to go straight down into a trapdoor on
 a raised surface (SYN: hibtaləʔla)
 √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hibtiŋ to go straight into a hole indoors or at
 home (SYN: hibtaliŋ) √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hibtis to go straight into a hole on the beach or
 field √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hibtl̥s to go straight into a hole outside the
 house (SYN: hibtall̥s) √yy-/yh-/hy-
 hidà- to be the one in question, to be the one
 the discussion is about (word stem
 obligatorily followed by certain enclitics; see
 examples) √yy-/yh-/hy-
 * hidài gada "this¹ is the one in point, it is
 this¹ one (and not some other one)"; hiñdài
 gada "these¹ are the ones in point, it is these
 ones¹ (and not other ones)"; hidài gada
 glùʔik* hs_ǵ'iglṣla "this¹ is the one that is a
 car thief (and not someone else)" 1. The
 enclitics /da/ and /i/ which appear together
 in the preceding examples can become
 separated: hidàili gada pàla (interrogative
 form of hidài gada pàla); hidàxali gada pàla
 "Sure enough, this¹ is the one that works";
 2. If, instead of a demonstrative, a 3rd
 person object clitic is used, the root
 allomorph /hi/ must still be followed directly
 by /da/ but the use of /i/ is either optional,
 obligatory, or impossible depending on which
 other clitics are used (no rule has

been detected in this). The full paradigm (Gitlope dialect) is as follows: *hidàqik and hidàiqik* "3¹ is the one in point, it is 3¹ (and no one else)"; *hidàxg and hidàixg* (idem); *hidàqu and hidàiqu* "3² ..."; *hidàqi and hidàiqi* "3³ ..."; *hidàqid.s and hidàiqid.s* "3^{3inv} ..."; *hidàxgi and hidàixgi* "3^{abs} ..."; 3. In the Kitimaat dialect, the element "q" of 3rd person object deictics numbers 2 and 3 is substituted by "h" whereas /xg/ and /xgi/ are substituted by /h̥xg/ and /h̥xdi/ respectively (and note also that, word-finally, the element "g" of /h̥xg/ is often not actualised phonetically). Thus the Kitimaat counterpart to the preceding paradigm is as follows: *hidàh̥ik and hidàih̥ik* "3¹ ..."; *hidàh̥xg and hidàih̥xg* (idem); *hidàhu and hidàihu* "3² ..."; *hidàhi and hidàih̥i* "3³ ..."; *hidàhid.s and hidàih̥id.s* "3^{3inv} ..."; *hidàh̥xdi and hidàih̥xdi* "3^{abs} ..."; 4. Other examples (Gl. dialect only): *hidàqu* (and *hidàiqu*) *pàla* "3² is the one that works, it is 3² (and not someone else) that works"; *hidàiliqu pàla* (interrogative form of the preceding); *hidàmqu* (and *hidàmiqu*) *pàla* "Indeed, 3² is the one that works, it is 3² that works (and not someone else)"; *hidàmiliqu pàla* (interrogative form of the preceding); *hidàguf̥xgi pàla and hidàguf̥ixgi pàla* "3^{abs} is the one that works"; *hidàw̥t̥xgi pàla* (same meaning as the preceding, but no /i/ can be used); *nùg*a du_hidàqik and nùg*a du_hidàxg* "I and 3¹ are the ones in point, it is I and 3¹ (and no other ones)"; *wàx̥.h̥id himasaxi q̃n_hidàisiqi likuàlanuma* "chief³ told that 3³ should be the one to borrow 3³"; *wàx̥.h̥id himasaxi q̃n_hidàis qi_bg*ànmmaxi* "chief³ told that this³ man³ should be the one"; *hidài h̥ikstak*isi h̥ikàiq̃lagits qi_wis̃maxi* "It is the fact that 3³ is all right (and not another fact) which constitutes the reason why man³ is happy" [this is the answer, for example, to *m̃aasi h̥ikàiq̃lagits qi_wis̃maxi* "why is man³ happy?"]; *hidài bk̃*sàisi k̃ix̃*!sgit̃nd.s* "It is the fact that 3³ was a sasquatch which

constitutes the reason why I ran away from him³"; *hidài k̃sisi_pàla g̃ñm̃m̃asi h̃utagits himasaxiqi* "It is the fact that his³ wife³ did not work which constitutes the reason why chief³ left her³"; *hidài ʔàsut̃m̃!saʔu* "on the front (seaward) side!, it is on the front side that 3² is!" [answer, for example, to: *w̃is̃ut̃m̃!silu* "on which exterior side of the house is 3²?"]; *hidài c̃ũñx̃d̃ix̃ga* "last winter!" (lit. "It was in winter^{abs}") [answer, for example, to: *w̃il̃aq*ili HAIDA-gila* "on which date did 3³ travel to the Haidas?"]

- hig̃l̃it̃* (SYN: *hig̃lis/hiyax̃ci*) √yy-/yh-/hy-
hig̃l̃it̃!la stopped (heart) √yy-/yh-/hy-
hig̃lis "finished" (not coming to any more) (SYN: *hig̃l̃it̃/hiyax̃ci*) √yy-/yh-/hy-
*hĩhũx̃*uisa* (variant pronunciation of *yiỹaũx̃*uisa*)
hikà to reach right away (without detours) √yy-/yh-/hy-
hiksdagila to boil fish heads √hyx-
hiksiwa to go right through √yy-/yh-/hy-
hil̃ag̃̃m̃* sound heard, what one hears; comprehensible (meaningful, structured) speech √yy-/yh-/hy-
 * *m̃aasi hil̃ag̃*̃masu* "what did 3² say?"; *k̃uus hil̃ag̃*̃mus* "you do not make sense (in your talking), you talk nonsense (lit. non-existent is your comprehensibility in talking)"
hil̃aisda to return the same day √yy-/yh-/hy-
hil̃ala to go upriver the same day √yy-/yh-/hy-
hil̃al̃iala to go back and forth in one day, to return the same day (like ferry boat) √yy-/yh-/hy-
*hil̃aq*a* to be audible, make any noise (sound), to say sth. √yy-/yh-/hy-
*hil̃aq̃*ala*; pl. *hĩh̃!aq̃*ala* continuing noise (sound); meaningful speech, to talk meaningfully √yy-/yh-/hy-

hilàq*gał single sound (noise), meaningful utterance, to say sth. meaningful
√yy-/yh-/hy-

hilàtus to go down the river the same day
√yy-/yh-/hy-

hiləzud to plane, to smoothe a surface √hyt-

hiligà soul, spirit, vital force (said to be located right at the back of the head and to be as big as a horsefly) √hyt-

hiligàci dance house of the hilikla dancers √hyt-

hiligàxdm̐a point at the top of one's spine (on the back of the head) where a bone sticks out (where the soul is said to reside) √hyt-

hiligłayala going to one's destination by sea the same day √yy-/yh-/hy-

hiligłi (?) to go to one's destination by sea the same day √yy-/yh-/hy-

hilika to get to one's destination the same day
√yy-/yh-/hy-

hilikla; pl. hiłlikla shaman, spirit doctor; to cure disease, to take out "bad medecine"; series of sacred dances consisting of the ĥzič*lat, wulala, fire spirit, and t̃anis dances; to dance the hilikla √hyt-

hiliklinič* person who teaches Indian dancing
√hyt-

hilikm̐t headdress of a hilikla dancer √hyt-

hilikalaŷu incantation used by a spirit doctor
√hyt-

* ... hs_hm̐ "song used by spirit doctor"

hilikini (?) manner of healing √hyt-

hililàs machine-repair shop √hyt-

hilił to be in the right position or to be well-attached in the house √hyt-

hiliłnč* sb. hired S hyly-/hyly.h-

hiliłqs to eat sth. the same day one gets it
√yy-/yh-/hy-

hilis to be in the right position or to be

well-attached on the beach or field √hyt-

hilisdił to go straight around in the house without stopping (like an inspector)
√yy-/yh-/hy-

hilisdis to go straight around without stopping (also a name) √yy-/yh-/hy-

hilixdm̐k̐a paraphernalia of a hilikla √hyt-

hilix.hid to become a hilikla dancer √hyt-

hiliyà to hire S hyly-/hyly.h-

hiliyàx.hid to start to hire S hyly-/hyly.h-

hilmğālisla (variant Gm. pronunciation of hinmğālisla)

hilmqla (variant Gm. pronunciation hinmqla)

hiła in the right place on or well-attached to the rock or stove √hyt-

hiławāisla back eddy S hylw-/hylw-/hylwh-

hiłm̐it; pl. hi:hiłm̐it/hihiłm̐it to be ready for sth. to happen (e.g. for sb. to come off the boat), to watch out for sth., to pay attention to sth. √hyl-

* hiłm̐its "attention!, be careful!"

hiłs in the right spot or well-attached to a spot outside (said of a house, for example) √hyt-

hiłuàla back eddy (SYN: hiłuisdala)
S hylw-/hylw-/hylwh-

hiłuisdala back eddy, whirlpool (SYN: hiłuàla)
S hylw-/hylw-/hylwh-

hiłčud to clear the throat √hyt-

hiła; pl. hi:hiła/hihiła/hàŷafa/hihiła to recover from a sickness √hyt

hiłaqa; pl. h`ŷafaqa cousin (son or daughter of paternal or maternal uncle or aunt) √hyt-

hiłaxa to clean off (up, out) √hyt-

hiłaxaliuk* area outside that has been cleaned up √hyt-

hiłaxəgud to clean out the inside (of basin, pot, sink) √hyt-

hiṭaṣṣud to clean up the boat √hyt-
 hiṭaṣṣilim; pl. hāyāṭaṣṣilim vacuum cleaner,
 anything used to clean the floor √hyt-
 hiṭaṣṣiṭa to clean up the inside of the house
 √hyt-
 hiṭaṣṣiṣa to clean up sth. that is outside (e.g. a
 building) √hyt-
 hiṭaṣṣud to clean sth. up √hyt-
 hiṭbaṣṣak*ṭa tapered √hyt-
 hiṭbiṭ sufficient (said of what one gives out)
 √hyt-
 hiṭca on time √hyt-
 hiṭcala to reach in the right place (?) √hyt-
 hiṭcua; pl. hi:hiṭcua/hiṭhiṭcua/hāyāṭcua to fit
 (said of clothes) √hyt-
 hiṭcuala; pl. hi:hiṭcuala/hiṭhiṭcuala/hāyāṭcuala
 well-dressed person; able-bodied, well-suited
 physically for sth. (e.g. a sport) √hyt-
 hiṭcud; pl. hāyāṭcud to get dressed; to place
 sth. inside a container in the right position
 √hyt-
 hiṭcuṣu clothes √hyt-
 hiṭdgṣiṭ to have a good time, to enjoy oneself
 √hyt-
 hiṭdka to recover, to get better (said of a sick
 person) √hyt-
 hiṭdkaṣṣak*ṭa to recover gradually √hyt-
 hiṭdkṣala; pl. hiṭhiṭdkṣala well-built person
 √hyt-
 hiṭdqṣa holding onto what one has got √hyt-
 hiṭduala to have a good look at sth. √hyt-
 hiṭduiṭ to look straight at the other person √hyt-
 hiṭEks good-looking, pretty; having a natural
 skill at sth. (e.g. dancing) and therefore
 without stagefright √hyt-
 hiṭṣda; pl. hi:hiṭṣda/hiṭhiṭṣda/hāyāṭṣda
 chatterbox (ANT: ḥmuk*) √hyt-

hiṭga to be in time for sth. (e.g. a train), to not
 fail to reach sth. (ANT: wika); enough √hyt-
 hiṭgamas to cause to be enough
 hiṭḥak* to be hurt by sb. (physically or
 mentally) (SYN: hiṭ.wak*) √hyt-
 hiṭḥak*amas to hurt sb. (SYN: hiṭḥak*ila)
 hiṭḥak*ila to hurt sb. (SYN: hiṭḥak*amas)
 √hyt-
 hiṭḥaqṣa to feel good (physically); (new
 meaning:) to feel one's drinks, to be half
 drunk √hyt-
 hiṭiṣua repairman √hyt-
 hiṭiṭṣa to shape up one's body, to put on one's
 best clothes √hyt-
 hiṭiṭṣak* person who has shaped up his body or
 put on his best clothes √hyt-
 hiṭiṣud to tighten the lid of a container √hyt-
 hiṭkṣm sign of favourable weather (for berries,
 salmon runs, etc.) √hyt-
 hiṭkudaṣṣi (?) the right-hand side of the
 doorway; to be on ...; (in commands) to
 move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA
 optionally with an object referring to the
 doorway) √hyt-
 hiṭkudaṣṣiṣud to put sth. at the right-hand side
 of the doorway √hyt-
 hiṭkudaṣṣud to go or come to the right-hand
 side of the doorway √hyt-
 hiṭkudis the right-hand side of the bay (field,
 beach, river); to be on ...; (in commands) to
 move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA
 optionally with an object referring to the
 bay, etc.) √hyt-
 hiṭkudisa to put sth. on the right-hand side of
 the bay (field, beach, river) √hyt-
 hiṭkudṣuṣ & hiṭkudnuṣ the right-hand side
 of an object (e.g. a container) in an area
 outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands) to
 move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA
 optionally with an object referring to the

- thing the right-hand side of which is intended) √hyt-
- hiṭkudṇuḷmi (?) the right-hand side of one's face √hyt-
- hiṭkudṇuwit the right-hand side of sth. in the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the right-hand side of which is intended) √hyt-
- hiṭkudṇuwitḷa to live (be situated) at the right-hand side of sth. in the house or room √hyt-
- hiṭkudṇuwis the right-hand side of sth. (village, camp, box) on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the right-hand side of which is intended) √hyt-
- hiṭkudṇuwisḷa to live (be situated) at the right-hand side of sth. (village, camp, box, etc.) on the beach or field √hyt-
- hiṭkudṇuwḷs (see hiṭkudnuls)
- hiṭkudṇuwḷsḷa to be situated (live) at the right-hand side of an object in an area outdoors √hyt-
- hiṭkudṇak*ḷa to move gradually towards the right-hand side √hyt-
- hiṭkudṇuzi (?) the right-hand side of one's hips, one's right-hand pocket √hyt-
- hiṭkudzua the right-hand side of a flat surface; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the flat surface) √hyt-
- hiṭkudzuaḷayak* sth. placed at the right-hand side of the fairway on the water √hyt-
- hiṭkudzuaḷayud to put sth. at the right-hand side of the fairway in the water √hyt-
- hiṭkudzuaḷi (?) the right-hand side of the fairway on the water; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the fairway) √hyt-
- hiṭkudzuiṭ & hiṭkudzuiṭ the right-hand side of the interior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the interior of the house) √hyt-
- hiṭkudzuiṭa & hiṭkudzuiṭa to put sth. at the right-hand side of the interior of the house √hyt-
- hiṭkudzuis & hiṭkudzuis the right-hand side of an open space (field, beach, playground); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the open space) √hyt-
- hiṭkudzuisa & hiṭkudzuisa to put sth. at the right-hand side of an open space √hyt-
- hiṭkudzuisḷa & hiṭkudzuisḷa to live at the right-hand side of an open space √hyt-
- hiṭkudzuḷayak* (SYN: hiṭkudzuaḷayak*) √hyt-
- hiṭkudzuḷayud (SYN: hiṭkudzuaḷayud) √hyt-
- hiṭkudzuḷi (?) (SYN: hiṭkudzuaḷi) √hyt-
- hiṭkudzū... (see hiṭkudzu...)
- hiṭkulm sign of favourable weather (for berries, salmon run, etc.) (namely the position of the sun or moon) √hyt-
- hiṭkut; pl. hiṭṭkut right, (on the) right-hand side √hyt-
- hiṭkutba; pl. hiṭṭkutba the right-hand end (of a row, series, line-up, sth. long such as a wharf); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the right-hand end of which is intended) √hyt-
- hiṭkutbalit (SYN: hiṭṭkutbit) √hyt-

hiŋkutbaŋa (SYN: hiŋkutbiŋa) √hyt-

hiŋkutbalis (SYN: hiŋkutbis) √hyt-

hiŋkutbalisa (SYN: hiŋkutbisa) √hyt-

hiŋkutbaŋa the right-hand end of a rock ledge; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the rock ledge) √hyt-

hiŋkutbaŋaŋs the right-hand end of a row (etc.) on the boat; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the right-hand end of which is intended) √hyt-

hiŋkutbaŋaŋsa to put sth. at the right-hand end of a row (etc.) on the boat √hyt-

hiŋkutbaŋaŋsud to put sth. at the right-hand end of a row (etc.) on the boat on the boat √hyt-

hiŋkutbaŋaŋak* boat which has been placed at the right-hand end of a row (series) of boats on the water √hyt-

hiŋkutbaŋaŋud to put another boat at the the right-hand end of a row (series) of boats on the water √hyt-

hiŋkutbaŋi (?) the right-hand end of a row (series) of boats on the water; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the right-hand end of which is intended) √hyt-

hiŋkutbaŋiŋa the right-hand end of a shelf or other raised surface; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the right-hand end of which is intended) √hyt-

hiŋkutbaŋiŋak* sth. placed on the right-hand end of a shelf or other raised surface √hyt-

hiŋkutbaŋiŋud to put sth. on the right-hand end of a shelf or other raised surface √hyt-

hiŋkutbiŋa the right-hand end of a point of land

or a mountain ridge, sth. on ... (e.g. animal); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the right-hand end of which is intended) (SYN: hiŋkutbiŋa) √hyt-

hiŋkutbiŋaŋa to live on the right-hand end of a point of land √hyt-

hiŋkutbiŋa the right-hand end of a row (etc.) in the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the right-hand end of which is intended) √hyt-

hiŋkutbiŋaŋa to live at the right-hand side of a row (series, long thing) in the house or room √hyt-

hiŋkutbis the right-hand end of a row, series, line-up, long thing on the beach (SYN: hiŋkutbalis); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the right-hand end of which is intended) √hyt-

hiŋkutbisa to put sth. at the right-hand side of a row (series, long thing) on the beach or field (SYN: hiŋkutbalisa) √hyt-

hiŋkutbisŋa to live on the right-hand side of a row (series, long thing) on the beach or field √hyt-

hiŋkutbiŋs the right-hand end of a row, etc., on an area outside or of a sidewalk, the village; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the right-hand end of which is intended) √hyt-

hiŋkutbiŋsŋa to live (be situated) at the right-hand end of a row (etc.) on an area outside (etc.) √hyt-

hiŋkutbud to put sth. at the right-hand end of sth. long √hyt-

hiŋkutcuŋa to move to the right-hand side of the interior of a container, to move to the right

inside a container √hyt-

hiŋkutʰud to put sth. at the right-hand side of the interior of a container √hyt-

hiŋkutʰuk* sth. that has been moved to the right-hand side of the interior of a container √hyt-

hiŋkutga the right-hand side of a plate; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the plate) √hyt-

hiŋkutiwa the right-hand side of the forehead; to be on ...; √hyt-

hiŋkutʰaŋi (?) the right-hand side of the crotch; to be at ... √hyt-

hiŋkutʰanala to use the right hand (said of sb. other than the speaker) √hyt-

hiŋkutʰani (?) sb.'s right hand or right-hand glove; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the hand(s) or glove(s)) √hyt-

hiŋkutʰaniyak* sth. that has been put on sb.'s right hand or right-hand glove √hyt-

hiŋkutʰaniyud to put sth. on sb.'s right hand or right-hand glove √hyt-

hiŋkutʰa to be right-handed, to carry sth. on one's right-hand side √hyt-

hiŋkutʰilək* sth. that has been moved to the right indoors √hyt-

hiŋkutʰit to move to the right indoors √hyt-

hiŋkutʰita to move sth. to the right indoors √hyt-

hiŋkutʰitʰa moving to the right indoors √hyt-

hiŋkutʰis to move to the right while on the beach or field √hyt-

hiŋkutʰisa to move sth. to the right on the beach or field √hyt-

hiŋkutʰisʰa moving to the right on the beach or field √hyt-

hiŋkutʰiyuk* sth. that has been moved to the right on the beach or field √hyt-

hiŋkutʰis to move to the right while in an area outdoors √hyt-

hiŋkutʰisa to move sth. to the right in an area outdoors √hyt-

hiŋkutʰia to move to the right on rock ledge √hyt-

hiŋkutʰiak* sth. that has been moved to the right on rock ledge √hyt-

hiŋkutʰiuk* sth. that has been moved to the right while in an open area outdoors √hyt-

hiŋkutʰud to move sth. to the right on rock ledge √hyt-

hiŋkutʰəxs to move to the right on the boat √hyt-

hiŋkutʰəxsa to move sth. to the right on the boat √hyt-

hiŋkutʰəxsak* sth. that has been moved to the right on the boat √hyt-

hiŋkutʰəxsud to move sth. to the right on the boat √hyt-

hiŋkutʰala the right-hand side of a mountain ledge; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the mountain ledge) √hyt-

hiŋkutʰaliuk* always passing the house on the right-hand side √hyt-

hiŋkutʰalud to put sth. at the right-hand side of a mountain ledge √hyt-

hiŋkutʰatəxs the right-hand side of the table in the galley or the partition in the pilot house or the boat engine; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the table, etc.) √hyt-

hiŋkutʰatəxsa to put sth. at the right-hand side of the table in the galley, the partition in the pilot house, the engine of the boat √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁatəṣsud to put sth. at the right-hand side of the table in the galley, the partition in the pilot house, the engine of the boat √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁaλla the right-hand edge of a raised surface or wall (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the surface or wall) √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁi (?) the right-hand side of one's body; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the body) √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁiyāla situated on the right-hand side √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁiyālaλla situated on the right-hand side of the scaffold √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁliṭ (SYN: hiṭkūtṁiṭ) √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁlis the right-hand side of sandbar or large field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the sandbar, etc.) (SYN: hiṭkūtṁis) √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁlisa to put sth. at the right-hand side of the sandbar or large field √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁlisla to live (be situated) at the right-hand side of the sandbar or large field √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁliyuk* sth. placed at the right-hand side of the sandbar or large field √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁls & hiṭkūtṁls the right-hand side of the exterior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁlsa & hiṭkūtṁlsa to place sth. at the right-hand side of the exterior of the house √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁlsla & hiṭkūtṁlsla to live (be situated) on the right-hand side of the exterior of the house √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁl... (see hiṭkūtṁl...)

hiṭkūtṁila (SYN: hiṭkūtṁila) √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁiṭ the right-hand side of the interior of (or of an object in) the house or room; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the room, etc.) √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁiṭa to put sth. at the right-hand side of the interior of (or of an object in) the house or room √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁis the right-hand side of the beach (field, sandbar); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the beach, etc.) (SYN: hiṭkūtṁlis) √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁisa to put sth. at the right-hand side of the beach, field, or sandbar √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁisla to live at the right-hand side of the beach, field, or sandbar √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁxi (?) the right-hand edge (of the table, net, blanket); to be on ...; √hyt-

hiṭkūtqla to use the right-hand side (said of a person other than the speaker) √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁsiza the right-hand side of sb.'s foot or leg, the right-hand one of the feet or legs; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the foot or leg) √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁsizud to place sth. at the right-hand side of sb.'s foot or leg √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁlayak* sth. that has been moved to the right on the water √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁlayud to move sth. to the right on the water √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁxi (?) to move to the right on the water √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁlla to move to the right-hand side of a raised surface √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁllak* sth. that has been moved to the right-hand side of a raised surface √hyt-

hiṭkūtṁllaṇak*la to gradually move to the

- right-hand side of a raised surface √hyt-
- hiṭkūtλiud to move sth. to the right-hand side of a raised surface or the wall √hyt-
- hiṭkūtχdi (?) the right-hand corner of one's mouth; to be at ... √hyt-
- hiṭkūtχdis the right-hand side of a little bay or slough; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the little bay, etc.) √hyt-
- hiṭkūtχdiud to put sth. at the right-hand corner of one's mouth √hyt-
- hiṭkūtχs the right-hand side of the inside (said while on the boat); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the boat) √hyt-
- hiṭkūtχsa to put sth. on the right-hand side of the inside of the boat √hyt-
- hiṭkūtχsala to live or be situated on the right-hand side of the inside of the boat √hyt-
- hiṭkūtχsλaqa to go across the right-hand side of an obstacle √hyt-
- hiṭkūtχsλaqak* sth. put across an obstacle with the right hand, sth. put across the right-hand side of an obstacle √hyt-
- hiṭkūtχsλaqis to go across the right-hand side of the obstacle (hill, hump) on beach or field √hyt-
- hiṭkūtχsλaqisa to put sth. across the right-hand side of an obstacle on the beach or field √hyt-
- hiṭkūtχsλaqiṣ to go across the right-hand side of the hill (or any obstacle outdoors) √hyt-
- hiṭkūtχsλaqiṣa to put sth. across the right hand side of the hill or any obstacle outdoors √hyt-
- hiṭkūtχsλaqud to reach over an obstacle with the right hand and put sth. down, to put sth. across the right-hand side of an obstacle √hyt-
- hiṭkūtχsud to put sth. on the right-hand side of the inside of the boat √hyt-
- hiṭkūtṃya the right hand one of the cheeks; to be on ... √hyt-
- hiṭkūtṃṇa the right-hand side of a long thing (log or one's body); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √hyt-
- hiṭkūtṃṇd to place sth. at the right-hand side of sth. long (log, one's body, etc.) √hyt-
- hiṭkūtṃṇis the right-hand side of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √hyt-
- hiṭkūtṃṇisa to place sth. at the right-hand side of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field √hyt-
- hiṭkūtṃṇiyuk* sth. placed at the right-hand side of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field √hyt-
- hiṭkūtṃṇiyuk* & hiṭkūtṃṇiuk* sth. placed at the right-hand side of sth. long (e.g. a log) outdoors √hyt-
- hiṭkūtṃṇiṣ & hiṭkūtṃṇiṣ the right-hand side of sth. long (e.g. log) outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √hyt-
- hiṭkūtṃṇiṣa & hiṭkūtṃṇiṣa to place sth. at the right-hand side of sth. long (e.g. a log) outdoors √hyt-
- hiṭkūtṃṇi... (see hiṭkūtṃṇi...)
- hiṭkūtṃṇi the right-hand side of something outdoors (e.g. an oolichan smokehouse), one's right shoe; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the right-hand side of which is intended) √hyt-

- hìt'ku'tsa to put sth. at the right-hand side of
sth. outdoors √hyt-
- hìt'ku'tx'dbi (?) the right-hand side of the bow of
the boat √hyt-
- hìt'ku'tx'di the right-hand buttock; to be at ...
√hyt-
- hìt'ku'tx'di'ud to put sth. on the right-hand
buttock √hyt-
- hìt'sl'a; pl. hà'ya'tsl'a level (ground) √hyt-
- hìt'ma'xa to have good luck √hyt-
- hìt'mka to reach the destination on time √hyt-
- hìt'msda to have good luck when setting the net
or pulling in the line √hyt-
- hìt'msdqa to happen to have good luck when
shooting or when releasing sth. √hyt-
- hìt'm'ax'ci to leave at the right moment √hyt-
- hìt'qa; pl. hi:hìt'qa/hi'hìt'qa/hà'ya'tqa to agree to
sth. √hyt
- hìtsək'a to untangle (e.g. the net) √hyt-
- hìtsiwa to flee, run away to hide √hyt-
- hìtsma; pl. hà'ya'tsma to pack, to bundle up, to
make a parcel, to parcel up √hyt
- hìtsmd to parcel up sth., to bundle sth. up
√hyt-
- hìtsmi (?) to keep up (with what sb. is doing,
with sb. who is running) √hyt-
- hìtsmk* sth. packaged or parcelled √hyt-
- hìt.wak* to be hurt by sb. (physically or
mentally) (SYN: hìt.hak*) √hyt-
- hìtzağ'asila to go (travel) to the Heiltsuks √hyt-
- hìtzaq* Heiltsuk, Heiltsuk speaking person
(from Klemtu or Bella Bella) √hyt-
- hìtzaq'la to speak the Heiltsuk language √hyt-
- hìmas; pl. hìh'màs/hìmàs chief, lord, boss
√yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìmasbi'lau to pretend to be a chief
- hìmasağawa bigger chief than
- hìmasali't chief of the household, boss in the
house √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìmasaqa bigger chief than √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìmasəgiwala having chiefs for ancestors
√yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìmasgàs mighty chief (chief's name in the
Killer Whale clan) √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìmasmi "head chief" (name) √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hinàla to hear a ghost (sometimes whistles; said
to be the sound of a relative) √hynh-
- hiñca to sink right away √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hinm'ğàlisla going right up the river
√yy-/yh-/hy-
- hinm'ği'la to go straight into the house
√yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìnmqgiud to go straight to the bow of the boat
without stopping √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìnmqgiudala (idem) (?) √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìnmq'la going straight up to a place
√yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìnmq'xs'laqa to go straight over the hump
√yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìnmq'x'lud to go right to stern without
stopping √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìnmq'x'ludala going right to the stern without
stopping √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìnmq'ca'xdala to go the length of the boat
without stopping √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìnmq'ia'x'ci to leave without dawdling
√yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìnmq'siwa to go straight through the opening
√yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìnmq'siwala to go straight through (window,
paper) √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hiñx summer √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hiñx'p'ak'la to become summer √yy-/yh-/hy-

- hisduà the same as usual, unchanged (e.g. one's shirt) √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hisduà'cua in the same spot (position, condition) inside sth. √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hisduàit the same as usual (said of condition or position of sth. indoors (SYN: hisduàmglit) √yy-/yh-/hy-
* ... g'ailàsasi "place³ of 3³ (e.g. freezer) is as usual in the room"
- hisduàis in the same spot (etc.) on the beach or field √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hisduàls in the same spot (position, condition) outside the house √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hisduàm (to be/do) the same as usual, as usual, in the same condition √yy-/yh-/hy-
* hisduàm g'ailàsasi "condition³ (or behaviour) of 3³ is as usual"; hisduàmi "3³ is as usual"; hisduàm h'iasasi "parking spot³ of 3³ is the usual one"; hisduàm si h'iasasi "hisduàm has to be the usual one!"; hisduàm dauqi "3² is in the same condition as 3³"
- hisduàmglit in the usual condition (position) indoors (SYN: hisduàit) √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hisduàm sila to be or do as usual √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hisduà'xi (?) in the same spot (etc.) at sea √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hisduà'xla in the same spot (etc.) on a raised surface √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hisduàud to make sth. in the usual way √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hisduàls (SYN: hisduàls) √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hisduà'xs in the same spot (etc.) on board (name of woman of the Raven clan) √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hisək*; pl. hi:hisək*/hihsək*/hàyasək* married S hysə-
- hisək*amà to unite a couple in marriage, to perform a marriage ceremony
- hisəx*qnək* really married
- hisək*layu bride price S hysə-
- hisək*skani wedding ring S hysə-
- hisək*a married into another village or tribe S hysə-
- hisəx*.hid to remarry S hysə-
- his.h'na to beat sb. up with a stick, to hit a log with a stick √ys-
- his.h'nk* (sb.) beaten up with a stick, log hit with a stick √ys-
- hisila creek with lots of sockeye √hys-
- hisilaqu June (sockeye start coming in) √hys-
- hisiaxsà to hit side of canoe with paddle (to scare animal away), to hit one's plate with a spoon etc. [note: done when chief is about to announce a return potlatch] √ys-
- hisn; pl. hi:hisn/hihsn sockeye salmon (when out in the open sea) √hys-
- hisuala to hit one stick with another; to kill a group (of people or animals) √ys-
- hiuh'la to fan sth. √yw-
- hiuk* inner bark of cedar softened by beating, anything alive hit with a stick (SYN: yzk*) √ys-
- hiutuala used to each other (like newly-weds) √ywt-
- hiut'la to train, drill √ywt-
- hiut'la kinua trainer √ywt-
- hixa'xud to cut off the head √hyx-
- hixa'xsgiu seawolf √hyx-
- hix:hli'a; pl. hà'ax:hli'a (GW) to pile things up in the right place on the floor √hyt-
- hix:hli'sa; pl. hà'ax:hli'sa (GW) to pile things up in the right place outside √hyt-
- hix:hli'sinua always piling things up in the right place outside √hyt-
- hix:hxa to eat fish heads √hyx-

- hìx.hìsɬa to go straight up to the beach
√yy-/yh-/hy-
- hìx:hìɬita (Gm. pronunciation of hìx:hìɬita)
- hìx:hìsa (Gm. pronunciation of hìx:hìsa)
- hìx.hìsɬa to go straight up to the woods
√yy-/yh-/hy-
- hixmàʔa to cut off salmon heads √hyx-
- hìxʔi; pl. hàʔaxʔi (?) head (of any animate being) √hyx-
- hìxtilit head of a piece of furniture (e.g. a bed)
√hyx-
- hìxʔa to oppose sb.'s right to do sth. √hyxʔ-
- hìxʔəɬlakʔ (sth.) put flat on a stack of other flat things √yxʔ-
- hiʔaxci (Gl.) to fall unconscious and never come round (SYN: higɬis, higɬit) √yy-/yh-/hy-
- hɬabtàlà to make sth. go into a hole √lh-
- hɬaxɬazuà to fall by itself (said of a tree)
√hl-/hl-/hlh-
- hɬilàs weekend (Saturday and Sunday) √ht- (2)
- hɬita to take a rest in the house √ht- (2)
- hɬinʔakʔ to cry after father or mother
√hl-/hl-/hlh-
- hɬisa to take a rest on the beach or field √ht- (2)
- hɬkà to give up one's efforts √hl-/hl-/hlh-
- hɬsà to rest on the ground outside √ht- (2)
- hɬsɬàm; pl. hiɬsɬàm barely, hardly, very little
√hls-
* hɬsɬami pʔxʔai "3³ hardly floats on the water", hɬsɬamu hik "3² is hardly any good"
- hɬxɬim unwilling √hl-/hl-/hlh-
- hɬʔabua young killerwhale (lit. "killer whale below" - it is always under its mother) √hlʔ-
- hɬʔaci killerwhale house (name of Moore Island)
√hlʔ-
- hɬʔəkʔ chased into the shallower water by killerwhales (said of salmon, seals) √hlʔ-
- hɬʔəkʔamas to kill seals which have been scared into a shallow place by killer whales
- hɬʔ.hiniʔxʔ; pl. hɬʔ.hiniʔxʔ/hi:hɬʔ.hiniʔxʔ killer whale; (to belong to) the killer whale clan
√hlʔ-
- hɬʔaisda to back out of sth., to turn away from sb. √hl-/hl-/hlh-
- hɬʔala; pl. hiɬʔala unwilling or reluctant to do sth. √hl-/hl-/hlh-
- hɬʔaqa; pl. hiɬʔaqa to send sth. to sb. √ht- (1)
- hɬʔaqa; pl. hiɬʔaqa to order sth. by mail
√ht- (1)
- hɬʔazuz catalogues √ht- (1)
- hɬʔaxs sth. sent by mail (e.g. a parcel) √ht- (1)
- hɬʔa; pl. hiɬʔa to rest √ht- (2)
- hɬʔas place or time for a rest √ht- (2)
- hɬʔala holding sth. in the mouth √hm- (2)
- hɬʔbà to hold the end of sth. (e.g. a pen or thermometer) in mouth √hm- (2)
- hɬʔbàud to stick the end of sth. in one's mouth
√hm- (2)
- hɬʔc cry of the dancer embodying
bàxʔbakʔalanusiwa √hm- (1)
- hɬʔcaʔalàs food that is not yet ready to eat (unripe berries, unsoaked dried salmon)
√hms- (2)
- hɬʔcimas; pl. hm:hɬʔcimas food, eatables
√hms- (2)
- hɬʔcɬa to arouse sb.'s appetite (for food); to tempt (sexually) √ms- (1)
- hɬʔcɬaʔu person that arouses one's sexual appetite, sexy person √ms- (1)
- hɬʔcɬàì left-over food √hms- (2)
- hɬʔdikɬa (Gm.) to carry a person on one's back
√hmt-
- hɬʔgilà; pl. hmʔgilà to cook food √hmʔ-

- hṃgilàci cooking pot √hṃ-
hṃgilàlgs cook √hṃ-
hṃgilàliṭ to cook food while indoors √hṃ-
hṃgilàlis to cook food while on the beach or field √hṃ-
hṃgilàls to cook food while outdoors √hṃ-
hṃgilàla to cook food while on the rocks √hṃ-
hṃgilàtəxs to cook food while aboard the boat √hṃ-
hṃgilaṣsàs galley √hṃ-
hṃgililàs kitchen √hṃ-
hṃhčṣṣa always eating, glutton √hms- (2)
hṃka grouse (any?) √hmk-
hṃkṣa; pl. hṃhṃkṣa to buzz, to hum, to say "hṃ" (like a tṃnis when he is calming down after biting sb.) √hmk-
hṃkṣayū bullroarer (toy that hums as it spins) √hmk-
hṃk* sth. held partly in the mouth, partly sticking out √hm- (2)
hṃkṣala to mumble, mumbling sound √hmk-
hṃkṣala holding sth. long crosswise in the mouth √hm- (2)
hṃkṣṣd to put a long thing crosswise in the mouth √hm- (2)
hṃkṣṣi (?) to stick sth. long crosswise in one's mouth √hm- (2)
hṃkṣṣiṭ to put a long thing crosswise in one's mouth while indoors √hm- (2)
hṃkṣṣis to put a long thing crosswise in one's mouth while on the beach or field √hm- (2)
hṃkṣṣls & hṃkṣṣnls to put a long thing crosswise in one's mouth while outdoors √hm- (2)
hṃkṣṣns to put sth. long crosswise in one's mouth while out- doors (e.g. to suck the juice out of a bone) √hm- (2)
hṃhṃmṃiṭ to keep sth. (e.g. a piece of candy, coffee) in the mouth without swallowing it (e.g. to spit it out at the next opportunity) √hm- (2)
hṃsa; pl. hṃhṣa to eat, food, eatables √hms- (2)
* ṃàkaṣṣṣ qṣṣuk* hṃsa "I'll look for sth. for us (excl.) to eat"
hṃsawṣ to eat for a while
hṃsamà & hṃsamàs to feed
hṃsdṣa table (SYN: hṃzzu) √hms- (2)
hṃsgṣ (see m:msgṣ)
hṃsmṣ mask of the tṃnis dancer (SYN: hṃmasṣaṣṣ, tṃnisṣṣ) √hms- (2)
hṃspala smell of food, to smell (said of food) √hms- (2)
hṃspiq pole associated with the tṃnis dance ritual √hms- (2)
hṃssaṣṣ; pl. hṃ:hṃssaṣṣ (GR) anything used to convey food to one's mouth √hms- (2)
hṃszàq*ṣa to ask for food √hms- (2)
hṃtṣa; pl. hṃ:hṣṣa (Gm.) carrying a person on one's back √hmt-
hṃxṣa to punch all over the face √mx-
hṃzàci; pl. hṃhṣàci deep soup plate √hms- (2)
hṃzàs time or place for eating √hms- (2)
hṃzg*ṣa to have a late snack √hms- (2)
hṃzid where you go to get food (chief's name and name of a mountain explained as "place where all the animals go to get food in the early spring") √hms- (2)
hṃzilàs restaurant √hms- (2)
hṃziṣ to eat in a restaurant √hms- (2)
hṃzṣalṣṣṣ passed out after eating too much √hms- (2)
hṃzzu; pl. hṃhṣzzu table (SYN: hṃsdṣa) √hms- (2)

- hṇai (?) on the water, at sea (said of a boat)
√hn- (2)
- hṇàiniṣ* person who is always singing
√hn- (1)
- hṇàiyud; pl. hi:hṇàiyud to try out the boat on
the water (also said of a toy boat) √hn- (2)
- hṇàkinua singer (SYN: hṇkinua said to be the
older term by GR) √hn- (1)
- hṇalàgḷa to drift around off the rocky shore
(said of a boat) √hn- (2)
- hṇalàgḷi (?) to drift around at sea (boat)
√hn- (2)
- hṇàṭa; pl. hiḥṇàṭa to sing along with others
√hn- (1)
- hṇàḳbukṇ overly thirsty √nhq-
- hṇàṣḅ drinking too much (liquor, water) √nhq-
- hṇa₁; pl. hiḥṇà to sing √hn- (1)
- hṇa₂ to put sth. in cans or jars, to can
√hn- (2)
- hṇbà at the end of the wharf (said of a boat)
√hn- (2)
- hṇca; pl. hi:hṇca/hiḥṇca to sink (like a boat),
to go under water √hh-
- hṇcas person who composes a hilikḷa song for
sb. √hn- (1)
- hṇcua always singing √hn- (1)
- hṇcualak* record player √hn- (1)
- hṇliḷa to shoot an arrow into the house √hnḷ-
- hṇḷk* hit by an arrow √hnḷ-
- hṇḷṇ; pl. hiḥṇḷṇ arrow √hnḷ
- hṇḷṇaci quiver √hnḷ-
- hṇḷṇwat to use a bow and arrow √hnḷ-
- hṇḡilək* things piled up in the house √hnk*-
- hṇḡiṭa to pile things up in the house √hnk*-
- hṇḡisa to pile things up on the beach √hnk*-
- hṇḡiyùk* piled up on the beach (like
driftwood) √hnk*-
- hṇḡàq; pl. hiḥṇḡàq Canada goose √hnq- (2)
- hṇḡàqla sound of the Canada geese, to make a
noise (said of Canada geese) √hnq- (2)
- hṇḡàqala snow goose √hnq- (2)
- hṇḡàḷḷaṭ Canada goose dance √hnq- (2)
- hṇḡ*ista sea otter, fur seal √hnq*-; hiḥṇḡ*ista
- hṇiqḷa to growl (dog, wolf, bear) √hx-;
hiḥṇàiqḷa
- hṇkinua singer (SYN: hṇàkinua) √hn- (1)
- hṇk*ila to drift in and pile up in one spot (said
of drift-wood) √hnk*-
- hṇk*iuḷk* things piled up on the ground outside
√hnk*-
- hṇk*sa to pile things up outside the house
√hnk*-
- hṇṭ.hid to shoot off an arrow √hnḷ-
- hṇṇ; pl. hiḥṇṇ song; record √hn- (1)
- hṇṇgilà to compose a song √hn- (1)
- hṇṇgilàinuṣ* song-writer, person good at
composing songs √hn- (1)
- hṇnuwàḷi (?) to be alongside another boat
√hn- (2)
- hṇqa to put into one's apron or blanket for
carrying √hnq- (1)
- hṇqla; pl. hiḥṇqla to carry in one's apron or
blanket √hnq- (1)
- hṇqṣud to put sth. (e.g. berries, roots) in one's
apron or blanket and take it into the canoe
√hnq- (1)
- hṇqṗla to carry in one's apron pressed against
one's chest √hnq- (1)
- hṇs; pl. hi:hṇs/hx:hṇs parked on the ground
outside (said of boat or car) √hn- (2)
- hṇsà to park (car, boat, etc.) √hn- (2)

ẖsǧm̱ boat that is on a rock √hn- (2)
 ẖsǧmḏ to hit a rock or big obstacle with the boat √hn- (2)
 ẖλa; pl. ẖẖλa/hi:ẖλa/ẖẖẖλa to shoot with bow and arrow √hnλ-
 ẖλāp̱ to shoot at each other with bow and arrow √hnλ-
 ẖλaχuḏ to shoot an arrow downwards √hnλ-
 ẖλḻà to hit with an arrow √hnλ-
 ẖλuyḻsa to shoot an arrow out of the house √hnλ-
 ẖλuì (?) arrow wound √hnλ-
 ẖλiḵ'ilaḵ "?" (name of a legendary hero who was an expert archer and the founder of Kitimaat) √hnλ-
 ẖuḥḻà (see ẖnuḻà)
 ẖuḻḻà & ẖuḥḻà to destroy (anything) √nw-
 ẖx.ẖaλḻa to touch a boulder with the boat when going over it √hn- (2)
 ẖχdua to sing while doing sth. else (walking, etc.) √hn- (1)
 ẖχdua̱y; pl. ẖẖχdua̱y song sung while doing sth. else (walking, etc.) √hn- (1)
 * ... hs_wina "war song"
 ẖχ.ẖiḏ to release sth. carried in one's apron or blanket √hnq- (1)
 ẖzḥaḵ'la to sink slowly √hh-
 ẖa boat that is on the rocky shore √hn- (2)
 ẖias parking place (for any vehicle), place where a boat is laid up √hn- (2)
 ẖis boat that is on the beach √hn- (2)
 ẖis.ẖilap̱ to hit the beach with the boat √hn- (2)
 hpλms̱ (to have) hair on the belly (SYN: w̱sλms̱) √hp- (2)
 hps̱ni (?) pubic hair (of male or female) √hp- (2)

hp̱xdai (?) mustache, goatee beard √hp- (2)
 * ... hs_dawài "goat's beard (used in a ḵtiḏm̱)"
 hp̱χḻaks̱ia to have a beard √hp- (2)
 hp̱χḻaks̱ii (.s̱iu, .s̱ii) beard √hp- (2)
 hq̱a; pl. ẖẖq̱à to press oil out of oolichans by applying the weight of one's body to the board under which they are placed crushed; to sit on eggs to hatch them √hq̱-
 hq̱giwà to lie face down in the bow of the boat √hq̱-
 hq̱m̱iṯ to sit on eggs to hatch them √hq̱-
 hq̱uḏ to squeeze oil out of oolichans by putting them between boards and applying the weight of one's body √hq̱-
 hq̱χs̱àla lying face down on the deck of the boat √hq̱-
 ẖbuai (?) baby held or carried with its face towards one's chest √hq̱-
 ẖp̱la holding or carrying a baby with its face towards one's chest √hq̱-
 ẖs; pl. ẖẖs̱ to lie face down outside √hq̱-
 hs_ (proclitic; in conversation usually shortened to /s/ which is then joined enclitically to the word preceding) √h-
 * (with, by means of) ẖitanug̱a hs_ẖiḏayu "I row with oars", ẖm̱giwisa w̱a.yaχi hs_χ̱uuχ̱ "river³ is blocked up with ice"; (with (i.e. carrying)) g̱āχaχiṯ q̱i_χ̱i]gsaχi
 hs_mas̱m̱zuà.yaχi la_ẖàyas̱uas̱u "the storekeeper³ came downstairs with a two-dollar bill³ in his³ hand³", g̱āχaχiṯ JOHN hs_χ̱ṉùḵ'asi "John³ came downstairs with his³ child³ (i.e. he carried it, otherwise du_ would be used instead of hs_)"; (by, through the agency of) m̱àasi duḡṯ hs_JOHN-aqa "what was seen by John?", ç̱iχ̱'pamas̱nug̱a hs_q̱i "I get a sour taste in the mouth from 3³"; (of, belonging to:) ẖaup̱ hs_ANDREW-a JOHN-a "John³ is the father of Andrew³", χ̱iāλnug̱a w̱aχ̱ hs_JOHN-a "I'm going to buy John³'s dog"; (of, for (in the sense of

"as being, as constituting"), in regard to) $\check{x}^*t\grave{a}p\check{n}uk^*$ JOHN-a hs_ANDREW -a "John³ has Andrew³ for an uncle" [note: In many examples of this explicative use of $hs_$ one is dealing with the counterpart of English "of" in "the concept of root", "the city of Rome", etc.; cf. $saak\ hs_bg^*an\check{m}$ which means "bear of a man" both in the sense of "bear belonging to a man" and "man who is like a bear". A direct English translation of this use of $hs_$ is not always possible; cf. $w\grave{a}m\acute{a}ci\ hs_q^*l\grave{ig}l\grave{s}la$ "truck", $hwa\check{t}z\grave{a}g^*m\check{m}\ hs_h\check{m}\check{m}$ "silly song", $w\acute{a}c\ hs_qul\grave{u}n\check{n}$ "muskrat";

* Optionally $hs_$ can be used at the beginning of causal clauses: $l\grave{a}aif\ JOHN$ -a $la_g\check{u}k^*asi\ (hs_)\check{y}\grave{u}g^*x.h\check{i}disi$ "John³ went inside his³ house³ because it³ (si) started to rain ($\check{y}\grave{u}g^*x.h\check{i}d$)"; $k\grave{u}usi\ h\check{i}kuya\ d\grave{u}q^*la\ qi_bg^*an\check{m}ma\check{x}i\ g\check{u}g^*ias\check{i}\ (hs_)\check{t}ks\grave{a}isi$ "the man³ cannot see his³ feet³ because he³ is pot-bellied";

* In elliptical sentences without grammatical subject but with a relatum serving as grammatical object, and also in contextless (i.e. dictated) phrases consisting of a word with transitive meaning plus a grammatical object (cf. English "to hit a ball"), the proclitic $hs_$ precedes the object relatum to mark it as *not* being a grammatical subject: $y\grave{a}pa\ hs_y\grave{a}bk^*a\check{x}i$ "to send a messenger³";

* When the predicate of a sentence involves a relationship between three things (e.g. "A gives B to C", "A says B to C"), the Haisla grammatical object corresponds to the "indirect" objeT OF THE English translation whereas a Haisla phrase beginning in $hs_$ corresponds to the "direct" object of the translation: $b\check{k}^*ala\ JOHN$ -a $ANDREW$ -a $hs_q\grave{u}da$ "John³ said this²/that² to Andrew³"; $daid\ JOHN$ -a $Andrew$ -a $hs_q\grave{u}da$ "John³ gave this²/that² to Andrew³". Several words have to be glossed in the dictionary as English transitive verbs although in Haisla they cannot occur with a grammatical object when used as the predicate of a sentence. Where

English has a "direct" object they have a phrase beginning in $hs_$. Cases in point are often words referring to mental states: $q\grave{a}c\check{u}k^*$ JOHN-a hs_MARY -a "John³ loves Mary³"; $w\check{l}q\check{l}a\ JOHN$ -a hs_MARY -a "John fears Mary"; $q\grave{a}c\check{u}k^*$ JOHN-asi OR $q\grave{a}c\check{u}k^*isi$ JOHN-a "John³ loves 3³"

$hs\check{l}a$ to charge with the intention of killing (said of any animal) $\check{\sqrt{hs-}}$

$ht\grave{a}xis$; pl. $hi\check{h}t\grave{a}xis$ sudden drop-off on the beach $\check{\sqrt{ht-}}$

$ht:hta$ to keep on drinking (coffee or tea) $\check{\sqrt{ht-}}$

$ht\check{l}a$ swirling movement of water after an animal (e.g. a beaver) has gone down $\check{\sqrt{ht-}}$

$h\check{t}id$ to take a swallow of a liquid $\check{\sqrt{ht-}}$

$hwa\check{t}.h\check{i}d$; pl. $hi\check{h}hwa\check{t}.h\check{i}d/hi:hwa\check{t}.h\check{i}d$ to act out a crazy idea (despite knowing that one will be punished) $\check{\sqrt{wh\check{t}-}} (2)$

$hwa\check{t}.h\check{i}d\check{c}ua$ person that always acts crazy or antisocially $\check{\sqrt{wh\check{t}-}} (2)$

$hwa\check{t}z\grave{a}g^*m\check{m}$ silly talk, silly song $\check{\sqrt{wh\check{t}-}} (2)$

$hwa\check{n}i\check{q}\check{l}a$ & $hwa\check{n}i\check{q}\check{l}\grave{a}$; pl. $hi\check{h}hwa\check{n}i\check{q}\check{l}\grave{a}$ to tease (annoy, irritate) sb. $\check{\sqrt{whx-}}$

$hwa\check{x}g\check{n}a$ to bend sth. too far $\check{\sqrt{whk-}} (1)$

$hud\check{i}l\check{m}$ left behind in the house, left on the floor $\check{\sqrt{hwt-}}$

$h\check{u}d\check{i}fa$; pl. $ha\check{w}\grave{a}d\check{i}fa$ to leave behind indoors $\check{\sqrt{hwt-}}$

$h\check{u}disa$ to leave sb. behind on the beach $\check{\sqrt{hwt-}}$

$hudi\check{y}m\check{m}$ left behind on the beach $\check{\sqrt{hwt-}}$

$h\check{u}d\check{m}$; pl. $ha\check{w}\grave{a}d\check{m}$ person left behind $\check{\sqrt{hwt-}}$

$hu\check{g}^*a\check{x}siwa$ to take a walk on the sidewalk (said of a group of people) $\check{\sqrt{hwq^*-}} (2)$

$hu:h\check{u}$ lion $\check{\sqrt{hw-}} (2)$

$h\check{u}k^*ila$ to build up (said of a log jam) $\check{\sqrt{hwk^*-}}$

$h\check{u}k^*iuk^*$ having been piled up (logs) $\check{\sqrt{hwk^*-}}$

$h\check{u}k^*sa$ to pile up logs in one spot $\check{\sqrt{hwk^*-}}$

- hułq̄lā; pl. hiḥułq̄lā to scare, to terrorize √wlq- √hws- (2)
 hułq̄lāiniḥ* terrorist, person that always scares people √wlq- husi (?) number √hws- (2)
 humà; pl. hi:humà/hiḥumà/huḥmà to ask a question √hwmh- hùsila to make boards (SYN: hàwasila) √hws- (1)
 humàiniḥ* person that always asks questions (SYN: hùmācua) √hwmh- hùsinua; pl. hùḥsinua tallyman √hws- (2)
 humàla to listen (to what is going on at a meeting, etc.) √hwmh- hùslā to count the days one is away from the next step in one's schedule √hws- (2)
 humàulm question √hwmh- hùssisdud to count things all over again √hws- (2)
 humàḥdi to ask for the hand of a (chief's) daughter √hwmh- hùta; pl. hi:hùta/hiḥùta/hàwata to leave, to abandon √hwt-
 humàḥdiayu anything used to seal an agreement at an engagement potlatch (beads, food, blankets); engagement ring √hwmh- hùtayū left behind, abandoned, marooned √hwt-
 hùmācua person that always asks questions (SYN: humàiniḥ*) √hwmh- hùtud to maroon sb., to leave sb. behind √hwt-
 humuyà; pl. hiḥumuyà/huḥmuyà (Gl.) to be a spectator, to watch sth. (including TV) √hwmh- huuk* & huwək* log jam √hwk*-
 humuyamà to show sth. to people √hwmh- huwək* (see huuk*)
 hùq*a; pl. hùḥq*a to vomit √hwq*- (1) hùḥ*:huḥ*a to whistle or hoot at intervals (like some lighthouses), lighthouse equipped with a whistle or hooter √hw- (2)
 hùq*aḥlā walking down the ramp (said of a group of people) √hwq*- (2) hùḥ*:huḥ*ayu whistle or horn (of boat, cannery, car) √hw- (2)
 hùq*la to walk (said of a group of people) √hwq*- (2) hùḥ*:huḥ*lg̃s person who is always using the whistle; whistle (of boat or lighthouse) √hw- (2)
 huq*laṭ to suffer from attacks of vomiting √hwq*- (1) hùḥ*.ḥid to vomit (single act) √hwq*- (1)
 hùq*lisla walking on the beach or field (said of a group of people) √hwq*- (2) hùḥ*.ḥisa to call sb. (who is standing in the water) up to the beach √hw- (2)
 hùq*ls̄la walking outside (said of a group of people) √hwq*- (2) hùḥ*.ḥlsa to call (whistle, hoot) outdoors √hw- (2)
 hùq*ix̄da; pl. hùḥq*ix̄da to feel like vomiting √hwq*- (1) hùḥ*:la; pl. hi:hùḥ*:la/hiḥùḥ*:la to call sb. (e.g. by yelling); to hoot, to whistle like the cannery hooter or whistle) √hw- (2)
 hùsa; pl. hùḥsa/hiḥùsa/hi:hùsa 1. to count; 2. to read a book √hws- (2) hùḥ*:latu to keep hearing a whistling sound √hw- (2)
 hùsaḥud to subtract, to withdraw (money) from an account, to deduct an amount from sth. hùḥ*:layū megaphone (or anything used to extend the range of one's voice), cannery whistle √hw- (2)

- hùǎ́sisdud to call sb. back √hw- (2)
 huyàyu calculator, tallying machine √hws- (2)
 huyək* (sth.) counted √hws- (2)
 hù'ýala to respect sb. √hwý-
 hù'ýiniǎ́ tallyman (SYN: hùsi'nuá); secretary,
 any office worker (SYN: kàtin'ua) √hws- (2)
 hú'áala; pl. hi'hu'áala the kind of sound made by
 the wings of a certain bird (said to sound like
 scratching the trees) √hx*/ǎ́-
 hùiniǎ́ good climber (SYN: hǎ́'àiiniǎ́) √hǎ́-
 hxu'áala howling (said of dog, wolf, coyote)
 √hxw-
 hxu'áata to follow suit howling (like wolves), to
 howl after the master or at the music (dog)
 √hxw-
 hǎ́'a; pl. hi'ǎ́'a to climb (tree, ladder, steep
 rock, mountain) √hǎ́-
 hǎ́'àiiniǎ́ good climber (SYN: h'winiǎ́) √hǎ́-
 hǎ́'.há'ǎ́la to fall on sth. (said of a person)
 √hq*-
 hǎ́'.h'id; pl. hi'ǎ́'.h'id to bend forward a bit, to
 stoop, to fall on one's face √hq*-
 hǎ́'sisdud to turn over onto one's stomach
 (SYN: hǎ́'íta) √hq*-
 hǎ́'smiga to lie face down on sb.'s back or on
 horse back √hq*-
 hǎ́'.w't fellow climber, climbing companion;
 afterbirth (said in reference to the practice of
 tying the afterbirth to a young crabapple tree
 so that the baby will become robust) √hǎ́-
 hzk* killed by an animal without being eaten
 √hs-
 há'atu newly-weds √hht- (1)
 há'aaqila to keep the mouth wide open √h'q-
 há'aa'aaqla to be moving to the landward side
 √h'h-
 há'aa'aa'ǎ́.h'id to turn to the landward side √h'h-
- há'abà'sla (form of address for mother and female
 relatives in general) √h'b-
 há'abazàu (?) stepmother √h'b-
 há'ab' (?) maggot √h'hp-
 há'acàs soapberry bush √h'hs-
 há'digà; pl. hi'hadigà back sinew √h'ht
 há'dm'g'li (?) sandhill crane √h'd- (1)
 há'd'p'ak'la to get louder and louder (noise)
 √h'ht-
 há'g [Attested only in combination with
 attitudinal clitics]
 há'gàm all, each, every, any; complete(ly),
 entire(ly)
 * há'gami ha'g 3³ is/are all poor
 há'g'qàm to finish off (e.g. food)
 há'gina and há'g'ina all, each (etc.) now
 * lanis_há'g'amina p'ip'ala we (incl.) all work
 now; lu_há'g'inaqi and lu_há'g'inaqi 3² is all
 finished now
 há'g'ài'ǎ́ all gone into the house √h'hg-
 há'g'ala all going (or having gone) upriver √h'hg-
 há'galà'g'lit all moving about in the house √h'hg-
 há'galà'g'lis all moving about on the beach √h'hg-
 há'galà'g'ls all moving about outside √h'hg-
 há'galà'g'la all moving about on rock ledge
 (shore) √h'hg-
 há'galà'g'tə'xs all moving about on the boat √h'hg-
 há'galà'g'li (?) all moving about on the water
 (looking for s.th.) √h'hg-
 há'galà'g'la all (moving) up on the boardwalk
 √h'hg-
 há'galà'tə'xs all (everybody) in the canoe √h'hg-
 há'galà'ǎ́i (?) all together (said of villagers or
 tribal groups gathering anywhere), boats
 grouped together on the water √h'hg-
 há'galà'ǎ́la all together on the raised surface or
 wall √h'hg-

- ʰagàlis all going (or having gone) upriver √ʰhg-
 ʰagàʔa always going along with the others √ʰhg-
 ʰagàŋk*ʔa to carry all at once in the hands
 √ʰhg-
 ʰagatus all going downstream √ʰhg-
 ʰagàwis all across √ʰhg-
 ʰagaʔa all fallen off (berries, people) √ʰhg-
 ʰagàʔdis all on the back of the beach (coming
 in from the woods), all at the rivermouth
 √ʰhg-
 ʰagàʔdisamas to cause all to be down on the
 beach
 ʰagàʔʔa all finished off (exterminated), all used
 up (money, bullets) √ʰhg-
 ʰagàʔʔamas to let sb. finish off completely
 (meal), to use up all
 ʰagaʔis all gone off the beach (e.g. dead
 salmon) √ʰhg-
 ʰagaʔʔs all fallen off onto the field (e.g. off the
 outside wall) √ʰhg-
 ʰagbà all on or at the end of sth. long (e.g. the
 dock) √ʰhg-
 ʰagbàud to put all at the end √ʰhg-
 ʰagbta all in the hold, all through the hatch
 √ʰhg-
 ʰagʔua (Gl.) all gone (put) inside, all in the
 channel √ʰhg-
 ʰagʔud to put all in the container √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔua (Gm.) all inside (container) √ʰhg-
 ʰaggilà & ʰagilà to gather food (of any kind)
 √ʰhg-
 ʰaggilàʔua & ʰagilàʔua always going out to
 gather food √ʰhg-
 ʰaggilàiniʔ* & ʰagilàiniʔ* always going out to
 gather food √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔit all gone (taken) from inside the house
 √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔis all gone (taken) off the beach √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔs all gone from field (hills), all gone from
 the area outside, all moved (gone) outdoors
 √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔa all gone (taken) off the rock ledge
 (shore) √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔəʔs everything taken off the boat √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔsdu (Gm.) all out of the way, everything
 taken out (e.g. fish from rivers, food from
 box) √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔà & ʰaggʔi (?) all gone off the water
 (e.g. fishing boats) √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔà all gone off the (relatively large) surface
 √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔsdiwa all going up √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔsdiwit all standing up, all gone upstairs
 √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔù all together (as for a meeting) √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔuà to assemble all √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔuàla all gathered together, all in unison
 √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔud to assemble all √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔuit & ʰaggʔwit all gathered indoors √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔsdanud to all come in and help √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔʔi (?) all assembled on the water √ʰhg-
 ʰaggʔuit (see ʰaggʔuit)
 ʰagilà; pl. ʰaʔgilà to gather all (types of food)
 √ʰhg-
 ʰagilà (see ʰaggilà)
 ʰagilàʔua (see ʰaggilàʔua)
 ʰagilàiniʔ* (see ʰaggilàiniʔ*)
 ʰagisda; pl. ʰaʔgisda to somersault √ʰhg-
 ʰagkʔa all at the top (of sth. that is not tall)
 √ʰhg-
 ʰagkʔud to put all at the top (of sth. that is not
 tall) √ʰhg-

- ʰagksì (?) all broken in pieces, all killed off
 √ʰhg-
 ʰagksimas to kill off all (people, goats, etc.),
 to smash all to pieces (cups, china)
 ʰagksiwiʔ all gone to the other room √ʰhg-
 ʰagksiwis all gone to another place on the
 beach √ʰhg-
 ʰagksiwlʃ all gone to another place in the land
 √ʰhg-
 ʰagksiùd to kill all the people (SYN: q*àta)
 √ʰhg-
 ʰagʃala all walking on a rock ledge √ʰhg-
 ʰagqia all caught (obtained, etc.), to get all
 √ʰhg-
 ʰagqiamas to get all one is after √ʰhg-
 ʰagsda all in the water √ʰhg-
 ʰagsdis all in the water inside the pot √ʰhg-
 ʰagsdisamas to put all in the water inside the
 pot
 ʰagsdqa all spent (money, anything) √ʰhg-
 ʰagsdud 1. to put all in the eye (opening, exit,
 window) 2. to put all in the water √ʰhg-
 ʰagùd to use full strength with sth., to make an
 all-out effort with √ʰhg-
 ʰagutʃua exhausted, depleted, emptied of
 contents, all taken out of container (cf.
 ʰixʃua) √ʰhg-
 ʰagutʃdiwa all off the boat √ʰhg-
 * laŋ_ʰagutʃdiwahina la_gʃwa.yaʃi "I have
 everything (i.e. my catch) off the boat now"
 ʰagutʃit all gone out of the room √ʰhg-
 ʰaguyà all having come out √ʰhg-
 ʰaguyàit all gone out of the house √ʰhg-
 ʰaguyàis all gone out of bay or field √ʰhg-
 ʰaguyàla all out (of harbour, channel, pipe,
 confinement) √ʰhg-
 ʰagxʎalis all in the fire √ʰhg-
- ʰagxʎalisamas to put ...
 ʰagx.ʰid to give everything one has √ʰhg-
 ʰagx.ʰid to go to any length with sth., to do
 one's utmost √ʰhg-
 ʰagx.ʰidʃua always ready to go to any length
 √ʰhg-
 ʰagx.ʰis all gone up the beach √ʰhg-
 ʰagx.ʰlʃ all gone up to the woods (hills, bushes,
 land) √ʰhg-
 ʰagxʃ all gone into vehicle √ʰhg-
 ʰagzàq*ʃa all talking at the same time √ʰhg-
 ʰàğala; pl. ʰiʰàğala to answer, reply
 √ʰhq- (1)
 ʰàğalayu answer, reply √ʰhq- (1)
 ʰàğalayuua to answer √ʰhq- (1)
 ʰàğaqʃa showing (said of one's private parts), to
 be showing one's private parts √ʰhq- (2)
 ʰàğàs time or place of arrival, time or place of
 appearing √ʰhq- (2)
 ʰàğaxsala left wide open (door) √ʰhq- (2)
 ʰàğaxsud to open the door wide √ʰhq- (2)
 ʰàğayu key; thing(s) one appears on the scene
 with √ʰhq- (2)
 ʰàğayunuk* to show up with sth. √ʰhq- (2)
 ʰagk* secret that has been revealed √ʰhq- (2)
 ʰàğm former secret that has now been revealed
 √ʰhq- (2)
 ʰaʰagàxa to try to take all off √ʰhg-
 ʰaʰagbta to put all in the hold of the boat
 √ʰhg-
 ʰaʰa:hṃ pigeon (onomatopoeic)
 ʰaʰa:hṃà (Gl.) (kind of seabird - grey with
 white breast - the "watchman" of the halibut
 fishermen) (onomatopoeic)
 ʰaʰàinik eyebrows √ʰhyn-

ǎǎǎinikila to make up the eyebrows √ǎynh-
 ǎǎǎinix'cua having bushy eyebrows √ǎynh-
 ǎǎǎalula to try to make new again √ǎht- (1)
 ǎǎǎaqa to try to come in √ǎhq- (2)
 ǎǎǎasganiya to catch mice √ǎhc/s-
 ǎǎǎatàs always talking loud √ǎht-
 ǎǎǎax*ǎq*uyala to overflow (said of foam)
 √ǎhx*-
 ǎǎǎiazaut to urinate all the time (said of a
 female) √ǎy- (1)
 ǎǎǎidaxgusdiwa to go back up again √ǎyt-
 ǎǎǎikuyagǎis to see who is best (SYN:
 ǎǎǎikuyagǎis) √ǎyk-
 ǎǎǎikuyagǎlis to see who is best (SYN:
 ǎǎǎikuyagǎis) √ǎyk-
 ǎǎǎipà to try to pinch √ǎyp-
 ǎǎǎiqa to go after medicine √ǎyq-
 ǎǎǎiq*ǎà to make sb. get out of the way √ǎyq*-
 ǎǎǎislàma to try to restore √ǎys-
 ǎǎǎitaǎlis rowing contest √ǎyt-
 ǎǎǎiwausǎma to try to give things the same
 length √ǎywh-
 ǎǎǎixǎà too good √ǎyk-
 ǎǎǎixǎǎa to take an overdose of medicine
 √ǎyq-
 ǎǎǎixǎasila puberty potlatch for a girl √ǎyǎ-
 ǎǎǎix*bs getting out of the way at the slightest
 sign of danger (even if it is far away) √ǎyq*-
 ǎǎǎix*ǎǎ to get out of the way without there
 being a real threat (like when one ducks in
 response to a mere threat) √ǎyq*-
 ǎǎǎǎca to try to get sea slugs √ǎlc-
 ǎǎǎǎux*ǎǎ grave pole √ǎl-
 ǎǎǎǎǎ.ǎcà killer, murderer √ǎlǎ- (1)
 ǎǎǎǎǎila to kill as the victims present themselves

(as in an ambush) √ǎlǎ- (1)
 ǎǎǎǎǎǎa to pre-chew food for baby √ǎlǎ- (2)
 ǎǎǎǎǎǎala to chew on sth. unexpected
 √ǎlǎ- (2)
 ǎǎǎǎǎa to go to buy meat √ǎlz-
 ǎǎǎǎǎduà to try to block the way, to try to
 obstruct a passage or opening, to try to stop
 a leak √ǎm- (1)
 ǎǎǎǎǎ.ǎà to try to make watertight √ǎmǎ-
 ǎǎǎǎǎǎǎ.ǎà to learn how to pray √ǎmǎ-
 ǎǎǎǎǎǎ (Gm.) (kind of seabird; SYN: (Gl.)
 ǎǎǎǎǎ:ǎnà) (onomatopoeic)
 ǎǎǎǎǎǎǎ to gasp for breath √ǎn- (4)
 ǎǎǎǎǎǎǎǎala gasping for breath √ǎn- (4)
 ǎǎǎǎǎǎà to babble (said of a baby) √ǎnq- (2)
 ǎǎǎǎǎǎ*à to look for a shady spot √ǎnq*-
 ǎǎǎǎǎ herring eggs √ǎnt- (1)
 ǎǎǎǎǎà to go after herring eggs (SYN:
 wawayùk*a) √ǎnt- (1)
 ǎǎǎǎǎuàiyà to read the clouds √ǎn- (5)
 ǎǎǎǎǎǎ*sduà to cover the sun from time to time
 (travelling clouds) √ǎnq*-
 ǎǎǎuàk open sea, ocean √ǎw- (3)
 ǎǎǎhudaǎi (?) pin, skewer, safety pin √ǎwt-
 ǎǎǎhula to explain dreams, to ascertain, check,
 make sure one got things right √ǎwt- (3)
 ǎǎǎhulàuǎa to try to find out what sb. meant
 √ǎwt- (3)
 ǎǎǎhuliniǎ* dream-reader √ǎwt- (3)
 ǎǎǎhumàlà to make the pain stop √ǎwm-
 ǎǎǎhumàlàyu pain killer √ǎwm-
 ǎǎǎhuà to try to pierce, to be about to pierce, to
 prepare for piercing √ǎwt-
 ǎǎǎhuyaǎala to go seaward √ǎw- (2)
 ǎǎǎhuyaǎ.ǎid to start to go seaward √ǎw- (2)

háñuzàixgñ extremely lonesome (SYN:
háuzgñlálism) √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-

háñuzksdalà always doing things the wrong way
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-

háñxsm̐ita to disclose (contrary to custom) what
one is doing with one's girl-friend
√ḥhq- (2)

háidala to back up when rowing √ḥyt-

háidaǵ.hid to turn back, to go backwards √ḥyt-

háidaǵsdua to follow tracks back √ḥyt-

háidaǵsisda to backfire (engine) √ḥyt-

háiga; pl. híhàiga to save a person (from
anything) S ḥygh-

háiginiǵ* life guard S ḥygh-

háikila to take good care of sth. √ḥyk-

háika; pl. híhàika to look after sth. properly,
to make sth. look nice, to try one's best with
sth., to treat carefully, to do a good job
√ḥyk-

háikak* dressed up well √ḥyk-

háikaq̣la to head upwards, travel to the top
√ḥyk-

háikaǵ.hid to start to head upwards, to start to
go to the top √ḥyk-

háikiq̣layu flag ("means of making happy")
√ḥyk-

háixa ready to deliver the baby, in the final
stage of pregnancy √ḥyxh-

hálaq*a weasel-head dance, to dance the ... (Gl.
equivalent of OO λẉlaǵa) √ḥht- (2)

hálaq̣*ala the singing for the weasel-head dance
√ḥht- (2)

hálaq̣*ini (?) the way the weasel dancer
performs √ḥht- (2)

halək* spokesman for a chief √ḥh-

hāləzu fresh surface for sth. flat (older term for
hāluləzu) √ḥht- (1)

hālmskala; pl. híhālmskala to tell a joke
√ḥmt- (1)

hālmskalaǵua joker √ḥmt- (1)

hālmskalayū joke √ḥmt- (1)

hālmskaliniǵ* joker √ḥmt- (1)

hālmx.hid to try to humour sb., to try to cheer
sb. up √ḥmt- (1)

hālmozàq*la to speak in jest √ḥmt- (1)

hāluləzu fresh surface for sth. flat (e.g. fresh
coat of paint), new board √ḥht- (1)

hālut; pl. híālut/híhālut fresh, new √ḥht- (1)
hālutamás to make sth. new again

hālutəga new (renovated) inside of sth. hollow
√ḥht- (1)

hālutəǵsa to renovate the interior of the boat
√ḥht- (1)

hāluṭḷilək* modernized house (inside) √ḥht- (1)

hāluṭḷiṭa to make the room or house interior
look like new, to renovate the room or house
interior √ḥht- (1)

hāluṭṃut fresh tracks √ḥht- (1)

hālutsisla new pair of shoes or socks √ḥht- (1)

hālutsm̐ new on the outside (said of sth. bulky)
√ḥht- (1)

hāluzu & hāluzu (variant pronunciations of
hāluləzu; Gl. and Gm. respectively)

hālǵəksala making random chewing motions
with the mouth √ḥlǵ- (2)

hālaci; pl. hāḥlaçi coffin √ḥl-

hať contiguous in time, not far from the present;
(when combined with the appropriate tense
clitic:) next, second, following, again, recent,
just, recently, lately √ḥht- (1)

* hāǵnug*a lāyax̣ci "I'll leave later on";
hāǵad.s bg̣*aṇṃǵxi "the next generation"

hātduała to be landwards, to meet the eye when
looking landward √ḥh-

hàtdualax.híd to get further landward, to get further away from the open √hh-

hàt:hàtə to keep postponing, to never realize one's intention √hht- (1)

hàt.hàʔlə; pl. hihàt.hàʔlə newcomer, to come upon sth. for the first time √hht- (1)

hàt.híd; pl. hihàt.híd second, next, later, following; to do next, to do sth. the next day √hht- (1)

* hàt.hiʔnugʷa ʔənsʌd.s "I shall do it tomorrow"

hàtə not until √hht- (1)

* hàtəʔlsu mʔs.híd (or mʔs.hiʔ) "not until you try"; hàtəʔnugʷa làyaxciʔ gs_pàlaʔqi "not until I leave must you work on 3"

hàtəʔlita to try again to do sth.; to redo one's bad work √hht- (1)

hàmaksdala to defecate all over the place √hm- (1)

hàmazg*daləi (Gm. pronunciation of hməhəzg*daləi)

hàmba; pl. hihàmba ahead, in front of the line; ...most, ...est; to lead √hm- (1)

* hàmbanugʷuʔa and hàmbanugʷa làuʔa "I am ahead of you"; hàmbas hik "best"

hàmbaʔa first of the line (row, series) in the mountains √hm- (1)

hàmbatəʔs first of the line (row, series) on the boat √hm- (1)

hàmbaʔdi (?) leader, instigator, one that initiates an action √hm- (1)

hàmbaʔli; pl. hihàmbaʔli (?) leader, instigator, one that initiates an action √hm- (1)

hàmbit foremost; ...most, ...est; ancestor, first in the lineage, founder of the lineage √hm- (1)

* hàmbiti hs_hiks himàs "3³ is the first of the line of good chiefs"; hàmbitus yak "3² is worst"

hàmbis first of the line (row, series) on the beach or field √hm- (1)

hàmbʔs first of the line (row, series) outside the house √hm- (1)

* wàʔaʔli hs_qu_hàmbʔsaʔi "following behind the leader³ outside"

hàməliʔa to dance into the house (to invite to a potlatch; said of chiefs), to enter in order to dance √hmt- (1)

hàmʔlala dance of welcome (for those performing the hməʔyala) √hmt- (1)

hàmʔtdquya to give birth as a result of promiscuity and without being married √hmt- (1)

* hàmtədquyi gmi_buxʷʔsamasqi

hàmʔtanuwa to coax into playing, to try to get sb. to play, to try to join the others in play √hmt- (1)

hàmʔskala (contracted form of hòmʔskala)

hàmʔliniʔ carver [obsolete; now replaced by ʔʷaʔliniʔ] √hmt- (1)

hàmʔya to receive a free share of sb.'s food surplus S hhmwəy-

hàmʔyamə to call the people to give them a free share of one's food surplus

hàmʔyaʔʔ free share one obtained from sb.'s food surplus S hhmwəy-

hàmʔyaʔəksala to pray for various things √hmy-

hàmʔəʔli to be the first to be or do sth. indoors √hm- (1)

hàmʔəʔlis to be the first to be or do sth. on the beach or field √hm- (1)

hàmʔəʔls to be the first to be or do sth. outdoors √hm- (1)

hàmʔəʔtəʔs to be the first to be or do sth. on board the boat √hm- (1)

hàmʔaka; pl. hihàmʔaka first (of a series) √hm- (1)

hàmʔakəp to race with others for sth.

- √hm- (1)
- hāmaksùd to announce ahead of time
√hm- (1)
- hāmala to be the first to go up the river
√hm- (1)
- hāmališla to be the first to go upstream
√hm- (1)
- hāmalm unfamiliar and suspicious sound that
alarms one √hm-
- hāmala to give a warning signal that sb. is
coming √hm-
- hāmaliñ* lookout √hm-
- hāmāt to be alarmed by an unfamiliar and
suspicious sound √hm-
* ...nug*asi "I am ... by 3"
- hāmāt.hid to become aware of an unfamiliar
and suspicious sound √hm-
- hāmātla & hāmātla & hāmātla to hear an
unfamiliar and suspicious sound √hm-
- hāmatsila to listen intently to an unfamiliar and
suspicious sound √hm-
- hāmasduà kindling wood √hm- (2)
- hāmasduàgila to make kindling wood
√hm- (2)
- hāmasdualàs rough wood from which one
makes kindling √hm- (2)
- hāmatus first to go down the river √hm- (1)
- hāmatusla going downstream first √hm- (1)
- hāmāx.hāla to do sth. for the first time (join
an organization, write sth., enlist) √hm- (1)
- hāmāx.hid to become the first to be or to do
sth. √hm- (1)
- hāmāxācua to be the first to descend into the
container √hm- (1)
- hāmāxagilaýu feast ladle (lit. "instrument to be
used first" - the chiefs were the first to use
it) √hm- (1)
- hāmāxlaisa to be the first to go to the
rivermouth √hm- (1)
- hāmāxs to be the first to go aboard √hm- (1)
- hāmāyaxci to be the first to leave √hm- (1)
- hāmazağ* first words spoken (e.g. by a baby)
√hm- (1)
- hāmazaq* to be the first to speak √hm- (1)
- hāmāaiλ first to enter the house √hm- (1)
- hāmāit to be the first inside (house, room)
√hm- (1)
- hāmātdiwa to be the first to go off the boat
√hm- (1)
- hāmuya to come out first √hm- (1)
- hāmuyis first to be outside √hm- (1)
- hānātzaq*; pl. hāññatzaq* to thank sb. for sth.
(feast, gift) √hn- (1)
- hāñğ*ala low-lying fog, low-hanging cloud
(heavier than hñuwai) √hnq*-
- hāpid to become infested with maggots √hhp-
- hāqa; pl. hīhāqa/hāñqa/hīāqa to arrive, loom
up √hhq- (2)
- hāqaliala to bend the head back with the mouth
open and make circular or side-to-side
movements with the lower jaw (as when
having a fit) √hhq- (2)
- hāqax:hāqaka to appear at intervals
√hhq- (2)
- hāqiala sth. with no lid on it √hhq- (2)
- hāqiaýu; pl. hīhāqiaýu can-opener √hhq- (2)
- hāqiud; pl. hīhāqiud to open (a can, meeting,
performance) √hhq- (2)
- hāqla open, not obstructing the passage of
things (like an open drain) √hhq- (2)
- hāqlit opening in the floor √hhq- (2)
- hāqls opening in the ground √hhq- (2)
- hāqm to show (said of a face) √hhq- (2)

- ǰàq̣ṃṭṃ there occurs a showing of the face
 ǰàq̣ṇ omen √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰàq̣ṇzualis omen in the sky (notably the presence of various kinds of clouds) √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰàq̣q̣ala showing (said of sb.'s head as he sneaks around, for example) √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰàq̣q̣alis open (clear, not fogged in) (said of the head of an inlet) √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰàqṭualis showing (said of the treetops) √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰàquàla; pl. ǰìǰàquàla to talk together, to discuss, discussion, debate √ǰhq- (1)
 ǰàqud; pl. ǰìǰàqud to bring out (reveal, show, invent) sth. √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰàq̣s opening in the ground √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰàq̣x̣dala showing (exposed) said of one's buttocks √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰàq̣*̣ṇ; pl. ǰàǰq̣*̣ṇ sand dune √ǰhq*
 ǰàq̣*̣ṇx̣ḷalisa sand gets washed out from under the trees on the hill √ǰhq*
 ǰàs soapberries √ǰhs-
 ǰàsa to pick soapberries √ǰhs-
 ǰàsgani (?) mouse (also the name of the bodyguard/guardian angel of ǰsdiẉḷ who told him what to do) √ǰhc/s-
 ǰàs:ǰasa to eat soapberries √ǰhs-
 ǰàs:ǰasayu spoon for eating soapberries √ǰhs-
 ǰàṣx̣aḷiala year after year √ǰh-
 ǰàta to strain when defecating √ǰhht-
 ǰàṭla loud noise, commotion, to strain the voice, to holler √ǰhht-
 ǰàṭlaḳala to sound like a big noise √ǰhht-
 ǰàṭlud to turn up the volume (radio, voice, etc.) √ǰhht-
 ǰàṭṃ sinew √ǰhht-
- ǰàṭṃiga sinew at the back (used for thread) √ǰhht-
 ǰàṭṃigaṭḳani (?) sinew at the back of the hand √ǰhht-
 ǰàṭṃkṣiza sinew at the foot or leg √ǰhht-
 ǰàṭṃsg̣ñi (?) sinew at the back of the neck √ǰhht-
 ǰàṭṃx̣awa sinew at the throat √ǰhht-
 ǰàṭx̣aẉi (?) sinew or muscles of the neck √ǰhht-
 ǰàx̣ala; pl. ǰàǰx̣ala on the landward side, somewhat landward √ǰhh-
 ǰàx̣alaṭx̣s towards the landward side aboard the boat; to be on ...; (in commands) to move closer to ... √ǰhh-
 ǰàx̣alaṭx̣sa to move sth. closer towards the landward side aboard the boat √ǰhh-
 ǰàx̣alaṭx̣sak* sth. that has been moved closer towards the landward side aboard the boat √ǰhh-
 ǰàx̣alaṭx̣sud to move sth. closer towards the landward side aboard the boat √ǰhh-
 ǰàx̣alaṭaỵak* sth. that has been put towards the landward side on the water √ǰhh-
 ǰàx̣alaṭaỵud to put sth. towards the landward side on the water √ǰhh-
 ǰàx̣alaṭi (?) towards the landward side on the water (said, for example, of a boat or island) √ǰhh-
 ǰàx̣alaṭla towards the landward side of a raised surface (shelf, balcony, scaffold, wall, roof) √ǰhh-
 ǰàx̣alaṭlak* sth. that has been put towards the landward side of a raised surface √ǰhh-
 ǰàx̣alaṭlud to put sth. towards the landward side of a raised surface √ǰhh-
 ǰàx̣aliḍx̣ inland people (original Kynoch Inlet people) (also a place name, Poison Cove) √ǰhh-

háʔaliʔ towards the landward side of the house
or room √ʔh-

háʔalita to put sth. towards the landward side
of the house or room √ʔh-

háʔalis towards on the landward side on a
beach or field √ʔh-

háʔalisa to put sth. towards the landward side
on a beach or field √ʔh-

háʔaʔs towards the landward side on an area
outdoors √ʔh-

háʔaʔsa to put sth. towards the landward side of
an area outdoors √ʔh-

háʔalud to put sth. on the landward side √ʔh-

háʔaʔs & háʔaʔs the landward side of an area
outside; to be on ...; (in commands) to move
to ... (intr. in translation but in HA
optionally with an object referring to the
area) √ʔh-

háʔaʔsud to put sth. at the landward side of an
area outside √ʔh-

háʔanuʔs (see háʔanuʔsʔa)

háʔanuʔsʔa (see háʔanuʔsʔa)

háʔanuʔmi the landward side of a face √ʔh-

háʔanuʔi the landward side of sth. in the
house, the side of sth. indoors which is off
the central fire and towards the wall; to be
on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in
translation but in HA optionally with an
object referring to the thing a side of which
is intended) √ʔh-

háʔanuʔiʔa to live (be situated) at the
landward side of sth. in the house √ʔh-

háʔanuʔis the landward side of sth. (village,
camp, box) on the beach or field; to be on
...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in
translation but in HA optionally with an
object referring to the thing the landward
side of which is intended) √ʔh-

háʔanuʔisʔa to live (be situated) at the
landward side of sth. on the beach or field

√ʔh-

háʔanuʔsʔa & háʔanuʔs the landward side of an
object (e.g. a container or house) in an area
outdoors, the side of the house that faces
inland; to be on ...; (in commands) to move
to ... (intr. in translation but in HA
optionally with an object referring to the
thing the landward side of which is intended)
√ʔh-

háʔanuʔsʔa & háʔanuʔsʔa to be situated (live)
at the landward end of an object in an area
outdoors √ʔh-

háʔaʔakʔa & háʔaʔakʔa to move gradually
towards the landward side √ʔh-

háʔaʔuzi (?) the landward side of a person, the
landward one of sb.'s pant pockets √ʔh-

háʔaʔa further landward than sth. else;
adjoining or adjacent on the landward side
(or away from the open); (in commands) to
move ... √ʔh-

háʔaʔaliukʔ sth. that has been moved further
landwards than sth. else outdoors √ʔh-

háʔaʔaʔayakʔ sth. that has been put further
towards the landward side than sth. else on
the water √ʔh-

háʔaʔaʔayud to put sth. further towards the
landward side than sth. else on the water
√ʔh-

háʔaʔaʔi (?) further landward than sth. else on
the water; adjoining or adjacent on the
landward side on the water; (in commands)
to move ... √ʔh-

háʔaʔaʔa further to the landward side on a
raised surface than sth. else; adjoining or
adjacent on the landward side of a raised
surface; (in commands) to move ... √ʔh-

háʔaʔaʔakʔ sth. placed further towards the
landward side on a raised surface than sth.
else surface √ʔh-

háʔaʔaʔalud to put sth. further towards the
landward side on a raised surface than sth.
else surface √ʔh-

- the beach or field √hh-
- háḷaqi (?) further landwards on the water than sth. else, adjoining sth. on the water on the landward side √hh-
- háḷaqiṭ further landward than sth. else indoors; adjoining or adjacent on the landward side indoors or away from the open fire indoors (in commands:) to move ... √hh-
- háḷaqiṭa to put sth. further towards the landward side than sth. else indoors √hh-
- háḷaqis further landward than sth. else on the beach (field); adjoining or adjacent on the landward side of the beach or field; (in commands) to move ... √hh-
- háḷaqisa to move sth. further towards the landward side than sth. else on the beach or field √hh-
- háḷaqis further landward than sth. else outdoors; adjoining or adjacent on the landward side outdoors; (in commands:) to move ... √hh-
- háḷaqisa to move sth. further landwards than sth. else outdoors √hh-
- háḷaḷs (see háḷaḷs)
- háḷba; pl. híaḷbà the landward end (of a row, series, line-up, sth. long); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the landward end of which is intended) √hh-
- háḷbalit (SYN: háḷbit) √hh-
- háḷbalita (SYN: háḷbita) √hh-
- háḷbalis (SYN: háḷbis) √hh-
- háḷbalisa (SYN: háḷbisa) √hh-
- háḷbaḷa; pl. híaḷbàḷa the landward end of a rock ledge; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the rock ledge) √hh-
- háḷbaṭəḷs the landward end of a row (etc.) on the boat; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the landward end of which is intended) √hh-
- háḷbaṭəḷsa to put sth. at the landward end of a row (etc.) on the boat √hh-
- háḷbaṭəḷsud to put sth. at the landward end of a row (etc.) on the boat √hh-
- háḷbaḷayak* boat which has been placed at the landward end of a row (series) of boats (logs, islands) on the water √hh-
- háḷbaḷayud to put another boat at the the landward end of a row (series) of boats (logs, islands) on the water √hh-
- háḷbaḷi (?) the landward end of a row (series) of boats (logs, islands) on the water; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the landward end of which is intended) √hh-
- háḷbaḷiḷa; pl. híaḷbàḷiḷa/híaḷbàḷiḷa the landward end of a shelf or other raised surface; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the landward end of which is intended) √hh-
- háḷbaḷiḷak* sth. placed on the landward end of a shelf or other raised surface √hh-
- háḷbaḷiḷud to put sth. on the landward end of a shelf or other raised surface √hh-
- háḷbila the landward end of a point of land or a mountain ridge; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the landward end of which is intended) √hh-
- háḷbilala to live on the landward end of a point of land or a mountain ridge √hh-
- háḷbit the landward end of a row (etc.) in the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move

- to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the landward end of which is intended) √hh-
- háλbiŋa to live at the landward end of a row (etc.) in the house √hh-
- háλbis the landward end of a row, series (of logs, islands, boats, etc.), long thing on the beach (field, river, riverside) (SYN: háλbalis), waterway leading inland; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the landward end of which is intended) √hh-
- háλbisa to put sth. at the landward end of a row (series, long thing) on the beach, field, or riverside (SYN: háλbalisa) √hh-
- háλbiŋa to live on the landward end of a row (series, long thing) on the beach, field, or riverside; people from ... √hh-
- háλbɪs; pl. hiaλbàɪs the landward end of an area outside or of a row (etc.) on an area outside; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the landward end of which is intended) √hh
- háλbiŋa to live (be situated) at the landward end of an area outside or of a row (etc.) on an area outside √hh-
- háλbud to put sth. at the landward end of sth. long √hh-
- háλg'cua to move to the landward side of the interior of a container, to move landwards inside a container √hh-
- háλg'cud to put sth. at the landward side of the interior of a container √hh-
- háλg'cuk* sth. that has been moved to the landward side of the interior of a container √hh-
- háλgiwa the landward side of the bow of the boat; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the bow) √hh-
- háλgɪlək* sth. that has been moved landwards indoors √hh-
- háλgɪt to move landwards indoors (or towards the back wall) √hh-
- háλgɪta to move sth. landwards indoors √hh-
- háλgɪtɪa moving landwards indoors √hh-
- háλgɪs to move landwards while on the beach or field √hh-
- háλgɪsa to move sth. landwards on the beach or field √hh-
- háλgɪsɪa moving landwards on the beach or field √hh-
- háλgɪyuk* sth. that has been moved landwards on the beach or field √hh-
- háλgɪs to move landwards while in an area outdoors √hh-
- háλgɪsa to move sth. landwards in an area outdoors √hh-
- háλgɪa to move landwards on rock ledge √hh-
- háλgɪak* sth. that has been moved landwards on rock ledge √hh-
- háλgɪuk* sth. that has been moved landwards while in an open area outdoors √hh-
- háλgɪud to move sth. landwards on rock ledge √hh-
- háλgɪtəxs to move landwards on the boat √hh-
- háλgɪtəxsa to move sth. landwards on the boat √hh-
- háλgɪtəxsak* sth. that has been moved landwards on the boat √hh-
- háλgɪtəxsud to move sth. landwards on the boat √hh-
- háλgɪayak* sth. that has been moved landwards on the water √hh-
- háλgɪayud to move sth. landwards on the

- water √'hh-
- háλgλi (?) to move landwards on the water
√'hh-
- háλgλla to move to the landward side of a raised surface, to move away from the central fireplace towards the wall √'hh-
- háλgλlak* sth. that has been moved to the landward side of a raised surface √'hh-
- háλgλlañak*la to gradually move to the landward side of a raised surface √'hh-
- háλgλlud to move sth. to the landward side of a raised surface √'hh-
- háλiğ*ala the landward one of a number of parallel lines (e.g. riverbanks); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the lines) √'hh-
- háλiğ*alidx* people from the landward side of the river √'hh-
- háλiğ*alilək* sth. placed at the landward one of the long sides of the interior of the house √'hh-
- háλiğ*alit the landward one of the long sides of the interior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) √'hh-
- háλiğ*alita to put sth. at the landward one of the long sides of the interior of the house √'hh-
- háλiğ*alitla to sit at the landward one of the long sides of the interior of the house √'hh-
- háλiğ*alitlud to seat sb. at the landward one of the long sides of the interior of the house (one of the tasks of an hálək*) √'hh-
- háλiğ*alis the landward bank of the river (that flows parallel to the shore or a mountain); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the river) √'hh-
- háλiğ*alisa to put sth. on the landward bank of
- the river (that flows parallel to the shore or a mountain) √'hh-
- háλiğ*alisla to be situated (live) on the landward bank of the river (that flows parallel to the shore or a mountain) √'hh-
- háλiğ*ałs the landward one of the long sides of a stretch of land (parking lot, forest, courtyard, town, etc.); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the stretch of land) √'hh-
- háλiğ*ałsa to put sth. at the landward one of the long sides of a stretch of land (parking lot, forest, yard, town, etc.) √'hh-
- háλiğ*ałsla living at the landward one of the long sides of a stretch of land (parking lot, forest, yard, town, etc.) √'hh-
- háλiğ*it the landward side of the interior of the house (room); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) √'hh-
- háλiğ*ita to put sth. at the landward side of the interior of the house √'hh-
- háλiğ*itla living (sitting) at the landward side of the interior of the house √'hh-
- háλiğ*is the landward side of the bay (field, beach, river, inlet, channel); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the bay, etc.) (SYN: háλudis) √'hh-
- háλiğ*isa to put sth. at the landward side of the bay (field, beach, river, inlet, channel) √'hh-
- háλiğ*isla to live at the landward side of the bay (field, beach, river, inlet, channel) √'hh-
- háλiğ*zua the landward side of a flat surface; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the flat surface) (SYN: háλudzua) √'hh-
- háλiğ*zuaλi (?) the landward side of navigable

- channel in the water; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the navigable channel) (SYN: *hàλudzuλi/hàλudzuaλi/hàλiğ*zuλi*) √hh-
- hàλiğ*zuaλla* the landward side of a raised surface; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the surface) √hh-
- hàλiğ*zuliuk** sth. that has been put at the landward side of a flat thing (open area, bed of plants, etc.) on an area outdoors √hh-
- hàλiğ*zuλs* the landward side of a flat thing (open area, bed of plants) on an area outdoors, the side of a flat thing which is away from the open; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing in question) √hh-
- hàλiğ*zuλsa* to put sth. at the landward side of a flat thing (open area, bed of plants, etc.) on an open area outdoors √hh-
- hàλiğ*zuλsla* to live at the landward side of a flat thing (open area, bed of plants, etc.) on an open area outdoors √hh-
- hàλiğ*zuλi* (?) (SYN: *hàλiğ*zuaλi*) √hh-
- hàλiğ*zuλla* (SYN: *hàλiğ*zuaλla*) √hh-
- hàλiğ*zuilək** sth. placed at the landward side of the interior of the house √hh-
- hàλiğ*zuif* the landward side of the interior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the interior of the house) (SYN: *hàλudzuiif*) √hh-
- hàλiğ*zuifa* to put sth. at the landward side of the interior of the house √hh-
- hàλiğ*zuis* the landward side of an open space (field, beach, playground) (SYN: *hàλudzuis*); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the landward side of which is intended) √hh-
- hàλiğ*zuisa* to put sth. at the landward side of an open space (field, beach, playground) √hh-
- hàλiğ*zuislə* to live at the landward side of an open space (field, beach, playground) √hh-
- hàλiğ*zuilyuk** sth. that has been put at the landward side of an open space (field, beach, playground) √hh-
- hàλiq*a* to travel on the landward side of sth. (e.g. the channel); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the landward side of which is intended) √hh-
- hàλiq*awilə* the landward side of an area outside that is across from one (e.g. a parking lot); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the area) √hh-
- hàλiq*la* to live at the landward side of sth. (e.g. the channel) √hh-
- hàλiq*laλi* (?) living (situated) at the landward side of the water √hh-
- hàλiq*laλla* living (situated) at the landward side of the raised surface √hh-
- hàλiq*lis* to move (be on the go, play games) on the near side of the beach or field √hh-
- hàλiq*xs* the landward side of the inside (said while on the boat); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the boat) (SYN: *hàλutxs*) √hh-
- hàλiq*xsa* to put sth. at the landward side of the inside (said while on the boat) √hh-
- hàλiq*xsala*; pl. *hàhàλiq*xsala* living (sitting) on the landward side of the inside (said while on the boat) √hh-

háłiq*xsud to put sth. at the landward side of the inside (said while on the boat) √hh-

háłiq*a the landward shore (bank); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the shore, etc.) √hh-

háłiq*ak* placed at the landward shore or bank √hh-

háłiq*idx* people from the landward side of the water √hh-

háłiq*iuk* sth. placed at the landward side of sth. outdoors √hh-

háłiq*s the landward side of sth. outdoors (e.g. an oolichan smoke house) (SYN: háłuts); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the landward side of which is intended) √hh-

háłiq*sa to put sth. at the landward side of sth. outdoors (SYN: háłiq*sa) √hh-

háłiq*ud to put sth. at the landward shore or bank √hh-

háłix*cuā the landward side of the interior of a container (e.g. a fish trap in the river); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the container) √hh-

háłix*cuđ to put sth. in the landward side of the bay √hh-

háłix*cuīs & háłix*cuīs the landward side of a bay; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the bay) √hh-

háłix*cuīsłā & háłix*cuīsłā living at the landward side of the bay √hh-

háłix*culiuk* sth. that has been put at the landward side of the interior of a container (e.g. a fish bin) on an area outdoors √hh-

háłix*culs the landward side of the interior of a container (e.g. fish bin) on an area outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ...

(intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the container) √hh-

háłix*culsa to put sth. at the landward side of the interior of a container (e.g. a fish bin) on an area outdoors √hh-

háłix*cu... (see háłix*cu...)

háłix*łala the landward side of the fire; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the fire) √hh-

háłix*łalak* (sth.) placed at the landward side of the fire (SYN: háłix*łaliyuk*) √hh-

háłix*łalis (SYN: háłix*łala) √hh-

háłix*łalisa (SYN: háłix*łalud) √hh-

háłix*łaliyuk* (SYN: háłix*łalak*) √hh-

háłix*łalud to put sth. at the landward side of the fire (SYN: háłix*łalisa) √hh-

háłix*sda the landward side of a body of water; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the water) √hh-

háłix*sdaīs & háłix*sdis the landward side of the body of water on beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the water) √hh-

háłix*sdaīsa & háłix*sdisa to put sth. at the landward side of a body of water on the beach or field √hh-

háłix*sdis (see háłix*sdaīs)

háłix*sdisa (see háłix*sdaīsa)

háłix*sdua the landward side of the window (air vent, opening in wall, one's eye, road, exit); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the landward side of which is intended) √hh-

háłix*sduđ to put sth. at the landward side of the window (air vent, opening in wall, one's

- eye, etc.) √hh-
- háłiǰ*sduilək* & háłiǰ*sduilək* sth. placed at the landward side of the doorway √hh-
- háłiǰ*sduiř & háłiǰ*sduiř the landward side of the doorway; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the doorway) √hh-
- háłiǰ*sduiřa & háłiǰ*sduiřa to put sth. at the landward side of the doorway √hh-
- háłiǰ*sduis & háłiǰ*sduis the landward side of the trail on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the trail) √hh-
- háłiǰ*sduisa & háłiǰ*sduisa to put sth. at the landward side of the trail on the beach or field √hh-
- háłiǰ*sduisła & háłiǰ*sduisła to live at the landward side of the trail on the beach or field √hh-
- háłiǰ*sdułiuk* placed at the landward side of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot) √hh-
- háłiǰ*sdułs the landward side of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the area) √hh-
- háłiǰ*sdułsa to put sth. at the landward side of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot) √hh-
- háłiǰ*sdułsła to live at the landward side of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot) √hh-
- háłiǰ*sdu... (see háłiǰ*sdu...)
- háłka to get further landwards than intended √hh-
- háłkud to bring sth. further landwards than intended √hh-
- háłła (SYN: háłgła) √hh-
- háłłak*ła (see háłanak*ła)
- háłłi (?) (SYN: háłgłi) √hh-
- háłłła (SYN: háłgłła) √hh-
- háłłłs (SYN: háłgłłs) √hh-
- háłłłdałsi (?) the landward side of the doorway; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the doorway) √hh-
- háłłłdałsiud to put sth. at the landward side of the doorway √hh-
- háłłłdałsud to go/come to the landward side of the doorway √hh-
- háłłłdis (SYN: háłłgłis) √hh-
- háłłłdisa (SYN: háłłgłisa) √hh-
- háłłłdzua (SYN: háłłgłzua) √hh-
- háłłłdzuałayak* sth. placed at the landward side of the navigable channel in the water √hh-
- háłłłdzuałayud to put sth. at the landward side of the navigable channel in the water √hh-
- háłłłdzuałi (?) (SYN: háłłgłzuałi) √hh-
- háłłłdzud to place sth. at the landward side of sth. flat √hh-
- háłłłdzuiř & háłłłdzuiř (SYN: háłłgłzuiř) √hh-
- háłłłdzuiřa & háłłłdzuiřa (SYN: háłłgłzuiřa) √hh-
- háłłłdzuis & háłłłdzuis (SYN: háłłgłzuis) √hh-
- háłłłdzuisa & háłłłdzuisa (SYN: háłłgłzuisa) √hh-
- háłłłdzuisła & háłłłdzuisła (SYN: háłłgłzuisła) √hh-
- háłłłdzuałayak* (SYN: háłłłdzuałayak*) √hh-
- háłłłdzuałayud (SYN: háłłłdzuałayud) √hh-
- háłłłdzuałi (?) (SYN: háłłłdzuałi) √hh-
- háłłłdzu... (see háłłłdzu...)
- háłłłtbiła the landward one of the long sides of a point of land; to be on ...; (in commands)

- to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the point of land) (SYN: *hàλutṃila*) √hh-
- hàλutiwa* the landward side of sb.'s forehead; to be on ... √hh-
- hàλutiwud* to put sth. on the landward side of sb.'s forehead √hh-
- hàλut'aḡi* the landward side of sb.'s crotch; to be at ... √hh-
- hàλutṃanala* to use the near hand (said of sb. other than the speaker) √hh-
- hàλutṃani* (?) the landward hand or glove; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the hand or glove) √hh-
- hàλutṃaniyak** sth. that has been put on the landward hand or glove √hh-
- hàλutṃaniyud* to put sth. on the landward hand or glove √hh-
- hàλutṃala* the landward side of a mountain ledge; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the mountain ledge) √hh-
- hàλutṃaliuk** always passing the house on the landward side √hh-
- hàλutṃalud* to put sth. at the landward side of a mountain ledge √hh-
- hàλutṃatəḡs* the landward side of the table in the galley or the partition in the pilot house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the table, etc.) √hh-
- hàλutṃatəḡsa* to put sth. at the landward side of the table in the galley or of the partition in the pilot house √hh-
- hàλutṃatəḡsud* to put sth. at the landward side of the table in the galley or of the partition in the pilot house √hh-
- hàλutṃi* the landward side of a person (other than the speaker); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the person) √hh-
- hàλutṃliṭ* (SYN: *hàλutṃiṭ*) √hh-
- hàλutṃlis* the landward side of sandbar or large field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the sandbar, etc.) (SYN: *hàλutṃis*) √hh-
- hàλutṃlisa* to put sth. at the landward side of a sandbar or large field √hh-
- hàλutṃlisla* to live (be situated) at the landward side of a sandbar or large field √hh-
- hàλutṃliyuk** sth. placed at the landward side of a sandbar or large field √hh-
- hàλutṃls* & *hàλutṃls*; pl.
hihàλutṃls/hihàλutṃls the landward (back) side of the exterior of the house or of a wall; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) √hh-
- hàλutṃlsa* & *hàλutṃlsa* to place sth. at the landward (back) side of the exterior of the house or of a wall √hh-
- hàλutṃlsla* & *hàλutṃlsla* to live (be situated) on the landward side of the exterior of the house √hh-
- hàλutṃl...* (see *hàλutṃl...*)
- hàλutṃila* (SYN: *hàλutbila*) √hh-
- hàλutṃiṭ* the landward side of the interior of the house or room; the side of the interior of the house which is behind the curtain; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the room, etc.) √hh-
- hàλutṃiṭa* to put sth. at the landward side of the interior of the house or room √hh-
- hàλutṃis* the landward side of the beach (field, sandbar); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA

- optionally with an object referring to the beach, etc.) (SYN: *háłutmlis*) √hh-
- háłutṁisa* to put sth. at the landward side of the beach, field, or sandbar √hh-
- háłutṁisla* to live at the landward side of the beach, field, or sandbar √hh-
- háłutṁxi* (?) the landward side edge (of the table, net, blanket, boardwalk); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the edge) √hh-
- háłutqla* to use the hand on the landward side (said of a person other than the speaker) √hh-
- háłutsiza* the landward side of sb.'s foot, the landward one of ...; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the foot) √hh-
- háłutsizud* to place sth. at the landward side of sb.'s foot or leg √hh-
- háłutṁdi* (?) the near corner of sb.'s mouth; to be at ... √hh-
- háłutṁdis* the landward side of a little bay or slough; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the little bay, etc.) √hh-
- háłutṁdiud* to put sth. at the near corner of one's mouth √hh-
- háłutṁs* (SYN: *háłiqṁs*) √hh-
- háłutṁsa* (SYN: *háłiqṁsa*) √hh-
- háłutṁsala* (SYN: *háłiqṁsala*) √hh-
- háłutṁsud* (SYN: *háłiqṁsud*) √hh-
- háłutṁya* the landward one of sb.'s cheeks; to be on ... √hh-
- háłutṁpa* the landward side of a long thing (log or one's body); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √hh-
- háłutṁd* to place logs side by side going landwards √hh-
- háłutṁis* the landward side of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √hh-
- háłutṁisa* to place sth. at the landward side of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field √hh-
- háłutṁiyuk** sth. placed at the landward side of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field √hh-
- háłutṁliuk** & *háłutṁliuk** sth. placed at the landward side of sth. long (e.g. a log) outdoors √hh-
- háłutṁliuk** (see *háłutṁliuk**)
- háłutṁis* the landward side of sth. long (e.g. log) outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √hh-
- háłutṁisa* to place sth. at the landward side of sth. long (e.g. a log) outdoors √hh-
- háłutṁs* (SYN: *háłiqṁs*) √hh-
- háłutṁsa* (SYN: *háłiqṁsa*) √hh-
- háłutṁdi* (?) the buttock which is on the landward side; to be at ... √hh-
- háłutṁdiud* to put sth. on the buttock which is on the landward side √hh-
- háłx.hid* to move a bit further landwards √hh-
- háłx.hidak** sth. that has been moved a bit further landwards √hh-
- háłx.hidṁakṁla* to move gradually a bit further landwards √hh-
- háłx.hidud* to move sth. a bit further landwards √hh-
- háłxṁsdaqud* to put sth. at the landward side of

- the obstacle √hh-
- háłx̣słaq̣a the landward side of the obstacle; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the obstacle) √hh-
- háłx̣słaq̣ak* sth. placed at the landward side of the obstacle √hh-
- háłx̣słaq̣is the landward side of the obstacle (hill, hump) on beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the obstacle) √hh-
- háłx̣słaq̣isa to walk over the landward side of the obstacle (hill, hump) on beach or field √hh-
- háłx̣słaq̣is the landward side of the hill or any obstacle outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the hill, etc.) √hh-
- háłx̣słaq̣is̱a to put sth. at the landward side of the hill (or any obstacle outdoors) √hh-
- háł up in the forest √hhł-
- háłs̱mḵ Indians from the interior or from the east √hhł-
- háłs̱mḵḵala (to speak the) language of the interior Indians; songs of the interior Indians √hhł-
- háłs̱mḵx̱laṯ dance of the Interior Indians √hhł-
- háuḇaḏ to have a father √hw- (1)
- háug̱q̱aḻiala always going with one's own group and not following the majority, dissident √hwg̱-
- háug̱q̱ḻa separate, different √hwg̱-
- háug̱x̱.ẖiḏ to dissent, to go one's own way √hwg̱-
- háug̱x̱i̱ax̱ci̱ to leave and go one's own way √hwg̱-
- háuḻm̱; pl. ẖi̱ẖuḻm̱ (GW) toy √hwł- (2)
- háuḻm̱ma to play with a toy, to treat a person as a plaything √hwł- (2)
- háum̱assila; pl. ẖi̱háum̱assila to work hard √hw- (2)
- háup̱; pl. ẖi̱háup̱ father √hw- (1)
* ... _hs_ğ̱ağ̱aḏi̱ (chief's son's name - Tsimshian calque)
- háup̱ḵuṯm̱i (?) father's side of the family √hw- (1)
- háup̱.w̱ł̱ late father √hw- (1)
- háup̱iḏ to become a father √hw- (1)
- háuq̱*ayak; pl. ẖi̱háuq̱*ayak jellyfish √hwq̱*
- háuq̱*ḵṉ gullible √hwq̱*-
- háuḡ*ł̱a to carry on the back √hw- (2)
- háuḡ*ł̱a̱ci̱; pl. ẖi̱háuḡ*ł̱a̱ci̱ (GW) backpack, packsack √hw- (2)
- háuḡ*ł̱ala carrying on the back, to have a burden on one's back √hw- (2)
- háuḡ*ł̱ax̱.ẖis̱ḻa to carry on the back up from the beach (SYN: háuḡ*ł̱us̱dis̱ḻa) √hw- (2)
- háuḡ*ł̱ax̱.ẖḻs̱ḻa to carry on the back into the woods √hw- (2)
- háuḡ*ł̱aḡs̱uḏ carrying on the back into the boat √hw- (2)
- háuḡ*ł̱i̱ṉua person responsible for packing things on the back √hw- (2)
- háuḡ*ł̱i̱ł̱ḻa carrying on the back into the house √hw- (2)
- háuḡ*ł̱ṉca to carry on the back down to the beach √hw- (2)
- háuḡ*ł̱uḻm̱ packstrap, packboard √hw- (2)
- háuḡ*ł̱us̱dis̱ḻa carrying on the back up from the beach (SYN: háuḡ*ł̱ax̱.ẖis̱ḻa) √hw- (2)
- háuḡ*ł̱x̱.ẖiḏ to put a load on sb.'s back for him to carry it √hw- (2)
- háuḡ*ł̱s̱uli (?) poison root, hellebore √hwq̱*-

- hàuyala (reportedly the Gm. pronunciation of hùyala) √hw- (2)
- hàuzglilàlism extremely lonesome (SYN: hàhuzàixgn) √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzglit lonesome, lonely, to long for √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
* laṇ_hàuzglit.hina qñd.su "I long for you now"
- hàuzkudaṣsi (?) the left-hand side of the doorway; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the doorway) √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudaṣs'ud to put sth. at the left-hand side of the doorway √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudaṣsud to go/come to the left-hand side of the doorway √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudis the left-hand side of the bay (field, beach, river); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the bay, etc.) √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudisa to put sth. on the left-hand side of the bay (field, beach, river) √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudnuls & hàuzkudnuls to the left-hand side of an object (e.g. a container) in an area outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the left-hand side of which is intended) √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudnulsja & hàuzkudnulsja to be situated (live) at the left-hand side of an object (e.g. a container) in an area outdoors √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudnuxmi (?) the left-hand side of one's face √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudnuwit the left-hand side of sth. in the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the left-hand side of which is intended) √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudnuwitla to live (be situated) at the left-hand side of sth. in the house √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudnuwis the left-hand side of sth. (village, camp, box) on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the left-hand side of which is intended) √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudnuwisja to live (be situated) at the left-hand side of sth. (e.g. village, camp, box) on the beach or field √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudnuwls (see hàuzkudnuls)
- hàuzkudnuwlsja (see hàuzkudnulsja)
- hàuzkudṇak*la to move gradually towards the left-hand side √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudṇuzi (?) the left-hand side of one's hips, one's left-hand pocket √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudzua the left-hand side of a flat surface; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the flat surface) √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudzuaḷayak* sth. placed at the left-hand side of the fairway on the water √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudzuaḷayud to put sth. at the left-hand side of the fairway on the water √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudzuaḷi (?) the left-hand side of the fairway on the water; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the fairway) √hwz-/hwh-/h'wz-
- hàuzkudzud to place sth. at the left-hand side of sth. flat √hwz-/hwzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkudzułayak* (SYN: hàuzkudzuałayak*)
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkudzułayud (SYN: hàuzkudzuałayud)
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkudzułi (?) (SYN: hàuzkudzuałi)
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkudzuit the left-hand side of the interior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the interior of the house) √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkudzuita to put sth. at the left-hand side of the interior of the house
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkudzuis the left-hand side of an open space (field, beach, playground); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the open space)
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkudzuisa to put sth. at the left-hand side of an open space (field, beach, playground, etc.) √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkudzuisla to live at the left-hand side of an open space (field, beach, playground, etc.)
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkut left, (on the) left-hand side
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutba the left-hand end (of a row, series, line-up, sth. long such as a wharf); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the left-hand end of which is intended) √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutbalit (SYN: hàuzkutbit)
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutbalita (SYN: hàuzkutbita)
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutbalis (SYN: hàuzkutbis)
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutbalisa (SYN: hàuzkutbisa)

√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutbala the left-hand end of a rock ledge; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the rock ledge)
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutbatəxs the left-hand end of a row (etc.) on the boat; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the left-hand end of which is intended)
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutbatəksa to put sth. at the left-hand end of a row (etc.) on the boat
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutbatəksud to put sth. at the left-hand end of a row (etc.) on the boat on the boat
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutbałayak* boat which has been placed at the left-hand end of a row (series) of boats on the water √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutbałayud to put another boat at the the left-hand end of a row (series) of boats on the water √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutbałi (?) the left-hand end of a row (series) of boats on the water; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the left-hand end of which is intended) √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutbałla the left-hand end of a shelf or other raised surface; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the left-hand end of which is intended) √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutbałlak* sth. placed on the left-hand end of a shelf or other raised surface
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzkutbałlud to put sth. on the left-hand end of a shelf or other raised surface
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

- háuzkútbiłá** the left-hand end of a point of land or a mountain ridge, sth. on ... (e.g. an animal); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the left-hand end of which is intended) $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútbiłála** to live on the left-hand side of a point of land or a mountain ridge $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútbił** the left-hand end of a row (etc.) in the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the left-hand end of which is intended) $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútbiłła** to live at the left-hand end of a row (series, line-up, long thing) on the beach $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútbis** the left-hand end of a row, series, line-up, long thing on the beach (SYN: **háuzkútbalis**); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the left-hand end of which is intended) $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútbisa** to put sth. at the left-hand end of a row (series, line-up, long thing) on the beach (SYN: **háuzkútbalisa**) $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútbisła** to live on the left-hand end of a row (series, line-up, long thing) on the beach $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútbisł** the left-hand end of a row, etc., on an area outside or of a sidewalk, the village; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the left-hand end of which is intended) $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútbisłła** to live (be situated) at the left-hand end of a row (series) on an area outside or of a sidewalk, village, etc. $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútbud** to put sth. at the left-hand end of sth. long $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútćua** to move to the left-hand side of the interior of a container, to move to the left inside a container $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútćud** to put sth. at the left-hand side of the interior of a container $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútćuk*** sth. that has been moved to the left-hand side of the interior of a container $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútga** the left-hand side of a plate; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the plate) $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútiwa** the left-hand side of the forehead; to be on ...; $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútiągi (?)** the left-hand side of the crotch; to be at ... $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútkańala** to use the left hand (said of sb. other than the speaker) $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútkańani (?)** sb.'s left hand or left-hand glove; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the hand(s) or glove(s)) $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútkańiýak*** sth. that has been put on sb.'s left hand or left-hand glove $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútkańiýud** to put sth. on sb.'s left hand or left-hand glove $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútłá** to be left-handed, to carry sth. on one's left-hand side $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútłilək*** sth. that has been moved to the left indoors $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútłiř** to move to the left indoors $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$
- háuzkútłiřa** to move sth. to the left indoors $\sqrt{\text{hwz-}}/\text{hwzh-}/\text{hwz-}$

hàuzk'utlifa moving to the left indoors
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utlis to move to the left while on the
beach or field √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utlisa to move sth. to the left on the
beach or field √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utlisla moving to the left on the beach or
field √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utliyk* sth. that has been moved to the
left on the beach or field
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utlis to move to the left while in an area
outdoors √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utlsa to move sth. to the left in an area
outdoors √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utlja to move to the left on rock ledge
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utlak* sth. that has been moved to the
left on rock ledge √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utliuk* sth. that has been moved to the
left while in an open area outdoors
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utlud to move sth. to the left on rock
ledge √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utlaxs to move to the left on the boat
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utlaxsa to move sth. to the left on the
boat √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utlaxsak* sth. that has been moved to the
left on the boat √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utlaxsud to move sth. to the left on the
boat √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utmaia the left-hand side of a mountain
ledge; to be on ...; (in commands) to move
to ... (intr. in translation but in HA
optionally with an object referring to the
mountain ledge) √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utmaiiuk* always passing the house on
the left-hand side √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utmalud to put sth. at the left-hand side
of a mountain ledge √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utmataxs the left-hand side of the table in
the galley or the partition in the pilot house
or the boat engine; to be on ...; (in
commands) to move to ... (intr. in
translation but in HA optionally with an
object referring to the table, etc.)
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utmataxsa to put sth. at the left-hand side
of the table in the galley or the partition in
the pilot house √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utmataxsud to put sth. at the left-hand
side of the table in the galley or the partition
in the pilot house √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utmaila the left-hand edge of a raised
surface or wall (in commands) to move to ...
(intr. in translation but in HA optionally
with an object referring to the surface or
wall) √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utmi (?) the left-hand side of the body;
to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ...
(intr. in translation but in HA optionally
with an object referring to the body)
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utmiyala situated on the left-hand side
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utmiyalaila situated on the left-hand side
of the scaffold √h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utmlit (SYN: hàuzk'utmit)
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utmlis the left-hand side of sandbar or
large field; to be on ...; (in commands) to
move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA
optionally with an object referring to the
sandbar, etc.) (SYN: hàuzk'utmis)
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utmlisa to put sth. at the left-hand side
of a sandbar or large field
√h'wz-/h'wzh-/h'wz-

hàuzk'utmlisla to live (be situated) at the
left-hand side of a sandbar or large field

- √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭṃliyuk* sth. placed at the left-hand side of a sandbar or large field
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭṃls & ḥauzḳuṭṃls the left-hand side of the exterior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house)
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭṃlsa & ḥauzḳuṭṃlsa to place sth. at the left-hand side of the exterior of the house
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭṃlṣla & ḥauzḳuṭṃlṣla to live (be situated) on the left-hand side of the exterior of the house √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭṃls... (see ḥauzḳuṭṃls...)
- ḥauzḳuṭṃila (SYN: ḥauzḳuṭbila)
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭṃiṭ the left-hand side of the interior of (or of an object in) the house or room; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the room, etc.)
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭṃita to put sth. at the left-hand side of the interior of (or of an object in) the house or room √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭṃis the left-hand side of the beach (field, sandbar); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the beach, etc.) (SYN: ḥauzḳuṭmlis)
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭṃisa to put sth. at the left-hand side of the beach, field, or sandbar
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭṃiṣla to live at the left-hand side of the beach, field, or sandbar √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭp̣xi (?) the left-hand edge (of the table, net, blanket); to be on ...;
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭqḷa to use the left-hand side (said of a person other than the speaker)
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳutsiza the left-hand side of sb.'s foot or leg, the left -hand one of the feet or legs ...; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the foot or leg)
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳutsizud to place sth. at the left-hand side of sb.'s foot or leg √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭλ̣ayak* sth. that has been moved to the left on the water √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭλ̣ayud to move sth. to the left on the water √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭλ̣i (?) to move to the left on the water
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭλ̣la to move to the left-hand side of a raised surface √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭλ̣lak* sth. that has been moved to the left-hand side of a raised surface
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭλ̣laṅak*la to gradually move to the left-hand side of a raised surface
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭλ̣lud to move sth. to the left-hand side of a raised surface or the wall
√ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭx̣di (?) the left-hand corner of one's mouth; to be at ... √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭx̣dis the left-hand side of a little bay or slough; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the little bay, etc.) √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭx̣diud to put sth. at the left-hand corner of one's mouth √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥauzḳuṭx̣s the left-hand side of the inside (said while on the boat); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an

- object referring to the boat)
 √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭx̣sa to put sth. on the left-hand side of the inside (said while on the boat)
 √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭx̣sala to live or be situated on the left-hand side of the inside (said while on the boat) √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭx̣ṣlaqa to go across an obstacle on its left-hand side √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭx̣ṣlaqak* sth. put across the left-hand side of an obstacle √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭx̣ṣlaqis to go across the left-hand side of the obstacle (hill, hump) on beach or field √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭx̣ṣlaqisa to put sth. across the left-hand side of an obstacle on the beach or field √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭx̣ṣlaq̣ls to go across the left-hand side of the hill (or any obstacle outdoors) √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭx̣ṣlaq̣lsa to put sth. across the left hand side of the hill or any obstacle outdoors √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭx̣ṣlaqud to reach over an obstacle with the left hand and put sth. down, to put sth. across the left-hand side of an obstacle √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭx̣sud to put sth. on the left-hand side of the inside (said while on the boat) √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭṃya the left hand one of the cheeks; to be on ... √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭna the left-hand side of a long thing (log or one's body); to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭnd to place sth. at the left-hand side of sth. long (log, one's body, etc.)

- √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭnis the left-hand side of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭnisa to place sth. at the left-hand side of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭniyuk* sth. placed at the left-hand side of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭniyuk* & ḥàuzḳuṭniuk* sth. placed at the left-hand side of sth. long outdoors (e.g. a log) √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭṇls & ḥàuzḳuṭṇls the left-hand side of sth. long (e.g. log) outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭṇlsa & ḥàuzḳuṭṇlsa to place sth. at the left-hand side of sth. long outdoors (e.g. a log) √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭnl... (see ḥàuzḳuṭnl...)
- ḥàuzḳuṭs the left-hand side of something outdoors (e.g. an oolichan smokehouse, one's left shoe; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the left-hand side of which is intended) √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭsa to put sth. at the left-hand side of sth. outdoors √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭx̣dbi (?) the left-hand side of the bow of the boat √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭx̣di (?) the left-hand buttock; to be at ... √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-
- ḥàuzḳuṭx̣diud to put sth. on the left-hand corner of one's mouth √ḥwz-/ḥwzh-/ḥwz-

- ǰawàmiyaxci (pl. of ǰawayaxci) √ǰw- (3)
 ǰawàmǰu to amalgamate √ǰhwh-
 ǰawàumǰu to amalgamate √ǰhwh-
 ǰawayu skimmer √ǰhx-
 ǰawayaxci in the habit of leaving late, always late to go out √ǰw- (3)
 ǰawiǰaqǰa to move to the head of the inlet (said of clouds) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰawiǰaǰ.ǰid to start to move to the head of the inlet (said of clouds) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰax*a; pl. ǰǰhx*a to skim; to take grease out of a box √ǰhx-
 ǰax*ǰǰis foam on the beach √ǰhx-
 ǰax*ǰq* foam (on top of liquid), lather, froth √ǰhx-
 ǰax*ǰq*ǰala foam on top of sth. (e.g. beer) √ǰhx-
 ǰax*ǰq*ǰalaǰi (?) foam drifting on top of the water √ǰhx-
 ǰax*ǰq*ǰa layer of foam, foam coming up from the bottom (e.g. when herring are spawning) √ǰhx-
 ǰax*ǰq*ǰi (?) foam on the water √ǰhx-
 ǰax*ǰq*ud to skim off foam √ǰhx-
 ǰax*ǰq*uyala to keep coming out (said of foam), to froth (e.g. at the mouth) √ǰhx-
 ǰax*ǰgusdiwala to be whipped up by the wind (said of the foam on the sea) √ǰhx-
 ǰǰǰba visible at the end (like a nail sticking through a wall) √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰǰǰ:ǰaqa to open up (show up) at intervals (repeatedly) (e.g. clouds, curtain) √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰǰǰ.ǰid; pl. ǰiǰǰǰ.ǰid to appear, arrive, give way, open up √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰǰǰ.ǰidak* (SYN: ǰǰǰk*) √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰǰǰ.ǰidud to reveal (open, show) sth. √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰǰǰsdaǰzud to disembowel, to open the abdomen (of deer, fish, etc.) √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰǰǰsduala open (window) √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰǰǰsdud to open a window √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰǰǰsdulǰ opening in the ground outside √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰǰǰsdumas to make an opening √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰǰǰsdux*:ǰǰǰsduka to open up repeatedly (e.g. a window-curtain) √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰǰǰsmǰ secret girl-friend √ǰhq- (2)
 ǰǰayakǰǰsi (?) to bend (fold, double) over an edge (as when bending over the edge of a canoe) √ǰhyh-
 ǰǰayakǰnd to bend (fold, double over) sth. long (e.g. a log) √ǰhyh-
 ǰǰayasǰmd to touch a boulder in the middle (e.g. with the boat) when going over it √ǰhyh-
 ǰǰayasǰawala carrying sth. across the shoulders √ǰhyh-
 ǰǰayax.ǰid to bend (fold, double over) sth. (single act) √ǰhyh-
 ǰǰayaǰinala to be bent (folded, doubled) over the shoulder (like one's jacket) √ǰhyh-
 ǰǰayuwǰli (exclamation serving as a kind of invitation to people to enjoy themselves at the celebration - occurs in a song) (onomatopoeic)
 ǰǰayuwǰliǰala to sing the song based on the exclamation "ǰayuwǰli" √?
 ǰǰazǰǰba a mouse-coloured bear said to resemble a grizzly and to have a pig's snout √ǰhc/s-
 ǰǰaziǰǰǰawà caterpillar √ǰhs- (1)
 ǰǰaziǰǰǰawài (?) caterpillar √ǰhs- (1)
 ǰǰaziǰǰsila to put up the last commemorative feast for a deceased person √ǰhs- (1)
 ǰǰbayàd to have a mother; pl. ǰiǰǰbayàd "to have female ancestors or relatives" √ǰhb-

- ħbug*əd to have a mother √ħb-
 ħbuk*; pl. ħiħbùk* mother √ħb
 * ħbuk*_hs_zuàli, ħbuk*_hs_ħàsgani, ħbuk*_hs_ğāğadli (chief's daughter's names; Tsimshian calque)
 ħbùx*ħutmi (?) mother's side of the family √ħb-
 ħğit; pl. ħiħğit wide-open (spacious) indoors, large wide room √ħq
 ħğis wide-open beach or field √ħq-
 ħğ*au (baby talk for wāq*à)
 ħi yechh! √ħy- (3)
 ħia to lift with the hand (e.g. to show sth.) √ħy- (2)
 ħiàciĭda to need to urinate (said of a female) √ħy- (1)
 ħiàcĭĭla always urinating (said of a female) √ħy- (1)
 ħiakiqĭla to make sb. feel bad (for what he has done) √ħyk-
 ħiàkiĭğna to feel very bad about sth. √ħyk-
 ħiàla; pl. ħiħiàla to keep sth. raised with one's hand(s) √ħy- (2)
 ħiàsa; pl. ħiħiàsa to urinate (said of a female) √ħy- (1)
 ħiàsbis urine of a female √ħy- (1)
 ħiàsuyala water spraying off the rocks √ħy- (1)
 ħiau hu (exclamation used when seeing the salmon jump) (onomatopoeic)
 ħibùkuala mothers together √ħb-
 ħidà (form of address for a mother) √ħd- (2)
 ħidàħu (endearing form of address for a mother) √ħd- (2)
 ħidàħuĭ*s (endearing form of address for a mother) √ħd- (2)
 ħidàs outhouse, toilet √ħyt-
 ħidàsďma oarlocks √ħyt-
 ħidàyu; pl. ħiħdàyu oar √ħyt
 ħidṇak*la to go backwards gradually √ħyt-
 ħigà; pl. ħiħgà to store away S ħygh
 ħigàci cupboard or anything used for storing things S ħygh-
 ħigàita to put sth. away indoors S ħygh-
 ħigàk* (sth.) stored away S ħygh-
 ħigàq*a easy to split √ħyk-
 ħigàq*ala sounding good √ħyk-
 ħigàq*gał giving a good sound (e.g. when dropped), sth. that sounds good (e.g. when dropped) √ħyk-
 ħigàq*ĭu (to have a) clear voice √ħyk-
 ħigàxdma anything used for storing things S ħygh-
 ħigàx.ħid to take sth. out of storage and put it back in its old place S ħygh-
 ħigàilàs storage place, cellar, storeroom S ħygh-
 ħigis 1. generous; 2. sandy beach √ħyk-
 ħigisaĭaṇuwis fine beach √ħyk-
 ħigitla to have the right equipment together (for camping) √ħyk-
 ħigitlak* person who has ... √ħyk-
 ħigṇ useful or helpful person, person that helps one out in times of distress or difficulty √ħyk-
 ħigṇak*la to get better gradually √ħyk-
 ħigzuàis & ħigzùis fine sandy beach √ħyk-
 ħigzùis; pl. ħiħgzùis cloudless weather √ħyk
 ħigzùis (see ħigzuàis)
 ħigàci medicine box √ħyq-
 ħigàṇu (Gm.) (expression of great disapproval; also a derogatory name for Kitimaat)

√hy- (3)
 hīgīlās drugstore, pharmacy √hyq-
 hīhāpud to squeeze together √hyp-
 hīhatū to get back together (said of a married couple) √hyt-
 hīhatuàla (Gl.) suit of clothes (SYN: (Gm.) xāaλuàla) √hyt-
 hīhaulmmap to make fools of one another √hwt- (2)
 hīhaxcuāğawa empty container √hyk-
 hīhxpāla omen (twitching of a body-part) √hyk-
 hik; pl. hītək good, nice, fine, well, causing satisfaction √hyk-
 * hīks ġ*āilas "goodbye" (pl. hīks ġ*iğ*āilas)
 hīkağawa better than
 hīkamas to make sth. good
 hīkalāit to be in the prime of life, teenager √hyk-
 hīkas.hu (Gm.) dirty! √hy- (3)
 hīkļa to observe the proper rules √hyk-
 hīkṇāļa; pl. hītəkṇāļa handsome, pretty √hyk-
 hīkṇāļaksuk*ļa rather pretty (but not enough) √hyk-
 hīkṇāļašs; pl. hīhīkṇāļašs pretty (said of a woman), pretty woman √hyk-
 hīksda clear water √hyk-
 hīksdu; pl. hīhīksdu/hīhksdu bright-coloured √hyk-
 hīksduq*iniš*; pl. hīhksduq*iniš* eagle clan, member of ... √hyk-
 hīksduq*uya; pl. hīhksduq*uya bald eagle (lit. "white head") √hyk-
 hīksiwala good weather √hyk-
 hīksuk*ļa rather pretty (but not as much as one would wish) √hyk-
 hīkud to make things good √hyk-

hīkuλ to get (catch, acquire) sth. good √hyk-
 hīkuya to know how to do, to be able to do; to win sth. (e.g. a contest) √hyk-
 * hīkuyi nāulaķ*alud "3³ can work magic"
 hīķ up, high up, above, heaven √hyķ-
 hīķaiğālišm overwhelmed with happiness √hyķ-
 hīķāiqļa; pl. hīt:hīķāiqļa happy, glad about sth. √hyķ-
 hīķāiķ.hīd to get happy √hyķ-
 hīķala; pl. hīhīķala high up, high above sth.; noble, supreme √hyķ-
 hīķalaķāšs high above the deck of the boat; to be; (in commands:) to move ... √hyķ-
 hīķalaķāšsa to move sth. high above the deck of the boat √hyķ-
 hīķalaķāšsak* sth. that has been moved high above the deck of the boat √hyķ-
 hīķalaķāšsud to move sth. high above the deck of the boat √hyķ-
 hīķalaņak*ļa to get high up gradually √hyķ-
 hīķalaķayak* sth. that has been put high above the water or so that it rides high on the water √hyķ-
 hīķalaķayud to put sth. high above the water or so that it rides high on the water √hyķ-
 hīķalaķi (?) high above the water (e.g. boat, island), riding high on the water √hyķ-
 hīķalaķļa high above a raised surface (shelf, balcony, scaffold, wall) √hyķ-
 hīķalaķļak* sth. that has been put high above a raised surface (shelf, balcony, scaffold, wall) √hyķ-
 hīķalaķļud to put sth. high above a raised surface (shelf, balcony, scaffold, wall) √hyķ-
 hīķalit high up in the room, high above the floor √hyķ-
 hīķalita to put sth. high above the floor, high up in the room √hyķ-

hĩkalis high above the beach or field √hỹk-

hĩkalisa to put sth. high above the beach or field √hỹk-

hĩkałs high above the ground, high on the hills √hỹk-

hĩkałsa to put sth. high above the ground or high on the hills √hỹk-

hĩkalud to put sth. higher up; to esteem, to respect √hỹk-

hĩkanułs & hĩkanuwłs the upper side of an object (e.g. a container) in an area outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the upper side of which is intended) √hỹk-

hĩkanułsł & hĩkanuwłsł to be situated (live) at the upper side of an object outdoors √hỹk-

hĩkanułmĩ (?) the upper side of the face √hỹk-

hĩkanuwit the upper side of sth. in the house; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the upper side of which is intended) √hỹk-

hĩkanuwitł to live (be situated) at the upper side of sth. in the house √hỹk-

hĩkanuwis the upper side of sth. (village, camp, box, boat) on the beach (field, riverside); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the upper side of which is intended) √hỹk-

hĩkanuwisł to live (be situated) at the upper side of sth. on the beach, field, or riverside √hỹk-

hĩkanuwł... (see hĩkanuł...)

hĩkañuzi (?) the upper part of the side of a person, side pocket one has above the belt √hỹk-

hĩkañuzilis part of one's body above the diaphragm √hỹk-

hĩkaqa next highest in regard to sth.; to be on top of a woman (in commands:) to move ... √hỹk-

hĩkaqağawa higher than

hĩkaqaliuk* sth. that has been moved next highest outdoors √hỹk-

hĩkaqałayak* sth. that has been put next highest on the water √hỹk-

hĩkaqałayud to put sth. next highest on the water √hỹk-

hĩkaqałi (?) next highest on the water; (in commands:) to move ... √hỹk-

hĩkaqałł (to be) next highest on a raised surface; (in commands:) to move ... √hỹk-

hĩkaqałłak* sth. placed next highest on a raised surface √hỹk-

hĩkaqałłud to put sth. next highest on a raised surface √hỹk-

hĩkaqaiuk* sth. that has been moved next highest on the beach √hỹk-

hĩkaqit next highest indoors; (in commands:) to move ... √hỹk-

hĩkaqita to put sth. next highest indoors √hỹk-

hĩkaqis next highest on the beach (field); (in commands:) to move ... √hỹk-

hĩkaqisa to move sth. next highest on the beach √hỹk-

hĩkaqls next highest outdoors; (in commands:) to move ... √hỹk-

hĩkaqlsa to move sth. next highest outdoors √hỹk-

hĩkas high off the ground √hỹk-

hĩkawa; pl. hĩhĩkawa albino, albinistic (e.g. albino eagle, cinnamon phase of the black bear, etc.) [considered above the ordinary] √hỹk

hĩkba; pl. hĩhĩkba the upper end (of a row, series, line-up, sth. long such as one's body or a pole); to be on ...; (in commands:)

to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the upper end of which is intended) √hʏk-

híkbalit̃ (SYN: híkbit̃) √hʏk-

híkbalita (SYN: híkbita) √hʏk-

híkbalis (SYN: híkbis) √hʏk-

híkbalisa (SYN: híkbisa) √hʏk-

híkbaĭa the upper end of a rock ledge; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the rock ledge) √hʏk-

híkbatəxs the upper end of a row (etc.) on the boat; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the upper end of which is intended) √hʏk-

híkbatəxsa to put sth. at the upper end of sth. on the boat √hʏk-

híkbatəxsud to put sth. at the upper end of sth. on the boat √hʏk-

híkbaĭayak* boat which has been placed at the end of a row (series) of boats or islands that is towards the channel √hʏk-

híkbaĭayud to put another boat at the the end of a row (series) of boats or islands that is towards the channel √hʏk-

híkbaĭi (?) the end of a row (series) of boats or islands that is towards the channel (SYN: háləbaĭi); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the upper end of which is intended) √hʏk-

híkbaĭĭa the upper end of a shelf or other raised surface; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the upper end of which is intended) √hʏk-

híkbaĭĭak* sth. placed on the upper end of a

shelf or other raised surface √hʏk-

híkbaĭĭud to put sth. on the upper end of a shelf or other raised surface √hʏk-

híkbiĭa the upper end of a mountain ridge; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the ridge) √hʏk-

híkbiĭala to live on the upper end of a mountain ridge √hʏk-

híkbit̃ 1. the upper end of a row (etc.) in the house; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the upper end of which is intended); 2. the highest in rank (status, education) √hʏk-

híkbit̃ĭa to live at the upper end of a row in the house √hʏk-

híkbis the upper end of a row, series, line-up, long thing that is on the beach, field, or riverside (SYN: híkbalis); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the upper end of which is intended) √hʏk-

híkbisa to put sth. at the upper end of a row (series, line-up, long thing) that is on the beach, field, or riverside (SYN: híkbalisa) √hʏk-

híkbisĭa to live on the upper end of a row (series, line-up, long thing) that is on the beach, field, or riverside √hʏk-

híkbl̃s the upper end of an area outside or of a row on an area outside; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the upper end of which is intended) √hʏk-

híkbl̃sĭa to live (be situated) at the upper end of an area outside or of a row on an area outside √hʏk-

híkbtatəxs the upper one of several hatches on the boat; to be on ...; (in commands:) to

- move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the hatches) √h_yk-
- h_ik_ibud to put sth. at the upper end of sth. long √h_yk-
- h_ik_ig_icud to put sth. at the upper side of the interior of a container √h_yk-
- h_ik_ig_icuk* sth. that has been moved to the upper side of the interior of a container √h_yk-
- h_ik_igila to go high, travel high up, go hiking in the mountains √h_yk-
- h_ik_igiwala the mouth of the lake; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the lake) √h_yk-
- h_ik_igiwalid_x* people living above the high water mark (i.e. not reached by salt water) √h_yk-
- h_ik_igilak* sth. that has been moved upwards indoors √h_yk-
- h_ik_igli_it to move upwards indoors √h_yk-
- h_ik_igli_ita to move sth. upwards indoors √h_yk-
- h_ik_igli_itla moving upwards indoors √h_yk-
- h_ik_igli_s to move upwards while on the beach or field √h_yk-
- h_ik_igli_sa to move sth. upwards on the beach or field √h_yk-
- h_ik_igli_sla moving upwards on the beach or field √h_yk-
- h_ik_igli_yuk* sth. that has been moved upwards on the beach or field √h_yk-
- h_ik_igli_s to move upwards while in an area outdoors √h_yk-
- h_ik_igli_sa to move sth. upwards in an area outdoors √h_yk-
- h_ik_igla to move upwards on rock ledge √h_yk-
- h_ik_ig_ilak* sth. that has been moved upwards on rock ledge √h_yk-
- h_ik_igli_yuk* sth. that has been moved upwards while in an open area outdoors √h_yk-
- h_ik_ig_ilud to move sth. upwards on rock ledge √h_yk-
- h_ik_igtaxs to move upwards on the boat √h_yk-
- h_ik_igtaxsa to move sth. upwards on the boat √h_yk-
- h_ik_igtaxsak* sth. that has been moved upwards on the boat √h_yk-
- h_ik_igtaxsud to move sth. upwards on the boat √h_yk-
- h_ik_ig_ilayak* sth. that has been moved upwards on the water √h_yk-
- h_ik_ig_ilayud to move sth. upwards on the water √h_yk-
- h_ik_ig_ili (?) to move upwards on the water (like a boat or log beginning to float high) √h_yk-
- h_ik_ig_ila to move to the upper side of a raised surface √h_yk-
- h_ik_ig_ilak* sth. that has been moved to the upper side of a raised surface √h_yk-
- h_ik_ig_ila_nak*la to gradually move to the upper side of a raised surface √h_yk-
- h_ik_ig_ilud to move sth. to the upper side of a raised surface √h_yk-
- h_ik_igusdiwala flying at a high altitude √h_yk-
- h_iki (?) high above the water √h_yk-
- h_iki_ig_iit the upper side of the interior of the house (room); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) √h_yk-
- h_iki_ig_iita to put sth. at the upper side of the interior of the house or room √h_yk-
- h_iki_ig_iitla living (sitting) at the upper side of the interior of the house or room √h_yk-
- h_iki_ig_iis the upper side of the bay (field, beach, river, the cork line of the net); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in

- translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the bay, etc.) (SYN: *híkudis*) √*hýk*-
- híkig*isa* to put sth. at the upper side of the bay (field, beach, river, corkline of the net) √*hýk*-
- híkig*isla* to live at the upper side of the bay (field, beach, river) √*hýk*-
- híkig*zua* the upper side of a flat surface; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the flat surface) (SYN: *híkudzua*) √*hýk*-
- híkig*zuałi* (?) the upper (i.e. channelward or inletward) side of the navigable channel in the water; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the navigable channel) (SYN: *híkudzuałi/híkudzuałi/híkig*zuałi*) √*hýk*-
- híkig*zuałla* the upper side of a raised surface or wall; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the surface or wall) √*hýk*-
- híkig*zuliuk** sth. that has been put at the upper side of a flat thing on an area outdoors √*hýk*-
- híkig*zuls* the upper side of a flat thing (open area, rockslide, bed of plants) on an area outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the upper side of which is intended) √*hýk*-
- híkig*zulsa* to put sth. at the upper side of a flat thing on an area outdoors √*hýk*-
- híkig*zulsła* to live at the upper side of a flat thing on an area outdoors √*hýk*-
- híkig*zuałi* (?) (SYN: *híkig*zuałi*) √*hýk*-
- híkig*zuałla* (SYN: *híkig*zuałla*) √*hýk*-
- híkig*zuilək** sth. placed on the ceiling of the house √*hýk*-
- híkig*zuił* ceiling of the house; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) (SYN: *híkudzuił*) √*hýk*-
- híkig*zuiłta* to put sth. on the ceiling of the house √*hýk*-
- híkig*zuis* the upper side of an open space (field, beach, sky, playground) (SYN: *híkudzuis*); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the upper side of which is intended) √*hýk*-
- * ... *hs_nàq*la.yałi* "upper side of firmament"
- híkig*zuisa* to put sth. at the upper side of an open space √*hýk*-
- híkig*zuisła* to live at the upper side of an open space √*hýk*-
- híkig*zuiyuk** sth. that has been put at the upper side of an open space √*hýk*-
- híkimas*; pl. *hít:híkimas/hihíkimas* expert, always working hard, working all the time, always ready to work √*hýk*-
- híkini* (?) generosity √*hýk*-
- híkig*awiłs* the upper side of an area outside that is across from one (e.g. a parking lot); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the area) √*hýk*-
- híkig*łdi* (?) upper lip, top part of mouth (SYN: *híkutłdi*) √*hýk*-
- híkig*łs* the upper side of the inside (said while on the boat); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the boat) (SYN: *híkutłs*) √*hýk*-
- * ...*ału laudas_qu* "the upper side of boat is where that² is put"
- híkig*łsa* to put sth. at the upper side of the

- inside of the boat √hʏk-
- hʏkiq*xsala; pl. hʏhkiq*xsala living or sitting on the upper side of the inside of the boat √hʏk
- hʏkiq*xsud to put sth. at the upper side of the inside of the boat √hʏk-
- hʏkiq*iuuk* sth. placed at the upper side of sth. outdoors √hʏk-
- hʏkiq*s the upper side of sth. outdoors (e.g. an oolichan smoke house) (SYN: hʏkuʔs); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the upper side of which is intended) √hʏk-
- hʏkiq*sa to put sth. at the upper side of sth. outdoors √hʏk-
- hʏkiq*xlaksii upper jaw √hʏk-
* ... hs_gig "upper teeth"
- hʏkis high above the beach √hʏk-
- hʏkisda to go back up again √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*cuā the upper side of the interior of a container; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the container) √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*cuḁ to put sth. in the upper side of a bay √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*cuʔs & hʏkiχ*cuʔs the upper side of a bay; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the bay) √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*cuʔsɭa & hʏkiχ*cuʔsɭa living at the upper side of a bay √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*cuʔliuk* sth. that has been put at the upper side of the interior of a container (e.g. a fish bin) on an area outdoors √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*cuʔs the upper side of the interior of a container (e.g. fish bin) on an area outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the container)
- √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*cuʔsa to put sth. at the upper side of the interior of a container (e.g. a fish bin) on an area outdoors √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*cuʔ... (see hʏkiχ*cuʔ...)
- hʏkiχ*ɭala the upper side of the fire; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the fire) √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*ɭalak* (sth.) placed at the upper side of the fire (SYN: hʏkiχ*ɭaliyuk*) √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*ɭalis (SYN: hʏkiχ*ɭala) √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*ɭalisa (SYN: hʏkiχ*ɭalud) √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*ɭaliyuk* (SYN: hʏkiχ*ɭalak*) √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*ɭalud to put sth. at the upper side of the fire (SYN: hʏkiχ*ɭalisa) √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*sda the upper side of a body of water; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the water) √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*sdaʔs & hʏkiχ*sdis the upper end of a body of water on the beach or field, or of a lake or river; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the water) √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*sdaʔsa & hʏkiχ*sdisa to put sth. at the upper end of a body of water on the beach or field, or of a lake or river √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*sdi... (see hʏkiχ*sdaʔs...)
- hʏkiχ*sdua the upper side of the window (air vent, exit, road, opening in wall, one's eye); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the upper side of which is intended) √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*sduḁ to put sth. at the upper side of the window (air vent, exit, road, opening in wall, one's eye) √hʏk-
- hʏkiχ*sduʔlək* & hʏkiχ*sduʔlək* sth. placed at

- the upper side of the window, doorway, or stairway √h_yk'-
- h_ik_ix*sduiṭ & h_ik_ix*sduiṭ the upper side of the window, doorway, or stairway; above the doorway or window; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move (to) ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the window, etc.) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_ix*sduiṭa & h_ik_ix*sduiṭa to put sth. at the upper side of the window, doorway, or stairway √h_yk'-
- h_ik_ix*sduis & h_ik_ix*sduis the upper side of the trail on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the trail) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_ix*sduisa & h_ik_ix*sduisa to put sth. at the upper side of the trail on the beach or field √h_yk'-
- h_ik_ix*sduisla & h_ik_ix*sduisla to live at the upper side of the trail on the beach or field √h_yk'-
- h_ik_ix*sduṭs & h_ik_ix*sduṭs the upper side of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the area) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_ix*sduṭsa & h_ik_ix*sduṭsa to put sth. at the upper side of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_ix*sduṭsla & h_ik_ix*sduṭsla to live at the upper side of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_ix*sduṭliuk* placed at the upper side of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_ix*sduṭs (see h_ik_ix*sduṭs)
- h_ik_ix*sdu... (see h_ik_ix*sdu...)
- h_ik_iksəg*it top floor √h_yk'-
- h_ik_ikṇṇi (?) to float high on the water (said of a log) (ANT: wṇqṇṇi) √h_yk'-
- h_ikṇṇ; pl. h_ih_ikṇṇ good season √h_yk
- h_ikṇak*la to move gradually towards the top, to get higher and higher √h_yk'-
- h_ik_isduaḷa flying high, visible up high (in the sky, on the mountain) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_isḡm; pl. h_ih_ik_isḡm high (said of a bulky thing) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudaḡsi (?) the upper side of the porch; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the porch) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudaḡsiud to put sth. at the upper side of the porch √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudaḡsud to go/come to the upper side of the porch √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudis (SYN: h_ik_iḡis) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudisa (SYN: h_ik_iḡisa) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudzua (SYN: h_ik_iḡzua) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudzuaḷayak* (SYN: h_ik_iḡzuaḷayak*) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudzuaḷayud (SYN: h_ik_iḡzufayud) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudzuaḷi (?) (SYN: h_ik_iḡzuaḷi) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudzud to place sth. at the upper side of sth. flat √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudzuiṭ & h_ik_iudzuiṭ (SYN: h_ik_iḡzuiṭ/h_ik_iḡzuiṭ) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudzuiṭa & h_ik_iudzuiṭa (SYN: h_ik_iḡZuiṭa/h_ik_iḡzuiṭa) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudzuis & h_ik_iudzuis (SYN: h_ik_iḡzuis/h_ik_iḡzuis) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudzuisa & h_ik_iudzuisa (SYN: h_ik_iḡzuisa/h_ik_iḡzuisa) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudzuisla & h_ik_iudzuisla (SYN: h_ik_iḡzuisla/h_ik_iḡzuisla) √h_yk'-
- h_ik_iudzū... (see h_ik_iudzū...)
- h_ik_iutbila the upper side of a point of land (SYN: ṇalutbila); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the point of land) (SYN:

- ħikutṡila) √ħyĵ-
 ħikutiwa the top side of sb.'s forehead; to be on ... √ħyĵ-
 ħikutiwud to put sth. on the top side of one's forehead √ħyĵ-
 ħikutiagi (?) the top side of sb.'s crotch; to be at ... √ħyĵ-
 ħikutkani (?) the upper side of one's hand or glove, to be on; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the hand(s) or glove(s)) √ħyĵ-
 ħikutkaniyak* sth. that has been put on the upper side of one's hand or glove √ħyĵ-
 ħikutkaniyud to put sth. on the upper side of one's hand or glove √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡala the upper side of a mountain ledge; to be on; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the mountain ledge) √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡaliuk* always passing the house on the upper side √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡalud to put sth. at the upper side of a mountain ledge √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡatəxs the upper side of the table in the galley or the partition in the pilot house; to be on; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the table, etc.) √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡatəxsa to put sth. at the upper side of the table in the galley or the partition in the pilot house √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡatəxsud to put sth. at the upper side of the table in the galley or the partition in the pilot house √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡi (?) the upper side of a person; to be on; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the person) √ħyĵ-
- ħikutṡliṡ (SYN: ħikutṡliṡ) √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡlis the upper side of sandbar or large field; to be on; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the sandbar, etc.) (SYN: ħikutṡlis) √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡlisa to put sth. at the upper side of a sandbar or large field √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡliṡla to live (be situated) at the upper side of a sandbar or large field √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡliṡyuk* sth. placed at the upper side of a sandbar or large field √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡliṡ & ħikutṡliṡ the upper side of the exterior of the house; to be on; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡliṡa & ħikutṡliṡa to place sth. at the upper side of the exterior of the house √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡliṡla & ħikutṡliṡla to live (be situated) on the upper side of the exterior of the house √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡliṡ... (see ħikutṡliṡ...)
 ħikutṡila (SYN: ħikutṡila) √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡliṡ the upper side of the interior of the house or room; to be on; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the room, etc.) √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡliṡa to put sth. at the upper side of the interior of the house or room √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡliṡ the upper side of the beach (field, sandbar); to be on; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the beach, etc.) (SYN: ħikutṡliṡ) √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡliṡa to put sth. at the upper side of the beach, field, or sandbar √ħyĵ-
 ħikutṡliṡla to live at the upper side of the beach, field, or sandbar √ħyĵ-

- hĩkũtũxi the upper side edge (of the table, net, blanket); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the edge) √hỹk-
- hĩkũtsiza the upper side of sb.'s foot or leg; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the foot or leg) √hỹk-
- hĩkũtsizud to place sth. at the upper side of sb.'s leg or foot √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũdi the upper lip (SYN: hĩkiq*ũdi); to be at ... √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũdis the mouth of a little bay or slough; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the little bay, etc.) √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũdiud to put sth. at the upper lip √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũs (SYN: hĩkiq*ũs) √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũsa (SYN: hĩkiq*ũsa) √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũsala (SYN: hĩkiq*ũsala) √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũsud (SYN: hĩkiq*ũsud) √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũna the upper side of a long thing (log or one's body); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũnaĩ (?) upper side of log in water; to be on ...; (in commands) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the log) √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũnd to place sth. at the upper side of sth. long (e.g. a log, one's body) √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũnis the upper side of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũnisa to place sth. at the upper side of sth. long (e.g. log, sandbar) on the beach or field √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũniyuk* sth. placed at the upper side of sth. long (e.g. log, sandbar) on the beach or field √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũliyuk* & hĩkũtũliuk* sth. placed at the upper side of sth. long (e.g. a log) outdoors √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũĩs & hĩkũtũĩs the upper side of sth. long (e.g. log) outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũĩsa & hĩkũtũĩsa to place sth. at the upper side of sth. long (e.g. a log) outdoors √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũĩ... (see hĩkũtũĩ...)
- hĩkũts (SYN: hĩkiq*s) √hỹk-
- hĩkũtsa (SYN: hĩkiq*sa) √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũdi (?) the top part of the buttock (above the anus) to be at ... √hỹk-
- hĩkũtũdiud to put sth. on the top part of the buttock (i.e. above the anus) √hỹk-
- hĩkx.hĩd to move sth. a bit further upwards, to raise (e.g. a house) √hỹk-
- hĩkx.hĩdak* sth. that has been moved a bit further upwards √hỹk-
- hĩkx.hĩdĩak*ĩa to move sth. gradually a bit further upwards √hỹk-
- hĩkx.hĩdud to move sth. a bit further upwards √hỹk-
- hĩkx.sdaqud to put sth. at the upper side of an obstacle √hỹk-
- hĩkx.slaqa the upper side of the obstacle; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the obstacle) √hỹk-
- hĩkx.slaqak* sth. placed at the upper side of an obstacle √hỹk-

híkʰsɬaqis the upper side of the obstacle (hill, hump) on beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the obstacle) √hʷk-

híkʰsɬaqisa to walk over the upper side of the obstacle (hill, mound) on beach or field √hʷk-

híkʰsɬaqɬs the upper side of the hill (or any obstacle outdoors); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the hill, etc.) √hʷk-

híkʰsɬaqɬsa to put sth. at the upper side of the hill (or other obstacle) outdoors √hʷk-

híkʰxu (to have a) nice voice √hʷk-

himaɪsdu as small as √hm- (2)

himaɪssis & himaɪssis (to have) small legs or feet √hm- (2)

himaɪxsɬatu (to have) small ears √hm- (2)

himàs; pl. hihmàs net-cork, "scotsman" (a type of big buoy) √hy- (2)

himàsɬxi (?) floater on a cork line, floater line, cork line √hy- (2)

hinax* (proclitic) if, when (in the event that, at the moment that) √hynhx*-
 * kssi_hàtɬa hinax*s_bkʰàlɬ "do not holler when (i.e. in the event that) you speak";
 kuugʷilàkʷi hàtɬa hinax*ɬ_bkʰàlɬ "3rd ought not to holler when I speak"; màasɬasui hinaxʷi_mɬs.hìd kìxʷa "what is it called if one tries to run?" (ANS: kàkiwà);
 hinax*ɬ_làɣaxci gs_làaiɬ la_qi_gùkʷaxi "when I leave you must enter that³ house³";
 hinax*ɬ_làaiɬ la_qi_gùkʷaxi gs_kìxʷuyɬsɬ_laxi "when I enter that³ house, you must run out of it³"; kùusɬsu hùqʷaqi hinax*ɬ_pàpàlayala "you must not believe it³, if I look for a job"; dàid.sɬɬa hs_gàda
 du_hinaxʷid.s_ks_qùda "give me this¹ or that² (lit: give me this¹ and if it (3rdin) is not that²)"
 [this example showing how one formulates a disjunction ("A OR B")]

hìpa; pl. hihpa to pinch, to seize with two fingers √hyp

hipamà to make sb. pinch

hìpɪaxsi (?) to hold a vessel (e.g. a cup) by its top edge √hyp-

hìpɪaxsud to lift a vessel (e.g. a cup) by its top edge √hyp-

hìpɪa; pl. hihpɪa to hold sth. pinched √hyp

hìpsizud to pinch sb. on the leg √hyp-

hìpsɪud to break bread √hyp-

hìpʰxɬbi (?) nose plug (of diver) √hyp-

hìqa; pl. hihqa to take medicine, to administer medicine (modern or magical) √hyq

hìqɪnua nurse √hyq-

hìqʷa; pl. hihqʷa to dodge, to avoid (e.g. a blow) √hyqʷ

hìqʷalɪala to dodge back and forth (like a boxer); slalom √hyqʷ-

hìqɪniɬ* medical doctor; medicine man, shaman; nurse √hyq-

hìqɪniɬʷaxsm; pl. hihqɪniɬʷaxsm female doctor, nurse √hyq-

hìqʰɬa; pl. hihqʰɬa bad shaman, person who performs black magic, practitioner of witchcraft √hyq-

hìsa to get back together, to reunite √hys-
 hìsaqàm to go back without ado to the spouse one has left √hys-

hìsàla on or further towards both sides √h-

hìsàlatəxs on or further towards both sides aboard the boat; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move ...; √h-

hìsàlatəxsa to move sth. further towards both sides aboard the boat √h-

hìsàlatəxsakʷ sth. that has been moved further towards both sides aboard the boat √h-

hìsàlatəxsud to move sth. further towards both

- sides aboard the boat √h-
- hísàlaḷayak* sth. that has been put on or further towards both sides on the water (said, for example, of a boat or island) √h-
- hísàlaḷayud to put sth. on or further towards both sides on the water (said, for example, of a boat or island) √h-
- hísàlaḷi (?) on or further towards both sides on the water (said, for example, of a boat or island) √h-
- hísàlaḷla on or further towards both sides of a raised surface (shelf, balcony, scaffold, wall) √h-
- hísàlaḷlak* sth. that has been put both sides of the obstacle (hill, hump) on the beach or field √h-
- hísàlaḷlud to put sth. both sides of the obstacle (hill, hump) on the beach or field √h-
- hísàliṭ situated or happening further towards both sides of the interior of the house or room √h-
- hísàliṭa to put sth. further towards both sides of the interior of the house √h-
- hísàlis sth. situated or happening further towards both sides on a beach or field √h-
- hísàlisa to put sth. further towards both sides on a beach or field √h-
- hísàls on or further towards both sides on an area outdoors √h-
- hísànuḷs & hísànuwḷs both sides of an object (e.g. a container) in an area outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing both sides of which are intended) √h-
- hísànuḷsḷa & hísànuwḷsḷa to be situated (live) at both ends of an object in an area outdoors √h-
- hísànuḷmi (?) both sides of a face √h-
- hísànuwa both sides of sth. (e.g. that one is looking at) √h-
- hísànuwiṭ both sides of sth. in the house (e.g. a piece of furniture); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing both sides of which is intended) √h-
- hísànuwiṭḷa to live (be situated) at both sides of sth. in the house or room √h-
- hísànuwis both sides of sth. (village, camp, box) on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing both sides of which are intended) √h-
- hísànuwisḷa to live (be situated) at both sides of sth. (e.g. village, camp, box) on the beach or field √h-
- hísànuwḷ... (see hísànuḷ...)
- hísànak*ḷa & hísàṇak*ḷa to move gradually towards both sides √h-
- hísàṇuzi (?) both sides of a person, both of sb.'s pant pockets √h-
- hísàqa adjacent on both sides √h-
- hísàqaḷiuk* sth. that has been moved adjacent on both sides outdoors √h-
- hísàqaḷayak* sth. that has been put adjacent on both sides on the water √h-
- hísàqaḷayud to put sth. adjacent on both sides on the water √h-
- hísàqaḷi (?) adjacent on both sides on the water; √h-
- hísàqaḷla adjacent on both sides of a raised surface; √h-
- hísàqaḷlak* sth. placed adjacent on both sides of a raised surface √h-
- hísàqaḷlud to put sth. adjacent on both sides of a raised surface √h-
- hísàqaḷiuk* sth. that has been moved adjacent on both sides on the beach or field √h-

hísàqit adjacent on both sides indoors √h-

hísàqita to put sth. adjacent on both sides indoors √h-

hísàqis adjacent on both sides on the beach or field √h-

hísàqisa to move sth. adjacent on both sides on the beach or field √h-

hísàqls adjacent on both sides outdoors; √h-

hísàqlsa to move sth. adjacent on both sides outdoors √h-

hisdùnak*la to turn both ways (e.g. to look at sth.) √h-

hislàm re-..., reborn, to be a re-issue, re-vitalization, or re-enactment of sth. (hence also: recent, fresh, renewed, anew) √hys-
 * ...s wism "baby-boy (i.e. recent specimen of the male species)"; ...s gñm "baby-girl";
 ...s g*ailàs "revitalized law or institution";
 ...s duñt "name that is adopted again by an individual after its former bearer died";
 hislàm hàqa "I came just recently"

hislàmñak*la reborn or renewed one after the other; being re-issued, re-enacted, etc. in the future √hys-
 * ...s bibg*anm "future generations"

hísabà both ends (of a row, series, line-up, sth. long); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing both ends of which are intended) √h-

hísabàhit & hísabàit both ends of a row (etc.) in the house; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing both ends of which are intended) √h-

hísabàhitla & hísabàitla to live at both ends of a row (series, line-up, long thing) in the house √h-

hísabàhis & hísabàis both ends of a row, series, line-up, long thing on the beach (SYN: hísabàlis); to be on ...; (in commands:) to

optionally with an object referring to the thing both ends of which are intended) √h-

hísabàhisa & hísabàisa to put sth. at both ends of a row (series, line-up, long thing) on the beach (SYN: hísabàlisa) √h-

hísabàhisla & hísabàisla to live on both ends of a row (series, line-up, long thing) on the beach √h-

hísabàila both ends of a point of land or a mountain ridge, sth. on ... (e.g. animal); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing both ends of which are intended) √h-

hísabàilala to live on both ends of a point of land or a mountain ridge √h-

hísabàit (see hísabàhit)

hísabàis (see hísabàhis)

hísabàlit (SYN: hísabàit) √h-

hísabàlita (SYN: hísabàita) √h-

hísabàlis (SYN: hísabàis) √h-

hísabàlisa (SYN: hísabàisa) √h-

hísabàls both ends of an area outside or of a row (etc.) on an area outside; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing both ends of which are intended) √h-

hísabàlsja to live (be situated) at both ends of an area outside or of a row (series, long thing) on an area outside √h-

hísabàla both ends of a rock ledge; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the rock ledge) √h-

hísabàtəxs both ends of a row (etc.) on the boat; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing both ends of which are intended) √h-
 move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA

- ʔisəbətəʔsa to put sth at both ends of a row
 (series, long thing) on the boat √ʔ-
- ʔisəbətəʔsud to put sth. at both ends of a row
 (series, long thing) on the boat on the boat
 √ʔ-
- ʔisəbàʔayak* boat which has been placed at
 both ends of a row (series) of boats on the
 water √ʔ-
- ʔisəbàʔayud to put boat at both ends of a row
 (series) of boats on the water √ʔ-
- ʔisəbàʔi (?) both ends of a row (series) of
 boats on the water; to be on ...; (in
 commands:) to move to ... (intr. in
 translation but in HA optionally with an
 object referring to the thing both ends of
 which are intended) √ʔ-
- ʔisəbàʔlʔa both ends of a shelf or other raised
 surface; to be on ...; (in commands:) to
 move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA
 optionally with an object referring to the
 thing both ends of which are intended) √ʔ-
- ʔisəbàʔlʔak* sth. placed on both ends of a shelf
 or other raised surface √ʔ-
- ʔisəbàʔlʔud to put sth. on both ends of a shelf
 or other raised surface √ʔ-
- ʔisəbàud to put sth. at both ends of sth. long
 √ʔ-
- ʔisəgʔuà to move to both sides of the interior
 of a container, to move both ways inside a
 container √ʔ-
- ʔisəgʔùd to put sth. at both sides of the interior
 of a container √ʔ-
- ʔisəgʔùk* sth. that has been moved to both
 sides of the interior of a container √ʔ-
- ʔisəgiwà both sides of the bow of the boat; to
 be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ...
 (intr. in translation but in HA optionally
 with an object referring to the bow) √ʔ-
- ʔisəglilək* sth. that has been moved both ways
 indoors √ʔ-
- ʔisəglit to move both ways indoors √ʔ-
- ʔisəglitʔa to move sth. both ways indoors √ʔ-
- ʔisəglitʔlʔa moving both ways indoors √ʔ-
- ʔisəglis to move both ways while on the beach
 or field √ʔ-
- ʔisəglisa to move sth. both ways on the beach
 or field √ʔ-
- ʔisəglisʔlʔa moving both ways on the beach or
 field √ʔ-
- ʔisəgliyùk* sth. that has been moved both ways
 on the beach or field √ʔ-
- ʔisəglis to move both ways while in an area
 outdoors √ʔ-
- ʔisəglisa to move sth. both ways in an area
 outdoors √ʔ-
- ʔisəglà to move both ways on rock ledge √ʔ-
- ʔisəglàk* sth. that has been moved both ways
 on rock ledge √ʔ-
- ʔisəglàud to move sth. both ways on rock ledge
 √ʔ-
- ʔisəgliyùk* sth. that has been moved both ways
 while in an open area outdoors √ʔ-
- ʔisəgtəʔs to move both ways on the boat √ʔ-
- ʔisəgtəʔsà to move sth. both ways on the boat
 √ʔ-
- ʔisəgtəʔsàk* sth. that has been moved both
 ways on the boat √ʔ-
- ʔisəgtəʔsùd to move sth. both ways on the boat
 √ʔ-
- ʔisəglài (?) to move both ways on the water
 √ʔ-
- ʔisəglàʔayak* sth. that has been moved both
 ways on the water √ʔ-
- ʔisəglàʔayud to move sth. both ways on the
 water √ʔ-
- ʔisəglàlʔa to move to both sides of a raised
 surface √ʔ-
- ʔisəglàlʔak* sth. that has been moved to both

sides of a raised surface √h-

h̥isəgʷl̥aṇak*la to gradually move to both sides of a raised surface √h-

h̥isəgʷl̥aud to move sth. to both sides of a raised surface √h-

h̥isəʎai (?) (SYN: h̥isəgʷl̥ai) √h-

h̥isəʎla (SYN: h̥isəgʷl̥a) √h-

h̥isəʎxs (SYN: h̥isəgʷtəxs) √h-

h̥isəx.h̥id to move a bit further both ways √h-

h̥isəx.h̥idak* sth. that has been moved a bit further both ways √h-

h̥isəx.h̥idṇak*la to move gradually a bit further both ways √h-

h̥isəx.h̥idud to move sth. a bit further both ways √h-

h̥isəxs̥l̥aqa both sides of the obstacle; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the obstacle) √h-

h̥isəxs̥l̥aqak* sth. placed at both sides of the obstacle √h-

h̥isəxs̥l̥aqit both adjoining rooms; to be in ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the obstacle) √h-

h̥isəxs̥l̥aqis both sides of the obstacle (hill, hump) on beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the obstacle) √h-

h̥isəxs̥l̥aqisa to walk over both sides of the obstacle (hill, hump) on the beach or field √h-

h̥isəxs̥l̥aqis both sides of the hill (or any obstacle outdoors, e.g. a car); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the hill, etc.) √h-

h̥isəxs̥l̥aqis̥a to put sth. at both sides of the hill (or any obstacle outdoors) √h-

h̥isəxs̥l̥aqud to put sth. at both sides of the obstacle √h-

h̥is.h̥id to reunite (intr.; single act) √hys-

h̥isiḡ*ala both of a number of parallel lines (e.g. river banks); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the lines) √h-

h̥isiḡ*alidx̥* people from both sides of the river √h-

h̥isiḡ*alilək* sth. placed at both of the long sides of the interior of the house √h-

h̥isiḡ*alit both of the long sides of the interior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) √h-

h̥isiḡ*alita to put sth. at both of the long sides of the interior of the house √h-

h̥isiḡ*alit̥la to sit at both of the long sides of the interior of the house √h-

h̥isiḡ*alit̥lud to seat sb. at both of the long sides of the interior of the house √h-

h̥isiḡ*alis both banks of the river; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the river) √h-

h̥isiḡ*alisa to put sth. on both banks of the river √h-

h̥isiḡ*alis̥la to be situated (live) on both banks of the river √h-

h̥isiḡ*als̥ both of the long sides of a stretch of land (parking lot, forest, courtyard, town, etc.); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the stretch of land) √h-

h̥isiḡ*als̥a to put sth. at both of the long sides of a stretch of land (parking lot, forest, town, yard, etc.) √h-

h̥isiḡ*als̥la living at both of the long sides of a

- stretch of land (parking lot, forest, town, yard, etc.) √h-
- hisiǵ*ǎxsi (?) both sides of the doorway (i.e. left and right) √h-
- hisiǵ*it both sides of the interior of the house (room); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) √h
- hisiǵ*it̩a to put sth. at both sides of the interior of the house or room √h-
- hisiǵ*it̩la living (sitting) at both sides of the interior of the house or room √h-
- hisiǵ*is both sides of the bay (field, beach, river, valley); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the bay, etc.) (SYN: his̩dis) √h-
- hisiǵ*isa to put sth. at both sides of the bay (field, beach, river, valley) √h-
- hisiǵ*is̩la to live at both sides of the bay (field, beach, river, valley) √h-
- hisiǵ*zua both sides of a flat surface; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the flat surface) (SYN: his̩dzua) √h-
- hisiǵ*zuaλi (?) both sides of navigable channel in the water; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the navigable channel) (SYN: his̩dzuaλi, his̩dzuaλi) √h-
- hisiǵ*zuaλ̩la both sides of a raised surface; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the surface) √h-
- hisiǵ*zuliuk* sth. that has been put at both sides of a flat thing (e.g. open area, bed of plants) on an area outdoors √h-
- hisiǵ*zul̩s both sides of a flat thing (open area, bed of plants) on an area outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing both sides of which are intended) √h-
- hisiǵ*zul̩sa to put sth. at both sides of a flat thing (e.g. open area, bed of plants) on an area outdoors √h-
- hisiǵ*zul̩s̩la to live at both sides of a flat thing (e.g. open area, bed of plants) on an area outdoors √h-
- hisiǵ*zul̩l̩k* sth. placed at both sides of the interior of the house √h-
- hisiǵ*zui̩t both sides of the interior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the interior of the house) (SYN: his̩dzui̩t) √h-
- hisiǵ*zui̩t̩a to put sth. at both sides of the interior of the house √h-
- hisiǵ*zui̩s both sides of an open space (field, beach, playground) (SYN: his̩dzui̩s); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing both sides of which are intended) √h-
- hisiǵ*zui̩sa to put sth. at both sides of an open space (e.g. field, beach, playground) √h-
- hisiǵ*zui̩s̩la to live at both sides of an open space (e.g. field, beach, playground) √h-
- hisiǵ*zui̩yuk* sth. that has been put at both sides of an open space (e.g. field, beach, playground) √h-
- hisiq̩*a to travel on both sides of sth. (e.g. the channel); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing both sides of which are intended) √h-
- hisiq̩*aw̩l̩s both sides of an area outside that is across from one (e.g. a parking lot); to be on

- ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the area) √h-
- hisiq*la to live at both sides of sth. (e.g. the channel) √h-
- hisiq*laʔi (?) living (situated) at both sides of the water √h-
- hisiq*laʔla living (situated) at both sides of the raised surface √h-
- hisiq*lis to move (be on the go, play games) on the near side of the beach or field √h-
- hisiq*xs both sides of the inside (said while on the boat); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the boat) (SYN: hisutxs) √h-
- hisiq*xsa to put sth. at both sides of the inside (said while on the boat) √h-
- hisiq*xsala living (sitting) on both sides of the inside (said while on the boat) √h-
- hisiq*xsud to put sth. at both sides of the inside (said while on the boat) √h-
- hisiq*a both shores (banks); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the shore, etc.) √h-
- hisiq*ak* placed at both shores or banks √h-
- hisiq*idx* people from both sides of the water √h-
- hisiq*iuk* sth. placed at both sides of sth. outdoors (e.g. an oolichan smoke-house) √h-
- hisiq*s both sides of sth. outdoors (e.g. an oolichan smoke house) (SYN: hisut's); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing both sides of which are intended) √h-
- hisiq*sa to put sth. at both sides of sth. outdoors (e.g. an oolichan smoke-house) (SYN: hisiq*sa) √h-
- hisiq*ud to put sth. at both shores or banks √h-
- hisiq*cuā & hisiq*cuà both sides of the interior of a container; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the container) √h-
- hisiq*cuā to put sth. in both sides of a bay √h-
- hisiq*cuīs both sides of a bay; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the bay) √h-
- hisiq*cuīsla living at both sides of a bay √h-
- hisiq*culiuk* sth. that has been put at both sides of the interior of a container (e.g. fish bin) on an area outdoors √h-
- hisiq*cuīs both sides of the interior of a container (e.g. fish bin) on an area outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the container) √h-
- hisiq*cuīsla to put sth. at both sides of the interior of a container (e.g. fish bin) on an area outdoors √h-
- hisiq*alala both sides of the fire; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the fire) √h-
- hisiq*alalak* (sth.) placed at both sides of the fire (SYN: hisiq*alaliyuk*) √h-
- hisiq*alalis (SYN: hisiq*alala) √h-
- hisiq*alalisa (SYN: hisiq*alalud) √h-
- hisiq*alaliyuk* (SYN: hisiq*alalak*) √h-
- hisiq*alalud to put sth. at both sides of the fire (SYN: hisiq*alalisa) √h-
- hisiq*sda both sides of a body of water; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the water) √h-
- hisiq*sdaīs & hisiq*sdis both sides of the body of water on beach or field; to be on ...; (in

- commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the water) √h-
- hisiχ*sdaisa & hisiχ*sdisa to put sth. at both sides of a body of water on the beach or field √h-
- hisiχ*sdis (see hisiχ*sdaís)
- hisiχ*sdua & hisiχ*sduà both sides of the window (air vent, opening in wall, one's eye); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing both sides of which are intended) √h-
- hisiχ*sduđ to put sth. at both sides of the window (air vent, opening in wall, one's eye) √h-
- hisiχ*sduđiuk* placed at both sides of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot) √h-
- hisiχ*sduđs both sides of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the area) √h-
- hisiχ*sduđsa to put sth. at both sides of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot) √h-
- hisiχ*sduđsłā to live at both sides of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot) √h-
- hisiχ*sduđlak* sth. placed at both sides of the doorway √h-
- hisiχ*sduđit both sides of the doorway; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the doorway) √h-
- hisiχ*sduđita to put sth. at both sides of the doorway √h-
- hisiχ*sduđis both sides of the trail on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the trail) √h-
- hisiχ*sduđisa to put sth. at both sides of the trail on the beach or field √h-
- hisiχ*sduđisłā to live at both sides of the trail on the beach or field √h-
- hisiłā to give a feast in preparation for returning to the wife one has left (so she will leave her family again) √hys-
- hisiłāyū feast or whatever is needed to return to the wife one has left √hys-
- hisiłā (SYN: hisəglā) √h-
- hisiñak*łā (see hisañak*łā)
- hissisda to go back to the same woman again √hys-
- hitudāχsi (?) both sides of the doorway or porch (SYN: hisig*āχsi) to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the doorway or porch) √h-
- hitudāχsiud to put sth. at both sides of the doorway or porch √h-
- hitudāχsud to go/come to both sides of the doorway or porch √h-
- hitudis (SYN: hisig*is) √h-
- hitudisa (SYN: hisig*isa) √h-
- hitudzua (SYN: hisig*zua) √h-
- hitudzuałāyāk* sth. placed at both sides of the navigable channel in the water √h-
- hitudzuałāyud to put sth. at both sides of the navigable channel in the water √h-
- hitudzuałi (?) (SYN: hisig*zuałi) √h-
- hitudzud to place sth. at both sides of sth. flat √h-
- hitudzuałāyāk* (SYN: hitudzuałāyāk*) √h-
- hitudzuałāyud (SYN: hitudzuałāyud) √h-
- hitudzuałi (?) (SYN: hitudzuałi) √h-
- hitudzuiť (SYN: hisig*zuiť) √h-
- hitudzuiťa (SYN: hisig*zuiťa) √h-

ẖisùdẕuis (SYN: ẖisig̱*ẕuis) √ẖ-

ẖisùdẕuisa (SYN: ẖisig̱*ẕuisa) √ẖ-

ẖisùdẕuisla (SYN: ẖisig̱*ẕuisla) √ẖ-

ẖisùtḇila both of the long sides of a point of land; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the point of land) (SYN: ẖisùṯm̱ila) √ẖ-

ẖisùtiwa both sides of sb.'s forehead; to be on ... √ẖ-

ẖisùtiwis both sides of the beach √ẖ-

ẖisùtiw̱ls both sides of the hill √ẖ-

ẖisùtiw̱ud to put sth. on both sides of the beach √ẖ-

ẖisùṯia both sides of the top cover of sth. √ẖ-

ẖisùṯia̱gi both sides of sb.'s crotch; to be at ... √ẖ-

ẖisùṯia̱li (?) both sides of the deck of the boat √ẖ-

ẖisùtḵaṉai & ẖisùtḵani (?) both hands or gloves, to be on ... (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the hand(s) or glove(s)) √ẖ-

ẖisùtḵanala to use both hands √ẖ-

ẖisùtḵani (see ẖisuṯkaṉai)

ẖisùtḵani̱yak* sth. that has been put on both hands or gloves √ẖ-

ẖisùtḵani̱yud to put sth. on both hands or gloves √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱ala both sides of a mountain ledge; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the mountain ledge) √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱aliuk* always passing the house on both sides √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱alud to put sth. at both sides of a mountain ledge √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱aṯə̱xs both sides of the table in the galley or the partition in the pilot house; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the table, etc.) √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱aṯə̱xsa to put sth. at both sides of the table in the galley or the partition in the pilot house √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱aṯə̱xsud to put sth. at both sides of the table in the galley or the partition in the pilot house √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱i both sides of a person; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the person) √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱li̱t (SYN: ẖisùṯm̱i̱t) √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱lis both sides of sandbar or large field; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the sandbar, etc.) (SYN: ẖisùṯm̱is) √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱lisa to put sth. at both sides of a sandbar or large field √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱lisla to live (be situated) at both sides of a sandbar or large field √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱liyuk* sth. placed at both sides of a sandbar or large field √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱ls & ẖisùṯm̱ḻs both sides of the exterior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱lsa & ẖisùṯm̱ḻsa to place sth. at both sides of the exterior of the house √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱ls̱la & ẖisùṯm̱ḻs̱la to live (be situated) on both sides of the exterior of the house √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱ḻ... (see ẖisùṯm̱ḻ...)

ẖisùṯm̱ila (SYN: ẖisùtḇila) √ẖ-

ẖisùṯm̱i̱t both sides of the interior of the house or room; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA

- optionally with an object referring to the room, etc.) √h-
- ḥisùṭṃiṭa to put sth. at both sides of the interior of the house or room √h-
- ḥisùṭṃis both sides of the beach (field, sandbar); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the beach, etc.) (SYN: ḥisùṭmlis) √h-
- ḥisùṭṃisa to put sth. at both sides of the beach, field, or sandbar √h-
- ḥisùṭṃisla to live at both sides of the beach, field, or sandbar √h-
- ḥisùṭṇ̣xi (?) both edges (of the table, net, blanket); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the edges) √h-
- ḥisùṭqla to use both hands √h-
- ḥisutsizà both sides of sb.'s foot or leg, both feet or legs; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the foot, feet, or leg(s)) √h-
- ḥisutsizàud to place sth. at both sides of sb.'s foot or leg √h-
- ḥisùṭṣ̣di (?) both corners of the mouth; to be at ... √h-
- ḥisùṭṣ̣dis both sides of the mouth of an oolichan net or dipnet to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the net, etc.) √h-
- ḥisùṭṣ̣diud to put sth. at both corners of the mouth √h-
- ḥisùṭṣ̣s (SYN: ḥisig̣ṣ̣s) √h-
- ḥisùṭṣ̣sa (SYN: ḥisig̣ṣ̣sa) √h-
- ḥisùṭṣ̣sala (SYN: ḥisig̣ṣ̣sala) √h-
- ḥisùṭṣ̣sud (SYN: ḥisig̣ṣ̣sud) √h-
- ḥisùṭṃya both of sb.'s cheeks; to be on ... √h-
- ḥisùṭṇ̣a both sides of a long thing (log or one's body); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √h-
- ḥisùṭṇ̣d to place sth. at both sides of sth. long (log, one's body) √h-
- ḥisùṭṇ̣is both sides of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √h-
- ḥisùṭṇ̣isa to place sth. at both sides of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field √h-
- ḥisùṭṇ̣iyuk* sth. placed at both sides of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field √h-
- ḥisùṭṇ̣iyuk* & ḥisùṭṇ̣liuk* sth. placed at both sides of sth. long (e.g. a log) outdoors √h-
- ḥisùṭṇ̣lsa to place sth. at both sides of sth. long (e.g. a log) outdoors outdoors √h-
- ḥisùṭṇ̣liuk* (see ḥisùṭṇ̣iyuk*)
- ḥisùṭṇ̣ls both sides of sth. long (e.g. log) outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √h-
- ḥisùṭs (SYN: ḥisig̣ṣ̣s) √h-
- ḥisùṭsa (SYN: ḥisig̣ṣ̣sa) √h-
- ḥisùṭṣ̣di (?) both buttocks; to be on ... √h-
- ḥisùṭṣ̣diud to put sth. on both buttocks √h-
- ḥita; pl. ḥiḥta to row (facing backwards); to defecate √ḥyt-
- ḥiṭḍma; pl. ḥiḥiṭḍma oarlocks (SYN: ḥiḍasḍma); outhouse, toilet √ḥyt-
- ḥiṭiṇua professional rower √ḥyt-
- ḥiṭla rowing √ḥyt-
- ḥiṭliṭla going backwards indoors √ḥyt-

- ɦit̚lis̚la going backwards on the field or beach
 √ɦyt-
 ɦit̚lis̚la going backwards outside √ɦyt-
 ɦit̚l̚ala going backwards on a rock ledge √ɦyt-
 ɦitt̚ə̌xsala rowing ashore (facing backwards)
 √ɦyt-
 ɦit̚m̚ menstrual pad √ɦyt-
 ɦit̚id to start to row √ɦyt-
 ɦiuzuà deluge, big flood √y̌x̌-
 ɦiwàu (?) having the same size or age as (said
 of animate beings) √ɦywh-
 ɦiwàuɡʷit having the same diameter or thickness
 √ɦywh-
 ɦiwàusdu equal in size (said of inanimate
 things) √ɦywh-
 ɦiwausduàp̚ each other's size √ɦywh-
 ɦiwausduàs equality or uniformity of size (said
 in reference to inanimate things) √ɦywh-
 ɦiwàusg̚m̚ equal in length, having the same
 length as √ɦywh-
 ɦiwàusg̚m̚xd̚ equal in height (said of people),
 having the same height as (said of people)
 √ɦywh-
 ɦiwàuw̚al̚ala having all the same size (said of a
 group) √ɦywh-
 ɦiwauw̚àp̚ each other's size or age (said of
 animate beings) √ɦywh-
 ɦiwauw̚às sameness of size or age (said of
 animate beings) √ɦywh-
 ɦiwàuzq̚s as wide as, equal in width to (said of
 planks, for example) √ɦywh-
 ɦiwàuzusdu as wide as, equal in width to (said
 of planks) √ɦywh-
 ɦiwǎx̌si (?) (variant pronunciation of ɦih̚uà̌x̌si
 (pl. of ɦuà̌x̌si))
 ɦiwiàs place where one enjoys life (used with
 reference to a feast) √ɦyx̌-
- ɦixag̚lit̚ about to move inside the house √ɦyxh-
 ɦixag̚lis̚ about to reach the beach √ɦyxh-
 ɦixag̚ls̚ about to move onto the area outside
 (yard, parking lot) √ɦyxh-
 ɦixag̚l̚ala about to reach the shore, almost
 reaching the shore, almost at the destination
 (on the shore) √ɦyxh-
 ɦixagt̚ə̌xs̚ about to move from the boat √ɦyxh-
 ɦixala almost, nearly, soon, about to happen
 √ɦyxh-
 ɦixalaksila too soon √ɦyxh-
 ɦixalǎl̚a (SYN: ɦixasduala) √ɦyxh-
 ɦixaqialamas about to catch up √ɦyxh-
 ɦixasduala near, almost there, soon there (said
 of the time to do sth. or for sth. to happen)
 √ɦyxh-
 ɦixasdul̚ita to almost go in the doorway √ɦyxh-
 ɦixǎit̚ about to fall down in the house √ɦyxh-
 ɦixǎl̚a about to fall off, happening soon (said
 of the act of falling off) √ɦyxh-
 ɦixǎls̚ about to fall down outside the house
 √ɦyxh-
 ɦix̚c̚m̚ mother-of-pearl, shiny (like
 mother-of-pearl) √ɦyk-
 ɦix̚c̚ua; pl. ɦih̚x̚c̚uà empty, run out, depleted
 (cf. ɦag̚ut̚c̚ua) √ɦyk-
 ɦix̚c̚ud to empty a pail √ɦyk-
 ɦix:ɦgiyuk̚ covered with sand √ɦyk-
 ɦix.ɦid̚₁ to raise with the hand (single act)
 √ɦy- (2)
 ɦix.ɦid̚₂; pl. ɦit̚:ɦx̚.ɦid̚ to take a turn for the
 better √ɦyk-
 ɦix:ɦika to raise with the hand repeatedly or
 intermittently (e.g. a hammer) √ɦy- (2)
 ɦix:ɦ̚ka clear side of the mountain (above the
 treeline or where the trees have been
 removed) √ɦyk-

- ʰix:ʰkʰalala on the clear side of the mountain
 √ʰyk-
- ʰix:ʰks clear side of the mountain where it is
 easy to walk √ʰyk-
- ʰixkʰulm sign of good weather (namely the
 northwesterly wind) √ʰyk-
- ʰixkʰutmi (?) clear side of tree (i.e. the side with
 no branches of the kʰaʰlàu) √ʰyk-
- ʰixpa sweet taste, good taste, to taste good, to
 taste sweet √ʰyk-
- ʰixpabs & ʰixpabs having a sweet tooth, fond
 of sweets √ʰyk-
- ʰixpaʰci sperm, semen √ʰyk-
- ʰixpaʰcua having a sweet tooth, fond of sweets;
 good-natured, of a friendly disposition √ʰyk-
- ʰixpaʰguala friends together, to be friends with
 sb. √ʰyk-
- ʰixpaʰgualut; pl. ʰit:ʰixpaʰgualut sweetheart,
 close friend √ʰyk-
- ʰixpakʰat tasting really good √ʰyk-
- ʰixpakʰ man that has reached his climax in
 copulation √ʰyk-
- ʰixpala; pl. ʰihʰpala to smell good, good smell
 √ʰyk-
- ʰixpaskana to be a good hand at sth.
 (carpentry, writing, etc.) √ʰyk-
- ʰixpaʰdala always having a nice word for
 people; good promise (i.e. one that will be
 kept) √ʰyk-
- ʰixpaʰdayu having a sweet tooth √ʰyk-
- ʰixpaʰmàs candy, sweets, fruit √ʰyk-
- ʰixqʰcala sounding happy √ʰyk-
- ʰixqs happy about sth., enjoying sth. √ʰyk-
- ʰixqsəʰdala laughing happily √ʰyk-
- ʰixqsʰla having sth. good in the mouth √ʰyk-
- ʰixʰa to enjoy oneself [used only in a song]
 √ʰyxʰ-
- ʰixʰnta to menstruate √ʰyxʰ-
- ʰixʰntawà menstrual fluid (SYN: ʰixʰntbis) √ʰyxʰ-
- ʰixʰntbis menstrual fluid (SYN: ʰixʰntawà) √ʰyxʰ-
- ʰixʰntid to start one's menstrual period √ʰyxʰ-
- ʰixʰsa; pl. ʰihʰʰsa medicine (any kind) √ʰyqʰ-
- ʰixʰcuà water in one's boots √ʰyʰʰ-
- ʰixʰ.hid to get out of the way, to dodge (single
 act) √ʰyqʰ-
- ʰkiaʰʰla hanging head downwards, going down
 head first, upside down (like a picture) √ʰhk-
- ʰkiaʰʰlud to hang sth./sb. head downwards (e.g.
 a picture) √ʰhk-
- ʰkiʰit to put one's head on the floor and stick
 up one's bottom √ʰhk-
- ʰkix.hid to bend forward and angle the rear end
 upwards (like a baby for cleaning) √ʰhk-
- ʰkia to surface for the last time before diving
 deep (said of a whale) √ʰhk-
- ʰla; pl. ʰihʰla to bury √ʰhl-
- ʰlàgm dressed buffalo skin used in dancing
 (today substituted by a blanket) √ʰhl-
- ʰlàgmʰgila to tan buffalo skins √ʰhl-
- ʰlàgmʰdùit "?" (woman's name) √ʰhl-
- ʰlàgmʰsgm black blanket used in lieu of the
 ʰlàgm √ʰhl-
- ʰlàgmʰit "?" (woman's name) √ʰhl-
- ʰlai (?) still there on the water √ʰhl-
- ʰlakʰ (see ʰlkʰ)
- ʰlala to be still there; to dawdle, linger, loiter
 √ʰhl-
- * ...s bgʰànʰm "dawdler"
- ʰlālabs dawdler √ʰhl-
- ʰlca to go after sea slugs √ʰhl-
- ʰlckssii one's gums (SYN: gixdʰma) √ʰhl-
- ʰlgʰlislā farewell! √ʰhl-

h̥lg̊s̊la farewell! √hl-
 h̥h̥aḡuàla still together (like a married couple) √hl-
 h̥h̥as sea slug, sea cucumber √hlc-
 h̥h̥as:h̥h̥asa to eat sea slugs (SYN: h̥s:h̥lca) √hlc-
 h̥liwàci hunter's canoe √ht-
 h̥liwàḅx* catch of a hunting trip by canoe √ht-
 h̥liwiniḅx*; pl. h̥h̥liwiniḅx* good hunter with the canoe √ht-
 h̥lix*a to hunt using a canoe √ht-
 h̥lix*la to get anything at a hunting trip by canoe √ht-
 h̥lka; pl. h̥h̥lka to stop dead (heart, engine, etc.) √hl
 h̥lkamas to make sth. stop (e.g. an engine)
 h̥lkud; pl. h̥l:h̥lkud to stop doing sth. √hl
 h̥lk* & h̥lak*; pl. h̥h̥lk* (sb.) buried [latter occurs in Gm. only] √hl
 h̥lm̥it always doing the same thing √hl-
 h̥lqaṭ.h̥ṇ (?) to be soaked (said of one's entire body) √hlq-
 h̥lqaṭs̊is to be soaked (said of the feet) √hlq-
 h̥ls still there on the ground outside √hl-
 h̥lsà to put sth. on the ground outside and leave it there √hl-
 h̥lsduis low or high tide mark √hl-
 h̥ls:h̥lca to eat sea slugs √hlc-
 h̥lxdm̥s grave, graveyard (SYN: h̥lias) √hl-
 h̥lx.h̥id to start to bury √hl-
 h̥lḅa; pl. h̥h̥lḅa to beat sb. up; to kill, to murder √hlḅ- (1)
 h̥lḅək*₁ beaten up √hlḅ- (1)
 h̥lḅək*₂ chewing tobacco √hlḅ- (2)
 h̥lḅ.h̥iàs place where one found a murdered

person √hlḅ- (1)

h̥lḅ.h̥id₁ to start to beat up √hlḅ- (1)
 h̥lḅ.h̥id₂ to start to chew √hlḅ- (2)
 h̥lḅ.h̥iuk* (sb.) murdered √hlḅ- (1)
 h̥lḅ.h̥sa to kill sb., to murder sb. √hlḅ- (1)
 h̥lḅla chewing √hlḅ- (2)
 h̥lḅḅak*la to kill one after another √hlḅ- (1)
 h̥lḅsalaḅi (?) still in the boat √hl-
 h̥lz flesh, meat √hlz-
 h̥lḅqàm just meat (and nothing else)
 h̥lzuàit & h̥lzuìt still there on the table √hl-
 h̥lzuàis & h̥lzuìis still there in the sky √hl-
 h̥lzuìs still there on the flat surface outside √hl-
 h̥lzuìt (see h̥lzuàit)
 h̥lzuìis (see h̥lzuàis)
 h̥lzx:h̥lzkā to eat meat √hlz-
 h̥lā still there on the rock or the stove top √hl-
 h̥lias graveyard (SYN: h̥lxdm̥s) √hl-
 h̥līt still there on the floor, still there in the house √hl-
 h̥līta to put sth. on the floor and leave it there √hl-
 h̥līs still there on the beach or field, or in the sky √hl-
 h̥līsa to put sth. on the beach or field and leave it there √hl-
 h̥tgalà long ago √hḅḅ- (2)
 * ...n qàutlaqu "I heard 3² long ago"
 h̥tgalàkāla to sound like long ago √hḅḅ- (2)
 h̥t.h̥id to snap (single act; said of rope, tree branch) √hḅḅ- (1)
 h̥t:h̥lā to keep breaking the rope in two √hḅḅ- (1)
 h̥tsi; pl. h̥h̥tsi (?) to snap (rope, tree branch)

- √h̥ɬ- (1)
 h̥tsiak* snapped in two √h̥ɬ- (1)
 h̥ma to build a dam, to block sth. off, to make watertight √h̥m- (1)
 h̥magaçi toilet bowl √h̥m- (1)
 h̥magaçigila to go to the toilet √h̥m- (1)
 h̥mai; pl. h̥imài/h̥ih̥mài (?) small; a bit, anything at all √h̥m- (2)
 * ...s ġiàla "(to do in a) short time"; ...s t̥ism̥ "small rocks"; k̥ssi ...s yàq̥gaṭ "don't say anything!"; k̥uu.ṇ h̥màis h̥ikua çt̥m̥k*sid.s "I can't in the least think of 3inv"
 h̥màigənu & h̥màigənuṣ (Gm.) tiny, wee; the tiniest bit
 h̥màigənaḥu (Gl.) tiny, wee; the tiniest bit
 h̥màiyəgawa smaller than
 h̥maiç̣ḍ (to have a) thin voice √h̥m- (2)
 h̥màiksila too small √h̥m- (2)
 h̥màin̥ak*la getting smaller little by little √h̥m- (2)
 h̥màisəqia (to have a) small head √h̥m- (2)
 h̥màisəçda (to have a) small mouth √h̥m- (2)
 h̥màissm̥ala small (said of a bulky object) √h̥m- (2)
 h̥màix̣ṣla small (said of sth. hollow; cup, boat, container) √h̥m- (2)
 h̥maizàtu (to have) small ears √h̥m- (2)
 h̥maizg̣k* small mesh of net √h̥m- (2)
 h̥maizisba (to have a) small nose √h̥m- (2)
 h̥màka; pl. h̥ih̥màka to defecate √h̥m- (1)
 h̥màḳḷiṭla to defecate all over the floor √h̥m- (1)
 h̥màksud to defecate through an opening √h̥m- (1)
 h̥màḳxṣala defecating aboard ship √h̥m- (1)
 h̥màla fish trap (formed by blocking the channel) √h̥m- (1)
- h̥màm̥it; pl. h̥ih̥màm̥it to suffer from constipation √h̥m- (1)
 h̥màx̣cud to defecate in one's pants √h̥m- (1)
 h̥mbàla blocked (plugged, stopped off) at the end √h̥m- (1)
 h̥mbàlis dammed off (said of a stream) √h̥m- (1)
 h̥mbàls blocked at the end (said of an area outdoors, e.g. a parking lot) √h̥m- (1)
 h̥mbàud to put a plug in the end (of hose, tube, etc.) √h̥m- (1)
 h̥mdm̥ sea urchin, sea egg √h̥mt-
 h̥mgiwàla beaver dam √h̥m- (1)
 h̥mgiwisa to be iced up (said of a river), blocked up with ice √h̥m- (1)
 h̥mg*zuà to pound (hammer) on a table or wall √m̥k*-
 h̥mg*zuàiṭa to pound on a table √m̥k*-
 h̥mg̣m̥ala to have one's face covered (with dirt, towel, etc.) √h̥m- (1)
 h̥m̥g̣md̥ to cover one's face (with dirt, towel, etc.) √h̥m- (1)
 h̥mh̥ax̣dba (to have a) stuffy nose √h̥m- (1)
 h̥mh̥azg̣dal̥ai (?) bat (Gm.; see also Gl. h̥mh̥azu) √h̥m- (1)
 h̥mh̥azu bat (Gl.) √h̥m- (1)
 h̥mh̥d̥aqa to hurt sb.'s genitals with a sea urchin √h̥mt-
 h̥mh̥mṭa to eat sea urchins √h̥mt-
 h̥misg̣m̥gud to amalgamate, to blend (ingredients) √m̥y-
 h̥m̥ka to block the way (because one is stuck) √h̥m- (1)
 h̥m̥kia stopper of bottle, bung of barrel √h̥m- (1)
 h̥m̥k* dam, sth. that has been made watertight √h̥m- (1)

ʰm̥kʷilà to build a dam √hm- (1)
 ʰm̥kʷsà to pound to pieces with a rock √m̥kʷ-
 ʰm̥k̥nàla long and cylindrical thing that is solid
 √hm- (1)
 ʰm̥kʷpà; pl. ʰm̥h̥kʷpà to hiccup, to have
 hiccups √hm- (1)
 ʰm̥làqʷa to become silent (said of one's
 surroundings) √hm- (1)
 ʰm̥làqʷla to speak in a low voice √hm- (1)
 ʰm̥lās; pl. ʰm̥h̥lās sports day √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥lilās; pl. ʰm̥h̥lilās gymnasium, dance hall,
 community hall, banquet hall √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥liɬla dancing into the house √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥l̥m toy, plaything √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥l̥mnukʷ to have sth. to play with, to use sb.
 or sth. as a plaything √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥lala sound of playing √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥liniɬ always dancing √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥l̥s fond of playing (any kind), fond of sex, to
 be involved in sports, good at sports (SYN:
 ʰm̥t̥bs); pl. ʰm̥h̥lās/ʰm̥lās "sports team"
 √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥a; pl. ʰm̥h̥t̥a to play √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥ais to play along the shore (said of sockeye
 salmon that are preparing for spawning; male
 digs in the river bed for female to lay eggs)
 √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥alatəxs to play aboard ship √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥alit to play indoors √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥alis to play on the beach or field
 √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥als to play outside the house √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥atəxdala to speak or sing in a playful
 manner √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥ayàs aspen (term refers to the movement of
 its leaves) √h̥mt- (1)

ʰm̥t̥bs fond of playing (any kind), fond of sex
 (SYN: ʰm̥l̥s) √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥ita to play with the boat (said of porpoises;
 they will hit the bow with their tails and
 jump) √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥iala dancing on the canoe (done when
 nearing the host village) √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥l̥agl̥it to move around playing indoors
 √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥l̥agl̥is to move around playing while on the
 beach or field √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥l̥agl̥is to move around playing while outside
 √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥m even though, in spite of the fact that
 √h̥mt- (2)
 * k̥ùusnugʷa p̥àlaɬ ʰm̥t̥m g̥nugʷa k̥iàd and
 k̥ùussnugʷa p̥àlaɬ ʰm̥t̥ami k̥iàdig̥nd.s) "I
 won't work even though I possess nothing";
 k̥ùusnugʷa làyax̥c̥igut̥ ʰm̥t̥m gi_ m̥n̥s.h̥id
 h̥ùɬʷuy̥l̥s̥n̥ɬa (... ʰm̥t̥m h̥ɬʷisi_ m̥n̥s.h̥id
 h̥ùɬʷuy̥l̥s̥n̥ɬa) "I did not depart (at that time)
 even though 3³ tried to call me out of the
 house"; k̥ùusi wikamas qi_d̥ala.yasi ʰm̥t̥m
 gi_ɬ̥n̥a "3³ didn't run short of money³ even
 though their³ money was little"
 ʰm̥t̥sis to move one's feet to the rhythm of the
 music √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥sisdala to dance around (e.g. around a
 person) to express happiness √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥sisdis̥la dancing around in the house
 √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥t̥.w̥t playmate √h̥mt- (1)
 ʰm̥n̥àisuala two brothers together, group of
 brothers, brotherhood √m̥nh-
 ʰm̥n̥àq̥u̥isa to gather a number of some item
 √m̥n- (1)
 ʰm̥n̥àq̥q̥a to select a particular item from a
 group or set √m̥n- (1)
 ʰm̥n̥qʷa to stutter √h̥mqʷ-
 ʰm̥s; pl. ʰh̥h̥m̥s/ʰm̥s:ʰm̥s thick (said of a

- layer; book, flat box, flat bottle) √hms
 h̄msaḡawa thicker than (said of a flat thing)
 * ... la_qi_nàuk*āxi "thicker than the other one"³
- h̄msdqyà to let slip out of one's hand √ms- (1)
 h̄msdud to block the way, to obstruct a passage or opening, to stop a leak (e.g. an opening in the window) √hm- (1)
 h̄msḡm person who conceals his thoughts, feelings, or power √hm- (1)
 h̄msḡmàla thick (said of a round and/or bulky object; ball, etc.) √hms-
 h̄ms.h̄id to become thick (said of a book or other layer-like object) √hms-
 h̄msḡk*la thick layer √hms-
 h̄msḡk*lud to make a thick layer of sth. (e.g. clothes) √hms-
 h̄msḡk*s thick underbrush, dense forest √hms-
 h̄msm thick box √hms-
 h̄mtà to go after sea urchins √h̄mt-
 h̄mù'yuit; pl. h̄ih̄mù'yuit damper √hm- (1)
 h̄mx.h̄id to start to block off sth., to start to dam off (like beavers) √hm- (1)
 h̄mx:h̄mgk* finished series of dams √hm- (1)
 h̄mx:h̄mka to put in dam after dam √hm- (1)
 h̄mḡ sealed box, watertight container, box for grease or for crabapples mixed with grease √hmḡ-
 h̄mḡà to make watertight √hmḡ-
 h̄mḡayu putty (SYN: l̄ḡm, t̄ig*m, h̄mḡulm) √hmḡ-
 h̄mḡlā to close the door √hm- (1)
 h̄mḡlāi (?) sealed bottom (of anything) (SYN: h̄uḡ*lāi) √hm- (1)
 h̄mḡlāla to be watertight √hm- (1)
 h̄mḡù; pl. h̄mh̄ḡù (h̄mḡu.ù, h̄mḡui) dumb, physically unable to speak, taciturn;
- turtle-neck sweater √hm- (1)
 h̄mḡulm putty (SYN: h̄mḡayu) √hmḡ-
 h̄mḡāḡāci house of prayer, church (older term) (SYN: càucaḡi) √hmḡ-
 h̄mḡāḡinua person in charge of saying a prayer √hmḡ-
 h̄mḡāḡiḡa to request a person of high rank to come into the house (by putting white swan feathers onto his head) √hmḡ-
 h̄mḡāḡla to pray √hmḡ-
 h̄mzuāla; pl. h̄ih̄mzuāla/h̄mh̄zuāla to be flat (like a table, board, sheet, picture) √hm- (1)
 h̄mzud to block one's view of a surface (like papers covering the surface of the table) √hm- (1)
 h̄mḡāḡsi; pl. h̄ih̄mḡāḡsi (?) door √hm- (1)
 h̄mḡa; pl. h̄ih̄mḡa to pay wages √hn- (1)
 h̄mḡam (h̄mḡamu, h̄mḡami) payment due √hn- (1)
 h̄mḡanà ouch! drat! (exclamation of distress) √nh- (3)
 * ...ḡs (warning to a child that sth. is dangerous); h̄mḡanāisi "serves 3³ right!"
 h̄mḡāḡ* (proclitic) if √h̄nhḡ*-
 * h̄mḡāḡ*id.s_h̄āqa (same as h̄inax*id.s_h̄āqa) "if 3^{3inv} comes in"
 h̄mḡca to shift (slide, move) sideways; mountain slide, avalanche; to play chess or checkers √h̄nc-
 h̄mḡcaliala to slide back and forth √h̄nc-
 h̄mḡcalialak* shock absorber, sliding window, anything with tele- scoping parts √h̄nc-
 h̄mḡcāḡla sliding off, sliding down √h̄nc-
 h̄mḡcāḡud to slide sth. off (e.g. a watch off one's wrist) √h̄nc-
 h̄mḡcāḡliḡ to shift (slide, move) sideways indoors (SYN: h̄mḡcāḡiḡ) √h̄nc-
 h̄mḡcāḡliḡs to shift (slide, move) sideways outdoors

√hnc-
 ẖnc̱ḻag̱ḻa to shift (slide, move) sideways on the rock ledge √hnc-
 ẖnc̱ḻag̱ṯə̱xs to shift (slide, move) sideways on the boat √hnc-
 ẖnc̱ḻag̱λ̱ḻa to shift (slide, move) sideways on a raised surface or wall (like a picture hanging on the wall) √hnc-
 ẖnc̱ḻiṯ to shift (slide, move) sideways while indoors √hnc-
 ẖnc̱ḻiṯa to shift (slide, move) sth. sideways while indoors √hnc-
 ẖnc̱ḻis to shift (slide, move) sideways while on the beach or field √hnc-
 ẖnc̱ḻisa to shift (slide, move) sth. sideways while on the beach or field √hnc-
 ẖnc̱ḻs to shift (slide, move) sideways while outside √hnc-
 ẖnc̱ḻsa to shift (slide, move) sth. sideways while outside (SYN: m̱iḻḻsa) √hnc-
 ẖnc̱ḻa to shift (slide, move) sideways while on the rock ledge or mountain ridge √hnc-
 ẖnc̱ḻud to shift (slide, move) sth. sideways while on the rock ledge or mountain ridge √hnc-
 ẖnc̱ṯə̱xs to shift (slide, move) sideways while aboard ship √hnc-
 ẖnc̱ṯə̱xsa to shift (slide, move) sth. sideways while aboard ship √hnc-
 ẖnc̱ṯə̱xsud to shift (slide, move) sth. sideways while aboard ship √hnc-
 ẖnc̱λ̱ḻa to shift (slide, move) sideways while on a raised surface √hnc-
 ẖncud to slide sth. out of sth. √hnc-
 ẖnc̱ala sound of a landslide √hnc-
 ẖndk* (sth.) gnawed by beavers √hnt- (2)
 ẖng*ā; pl. ẖiẖng*ā somebody; chief's son, prince; (when used with an interrogative clitic:) who √hng*h-

* ẖng*āi.n "who am I?"; ẖng*āinis "who are we (incl.)?"; ẖng*ās "who are you?";
 ẖng*āilik "who is 3¹?"; ẖng*āilu "who is 3²?"; ẖng*āilus & ẖng*āilud.s "who is 3^{2inv}?";
 ẖng*āili "who is 3³?"; ẖng*āilis & ẖng*āilid.s "who is 3^{3inv}?"; ẖng*ālas "who will you be?";
 ẖng*āλili "who will 3³ be?"; ẖng*āi g̱nc qu_q̱ḻig̱ḻs̱ḻa.ya̱xu "who owns that² car²";
 ẖng*āili ḻiḻāxi g̱nc qu_q̱ḻig̱ḻs̱ḻa.ya̱xu "who of them³ owns that² car²?"; ẖng*āi ṉuḻāsλ ḻiḻāu̱λa "who of you people is the elder brother?"

ẖng*āxs chief's daughter, princess (also a name) √hng*h-

ẖng*iṯa to pay wages in advance √hn- (1)

ẖng̱zud to cover the sky (said of big clouds) √hngq*-

ẖng̱zuḏaḵḻa to cover the sky gradually (said of big clouds) √hngq*-

ẖng̱zu̱is overcast, clouded over √hngq*-

ẖẖẖq̱ini̱x* hop pickers √hngq- (1)

ẖẖẖṯλ̱awala to spawn on sunken branches (said of herring) √hnt- (1)

ẖni̱c̱a̱ga oldest aunt S ẖnys-

ẖni̱g̱āṉx* firewood gathered √hn- (3)

ẖni̱qa; pl. ẖiẖni̱qa to gather firewood √hn- (3)

ẖni̱q̱ik* woodworm √hn- (3)

ẖni̱q̱ini̱x* gatherer of firewood (SYN: ẖni̱x̱c̱ua, ẖni̱q̱x̱la) √hn- (3)

ẖni̱q̱s to go up to the woods to get firewood √hn- (3)

ẖni̱q̱x̱la always gathering firewood (SYN: ẖni̱q̱ini̱x*, ẖni̱x̱c̱ua) √hn- (3)

ẖni̱s; pl. ẖiẖni̱s aunt S ẖnys-

ẖni̱sḵuṯmi (?) aunt's side of the family S ẖnys-

ẖni̱x̱c̱ua gatherer of firewood (SYN: ẖni̱q̱x̱la, ẖni̱q̱ini̱x*) √hn- (3)

- ǰ̃ñiyàd to have an aunt S ǰ̃ñys-
 ǰ̃ñizàd to have an aunt S ǰ̃ñys-
 ǰ̃ñqa to strip berries off the branches with the fingers √ǰ̃nq- (1)
 ǰ̃ñqaǰ̃l̃a stripping herring eggs off the branches √ǰ̃nq- (1)
 ǰ̃ñqaǰ̃ud to strip a handful of berries off the bush √ǰ̃nq- (1)
 ǰ̃ñql̃a moaning, saying "mmmm" √ǰ̃nq- (2)
 ǰ̃ñqud to milk (cow), to squeeze out (salmon eggs) with the hand √ǰ̃nq- (1)
 ǰ̃ñq̃l̃a fog √ǰ̃nq̃-
 ǰ̃ñq̃l̃a sound of moaning √ǰ̃nq̃- (2)
 ǰ̃ñq̃a; pl. ǰ̃iǰ̃ñq̃a low clouds on the mountain √ǰ̃nq̃-
 ǰ̃ñs.ǰ̃id; pl. ǰ̃iǰ̃ñs.ǰ̃id to slide (single act), to slide a bit, to make a sideways movement, to start to slide √ǰ̃nc-
 ǰ̃ñta to gnaw (said of beavers) √ǰ̃nt- (2)
 ǰ̃ñt:ǰ̃ñta to eat herring eggs √ǰ̃nt- (1)
 ǰ̃ñt̃al̃a₁ sound of eating herring eggs √ǰ̃nt- (1)
 ǰ̃ñt̃al̃a₂ sound of beavers gnawing √ǰ̃nt- (2)
 ǰ̃ñuwài; pl. ǰ̃iǰ̃ñuwài (?) cloud (that does not cover the whole sky) √ǰ̃n- (5)
 ǰ̃ñuwàiǰ̃a cloud woman (name) √ǰ̃n- (5)
 ǰ̃ñuwàizuis sky with white smooth clouds (sign of good weather) √ǰ̃n- (5)
 ǰ̃ñuwàizuñak̃l̃a to form (said of a layer of clouds in the sky) √ǰ̃n- (5)
 ǰ̃ñùya; pl. ǰ̃iǰ̃ñùya slide in the mountains (snow, rocks) √ǰ̃n- (2)
 ǰ̃ñx.ǰ̃id to start to pay what is due (e.g. salary) √ǰ̃n- (1)
 ǰ̃ñxit pitchwood used to get fire nextdoor √ǰ̃n- (3)
 ǰ̃ñx̃aǰ̃ù to get close together (e.g. net that has drifted close to the boat) √ǰ̃ñx̃:-/ǰ̃ñx̃h-
 ǰ̃ñx̃aǰ̃uàl̃a being (going) close together, close relatives, close friends √ǰ̃ñx̃:-/ǰ̃ñx̃h-
 ǰ̃ñx̃aǰ̃ual̃àǰ̃l̃i (?) moving while close together on the water √ǰ̃ñx̃:-/ǰ̃ñx̃h-
 ǰ̃ñx̃aǰ̃ùl̃s close together outside the house √ǰ̃ñx̃:-/ǰ̃ñx̃h-
 ǰ̃ñx̃aǰ̃ùl̃t̃ close together indoors √ǰ̃ñx̃:-/ǰ̃ñx̃h-
 ǰ̃ñx̃aǰ̃ùl̃s close together on the beach or field √ǰ̃ñx̃:-/ǰ̃ñx̃h-
 ǰ̃ñx̃aǰ̃k̃ña; pl. ǰ̃i:ǰ̃ñx̃aǰ̃k̃ña to come too close √ǰ̃ñx̃:-/ǰ̃ñx̃h-
 ǰ̃ñx̃:ǰ̃ñq̃aǰ̃ỹayu (Gl.) caught in fog or clouds hanging over the water √ǰ̃nq̃-
 ǰ̃ñx̃:ǰ̃ñq̃i (?) (Gl.) clouds hanging over the water √ǰ̃nq̃-
 ǰ̃ñx̃.ǰ̃t̃ud to take a handful out of the basket (berries or anything loose) √ǰ̃nq̃- (1)
 ǰ̃ñx̃.ǰ̃id to become foggy, to fog up √ǰ̃nq̃-
 ǰ̃ñx̃:ǰ̃ñq̃aǰ̃ỹayu (Gm.) caught in the fog or in clouds hanging over the water √ǰ̃nq̃-
 ǰ̃ñx̃:ǰ̃ñq̃i (?) (Gm.) clouds hanging over the water √ǰ̃nq̃-
 ǰ̃ñx̃s̃dual̃a obscured from view by the clouds (said of the sun) √ǰ̃nq̃-
 ǰ̃ñzigàl̃ak̃ (sth.) buried under a mountain slide √ǰ̃nc-
 ǰ̃ñua to use a torch to get fire elsewhere (e.g. nextdoor) √ǰ̃n- (3)
 ǰ̃ñuàl̃a to carry a torch (for lighting the way or getting fire nextdoor) √ǰ̃n- (3)
 ǰ̃ñuàul̃m torch or anything used to get fire √ǰ̃n- (3)
 ǰ̃qa to open and close the mouth √ǰ̃q̃-
 ǰ̃q̃añax̃a to open and shut from time to time
 ǰ̃ql̃a; pl. ǰ̃iǰ̃ql̃a wide-open (mouth, valley, etc.) √ǰ̃q̃

- hq̌lais wide-open valley √ȟq-
 hq̌tə̌xs wide boat √ȟq-
 hq̌λai (?) open sea, wide channel √ȟq-
 hq̌x̌da; pl. ȟǐȟq̌x̌dà (to have a) big (wide) mouth, loudmouth √ȟq-
 ȟqs wide-open field √ȟq-
 ȟq̌x̌dba; pl. ȟs:ȟq̌x̌dba wide nostril √ȟq
 ȟq̌xu (to have a) loud, bellowing voice; wide-open shirt collar √ȟq-
 ȟq̌x̌ud to widen a collar √ȟq-
 ȟs to belong to a third person √ȟ-
 * ȟšixqu w̌ač "this¹ dog belongs to 3²";
 ȟšuqu w̌ač "this²/that² dog belongs to 3²";
 ȟšǔhu w̌ač "idem (Gm.)"; ȟšǐhi w̌ač "that³ dog belongs to 3³ (Gm.)"; ȟšuqu ȟǔmass w̌ač/ğ̌ňp̌ "this²/ that² great dog/woman belongs to 3²"
 ȟsa shoo! √ȟs- (1)
 ȟsağ̌k* sth. that has been passed by on one (or the opposite) side √ȟ-
 ȟsàla; pl. ȟǐȟsàla a little further away from one (neither close nor far away from one) √ȟ
 ȟsalàǧlǐt to be moving at or towards one (or the opposite) side of the beach or field, to be doing sth. at or towards ... √ȟ-
 ȟsalàǧlis to be moving at or towards one (or the opposite) side of the beach or field, to be doing sth. at or towards ... √ȟ-
 ȟsalàǧls to be moving at or towards one (or the opposite) side of an area outdoors, to be doing sth. at or towards ... √ȟ-
 ȟsalàǧľa to be moving at or towards one (or the opposite) side of rock ledge, to be doing sth. at or towards ... √ȟ-
 ȟsalàǧtə̌xs to be moving at or towards one (or the opposite) side of the boat, to be doing sth. at or towards ... √ȟ-
 ȟsàlatə̌xs a little farther away aboard the boat; to be ...; (in commands:) to move ... √ȟ-
 ȟsàlatə̌xsa to move sth. a little farther away aboard the boat √ȟ-
 ȟsàlatə̌xsak* sth. that has been moved a little farther away aboard the boat √ȟ-
 ȟsàlatə̌xsud to move sth. a little farther away aboard the boat √ȟ-
 ȟsàlaλ̌ay̌ak* sth. that has been put a little farther away on the water √ȟ-
 ȟsàlaλ̌ay̌ud to put sth. a little farther away on the water √ȟ-
 ȟsàlaλ̌i (?) a little farther away on the water (said, for example, of a boat or an island) √ȟ-
 ȟsàlaλ̌ľa a little farther away on a raised surface (shelf, balcony, scaffold, wall) √ȟ-
 ȟsàlaλ̌lak* sth. that has been put a little farther away on a raised surface √ȟ-
 ȟsàlaλ̌lud to put sth. a little farther away on a raised surface √ȟ-
 ȟsàlǐt a little farther away in the house or room √ȟ-
 ȟsàlǐta to put sth. a little farther away in the house or room √ȟ-
 ȟsàlis a little further away from one (neither close nor far from one) on a beach or field √ȟ-
 ȟsàlisa to put sth. a little farther away from one on a beach or field √ȟ-
 ȟsàls a little farther away outdoors (SYN: ȟsàqls) √ȟ-
 ȟsàlša to put sth. a little farther away outdoors √ȟ-
 ȟsànuλ̌mi (?) one (or the opposite) side of a face (one's own or sb. else's) √ȟ-
 ȟsànuwa one (or the opposite) side of sth. (said when looking at it); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the side of which

- is intended) √h-
- ḥṣanuwiṯ one (or the opposite) side of a piece of furniture; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the piece of furniture √h-
- ḥṣanuwiṯla to live (be situated) at one (or the opposite) side of a piece of furniture √h-
- ḥṣanuwis one (or the opposite) side of the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the beach or field √h-
- ḥṣanuwisla to live (be situated) at one (or the opposite) side of the beach or field √h-
- ḥṣanuwḷs & ḥṣanuṯ one (or the opposite) side of an area outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the area outdoors √h-
- ḥṣanuwḷsla & ḥṣanuṯsa to be situated (live) at one (or the opposite) side of an area outdoors √h-
- ḥṣanuṯ (see ḥṣanuwḷs)
- ḥṣaṇak*la & ḥṣaṇak*la to move gradually towards one (or the opposite) side √h-
- ḥṣaṇuzi one (or the opposite) side of a person, one (or the opposite one) of sb.'s pant pockets √h-
- ḥṣaqa closer to one (or the opposite) side than sth. else; next to one, adjoining, adjacent (in commands:) to move ... √h-
- ḥṣaqaṭiuk* sth. that has been moved closer to one outdoors √h-
- ḥṣaqaṭayak* sth. that has been put closer to one on the water √h-
- ḥṣaqaṭayud to put sth. closer to one on the water √h-
- ḥṣaqaṭi (?) closer to one on the water; (in commands:) to move ... √h-
- ḥṣaqaṭila closer to one on a raised surface or wall; (in commands:) to move ... on a raised surface or wall √h-
- ḥṣaqaṭlak* sth. placed closer to one on a raised surface or wall √h-
- ḥṣaqaṭlud to put sth. closer to one on a raised surface or wall √h-
- ḥṣaqaṭiuk* sth. that has been moved closer to one on the beach or field √h-
- ḥṣaqaṭ closer to one indoors; adjacent (adjoining, next to one) indoors; (in commands:) to move ... indoors √h-
- ḥṣaqaṭa to put sth. closer to one indoors √h-
- ḥṣaqaṭ closer to one on the beach or field; (in commands:) to move ... √h-
- ḥṣaqaṭa to move sth. closer to one on the beach or field √h-
- ḥṣaqaṭ closer to one outdoors; (in commands:) to move ... √h-
- ḥṣaqaṭsa to move sth. closer to one outdoors √h-
- ḥṣaṭ.ḥid next in order (to left or right) √h-
- ḥṣdiwāl & ḥṣdiwṭ (Gl.) (name of a Tsimshian hero)
- ḥṣəba; pl. ḥiḥṣəbà one (or the opposite) end (of a row, series, line-up, or anything long); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the end of which is intended); to have the same name as sb., to be sb.'s namesake √h-
- ḥṣəbànuḥ* to have a namesake
* ...nuk*ṇug*asi " I have 3³ for a namesake"
- ḥṣəbàḥit & ḥṣəbait one (or the opposite) end of a room or of row (etc.) in the house; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the end of which is intended) √h-
- ḥṣəbàḥitla & ḥṣəbaitla to live at one (or the opposite) end of a room or of a long thing in

- the house √h-
- ḥsəbāḥis & ḥsəbais one (or the opposite) end of the beach or of a row, series, line-up, rope, or any long thing on the beach; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the end of which is intended) √h-
- ḥsəbāḥisa & ḥsəbāisa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) end of the beach or of a long thing on the beach (SYN: ḥsəbāisa) √h-
- ḥsəbāḥisla & ḥsəbāisla to live on one (or the opposite) end of the beach or of a long thing on the beach √h-
- ḥsəbāila one (or the opposite) end of a point of land or a mountain ridge, sth. on ... (e.g. animal); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the end of which is intended) √h-
- ḥsəbāilala to live on one (or the opposite) end of a point of land or of a mountain ridge √h-
- ḥsəbaiṭ (see ḥsəbāhiṭ)
- ḥsəbais (see ḥsəbāḥis)
- ḥsəbāliṭ (SYN: ḥsəbaiṭ) √h-
- ḥsəbāliṭa (SYN: ḥsəbāiṭa) √h-
- ḥsəbālis (SYN: ḥsəbais) √h-
- ḥsəbāalisa (SYN: ḥsəbāisa) √h-
- ḥsəbāls; pl. ḥiḥsəbāls one (or the opposite) end of an area outside or of a long thing thing (row, series, line up) on an area outside; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the end of which is intended) √h-
- ḥsəbālṣla to live (be situated) at one (or the opposite) end of an area outside or of a long thing on an area outside √h-
- ḥsəbāla one (or the opposite) end of a rock ledge; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the rock ledge) √h-
- ḥsəbaṭəxs one (or the opposite) end of a row (etc.) on the boat; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the end of which is intended) √h-
- ḥsəbaṭəxsa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) end of a row (etc.) on the boat √h-
- ḥsəbaṭəxsud to put sth. at one (or the opposite) end of a row (etc.) on the boat on the boat √h-
- ḥsəbālạỵak* (boat which has been) placed at one (or the opposite) end of a row (series) on the water √h-
- ḥsəbālạỵud to put another boat at one (or the opposite) end of a row (series) on the water √h-
- ḥsəbāli (?) one (or the opposite) end of a row (series) of boats on the water; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the end of which is intended) √h-
- ḥsəbālla one (or the opposite) end of a wall, shelf or other raised surface; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing the end of which is intended) √h-
- ḥsəbāllạak* sth. placed on one (or the opposite) end of a wall, shelf, or other raised surface √h-
- ḥsəbāllạud to put sth. on one (or the opposite) end of a wall, shelf, or other raised surface √h-
- ḥsəbaud to put sth. at one (or the opposite) end of sth. long √h-
- ḥsəg̣cua to move to one (or the opposite) side of the interior of a container, to move the other

- way inside a container √h-
- h̥səg̊cud to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the interior of a container √h-
- h̥səg̊cuk* sth. that has been moved to one (or the opposite) side of the interior of a container √h-
- h̥səgilak* supposed (ought) to belong to him (her/it/them) √h-
- h̥səgiwà one (or the opposite) side of the bow of the boat; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the bow) √h-
- h̥səgl̥l̥ak* sth. that has been moved to one (or the opposite) side indoors √h-
- h̥səgl̥l̥it to move to one (or the opposite) side indoors √h-
- h̥səgl̥l̥ita to move sth. to one (or the opposite) side indoors √h-
- h̥səgl̥l̥it̥la moving to one (or the opposite) side indoors √h-
- h̥səgl̥lis to move to one (or the opposite) side while on the beach or field √h-
- h̥səgl̥lisa to move sth. to one (or the opposite) side on the beach or field √h-
- h̥səgl̥lisla moving to one (or the opposite) side on the beach or field √h-
- h̥səgl̥liyuk* sth. that has been moved to one (or the opposite) side on the beach or field √h-
- h̥səgl̥ls; pl. h̥h̥səgl̥ls to move to one (or the opposite) side while in an area outdoors √h-
- h̥səgl̥lsa to move sth. to one (or the opposite) side in an area outdoors √h-
- h̥səgl̥ls̥la moving to one (or the opposite) side of an area outdoors √h-
- h̥səgl̥la to move to one (or the opposite) side on rock ledge √h-
- h̥səgl̥lak* sth. that has been moved to one (or the opposite) side on rock ledge √h-
- h̥səgl̥l̥ala moving to one (or the opposite) side on a rock ledge √h-
- h̥səgl̥l̥aud to move sth. to one (or the opposite) side on rock ledge √h-
- h̥səgl̥liuk* sth. that has been moved to one (or the opposite) side while in an open area outdoors √h-
- h̥səgt̥əxs & h̥səgl̥əxs; pl. h̥h̥səgt̥əxs to move to one (or the opposite) side on the boat √h-
- h̥səgt̥əxs̥a to move sth. to one (or the opposite) side on the boat √h-
- h̥səgt̥əxs̥ak* sth. that has been moved to one (or the opposite) side on the boat √h-
- h̥səgt̥əxs̥ud to move sth. to one (or the opposite) side on the boat √h-
- h̥səgl̥əxs (see h̥səgt̥əxs)
- h̥səgl̥ai (?) to move to one (or the opposite) side on the water, to move the other way on water √h-
- h̥səgl̥əy̥ak* sth. that has been moved to one (or the opposite) side on the water √h-
- h̥səgl̥əy̥ud to move sth. to one (or the opposite) side on the water √h-
- h̥səgl̥la to move to one (or the opposite) side of a raised surface √h-
- h̥səgl̥lak* sth. that has been moved to one (or the opposite) side of a raised surface √h-
- h̥səgl̥l̥aṇak*la to gradually move to one (or the opposite) side of a raised surface √h-
- h̥səgl̥l̥ud to move sth. to one (or the opposite) side of a raised surface √h-
- h̥səgl̥əxs (see h̥səgt̥əxs)
- h̥səgl̥ai (?) (SYN: h̥səgl̥ai) √h-
- h̥səgl̥la to move further to the other side of a surface (SYN: h̥səgl̥la) √h-
- h̥səgl̥laud to move sth. further to one side or the other over a surface √h-
- h̥səgl̥əxs (SYN: h̥səgt̥əxs) √h-

ḥsəx.ḥid to move a bit further to one (or the opposite) side √ḥ-

ḥsəx.ḥidak^w; pl. ḥiḥsəx.ḥidak^w sth. that has been moved a bit further to one or the other side (SYN: ṃit.ḥidak^w) √ḥ

ḥsəx.ḥiḍak^wla to move gradually a bit further to one (or the opposite) side √ḥ-

ḥsəx.ḥidud to move sth. a bit further to one (or the opposite) side √ḥ-

ḥsəxṣḷàq̣a one (or the opposite) side of the obstacle; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the obstacle) √ḥ-

ḥsəxṣḷàq̣ak^w sth. placed at one (or the opposite) side of an obstacle √ḥ-

ḥsəxṣḷàq̣iṭ the adjoining room; to be in ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the room) √ḥ-

ḥsəxṣḷàq̣is the adjoining side of the obstacle (hill, hump) on beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the obstacle) √ḥ-

ḥsəxṣḷàq̣isa to walk over the adjoining side of the obstacle on beach or field √ḥ-

ḥsəxṣḷàq̣ḷs the adjoining side of the hill (or any obstacle outdoors); to be on ...; next door to one (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the hill, etc.) √ḥ-

ḥsəxṣḷàq̣ḷsa to put sth. at the adjoining side of the hill (or any obstacle outdoors) √ḥ-

ḥsəxṣḷàq̣ud to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of an obstacle √ḥ-

ḥsiğ^wàla one (or the opposite one) of a number of parallel lines (e.g. river banks); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the lines) √ḥ-

ḥsiğ^wàliḍx^w people from one (or the opposite) side of the river √ḥ-

ḥsiğ^wàliḷək^w sth. placed at one (or the opposite one) of the long sides of the interior of the house √ḥ-

ḥsiğ^wàliṭ one (or the opposite one) of the long sides of the interior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) √ḥ-

ḥsiğ^wàliṭa to put sth. at one (or the opposite one) of the long sides of the interior of the house √ḥ-

ḥsiğ^wàliṭla to sit at one (or the opposite one) of the long sides of the interior of the house √ḥ-

ḥsiğ^wàliṭḷud to seat sb. at one (or the opposite one) of the long sides of the interior of the house (one of the tasks of an ḥàḷək^w) √ḥ-

ḥsiğ^wàlis one (or the opposite) bank of the river; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the river) √ḥ-

ḥsiğ^wàlisa to put sth. on one (or the opposite) bank of the river √ḥ-

ḥsiğ^wàliṣla to be situated (live) on one (or the opposite) bank of the river √ḥ-

ḥsiğ^wàls one (or the opposite one) of the long sides of a stretch of land (parking lot, forest, courtyard, town, etc.); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the stretch of land) (SYN: ḥsiq^ws) √ḥ-

ḥsiğ^wàlsa to put sth. at one (or the opposite one) of the long sides of a stretch of land √ḥ-

ḥsiğ^wàlṣla living at one (or the opposite one) of the long sides of a stretch of land √ḥ-

ḥsiğ^wàx̣si (?) one (or the opposite) side (i.e. right or left) of the door √ḥ-

h̥siǵ*it̥ one (or the opposite) side of the interior of the house (room); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) √h̥-

h̥siǵ*it̥a to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the interior of the house or room √h̥-

h̥siǵ*it̥la living (sitting) at one (or the opposite) side of the interior of the house or room √h̥-

h̥siǵ*is one (or the opposite) side of the bay (field, beach, river); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the bay, etc.) (SYN: h̥sudis) √h̥-

h̥siǵ*isa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the bay, beach, field, or river √h̥-

h̥siǵ*isla to live at one (or the opposite) side of the bay, beach, field, or river √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zua one (or the opposite) side of a flat surface; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the flat surface) (SYN: h̥sudzua) √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuaλi (?) one (or the opposite) side of navigable channel in the water; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the navigable channel) (SYN: h̥sūdzuλi/h̥sūdzuλi/h̥siǵ*zuλi) √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuaλla one (or the opposite) side of a raised surface; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the surface) √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuilək* & h̥siǵ*zuilək* sth. placed at one (or the opposite) side of the interior of the house √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuil̥ & h̥siǵ*zuil̥ one (or the opposite) side of the interior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the interior of the house)

(SYN: h̥sudzuil̥) √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuil̥a & h̥siǵ*zuil̥a to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the interior of the house √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuil̥ & h̥siǵ*zuil̥ one (or the opposite) side of an open space (field, beach, sky, playground) (SYN: h̥sūdzuil̥); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing one (or the opposite) side of which is intended) √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuil̥a & h̥siǵ*zuil̥a to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of an open space √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuil̥la & h̥siǵ*zuil̥la to live at one (or the opposite) side of an open space √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuil̥uk* & h̥siǵ*zuil̥uk* sth. that has been put at one (or the opposite) side of an open space √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuil̥uk* sth. that has been put at one (or the opposite) side of a flat thing on an area outdoors √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuil̥s one (or the opposite) side of a flat thing (open area, bed of plants) on an area outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object specifying the thing which is intended) √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuil̥sa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of a flat thing on an area outdoors √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuil̥sla to live at one (or the opposite) side of a flat thing on an area outdoors √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuil̥i (?) (SYN: h̥siǵ*zuaλi) √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuil̥la (SYN: h̥siǵ*zuaλla) √h̥-

h̥siǵ*zuil̥... (see h̥siǵ*zuil̥...)

h̥siq*a to travel on one (or the opposite) side of sth. (e.g. the channel); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the thing intended) √h̥-

h̥siq*awil̥s one (or the opposite) side of an area outside that is across from one (e.g. a

- parking lot); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the area) √h-
- h̥siq̣'la to live at one (or the opposite) side of sth. (e.g. the channel) √h-
- h̥siq̣'laʁi (?) living (situated) at one (or the opposite) side of the water √h-
- h̥siq̣'laʁla living (situated) at one (or the opposite) side of the raised surface or wall √h-
- h̥siq̣'lis to move (be on the go, play games) on one (or the opposite) side of the beach or field √h-
- h̥siq̣'xs one (or the opposite) side of the inside (said while on the boat); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the boat) (SYN: h̥sutxs) √h-
- h̥siq̣'xsa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the inside of the boat √h-
- h̥siq̣'xsala; pl. h̥h̥siq̣'xsala living or sitting on one (or the opposite) side of the inside of the boat √h-
- h̥siq̣'xsud to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the inside of the boat √h-
- h̥siq̣'a one (or the opposite) shore (bank of the river); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the water, etc.) √h-
- h̥siq̣'ak* placed at one (or the opposite) shore √h-
- h̥siq̣'idx* people from one (or the opposite) side of the water √h-
- h̥siq̣'iuuk* sth. placed at one (or the opposite) side of sth. outdoors √h-
- h̥siq̣'s one (or the opposite) side of sth. outdoors (e.g. a smoke house) (SYN: h̥sut̥s); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object specifying the thing intended) √h-
- h̥siq̣'sa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of sth. outdoors √h-
- h̥siq̣'ud to put sth. at one (or the opposite) shore √h-
- h̥sisda to turn over, to turn up the other side √h-
- h̥sisdud to turn sth. over, to turn up the reverse side of sth. (e.g. a sheet) √h-
- h̥siṣ'cua one (or the opposite) side of the interior of a container; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the container) √h-
- h̥siṣ'cud to put sth. in one (or the opposite) side of a container √h-
- h̥siṣ'cuis one (or the opposite) side of a bay; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the bay) √h-
- h̥siṣ'cuisla living at one (or the opposite) side of a bay √h-
- h̥siṣ'culiuk* sth. that has been put at one (or the opposite) side of the interior of a container on an area outdoors √h-
- h̥siṣ'culs one (or the opposite) side of the interior of a container (e.g. fish bin) on an area outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the container) √h-
- h̥siṣ'culsa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the interior of a container on an area outdoors √h-
- h̥siṣ'λala one (or the opposite) side of the (open) fire; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the fire) √h-

h̥siχ*ʎalak* (sth.) placed at one (or the opposite) side of the fire (SYN: h̥siχ*ʎaliyuk*) √h̥-

h̥siχ*ʎalis (SYN: h̥siχ*ʎala) √h̥-

h̥siχ*ʎalisa (SYN: h̥siχ*ʎalud) √h̥-

h̥siχ*ʎaliyuk* (SYN: h̥siχ*ʎalak*) √h̥-

h̥siχ*ʎalud to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the fire (SYN: h̥siχ*ʎalisa) √h̥-

h̥siχ*sda one (or the opposite) side of a body of water; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the water) √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdăis & h̥siχ*sdis one (or the opposite) side of the body of water on beach (field); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the water) √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdăisa & h̥siχ*sdisa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of a body of water on beach or field √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdis (see h̥siχ*sdăis)

h̥siχ*sdua one (or the opposite) side of the opening (window, air vent, opening in wall, one's eye); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object specifying the thing intended) √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdŭd to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of an opening √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdŭilək* & h̥siχ*sdŭilək* sth. placed at one (or the opposite) side of the doorway √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdŭit & h̥siχ*sdŭit; pl. h̥siχ*... one (or the opposite) side of the doorway; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the doorway) √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdŭiṭa & h̥siχ*sdŭiṭa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the doorway √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdŭis & h̥siχ*sdŭis one (or the opposite)

side of the trail on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the trail) √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdŭisa & h̥siχ*sdŭisa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the trail on beach or field √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdŭisla & h̥siχ*sdŭisla to live at one (or the opposite) side of the trail on beach or field √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdŭliuk* placed at one (or the opposite) side of an area outside √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdŭls one (or the opposite) side of an area outside (e.g. road, parking lot); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the area) √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdŭlsa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of an area outside √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdŭlsla to live at one (or the opposite) side of an area outside √h̥-

h̥siχ*sdŭ... (see h̥siχ*sdŭ...)

h̥s̆la to move further to the other side on the shore (SYN: h̥s̆ğla) √h̥-

h̥s̆n̆χ calendar year √h̥-

* h̥s̆n̆χdĭχga "last year"; h̥s̆n̆χi "a year ago"; h̥s̆n̆χgŭtĭχga "last year" (SYN: χ̆*is̆n̆χgŭtĭχga/h̥s̆n̆χ.h̆idĭχga); h̥s̆n̆χ.h̆idĭχga "last year" (SYN: χ̆*is̆n̆χgŭtĭχga/h̥s̆n̆χgŭtĭχga); h̥s̆n̆χgăχga "this year"; h̥s̆n̆χlad.s "next year" (SYN: χ̆*is̆n̆χlad.s)

h̥s̆n̆ak*la (see h̥s̆n̆ak*la)

h̥s̆udā̆χsi (?) one (or the opposite) side of the doorway; to be on ...; (SYN: h̥sĭğ*ā̆χsi) (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the doorway) √h̥-

h̥s̆udā̆χsiud to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the doorway √h̥-

h̥s̆udā̆χsud to go/come to one (or the opposite) side of the doorway √h̥-

- ħsùdis (SYN: ħsiğ*is) √ĥ-
 ħsùdisa (SYN: ħsiğ*isa) √ĥ-
 ħsùdzua (SYN: ħsiğ*zua) √ĥ-
 ħsùdzuaḷayak* sth. placed at one (or the opposite) side of the navigable channel in the water √ĥ-
 ħsùdzuaḷayud to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the navigable channel in the water √ĥ-
 ħsùdzuaḷi (?) (SYN: ħsiğ*zuaḷi) √ĥ-
 ħsùdzud to place sth. at one (or the opposite) side of sth. flat √ĥ-
 ħsùdzuḷayak* (SYN: ħsùdzuaḷayak*) √ĥ-
 ħsùdzuḷayud (SYN: ħsùdzuaḷayud) √ĥ-
 ħsùdzuḷi (?) (SYN: ħsùdzuaḷi) √ĥ-
 ħsùdzuiṭ (SYN: ħsiğ*zuiṭ) √ĥ-
 ħsùdzuiṭa (SYN: ħsiğ*zuiṭa) √ĥ-
 ħsùdzuis (SYN: ħsiğ*zuis) √ĥ-
 ħsùdzuisa (SYN: ħsiğ*zuisa) √ĥ-
 ħsùdzuisḷa (SYN: ħsiğ*zuisḷa) √ĥ-
 ħsùtbiḷa one (or the opposite one) of the long sides of a point of land; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the point of land) (SYN: ħsùtṃiḷa) √ĥ-
 ħsùtiwa one (or the opposite) side of sb.'s forehead (or the top of the car, etc.); to be on ... √ĥ-
 ħsùtiwis one (or the opposite) side of the beach √ĥ-
 ħsùtiwḷs one (or the opposite) side of the hill √ĥ-
 ħsùtiwud to put sth. on one (or the opposite) side of the beach √ĥ-
 ħsùtia one (or the opposite) side of the top cover of sth. √ĥ-
 ħsùtiaḡi one (or the opposite) side of sb.'s crotch; to be at ... √ĥ-
 ħsùtiaḷi (?) one (or the opposite) side of the deck of the boat √ĥ-
 ħsùtkanala to use one (or the opposite) hand √ĥ-
 ħsùtkani (?) one (or the opposite one) of sb.'s hands or gloves; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the hand(s) or glove(s)) √ĥ-
 ħsùtkaniyāk* sth. that has been put on one (or the opposite one) of sb.'s hands or gloves √ĥ-
 ħsùtkaniyud to put sth. on one (or the opposite one) of sb.'s hands or gloves √ĥ-
 ħsùtṃala one (or the opposite) side of a mountain ledge; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the mountain ledge) √ĥ-
 ħsùtṃaliuk* always passing the house on one (or the opposite) side √ĥ-
 ħsùtṃalud to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of a mountain ledge √ĥ-
 ħsùtṃaṭəxs one (or the opposite) side of the table in the galley or the partition in the pilot house; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the table, etc.) √ĥ-
 ħsùtṃaṭəxsa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the table in the galley or the partition in the pilothouse √ĥ-
 ħsùtṃaṭəxsud to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the table in the galley or the partition in the pilothouse √ĥ-
 ħsùtṃi (?) one (or the opposite) side of a person to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the person) √ĥ-

- ǎsùtmliṭ (SYN: ǎsùtmṭiṭ) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmliṣ one (or the opposite) side of sandbar or large field; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the sandbar, etc.) (SYN: ǎsùtmṭiṣ) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmliṣa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of a sandbar or large field √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmliṣla to live (be situated) at one (or the opposite) side of a sandbar or large field √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmliṣuk* sth. placed at one (or the opposite) side of a sandbar or large field √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmliṣ & ǎsùtmliṣ one (or the opposite) side of the exterior of the house; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the house) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmliṣa & ǎsùtmliṣa to place sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the exterior of the house √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmliṣla & ǎsùtmliṣla to live (be situated) on one (or the opposite) side of the exterior of the house √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmli... (see ǎsùtmli...)
 ǎsùtmliṭa (SYN: ǎsùtmliṭa) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmliṭ one (or the opposite) side of the interior of the house or room; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the room, etc.) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmliṭa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the interior of the house or room √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmliṣ one (or the opposite) side of the beach (field, sandbar); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the beach, etc.) (SYN: ǎsùtmliṣ) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmliṣa to put sth. at one (or the opposite) side of the beach or field √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmliṣla to live at one (or the opposite) side of the beach or field √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭi (?) one (or the opposite) side edge (of the table, net, blanket); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the edge) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭi to use one (or the opposite) hand √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭiṣa one (or the opposite) side of sb.'s leg or foot, one or the other one of ...; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the leg or foot) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭiṣud to place sth. at one (or the opposite) side of sb.'s leg or foot √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭi (?) one (or the opposite) corner of sb.'s mouth; to be at ... √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭiṣ one (or the opposite) side of a the mouth of an oolichan net or dip net; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the net) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭiṣud to put sth. at one (or the opposite) corner of sb.'s mouth √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭiṣ (SYN: ǎsùtmṭiṣ) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭiṣa (SYN: ǎsùtmṭiṣa) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭiṣala (SYN: ǎsùtmṭiṣala) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭiṣud (SYN: ǎsùtmṭiṣud) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭiṣa one (or the opposite one) of sb.'s cheeks; to be on ... √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭiṣa one (or the opposite) side of a long thing (log or one's body); to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭiṣud to place sth. at one (or the opposite) side of a long thing (e.g. log, or one's body) √ȟ-
 ǎsùtmṭiṣ one (or the opposite) side of sth. long (log, sandbar, etc.) on the beach or field; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √ȟ-

- ʰsùt̚nisa to place sth. at one (or the opposite) side of sth. long on the beach or field √ʰ-
 ʰsùt̚niyuk* sth. placed at one (or the opposite) side of sth. long on the beach or field √ʰ-
 ʰsùt̚nliyuk* & ʰsùt̚nliuk* sth. placed at one (or the opposite) side of sth. long outdoors √ʰ-
 ʰsùt̚n̩s & ʰsùt̚n̩ls one (or the opposite) side of sth. long (e.g. log) outdoors; to be on ...; (in commands:) to move to ... (intr. in translation but in HA optionally with an object referring to the long thing) √ʰ-
 ʰsùt̚n̩sa & ʰsùt̚n̩lsa to place sth. at one (or the opposite) side of sth. long outdoors outdoors √ʰ-
 ʰsùt̚n̩l... (see ʰsùt̚n̩l...)
 ʰsu̯ts (SYN: ʰsiq̯*s) √ʰ-
 ʰsùt̚sa (SYN: ʰsiq̯*sa) √ʰ-
 ʰsùt̚x̥di (?) one (or the opposite) buttock; to be on ... √ʰ-
 ʰsùt̚x̥diud to put sth. on one (or the opposite) buttock √ʰ-
 ʰλa to snap (rope, cable, tree branch) √ʰλ- (1)
 ʰλàx̥a; pl. ʰiʰλàx̥a to break off (rope, tree branch) √ʰλ- (1)
 ʰλàx̥is to snap apart (said of an unidentified organ in one's stomach; jumping can cause it to happen) √ʰλ- (1)
 ʰλàx̥isamas to cause this organ in the stomach to snap
 ʰλàx̥ud to snap off thread √ʰλ- (1)
 ʰλ̩a lost, gone (said of people or things) √ʰλ- (2)
 ʰλ̩amas to cause to get lost, to misplace sth.
 ʰuabuà bottom (of anything), underneath √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuabùls underneath sth. outside, basement of house, space under the house, underside of car √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuabùλi (?) bottom of a boat in the water √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuabùait̚ (said to be an uncolloquial synonym of ʰuabùit̚) √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuabùit̚ bottom of sth. in the house (e.g. furniture) √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuabùis bottom of sth. out in the open (e.g. a mountain), bottom of the water √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuad to tell the truth, to be truthful √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuad̥g̥mala to show by one's facial expression that one is speaking the truth √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuadsduala to show by one's eyes that one is speaking the truth √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuàgiwa; pl. ʰiʰuàgiwa bow of canoe √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuağ̥ai (?) one's crotch √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuai (?) song refrain, song text √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuàk̩la to be slow in working √ʰw- (3)
 ʰuàk̩lud to take one's time with sth. √ʰw- (3)
 ʰuaksdàs slow person √ʰw- (3)
 ʰuak* chewing tobacco √ʰw- (4)
 ʰuak*s candy √ʰw- (4)
 ʰuàk*λ̩a to chew tobacco, to keep sth. in the mouth (e.g. candy) √ʰw- (4)
 ʰuàk*λ̩i̯t̚ to put candy in the mouth √ʰw- (4)
 ʰuàla very, real, really, true, truly, actual, actually √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuàlis̩la going straight up the river √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuàl̩ala to talk curtly √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuàt̚d̥q̩la treating a person brusquely √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuàt̚əλ̩mala always going after things roughly or brusquely √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuàt̚gusdiwi̯t̚ to rise brusquely (e.g. when sitting) √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuàt̚.ʰaλ̩la to bump onto sth. abruptly √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuàt̚.hid to treat or handle roughly (single act)

- √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uàt̥iəx̥ci to depart abruptly √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uàt̥l̥a to treat or handle roughly or brusquely
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥uàt̥l̥it̥ to get up brusquely or abruptly
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥uàt̥.n̥k̥l̥a to treat a person brusquely
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥uàt̥suk̥l̥a to hit or drop abruptly √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uàp̥i (?) back of the head (SYN: h̥uàsg̥n̥i)
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥uàsg̥n̥i; pl. h̥i̥h̥uàsg̥n̥i (?) back of the head,
nape of the neck √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uàs̥q̥awa neck √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uàtus̥l̥a going straight down the river
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥uàuk̥u̥ala going together (of the clans) √wh̥x̥w-
- h̥uàx̥a to go straight downwards √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uàx̥si & h̥uàx̥si; pl. h̥i̥h̥uàx̥si [also contracted
to h̥i̥w̥ax̥si] (?) outdoors, the outdoors,
outside the door √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uàx̥s̥i̥ala & h̥w̥àx̥s̥i̥ala to live outdoors
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥uay̥àd to have a father √h̥w- (1)
- h̥uaz̥àu (?) stepfather, stepmother √h̥w- (1)
- h̥uàz̥u̥is a grassy flat, big opening in the forest,
tidal flat √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥a end, tip, extremity, or point of sth. long
(e.g. a log, rope, series of things) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥ah̥it̥ & h̥ub̥ait̥ end or point of sth. long that
is indoors √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥ah̥is & h̥ub̥ais; pl. h̥uh̥b̥ah̥is/h̥uh̥b̥ais end
or point of sth. long (e.g. a rope) on the
beach or field √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥ail̥is sandspit, sandbar on the beach, point
on the beach √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥ail̥a; pl. h̥i̥h̥ub̥ail̥a/h̥uh̥b̥ail̥a point of land
- √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥ait̥ (see h̥ub̥ah̥it̥)
- h̥ub̥ais (see h̥ub̥ah̥is)
- h̥ub̥al̥at̥ə̥xs̥ end of the interior of the galley
(SYN: h̥ub̥at̥ə̥xs̥) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥al̥ḁxi (?) end of the float or the line of
boats (SYN: h̥ub̥ḁxi) on the water √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥al̥ḁx̥l̥a end of a raised surface (SYN:
h̥ub̥ḁx̥l̥a) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥al̥it̥ end of the room (SYN: h̥ub̥ait̥)
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥alis end of the beach or field (SYN: h̥ub̥ais)
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥al̥s̥ end of sth. long that is outside
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥at̥ə̥xs̥ end of sth. long that is aboard ship
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥at̥k̥ani (?) end of sleeve, cuff √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥asi̥wa "?" (name of a rock pointing
downriver at the mouth of the Kitlope River)
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥ḁxi (?) end of the channel or the line of
boats √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥ḁx̥l̥a; pl. h̥i̥h̥ub̥ḁx̥l̥a end of a raised surface
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥aud to put sth. at the end (tip, extremity,
point) of sth. long √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥it̥ heap on the floor √h̥wp-
- h̥ub̥is mound, small hill on beach or field
√h̥wp-
- h̥ub̥ta hole, steep opening in a surface
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥tala going straight down in a hole or in an
opening in a surface √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ub̥tal̥at̥ə̥xs̥ hatch aboard the boat, the hold of
the boat, the inside of the galley (SYN:
h̥ub̥t̥at̥ə̥xs̥) √h̥w- (2)

- ǰùbtalatəǰsa to put sth. in the hold, hatch, or galley √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtalayuk* sth. that has been put in the hold, hatch, or galley √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtaliǰ opening or hole in the floor of the building (SYN: ǰùbtiǰ) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtaliǰa to put sth. in the opening or hole in the floor of the building √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtalis opening or hole in the surface of the beach or field (SYN: ǰùbtǰs) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtalisa to put sth. in the opening or hole in the surface of the beach or field (SYN: ǰùbtisa) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtaǰs opening or hole in the ground outside (SYN: ǰùbtǰs) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtaǰsa to put sth. in the opening or hole in the ground outside √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtalud to put sth. straight down in a hole √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtaliuk* sth. that has been put in the opening or hole in the ground outside √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtaǰəǰs hatch aboard the ship, the inside of the galley, the hold of the boat (SYN: ǰùbtalatəǰs) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtiǰ hole in the floor of the house (SYN: ǰùbtaliǰ) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtiǰa to put sth. in the hole in the floor of the house (SYN: ǰùbtaliǰa) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtis hole in the beach (SYN: ǰùbtalis) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtisa to put sth. in the hole in the beach (SYN: ǰùbtalisa) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtǰs hole in the ground outside (SYN: ǰùbtaǰs) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùbtǰsa to put sth. in the hole in the beach outside (SYN: ǰùbtaǰsa) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰhubuà chest (entire surface) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰhubuàis (said to be an uncolloquial synonym of
- ǰuabùis) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùcua the inside of sth. (e.g. a container), stone of fruit √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùcuài (?) seed, stone, pit √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùcuàis & ǰùcùis inlet, bay, inside of the bay √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùcuàǰs & ǰùcùǰs saddle in the mountains √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùcuaqi.i (?) top of one's head √ǰw- (2)
 ǰùcùǰs (see ǰùcuàǰs)
 ǰùcùis (see ǰùcuàis)
 ǰudàǰud to put safety pin on diaper √ǰwt-
 ǰudàǰzi (?) area around the navel √ǰw- (2)
 ǰudàtud to pierce sb.'s ear √ǰwt-
 ǰudàtuk* person whose ear has been pierced √ǰwt-
 ǰudàyu; pl. ǰuǰdàyu skewer (SYN: ǰùdǰ), hypodermic needle √ǰwt
 ǰudisbud to pierce sb.'s nose √ǰwt-
 ǰudk* (sth.) pierced √ǰwt-
 ǰùdǰ skewer (SYN: ǰudàyu) √ǰwt-
 ǰug*iaǰdua top of ridge or a ridge-like thing (e.g. fence, net) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰug*itǰa body (of a person, tree, etc.) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰug*iwà top part of sth. high √ǰw- (2)
 ǰug*iwàit & ǰug*iwit head of the interior of the house (i.e. the part that is farthest from the entrance) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰug*iwàis & ǰug*iwis top of a cliff or river bank √ǰw- (2)
 ǰug*iwàǰs top of a cliff on land √ǰw- (2)
 ǰug*iwàla top of a cliff, top part of a river (e.g. the lake that feeds the river) √ǰw- (2)
 ǰug*iwàlidǰ* people from the top part of the river (also the name of a village that was on

- top of a hill) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ug^wiwiṭ (see h̥ug^wiwaṭ)
- h̥ug^wiwiṣ (see h̥ug^wiwaṣ)
- h̥ug^wliṭ; pl. h̥uḥg^wliṭ floor of a building
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥ug^wliṣ; pl. h̥uḥg^wliṣ tidal zone √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ug^wliṣ; pl. h̥uḥg^wliṣ earth, land √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ug^wla bare rock on the shore on which one can
walk, flat rock surface on the shore; to go
straight ashore onto the flat rock surface
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥ug^wlud to take sth. straight ashore onto the flat
rock surface √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ug^wli (?) surface of the water √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ug^wla top surface of sth. raised (e.g. roof of a
house, planks of a dock) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ug^wm̥i; pl. h̥uḥg^wm̥i (?) front exterior of one's
face (or of anything), butt end of a tree
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥ug^wm̥iṣ facade, front of a house, face of a
mountain, slope of a hill √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uḥḥdi (?) stomach, belly, one's insides, one's
inner feelings, (hence:) thoughts √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uḥḥdiṣua person who is full of ideas, schemer
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥uḥḥdiṣalak^w sick in the stomach, suffering from
diarrhea √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uiga the back of a person or animal √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uigaṣ fine sandy beach √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uigaṣiwa to come past (?) through the
passage √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uigaṣiza instep of the foot (SYN: ṭgigaṣiza)
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥uigla any point of land consisting of bare rock
(so one cannot climb up) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uikila to go to Rivers Inlet √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uikla; pl. h̥iḥuikla to speak one's native
language √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uikala to speak Oowekyala, Oowekala (Rivers
Inlet) language √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uikgaṭ to utter sth. in one's native language
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥uikiniḍ^w people living at the head of the
channel (like at Rivers Inlet) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uikiniḥ^w Oowekeeno (Rivers Inlet) people
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥uikiniḥ^waṣsm̥ Oowekeeno woman √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uiks to work at Rivers Inlet √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uitbala (variant pronunciation of h̥uixbala)
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥uitbila (variant pronunciation of h̥uixbila)
√h̥w- (2)
- h̥uitkutmi (?) mainland side of the channel or
inlet √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uiqa to get devil's club √h̥wyq-
- h̥uiqas devil's club √h̥wyq-
- h̥uiqazṭ stung by devil's club √h̥wyq-
- h̥uisda around, perimeter, one's surroundings
(e.g. the whole family) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uisdala going around sth. √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uisdala around a mountain √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uisdiṭ siding or wall in the house √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uisdis around sth. on the beach, field, or in
the sky, around a body of water, the
surrounding country, countryside √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uisdl̥s around the house, around the hill, space
around the house √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uisk̥gis waistline √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uixala in the direction of the end of the
channel; towards the mainland (also a village
name) (ANT: h̥uyala) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uixaqaxi (?) on the water and further towards
the end of the channel or inlet that sb. else;
next to or adjoining one in the direction of

- the head of the inlet √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uiλba end of the row, series, line-up (e.g. of boats, logs) that is towards the end of the channel or inlet √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uiλbaɭa (SYN: h̥uiλbila) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uiλbaɭi (?) end of the row, series, line-up (e.g. of boats) that is on the water in the direction of the end of the channel or inlet √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uiλbila point of land that points in the direction of the head of the channel or inlet (SYN: h̥uiλbaɭa) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uiλɭid̥x̥ people living at the inlet √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uiλid̥x̥ inlet people √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uix̥al̥a to cause sb. to be slow (e.g. the weight on one's shoulders) √w̥yx-/w̥yx:-
- h̥uix̥:h̥uiqa to eat devil's club √h̥wyq-
- h̥uk̥*à to leave sth. in some spot for a while √h̥w- (3)
- h̥uk̥*àɭi (?) to leave sth. somewhere on the water for a while √h̥w- (3)
- h̥uk̥*ga & h̥uk̥*gà the inside of sth. hollow; pot, cup √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*gaɕua inside of a container √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*gaɕud to put sth. inside a container √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*giɭ the inside of a container in the house √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*gis the inside of a valley √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*iaɕgi; pl. h̥uh̥k̥*iaɕgi (?) one's lap, groin √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*ia top of sth. that is not tall (e.g. top of a box, stove, or boat) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*iaɭi (?) top of boat (or cabin) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*iaɕsi; pl. h̥uh̥k̥*iaɕsi (?) gunwhale (of boat or canoe), riverbank, rim (of basket), edge (of pail) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*iuɖ to put sth. on top of sth. bulky √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*səqia the air above one, space overhead √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*səqi.is the air (or open space) above beach or field √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*səqiɭs space above an area outside √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*siwa throughway, passage between things √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*siwaɭi (?) passage in the water √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*siwiɭ hallway, passage in the house √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*siwis; pl. h̥uh̥k̥*siwis dry land between islands (after the tide has gone out), shallow river passage √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*siwɭs mountain pass, street, any passage outside √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*sizà foot √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*sia edge of blade, sharp edge (cf. ɕm̥tksia) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*sud to stick sth. through sth. (e.g. smokestack through the ceiling) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*ɳa one's body √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*ɳis sandbar, log on the beach √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*ɳɭs oblong-shaped mound of sth. outside, log that is outside √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*tiwa to go up (on a ladder, onto the riverbank, etc.) (SYN: l̥àktiwa) √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uk̥*tiwɭs to go up (on ladder or riverbank) outside √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ul̥aq̥*a; pl. h̥uh̥l̥aq̥*a to deny an accusation √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ul̥aq̥*bu to be skeptical, to doubt, to disbelieve √h̥w- (2)
- h̥ul̥ax̥*.hid to deny an accusation once again √h̥w- (2)
- h̥uluλm̥ɭs (variant pronunciation of h̥unuλm̥ɭs)

√h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùta to push with the shoulder √h̥wt- (1)
 h̥ùt.h̥id to give a push with the shoulder
 √h̥wt- (1)
 h̥ut̪it̪ to press one's shoulder against the wall
 √h̥wt- (1)
 h̥ùtsiwala to push through sth. with the
 shoulder √h̥wt- (1)
 h̥ùmiya; pl. h̥uàmia/h̥uàmiya cheek
 √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùma to ease or stop (said of pain) √h̥wm̥-
 h̥ùmaçs anything that is big and on the ground
 outside √h̥w- (2)
 h̥umàcuala (variant pronunciation of
 h̥umàsçuala) √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùmaçxd̪ (to have a) loud voice; (to have) big
 hips √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùmala stopping of pain, no pain left √h̥wm̥-
 h̥ùmas; pl. h̥umàs big √h̥w- (2)
 * h̥ùmass k̪adilək̪ "one hundred"
 h̥ùmasağawa bigger than
 h̥umàsçuala big waves; big writing, big letters
 √h̥w- (2)
 h̥umàsdu big in size √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùmasəqia (to have a) big head √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùmasgas.h̥u very big √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùmas.h̥id to become big √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùmas.h̥idud to magnify sth. √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùmasm̪t̪ big hat √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùmassəğ̪u big penis √h̥w- (2)
 h̥umàxs̪latu (to have) big ears √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùmazis spring tide √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùmaz̪nak̪la to become bigger gradually
 √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùmiał̪ "?" (name belonging to the eagle clan)
 √h̥w- (2)

h̥ùmił̪ to watch over a sleeper, to visit a sick
 person and sit with him √h̥w- (3)
 h̥ùm̪x̪.h̥id to begin to ease (said of pain) √h̥wm̥-
 h̥uñca to go straight down into the water (as
 when diving for sth.) √h̥w- (2)
 h̥uñçs low-water mark on the beach √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùnuçx̪li (?) one's hip √h̥w- (2)
 h̥unùls & h̥unuw̪ls side of sth. big and/or
 round and/or bulky that is outside (e.g. box,
 house) √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùnuł̪mi (?) side of one's face, face of the
 mountain √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùnuł̪m̪ls & h̥ùnuł̪m̪ls; pl. h̥uànuł̪m̪ls side
 of the exterior of the house √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùnuł̪m̪ls (see h̥ùnuł̪m̪ls)
 h̥unùł̪x̪awi (?) side of the throat √h̥w- (2)
 h̥unuw̪a side of sth. big and/or round and/or
 bulky (e.g. container, house, mountain, one's
 head) √h̥w- (2)
 h̥unuw̪ais & h̥unuw̪is side of sth. big and/or
 round and/or bulky that is out in the open
 (e.g. a mountain), corner of house or parking
 lot √h̥w- (2)
 h̥unuw̪is (see h̥unuw̪ais)
 h̥unuw̪ls (see h̥unùls)
 h̥ùnux̪*ł̪m̪zi (?) side of one's abdomen
 √h̥w- (2)
 h̥uñxi; pl. h̥iñuñxi (?) edge √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùnak̪la to head straight for one's destination
 √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùñuzi (?) side pocket, side of a person
 √h̥w- (2)
 h̥ùps̪m̪is mound, small hill on beach or field
 √h̥wp-
 h̥ùp̪iga; pl. h̥ùh̪p̪iga shin (not the bone, which
 is k̪ùsp̪iga); surface of tree trunk √h̥w- (2)
 h̥u̪ps̪ mound, hump, small hill (outside), knoll

√hwp-
 hùq^wia head of a lake or bay √hw- (2)
 hùq^wi.it head of the house √hw- (2)
 hùq^wi.is head of an inlet √hw- (2)
 hùq^wa; pl. hùh^wq̄a to believe √hwq̄^w
 hùq^wamas to make sb. believe sth.
 hùq^wahini (?) belief in sth. (e.g. in spirits)
 √hwq̄^w-
 hùq^wax.hid to start to believe (variant of
 hùq^wx.hid) √hwq̄^w-
 hùq^wx.hid to start to believe √hwq̄^w-
 hus surface of the ground √hw- (2)
 husàlaʔla lying on a raised surface (said of any
 person, animal, or thing) √hw- (2)
 hùsdua opening in a surface permitting passage
 of sth., pore, exit √hw- (2)
 hùsduatəxs bailing hole of canoe √hw- (2)
 hùsdud to confront sb., to come in and bawl
 one out unexpectedly √hw- (2)
 hùsduʔs & hùsduʔs exit √hw- (2)
 hùsduʔs (see hùsduʔs)
 husg̃màis the back of sth. √hw- (2)
 hùsg̃miga top surface of one's back √hw- (2)
 hùsg̃mʔs & hùsg̃mʔs top of sth. big and/or
 round and/or bulky outside (e.g. a car)
 √hw- (2)
 hùsg̃mʔs (see hùsg̃mʔs)
 hùsg̃mʔit top of sth. big and/or round and/or
 bulky indoors (e.g. the freezer) √hw- (2)
 hùsg̃mʔis; pl. hùh^ws^wmʔis top of a mountain
 √hw- (2)
 husʔcua to lie inside a container (said of any
 person, animal, or thing) √hw- (2)
 husʔs to lie outside (said of any person, animal,
 or thing) √hw- (2)
 husʔxsala lying inside the hatch, galley, or pilot

house of the boat (said of any person,
 animal, or thing) √hw- (2)
 hùsʔit to lie on the floor (said of any person,
 animal, or thing) √hw- (2)
 hùta; pl. hùhta to pierce or prick with a needle,
 to skewer, to put oolichans on sticks for
 drying √hwt
 hùtʔaʔlilək^w (sth.) pinned onto the wall √hwt-
 hùtʔaʔlita to pin sth. onto the wall √hwt-
 hùtʔaʔlud to pin sth. onto sth. √hwt-
 hùtsud to pierce through sth. √hwt-
 hùtʔdak^w person (woman) whose lip has been
 pierced to make room for a labret √hwt-
 hùtʔdud to pierce sb.'s lip (to make room for a
 labret) √hwt-
 hùtʔini (?) safety-pin at the shoulder or upper
 arm (i.e. on sleeve) √hwt-
 hùtiniʔ^w; pl. hùh^wtiniʔ^w expert at piercing √hwt
 hùtʔd; pl. hùh^wtʔd to poke sb., to prick the
 body √hwt
 hùtʔawa brooch worn at the neck √hwt-
 hùtʔdud; pl. hùh^wtʔdud to give an injection in
 the buttocks √hwt
 hu.ùfta to go straight offshore with the boat
 √hw- (2)
 hu.ùʔ to get (catch, acquire, obtain) sth. in
 person; one's catch (acquisition) √hw- (2)
 hùuʔ^wa to be free (of debt, obligations) √hww-
 * hùʔ^wanug^wa hùuʔ^wa "I too am free from
 debt"
 hux^wʔiaʔs & hux^wʔiaʔs; pl. hùh^wx^wʔiaʔs roof
 (SYN: hùx^wʔias) √hw- (2)
 hux^wʔias roof (SYN: hùx^wʔiaʔs, hux^wʔiaʔs)
 √hw- (2)
 hux^wʔiaʔs (see hùx^wʔiaʔs)
 hùx^w.hid to give sth. to sb. (SYN: daid)
 √hw- (2)

- ǎ̀x̣**a*; pl. ǎ̀x̣**ǎ̀* also, likewise, too √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀x̣**awà* windpipe, neck-opening of garment;
 smoke hole √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀x̣**dàmu*; pl. ǎ̀x̣**dàmu* knee, thigh
 √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀x̣**dbài*; pl. ǎ̀x̣**dbài* (?) bow of canoe or
 boat √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀x̣**dì* (?) one's bottom √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀x̣**dua*; pl. ǎ̀x̣**dua* top of a tree, mast,
 mountain, or any vertical object √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀x̣**duis* & ǎ̀x̣**duis* top part of a river, top of
 a mountain √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀x̣**duis* (see ǎ̀x̣**duis*)
 ǎ̀x̣**làhìt* & ǎ̀x̣**làit* base of sth. indoors (e.g.
 of fridge, of stairway) √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀x̣**làhis* & ǎ̀x̣**làis*; pl. ǎ̀x̣**làis*/ǎ̀x̣**làhis*
 mouth of a river, bottom (of a hill,
 container, etc.) √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀x̣**làì*; pl. ǎ̀x̣**làì* (?) butt (of rifle), stern
 (of canoe), bottom (of box), base (of tree),
 heel √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀x̣**làit* (see ǎ̀x̣**làhìt*)
 ǎ̀x̣**làis* (see ǎ̀x̣**làhis*)
 ǎ̀x̣**làksia* & ǎ̀x̣**làksi*; pl. ǎ̀x̣**làksia*
 (..sìu, ..sìi) bottom teeth and gums
 √*hw*- (2)
 * *laŋ_ks.hina_ǎ̀x̣*làksiinuk* "I don't have
 any bottom teeth any more"
 ǎ̀x̣**làls* base of sth. outside (e.g. a tree); pl.
 ǎ̀x̣**làls* "bases" & ǎ̀x̣**làls* "forest"
 √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀x̣**inà*; pl. ǎ̀x̣**ina* shoulder √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀x̣**s* inside of boat or canoe √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀x̣**sila* to construct the bottom of the boat
 √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀ya seaward, out of the inlet √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀yala situated seaward, to be outside the inlet
 (ANT: ǎ̀lala) √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀yalidǎ̀ people living seaward and outside the
 inlets, village or territory of the tribal
 division living outside the inlets √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀yaqa farther seaward than sth. else, adjoining
 sth. in the seaward direction √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀yaǎ̀ (?) in the direction of the exit of the
 inlet, seaward (said with reference to sth. on
 the water) √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀yua; pl. ǎ̀yua (GW) middle, in the
 middle, middle-aged √*hw*- (2)
 * ...s *bg*ànṃ* "middle-aged man"
 ǎ̀yualis half full (e.g. net), half covered
 (mountain with snow) √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀yud to be halfway through sth. √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀yudṃas to carry a procedure halfway
 through
 ǎ̀yui centre of the room √*hw*- (2)
 ǎ̀yuis centre of a body of water or a field
 √*hw*- (2)
 * ǎ̀yuis *hs_ǎ̀* "middle of a lake"
 ǎ̀zài (?) in an awkward or uncomfortable
 position on the water (as when the weather
 turns bad and the boat is not seaworthy)
 √*hwz*-/ǎ̀zh-/ǎ̀z-
 ǎ̀zait to be uncomfortable indoors
 √*hwz*-/ǎ̀zh-/ǎ̀z-
 ǎ̀zaiqla; pl. ǎ̀zaiqla to feel lonely, to be
 lonesome for √*hwz*-/ǎ̀zh-/ǎ̀z-
 ǎ̀zaiqala always having sb. on one's mind
 because one does not like the place where
 one is √*hwz*-/ǎ̀zh-/ǎ̀z-
 ǎ̀zais to be uncomfortable (anywhere);
 awkward, unfortunate, wrong place on the
 beach or field √*hwz*-/ǎ̀zh-/ǎ̀z-
 ǎ̀zaisa to put sth. (e.g. the net) in an awkward
 or unfortunate place on the beach or field
 √*hwz*-/ǎ̀zh-/ǎ̀z-
 ǎ̀zaka to run into unexpected trouble (e.g. as
 when one's engine breaks down) (SYN:
 ǎ̀x.hid) √*hwz*-/ǎ̀zh-/ǎ̀z-

- ʰuzàla accident, mishap, misfortune, to suffer adversity √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzalàglit to feel uncomfortable or awkward, or to suffer misfortune indoors √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzalàglis to feel uncomfortable or awkward, or to suffer misfortune on the beach or field, by the riverside or bay √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzalàgl̥s to feel uncomfortable or awkward, or to suffer misfortune outdoors (e.g. when one cannot find the place one is to go to) √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzalàgl̥a to feel uncomfortable or awkward, or to suffer misfortune while on the rock ledge √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzalàgtəxs to feel uncomfortable or awkward, or to suffer misfortune aboard ship √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzalàgxi (?) to feel uncomfortable or awkward, or to suffer misfortune on the water √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzalàs accident spot, place where accidents often happen √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzalàxl̥a to feel uncomfortable or awkward, or to suffer misfortune on the raised surface √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzàlit in an awkward or uncomfortable position indoors √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzàlis in an awkward or uncomfortable position on the beach or field or in the water (said, for example, of a net when the river current is not strong enough for oolichan fishing) √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzàls in an awkward or uncomfortable position outdoors √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzàmsda to make a mistake when setting the net (e.g. because the place is wrong) √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzàmsdqa to make a mistake when shooting (because gun goes off prematurely), to make a mistake when releasing, turning loose, or discharging sth. (because it happens prematurely) √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzàmyaxci to make a mistake when leaving (and go in the wrong direction, or have an accident) √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzàs to be uncomfortable outside √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzàut̥a to hit the wrong spot (for fishing) offshore (SYN: ʰùzuṭa) √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzàuy̥u (to have a) sprained back √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzàuy̥uk* person who has sprained his back √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzglit to have an accident or suffer misfortune indoors √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzgl̥is to have an accident or suffer misfortune while on the beach or field √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzgl̥s to have an accident or suffer misfortune outdoors √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzgtəxs to have an accident or suffer misfortune aboard ship √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzgxi (?) to have an accident or suffer misfortune on the water √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzgxl̥a to have an accident or suffer misfortune on a raised surface or wall √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰùzka to be (feel) uncomfortable (e.g. when staying at sb.'s place) √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰuzuà; pl. ʰuhzuà flat surface √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuzuàit & ʰuzuìt; pl. ʰuhzuàit flat surface indoors (wall, top of table, stage) √ʰw- (2)
 ʰuzuàis sky, firmament √ʰw- (2)
 ʰùzuṭkana (to have a) sprained hand or arm √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰùzuṭkani (?) hand or arm that hurts √ʰwz-/ʰwzh-/ʰwz-
 ʰùzuṭsiza foot or leg that hurts

√hʷz-/hʷzh-/hʷz-

hʷzʉtʰa (SYN: hʷzàutʰa) √hʷz-/hʷzh-/hʷz-

hʷzùxʷdi (?) one's lower back √hʷ- (2)

hʷzùit (see hʷzùait)

hʷzùis big flat open beach √hʷ- (2)

hʷzx.hʷaʎa to become uncomfortable (due to food not agreeing with one, to people's behaviour, etc.) √hʷz-/hʷzh-/hʷz-

hʷzx.hʷid to get into difficulty, to suffer misfortune (SYN: hʷzàka) √hʷz-/hʷzh-/hʷz-

hʷzx.hʷidayu cause of misfortune √hʷz-/hʷzh-/hʷz-
* ...nukʰ hs_BABY "to have the misfortune of a baby (i.e. illegitimate)"

hʷa still there on the rock √hʷ- (2)

hʷàxsi (?) (see hʷàxsi)

hʷàxsiàla (see hʷàxsiàla)

hʷuit sitting or lying still on the floor √hʷ- (3)

hʷuita to put sth. on the floor to stay √hʷ- (3)

hʷuis set aside or left in peace on the beach or field (said of people and things), sitting or lying still on the beach or field √hʷ- (3)

hʷuisa to settle on the bottom (sediment, mud) √hʷ- (3)

hʷiʎ inlet √hʷ- (2)

hʷiyùkʰ sth. or sb. (e.g. a baby) that has been put on the beach or field to stay (e.g. to sleep) √hʷ- (3)

hʷ_ (proclitic) it should be prevented from happening that ... √hʷ-
* hʷs_hàtʰa "you should not holler (but you can talk)"; hʷs_çʰkʰxʎamasqu "you should not let 3² (i.e. the rope) get lost (but you can ease up on it)"; hʷx_u_qàudʰ "it² (e.g. the secret) should be prevented from being heard" (possible comment: kʰqʎasʰxʎasid.s "whisper it^{3inv} in my ear"); hʷxik_dùgʰt "3¹ should be prevented from being seen"

hʷxʷba; pl. hʷiʰxʷbà wide at the end √hʷq-

hʷxʷbaʎs; pl. hʷiʰxʷbaʎs flared pantlegs √hʷq-

hʷxʷbàtʰkana wide at the end (said of sleeves) √hʷq-

hʷxʷcuàis; pl. hʷiʰxʷcuàis big, wide-open bay or valley √hʷq-

hʷx.hʷid to open the mouth wide √hʷq-

hʷx:hʷqa to open and close the mouth repeatedly √hʷq-

hʷx:hʷxʷni (see hʷxʷ:hʷxʷni)

hʷxsdu; pl. hʷiʰxʷsdù wide-open (said of an opening in a surface such as a window, one's eye, or a road) √hʷq-

hʷxsisdisʎa crescent-shaped bay √hʷq-

hʷx_ (proclitic) √hʷxʷ- (2) 1. (when used at the beginning of a subordinate clause:) lest, otherwise, even though; 2. (when used at the beginning of a main clause:) all the same, nevertheless, however, in vain
* kʰssi_hàtʰa hʷxʷigʰd.s_ (.ganukʰ_) làyaxʷci "don't holler, or ("lest") I (/we(excl)) leave!"; kʰssi_hàtʰa hʷxʷiganis_qàutʰasu "... or we (incl.) will be heard"; kʰssi_hàtʰa hʷxʷisi làyaxʷci "... or 3³ leaves"; kʰssi_hàtʰa hʷxʷs_hʷxʷasu "..., otherwise you'll be beaten up!"; hʷiʰmʰitsʰiʎa hʷxʷs_yàlɔkʰa "watch out for me or you'll get hurt!"; kʰusnugʰa làyaxʷciɡʰt hʷxʷisi_mʰns.hʷid hʷxʷiʎa "I did not leave (at that time) even though 3³ tried to call me out of the house";
* hʷxʷn_nànaqilaqi "I nevertheless (in vain) looked out for 3³"

hʷxʷ:hʷxʷni & hʷxʷ:hʷxʷni (?) thrush (said to be the bird that makes the salmonberries ripen) √hʷxʷ- (1) (or onomatopoeic?)

hʷziğàci worm hole √hʷs- (1)

hʷziğis (a kind of sea serpent said to turn into a big log when people go after it) √hʷs- (1)

hʷziq worm, caterpillar, or any creature that moves by squirming; ghost √hʷs- (1)
* hʷziq hs_bgʰànʰ "man with a penetrating

- mind"
- ḥzìx̣ḷaṭ ghost dance (first dance of the ḥiḷiḳḷa series) √hs- (1)
- ka_ (proclitic said to be used in Kitimaat for "I don't know") √kh- (2)
- kaa to lift bowl with hands √kh- (1)
- kàax̣iṭa to take off table or counter with the hands √kh- (1)
- kaç̣ṇ̣àq; pl. kaḳç̣ṇ̣àq/kikaç̣ṇ̣àq wooden spoon √khs
- kàdaq̣ḷa; pl. kikaç̣ṇ̣àq bobbing, going up and down (like boat) √kht- (2)
- kàdiṭ long thing lying on the floor √kht- (1)
- kàdis long thing lying on the beach √kht- (1)
- kadisba (Gm.) oystercatcher (bird) (SYN: Gl. g̣*ig̣*ig̣*i OR q̣sq̣upinàs) √kht- (1)
- kadiskadisai (?) (Gm.) oystercatcher (bird) (SYN: (Gl.) q̣sq̣upinàs) √kht- (1)
- kağ̣às spot one is headed for (SYN: kàqasu) √khq- (1)
- kağ̣ṃliṭa to put bowl (etc.) in front of chief √kh- (1)
- kàğ̣ṃiṭa; pl. kàğ̣ṃiṭa to put plate (etc.) in front of sb. √kh- (1)
- kàğ̣ṇ̣uzak* bumped at the side by another boat √khq- (1)
- kàğ̣uyuk* hit in the middle by another vessel √khq- (1)
- kàğ̣zud to collide with a flat surface √khq- (1)
- kaḥ̣ḅùd to roast sth. in the oven √kh- (1)
- kaḥ̣ḅùdaçi roasting pan, bread pan, oven pan √kh- (1)
- kaḥ̣ḅùdilas oven √kh- (1)
- kaḥ̣ḅùdxḍṃa roasting rack √kh- (1)
- kaḥ̣ḅùk* (sth.) put in the oven, sth. baked √kh- (1)
- kakadiḱàyu unbaited deadfall trap √kht- (1)
- kakağ̣ṃà to pass the collection plate (in church) √kh- (1)
- kakàṇi (both with and without (?)) punk √kn-
- kakàṇia to go after punk (SYN: kakàṇula) √kn-
- kakàṇula to go after punk (SYN: kakàṇia) √kn-
- kakàṇuṭ the punk one has collected √kn-
- kàkaqḷa nodding the head forward (as to say "OK! OK!") √khq- (2)
- kàkatṇala to kill sb. by accident √kt-
- kakaṭà to go shooting √kt-
- kakaṭx̣uàyu deadfall (SYN: nanaṭx̣uàyu) √kht- (1)
- kàḳṃq̣asila shaky and ready to collapse √kmq-
- kàḳṇ̣ka₁ to try to get punk √knk- (1)
- kàḳṇ̣ka₂ to go after marten √knk- (3)
- kakpsis frozen feet √khp-
- kakpskàna frozen fingers √khp-
- kàkqu to collide, collision √khq- (1)
- kaktù to meet, to fall to the same spot (logs) √kht- (1)
- kaktuàla logs piling up together √kht- (1)
- kaktùls crosswise on the road (like a fallen tree) √kht- (1)
- kakuṭà to try to figure out sth. √kwt-
- kakuṭaliṭ to sit at home trying to think what to do about the the house (cooking, cleaning up) √kwt-
- kakuwà to try to keep warm √kwx*-
- kakuwàḷa to go to one's neighbours to warm up √kwx*-
- kakuwalamà & kakuwalamàs to let sb. warm up
- kàla to hold or carry a bowl or similar object in

- the hands √kh- (1)
- kàniṭṃi (?) "?" (name of a chief's wife) √khx-
- kàniṭgas "?" (name of a chief's wife) √khx-
- kanuwis bread put by the side of the fire,
baking-powder bread √kh- (1)
- kàpa covered with frost, frozen (like food left
outside), frostburned? √khp-
- kàqa to point the bow of the boat in a certain
direction, to head towards, to head in a
certain direction √khq- (1)
- kàqasu spot one is headed for (SYN: kaḡàs)
√khq- (1)
- kàqbud to put one's head on sb.'s chest
√khq- (2)
- kàqbuiṭ having the head on sb.'s chest while
indoors √khq- (2)
- kàqbuis having the head on sb.'s chest while on
beach or field √khq- (2)
- kàqṣḍak* hit in the rear by another vessel
√khq- (1)
- kàsa "?" (a village; borrowing of unknown
origin)
- kasalàs wood (of maple) used for making
wooden spoons (does not crack easily) √khs-
- kàsila to make a wooden spoon (kaḡṣḍaq) √khs-
- kàsilak* a wooden spoon made √khs-
- kàsiliniṣ* good at making wooden spoons √khs-
- kàtaṣḷa pointing downhill (logs) √kht- (1)
- kàṭaḷḷa; pl. kikàṭaḷḷa (Gm.) bumping the head
against sth. (SYN: (Gl.) k*aṣ.ḥaḷḷa)
√kht- (2)
- kaṭs; pl. kat:kṭs long thing (e.g. a tree) lying on
the ground √kht- (1)
- kàutksala to guess wildly √kwt-
- kàxḷalud; pl. kàkxḷalud/kikàxḷalud to put
the pot on the fire √kh- (1)
- kàxḷaludaḷi; pl. kikàxḷaludaḷi cooking pot
for use on open fire √kh- (1)
- kàx.ḥid; pl. kikàx.ḥid to lift bowl with hands
(single act), to pick up dish (etc.) and move ,
to pass the plate √kh- (1)
- kaṣḷai (?) left-over food taken home from a
feast √kh- (1)
- kaṣḷala carrying left-over food home from a
feast √kh- (1)
- kaṣḷalamà to let (or make) sb. take home
left-over food from a feast
- kàṣ.ḥaḷḷa to collide with sth. large (e.g. drifting
log), to bump one's head on sth. √khq- (1)
- kàṣ.ḥid; pl. kikàṣ.ḥid/kàkṣ.ḥid to nod the
head (to say "yes"), to nod the head forward
√khq- (2)
- kàzaḷi spoon basket √khs-
- kàa "sure, sure", "yes, yes" (form of phatic
communion when sb. is talking) √kh- (2)
- kàacq* (OR kàacṣ*; not diagnosable) (same
meaning as the above item) √kh- (2)
- kdàyu; pl. kikdayu/kikdàyu gun √kt-
- kikk*sdu (to have) grey eyes √kyx*-
- kikṭiniṣ* army (riflemen?) √kt-
- kiwəṇùḷṃ; pl. kikuəṇùḷṃ (to have) white
sideburns √kyx*
- kìx*a to be white or grey (e.g. hair) √kyx*-
- kìx*ṣuaqia grey on top of the head √kyx*-
- kìx*əqia white or grey haired √kyx*-
- kìx*əsgṇ (to have) white or grey hair at the back
of the neck √kyx*-
- kìx*əṣḍa (to have a) grey moustache √kyx*-
- kìx*ṭ (?) white or grey hair √kyx*-
- kìx*ṃ (to have a) grey face √kyx*-
- kkḷḷa (see kkḷḷa)
- kkḷḷa & kkḷḷa to cause sb. to be apprehensive
√kt-

kkt̩gn̩ affected too much by negative emotions
(e.g. when listening to a sad story) √kt̩-

kkuḥl̩à (see kkuw̩l̩à)

kkuk*sd̩al̩à to heat a liquid √kw̩x̩*-

kkuk*sd̩al̩àci water kettle √kw̩x̩*-

kkuw̩l̩à & kkuḥl̩à to heat up leftovers √kw̩x̩*-

kl̩mmal̩às something that surprises one √kt̩-

kl̩xa; pl. kl̩kl̩xa to leak (roof, canoe; but also
jocularly in reference to one's urinary tract)
√kl̩x̩-

kl̩x̩.ḥid to start to leak √kl̩x̩-

kt̩l̩a apprehensive, saddened, feeling
downhearted (as at a funeral) √kt̩-

kt̩l̩al̩ism̩ extremely apprehensive √kt̩-

kt̩l̩mmal̩às; pl. kikt̩l̩mmal̩às sth. that makes
one apprehensive √kt̩- [note: probably
results from contamination of kt̩l̩a and
kl̩mmal̩às]

kt̩sm̩al̩a to have a long face (e.g. after hearing
bad news) √kt̩-

kt̩sm̩l̩s to sit outside pondering over the bad
news one has heard √kt̩-

kt̩sm̩it̩; pl. kikt̩sm̩it̩ to sit in house pondering
over the bad news one has heard √kt̩

km̩dk̩* crabapples from which stems have been
removed √kmt̩-

km̩dz̩u mat on which one removes stems from
crabapples (a ḥiwi is used for this purpose)
√kmt̩-

km̩qa to close (said of deadfall or any trap)
√kmq̩-

km̩qs̩ to collapse onto the ground (e.g. a house)
√kmq̩-

km̩qs̩.ḥilap collapsed all the way down to the
ground (e.g. a house) √kmq̩-

km̩ta to remove stems from crabapples √kmt̩-

km̩taḡawa debris left over after removing stems

from crabapples √kmt̩-

km̩tid̩ to start to remove stems from crabapples
√kmt̩-

km̩x̩c̩ua to cave in and collapse √kmq̩-

km̩x̩c̩uk̩* enclosed in a container √kmq̩-

kn̩ca to loathe √knc̩-

kn̩cm̩ala to have a loathing expression on one's
face √knc̩-

kn̩c̩ala to talk with loathing, to show loathing in
one's voice √knc̩-

kn̩ḡat̩ud̩ to put one's head near somebody's ear
(to whisper) √knq̩-

kn̩ḡat̩u̩ls̩ to put one's head near somebody's ear
to whisper while outside the house √knq̩-

kn̩ḡat̩u̩it̩ to put one's head near sb.'s ear to
whisper while inside the house √knq̩-

kn̩ka to shake the head all the time (as when
afflicted by Parkinson's disease) √knk̩- (2)

kn̩k̩l̩a; pl. kikt̩k̩l̩a shaking the head (to say
"no", to express hatred, etc.) √knk̩- (2)

kn̩k̩m̩ marten √knk̩- (3)

kn̩k̩k̩m̩à to threaten sb. by shaking the head
√knk̩- (2)

kn̩ql̩a; pl. kikt̩ql̩a holding one's head close to
someone's ear (to whisper) √knq̩-

kn̩s̩.ḥid to become filled with loathing √knc̩-

kn̩s̩.ḥidayu to have become the object of
loathing √knc̩-

kn̩x̩.ḥid; pl. kikt̩x̩.ḥid/kn̩k̩x̩.ḥid to shake the
head once √knk̩- (2)

kn̩zm̩ sth. loathed, object of loathing √knc̩-

ks̩a to brush away with a sideways movement
(with hand, piece of wood, etc.), to rake in
(money, gambling sticks) √ks̩-

ks̩əḡai̩yud̩ to push grease inside the box to one
side √ks̩-

ks̩.ḥid to throw dirt away (single act) √ks̩-

- ksl̥iŋa to scrape off dirt indoors, to rake in indoors √ks-
- ksl̥sà to scrape off dirt outside, to rake in outside √ks-
- kta; pl. kiktà to shoot with a firearm √kt
- ktàiŋda to want to shoot √kt-
- ktgùsdiwisa to send up a cannonball √kt-
- ktl̥a to shoot at the target √kt-
- ktl̥àŋl̥ak*; pl. kikt̥l̥àŋl̥ak* wounded (by shooting) √kt-
- ktm̥àmuya; pl. kikt̥m̥àmuya to fire a gun several times (3 times to call for help or to announce important news, 4 times to announce a death) √kt-
- ktud; pl. kiktùd to fire off a shot (as a signal) √kt-
- kʔid to start to shoot with a firearm √kt-
- kubù'yu (to have a) broken spine √kwp-
- kùdisa to guess at the sex of an unborn child √kwt-
- ku:ksm̥à & ku:k*sm̥à to shave oneself √kws-
- ku:ksm̥à'yu & ku:k*sm̥à'yu razor √kws-
- kukx*ŋà anything thick that keeps one's body warm √kwx*-
- kuk*l̥à warm clothes √k'wk'-
- kùk*sda any hot liquid √kwx*-
- kùk*sdanuk* any place where a hot spring comes out √kwx*-
- ku:k*sm̥à (see ku:ksm̥à)
- ku:k*sm̥à'yu (see ku:ksm̥à'yu)
- kùpa to break a stick √kwp-
- kùpsi (?) to snap, break crosswise (said of wood) √kwp-
- kùpsis (to have a) broken leg or foot √kwp-
- kùpsiud; pl. kikùpsiud to break wood in two √kwp-
- kùpsk̥ana (to have a) broken arm or hand √kwp-
- kùp̥xin (..inu, ..ini) (to have a) broken shoulder √kwp-
- * kùp̥xiŋuŋuŋa "I had a ... some time ago", kùp̥xiŋuŋa "I have a ..."
- kùp̥bu; pl. kikùp̥bu to break one's collar bone or ribs √kwp-
- kùp̥xu; pl. kikùp̥xu (to have a) broken neck √kwp-
- kùsa to shave, scrape off with a knife √kws-
- kùta; pl. kikùta/kùkta (with "qŋ_") to guess that ..., to suppose that ... √kwt-
- * kùtaŋ qŋ_wawl̥q̥l̥isi "I guess that 3³ is crazy"
- kutàiq̥ guessing contest √kwt-
- kutl̥à; pl. kikutl̥à to try to predict √kwt-
- * h̥x*ŋ_kutl̥à qŋ_l̥àq̥iamasisi "I was trying to predict what 3³ would get"
- kuwàbùis flannel shirt √kwx*-
- kùwisa to put sth. warm (e.g. hot tea) inside one's body √kwx*-
- kùw̥m̥ (kùw̥m̥mu, kùw̥m̥mi) blanket made of mountain goat wool √kwx*-
- kùw̥xu (to have a) sunstroke √kwx*-
- kùx*əŋdala warm (hot) weather √kwx*-
- kùx*l̥a warmth, heat; warm, hot √kwx*-
- kuyək* sth. shaved, scraped with a knife √kws-
- kùy̥ksi (?) razor blade √kws-
- k*ag*às place where the Kwakiutl live √k*hk'-
- k*ag*àsila to go to the Kwakiutl area √k*hk'-
- k*ag*ùl̥ax̥sm̥ & k*ag*ùl̥x̥sm̥ Kwakiutl woman √k*hk'-
- k*ag*ùt̥ Kwakiutl (tribe, person) √k*hk'-
- k*ağàyu small adze √k*hq-
- k*aŋl̥àx̥s (see k*aŋl̥àx̥s)

- k*àitksala to tear (rip) off randomly √k*yt-
 k*àk*analaça to look for yellow cedar √k*x-
 k*àk*ig*ala to whistle back √k*yk*-
 k*ak*ik*à to be after groundhogs √k*yk*-
 k*ak*ìà to look for a place to lie down √k*l-
 k*àk*ṇqà to go after mink √k*nq-
 k*ak*ṣduà to make kindling √k*hq-
 k*àk*ṣs'ia to split (wood) into many small pieces
 √k*hq-
 k*àk'ala; pl. k*ik*àk'ala to speak Kwakwala,
 Kwakwala language (language of the
 Kwakiutl and related tribes) √k*hk*-
 k*à'anas yellow cedar √k*x-
 k*à'anaṭ yellow-cedar bark blanket √k*x-
 k*àqa to split into narrow strips (pieces) (said of
 wood) √k*hq-
 k*àuhdṃ musical instrument √k*hx*-
 k*àuhṭa; pl. k*ik*àuhṭa to play a musical
 instrument √k*hx*-
 k*àuhṭiniṣ*; pl. k*ik*àuhṭiniṣ* musician, (pl.)
 band, orchestra √k*hx*-
 k*awənù (to have a) hole on the side √k*hx*-
 k*awənùc'ḷa (to have a) hole in the side (said
 of a person) √k*hx*-
 k*àwəzu hollow in a flat surface √k*hx*-
 k*àwəzuif hollow in a table √k*hx*-
 k*àwis hollow in surface of beach or field
 √k*hx*-
 k*àwuṽu (to have a) hollow in the middle
 √k*hx*-
 k*aws hollow in the ground √k*hx*-
 k*aw'ḫd hollow √k*hx*-
 * k*aw'ḫd.s law's "hollow tree"
 k*àx'cua hollow on the inside √k*hx*-
 k*àx'cuīs hollow in beach or field (SYN:
- k*àx'culis) √k*hx*-
 k*àx'culis hollow in sandy beach (such as made
 by beavers) √k*hx*-
 k*àx'culs hollow in the ground (e.g. in the
 woods) (SYN: k*aws) √k*hx*-
 k*àx'ətu (to have a) hole in the top (said of sth.
 tall) √k*hx*-
 * ...s gig "tooth with hole in the top"
 k*àḫ'cua socket of femur, one's rear end √k*hq-
 k*àḫ'cuaqia head split open √k*hq-
 k*àḫ.haḷḷa to bump the side of one's head
 √k*hq-
 k*àḫsi (?) to split in two (wood) √k*hq-
 k*àḫsiud to split off a narrow piece (strip) of
 wood √k*hq-
 k*ay'ḷāḫs & k*ay'alāḫs & k*ahilāḫs Stellar's jay
 √k*s- (2)
 k*ig'aci anger √k*yq-
 k*igṃ what one is mad about, what angers one
 √k*yq-
 k*ik'a to give a short whistle √k*yk*-
 k*ik*aquàla to be always angry at one another
 √k*yq-
 k*ik*àsawa dried up spittle or phlegm √k*ys-
 k*ik*ḷa to whistle √k*yk*-
 k*ik*ṇaq frog √k*n-
 k*ik*ṇaḫk*ik*ṇaqa to eat frogs √k*n-
 k*ik*s'qzùk* broken in to sth., having become
 used to sth. (lit: "having had one's mouth
 spat into" - reference here is to conversation
 or instruction at close range as, for example,
 when talking to a dog or a new spouse)
 √k*ys-
 k*ik*tsiud to tear sth. to pieces, to tear apart
 (e.g. paper) √k*yt-
 k*ik*xd marmot, groundhog, whistler √k*yk*-
 k*ik*xdalaṭ groundhog dance √k*yk*-

- k*ik*xd:k*ik*xdaka to eat marmots √k*yk*- movements of spitting √k*ys-
- k*ik*xdm̥k̥ṇa marmot blanket √k*yk*-
- k*ik*x*l̥x̥li (?) dust that flies up behind the car √k*x*-
- k*inàci steam box (SYN: k*ṇzàci, (Gm.) k*niyàci)) √k*ns-
- k*inək* (Gm.) meat cooked in an underground oven (covered with skunk cabbage and sand and a fire built on top) (SYN: (Gl.)k*niyùk*) √k*ns-
- k*inisa to steam meat (of any kind) in the ground √k*ns-
- k*iniyùk* steamed meat (SYN: (Gm.) k*inṇk*) √k*ns-
- k*iniyùx*k*iniyuk*a to eat steamed meat √k*ns-
- k*ìqa; pl. k*ik*qa bitter (taste), pepper or anything that "stings" in one's mouth √k*yq
- k*ìqala; pl. k*ik*qala to scold sb. √k*yq
- k*ìq̥x̥la person who is always angry (for no apparent reason) (SYN: k*ix̥cua) √k*yq-
- k*isa; pl. k*ì:k*sa to spit √k*ys-
- k*isbis spittle, phlegm √k*ys-
- k*isdud to spit in sb.'s eye √k*ys-
- k*isd̥x̥ spittle, phlegm √k*ys-
- k*is.hid to spit (single act) √k*ys-
- k*isliṭla to spit all over the floor √k*ys-
- k*isls to spit on the ground outside the house √k*ys-
- k*isls̥la to spit all over the yard or any place outside the house √k*ys-
- k*isq̥zud to spit into the mouth of a person or animal as one talks (i.e. talk at very close range) √k*ys-
- k*isud; pl. k*ì:k*sud to spit sth. out √k*ys-
- k*isuyaliniṣ*; pl. k*ì:k*suyaliniṣ* always spitting or making the sounds and
- k*ita; pl. k*ik*ta to tear up (paper, fabric, blanket) [note: done at certain kinds of potlatch also referred to by this term] √k*yt.
- k*itaṣa to tear off √k*yt-
- k*itaṣla to rip off a series of sheets (e.g. of paper) √k*yt-
- k*itaṣud to rip clothes off a person, tear paper off the block √k*yt-
- k*it̥k*ita to tear repeatedly (intermittently) √k*yt-
- k*itsi (?) to tear apart (e.g. shirt) √k*yt-
- k*itsiud to tear sth. apart (cloth, paper, sheets, fabric) √k*yt-
- k*it̥ṣda; pl. k*ik*it̥ṣda to tear the mouth of a sack √k*yt
- k*it̥ṣdamu to rip the knee off one's pants √k*yt-
- k*it̥ṣdud to rip off (open) the seal (of a bag, package) √k*yt-
- k*it̥id to start to tear, to tear (rip) (single act) √k*yt-
- k*it̥ṣd to tear the seat of one's pants √k*yt-
- k*ix̥qa; pl. k*ik*x̥qa angry, mad at sb. or about sth. √k*yk-
* k*ix̥qaṇ hs_qi_wisṃaṣi "I am angry with this³ person"
- k*ix̥cua always angry (SYN: k*ìq̥x̥la) √k*yq-
- k*ix̥.hid to become bitter (taste) √k*yq-
- k*ix̥iax̥ci to go away angry √k*yq-
- k*iyàci spittoon, cuspidor (SYN: m̥l̥ḡ*àci) √k*ys-
- k*iauk* (a small, grey, diving, seabird) √k*s- (2)
- k*k*ìql̥a to make sb. angry, incite anger √k*yq-
- k*k*siwàla steam escaping √k*x*-
- k*k*siwalàs steam valve, steam vent, fumarole √k*x*-

- k*_la to lie somewhere (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_labu_is (see k*_labuàis)
- k*_làla to be lying somewhere (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_là_lla to lie on a raised surface (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_là_ll_it lying on the sofa (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_lbà_hi_t & k*_lbà_it to lie on the end of sth. (e.g. the bed) indoors (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_lbà_hi_ta & k*_lbà_it_a to make a person or animal lie on the end of sth. indoors √k*_l-
- k*_lbà_hi_s & k*_lbà_is to lie on the end of sth. (e.g. a log) on the beach or field (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_lbà_hi_sa & k*_lbà_is_a to make person or animal lie on the end of sth. on the beach √k*_l-
- k*_lbà_ila to lie on a point of land (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_lbà_it (see k*_lbà_hi_t)
- k*_lbà_is (see k*_lbà_hi_s)
- k*_lbà_ls to lie on the end of sth. outside the house (e.g. the end of a strip of grass in the yard, or the end of a tent) (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_lbà_lsa to make person or animal lie on the end of sth. outside the house √k*_l-
- k*_lbà_liuk* (person or animal) made to lie on the end of sth. outside the house √k*_l-
- k*_lbà_iuk* (person or animal) made to lie on the end of sth. on the beach or field (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_lbtala to lie inside a hole (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_lbtala_{tə}xs to lie inside the bunkhouse of the boat (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_lčuala to lie inside sth. (e.g. baby in crib) √k*_l-
- k*_lčualàs baby crib √k*_l-
- k*_lčud to put baby in crib, to make person or animal lie inside sth. √k*_l-
- k*_lčuk* (person or animal) made to lie inside sth., baby put in crib √k*_l-
- k*_li (?) anything soft one lies on (e.g. big soft pillows) √k*_l-
- k*_lixd_ma nightgown √k*_l-
- k*_lk_ia to lie on top of the boat cabin (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_lk* mattress, sth. laid down for sb. to lie on √k*_l-
- k*_lk*à_ll_is to lie among trees (under shrubbery, on a bed of plants or branches) (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_ls; pl. k*_lik*_ls to lie on the ground outside (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_lsà to put a person or animal in a lying position on the ground √k*_l-
- k*_ls_dais & k*_ls_dis to lie in the water (e.g. hot spring, bath tub) (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_ls_daizaci bath tub (SYN: _iks_daizaci) √k*_l-
- k*_ls_dis (see k*_ls_dais)
- k*_ls_gm_it & k*_ls_gm_it to lie on top of sth. bulky indoors (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_ls_gm_is & k*_ls_gm_is to lie on top of sth. bulky (e.g. canoe, boulder) on beach or field (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_ls_gm_ls to lie on sth. big, and/or round, and/or bulky (e.g. a box) outside the house (e.g. parking lot) (said of animate beings) √k*_l-
- k*_ls_gm_it (see k*_ls_gm_it)
- k*_ls_gm_is (see k*_ls_gm_is)
- k*_lw_tdiwa to lie (sleep) away from the boat

- √k*1-
- k*1w̃t bedmate, sleeping companion √k*1-
- k*1xd̃ma; pl. k*1k*1xd̃ma bed √k*1-
- k*1x̃l̃ias to lie of top of roof (said of animate beings) √k*1-
- k*1x̃l̃iasa to make person or animal lie on top of roof √k*1-
- k*1x̃l̃ĩs to lie on top of roof (said of animate beings) √k*1-
- k*1x̃l̃ĩsa to make person or animal lie on top of roof √k*1-
- k*1xk*1g̃l̃ĩx̃la always staying in bed instead of getting up and going about one's duties √k*1-
- k*1xk*1g̃l̃ĩt to wake up indoors and not want to get up (because too lazy) √k*1-
- k*1xk*1g̃l̃ĩs to wake up one beach (field, by riverside) and not want to get up √k*1-
- k*1xk*1g̃l̃ĩs to wake up outside the house (e.g. in yard) and not want to get up √k*1-
- k*1xk*1g̃t̃ə̃xs to wake up aboard ship and not want to get up √k*1-
- k*1x̃l̃à̃s to lie (sleep) under the tree (said of animate beings) √k*1-
- k*1x̃l̃à̃sa to place baby on tree (e.g. because one has work to do) √k*1-
- k*1x̃l̃à̃ud to stay overnight with sb. else's wife when her husband is away hunting (which brings him bad luck) √k*1-
- k*1x̃l̃aw̃a to lie (sleep) on a platform on a big tree branch √k*1-
- k*1x̃sala to sleep aboard the boat (said of animate beings) √k*1-
- k*1x̃salãxi (?) to sleep on the boat (said of animate beings) √k*1-
- k*1zu; pl. k*1ik*1zu mattress (SYN: t̃ag̃ĩt), sleeping bag √k*1-
- k*1zuà to put a board or canvas down and lie on it √k*1-
- k*1zuàit & k*1zũit to lie on a mattress (said of animate beings) √k*1-
- k*1zug*1ĩt & k*1zùg*1ĩt to lie on the floor (said of animate beings) √k*1-
- k*1zũàs flat thing one lies on (habitually) √k*1-
- k*1zũit (see k*1zuàit)
- k*1a to lie on a rock (said of animate beings) √k*1-
- k*1abuàit & k*1abùit to lie under the table (or any other furniture) in the house (said of person or animal) √k*1-
- k*1abuàis & k*1abùis to lie under sth. that is on the beach (field, by the riverside) (said of animate beings) √k*1-
- k*1abũs & k*1abù̃s & k*1abũw̃s to lie under the house (in basement, under sth. outside the house) (said of animate beings) √k*1-
- k*1abù̃s (see k*1abũs)
- k*1abũw̃s (see k*1abũs)
- k*1abùit (see k*1abuàit)
- k*1abùis (see k*1abuàis)
- k*1abùisa to lay sth./sb. on the beach (etc.) √k*1-
- k*1abùiyùk* (person or animal) laid under sth. the beach (etc.) √k*1-
- k*1aud to lay person or animal (e.b. a baby) on a rock √k*1-
- k*1ilàs; pl. k*1ik*1ilàs bedroom √k*1-
- k*1ĩt; pl. k*1ik*1ĩt to lie in bed (on the sofa, on the floor) (said of animate beings) √k*1-
- k*1ĩta to put sb. to bed √k*1-
- k*1ĩtdm̃k̃na pyjamas √k*1-
- k*1ĩt.hilap to assume a lying position in response to sleepiness √k*1-
- k*1ĩs to lie on beach (said of animate beings) √k*1-
- k*1ĩsa to lay person or animal flat on the beach

- or field √k*l-
- k*ṇdīf to sit with one's head down √k*mt-
- k*ṇta to bow the head √k*mt-
- k*ṇtaḥla to keep the head bowed √k*mt-
- k*ṇtīsla to hold one's head down while walking outside (as when not wanting to see sb.) √k*mt-
- k*ṇtīxsala to sit with one's head down while on the boat √k*mt-
- k*ṇtid to bow the head (e.g. in front of the people) (single act); to walk down a hill (so called because one's head is down) √k*mt-
- k*ṇca; pl. k*ṇk*ṇca to use steam (e.g. to steam food in an underground oven, to apply a poultice, to take a steam bath) √k*nc-
- k*ṇcaḥla steam going downwards √k*nc-
- k*ṇcḥa steam from a hot spring √k*nc-
- k*ṇ'cala sound of steam √k*nc-
- k*ṇgāci den of mink √k*nq-
- k*ṇgās place where frogs live (GR), name of a frog-shaped rock (GW) √k*nq-
- k*ṇiyāci; pl. k*ik*ṇiyāci steam box, steam oven (SYN: (Gl.)k*ināci) √k*ns
- k*ṇqca'as mountain alder (said to grow near a lake with many frogs) √k*nq-
- k*ṇqiwa frog forehead (name of a rock in Kemano) √k*nq-
- k*ṇsdisa to steam meat in a pot √k*nc-
- k*ṇsgusdiwala steam rising up √k*nc-
- k*ṇs.hid to blow out (said of steam, single act), to turn up one's nose and blow it out (to show one's dislike for a person) √k*nc-
- k*ṇspala smell of steam √k*nc-
- k*ṇx'a noise caused by dropping sth., loud noise √k*nx*-
- k*ṇx'la rumbling noise √k*nx*-
- k*ṇx'laḥs thunder woman (girl's name) √k*nx*-
- k*ṇx'lit to make a racket (noise) in the house √k*nx*-
- k*ṇxpāci musk bag of mink √k*nq-
- k*ṇxpāci'pala mink smell √k*nq-
- k*ṇxpala mink smell √k*nq-
- k*ṇzāci steam box, steam bath cubicle (SYN: k*ināci and (Gm.) k*niyāci) √k*nc-
- k*ṇaq mink √k*n-
- k*sbis droplets of splashed water √k*s- (1)
- k*sāga chamberpot (SYN: qāla'ci) √k*s- (1)
- k*sāgai (?) sediment in chamberpot √k*s- (1)
- k*s.hid to start to smell (said of urine) √k*s- (1)
- k*s'la to splash (like water from a waterfall or fish in a net that is being hauled in) √k*s- (1)
- k*s'labis water swirled by a strong wind √k*s- (1)
- k*spāla smell of urine √k*s- (1)
- k*x'bis steam √k*x*-
- k*x'.hid to blow (whale) (single act) (SYN: pūx'.hid) √k*x*-
- k*x'la to fly up (dust) √k*x*-
- k*x'ud to breathe out forcefully √k*x*-
- k*x'uyāliniḥ always breathing out loud √k*x*-
- kāa to gather sand or fine gravel (to put on the floor) √kh- (1)
- kāa'ci box for transporting fine sand or oolichans √kh- (1)
- kāaḥ crow (said to be the older term for "kāṇqas", but since no derivatives could be elicited it may only mean the croak of a crow) √khḥ-
- kābk (sth.) chewed up by moths, rats, etc. √khp- (2)
- kādāyu; pl. kākdāyu pencil (SYN: kātānu)

√kht- (1)
 ḵadilək* sth. registered √kht- (1)
 * ẖumass ḵadilək* "100"
 ḵadiṯa to register sth. √kht- (1)
 ḵadk* sth. written, a writing √kht- (1)
 ḵadzud to write on paper √kht- (1)
 ḵadzuk* paper on which one has written
 √kht- (1)
 ḵag̱ilək* fine sand put on the floor √kh- (1)
 ḵag̱iṯa to put fine sand on the floor √kh- (1)
 ḵag̱zud to bump one's head (once) on a board
 (shelf, table) √khq-
 ḵag̱zuiṯ to bump one's head on the table √khq-
 ḵaiṣ*əksala; pl. ḵiḵaiṣ*əksala to run in all
 directions (randomly) √kyṣ*
 ḵaiṣ*əksalag̱is to run away in all directions
 while outside √kyṣ*
 ḵaḵla keeping the eyebrows raised √khk-
 ḵaḵaliṣa to go after bullheads √ḵλ-
 ḵaḵag̱ma small mosquito √kh- (1)
 ḵaḵakila to keep the eyebrows raised √khk-
 ḵaḵaḻa to try to sleep (despite the noise, etc.)
 √kht- (1)
 ḵaḵaṇqaṣa to go after crows √kh- (3)
 ḵaḵapila to put pegs on the clothes line √kp-
 ḵaḵapa to fish for humpback salmon
 √khp- (1)
 ḵaḵapasu place where one fishes for
 humpback salmon
 ḵaḵatisila to read √kht- (1)
 ḵakaṯkaṉiniṣ* artist √kht- (1)
 ḵakaṯmiṣaḻàs (see ḵaṯmiṣaḻàs)
 ḵaḵaṯṇa to try to find a log or tree to put one's
 initials on (thus claiming it?) √kht- (1)
 ḵaḵaṯua tending to tip over (canoe) (SYN:

ḵaṯawiya) √kt-
 ḵakiwauṯ to keep running without stopping
 √kyṣ*
 ḵakiw̱a always running √kyṣ*
 ḵakiṣ*ag̱lis footrace, marathon (with many
 participants) √kyṣ*
 ḵakiṣ*ap̱ to run a footrace (with few
 competitors) √kyṣ*
 ḵakiṣ*ap̱iniṣ* good runner √kyṣ*
 ḵakiṣ*smig̱a to keep running after √kyṣ*
 ḵaḵḻg̱auṯ to urinate all the time (said of a
 male), constantly urinating √klq-
 ḵaḵḻq̱m̱a to try to lick the face √klq-
 ḵaḵṇw̱a to go after crabs √knx*
 ḵaḵṇwasu place one goes to for crabs √knx*
 ḵaḵṇwayu crab trap √knx*
 ḵaḵṇa (Gm.) hummingbird (lit. "tries to get
 hair") (SYN: (Gl.) zṇawi) √kn-
 ḵaḵpaw̱a debris left after gnawing √khp- (2)
 ḵaḵqu traffic jam (cars, boats), collision
 (vehicles, people) √khq-
 ḵaḵquṣayak* (sth.) run over by a boat √khq-
 ḵaḵtaw̱a debris (scribblings, ink spills, etc.) left
 after writing √kht- (1)
 ḵaḵtm̱a to make up (face, eyebrows) √kht- (1)
 ḵaḵtud to jot down figures √kht- (1)
 ḵaḵuḡala to pull sb. back by holding onto their
 clothes √kwq*
 ḵaḵuk*sduà & ḵaḵuk*sdu̱a movie ("chopping
 movement") √kwk*
 ḵaḵuk*sdu̱ayu projector √kwk*
 ḵaḵuk*sduiḻàs & ḵaḵuk*sdu̱iḻàs movie theatre
 √kwk*
 ḵaḵuk*sdu̱... (see ḵaḵuk*sdu̱...)
 ḵaḵuq̱ila to keep pulling back √kwq*

kaķuq̣wà to jig the line, to jig for fish (any kind) √ḳwq̣-

kaķuq̣wàyu jitter √ḳwq̣-

kałaci (modern) cradle, sleeping bag √ḳht- (1)

kałak long green fern species √ḳht- (2)

kałaka to get the leaves of a "kałak" √ḳht- (2)

kałilàs; pl. kaķlilàs hotel, hostel, inn
√ḳht- (1)

kałiř to take a nap indoors √ḳht- (1)

kałiřda; pl. kaķiřda to want to sleep, to need to sleep √ḳht- (1)

kałiřdàliřm overwhelmed with desire to sleep
√ḳht- (1)

kałta; pl. kaķta to sleep √ḳht- (1)

kaławš to sleep for a moment

kałalařla to sleep on a raised surface
√ḳht- (1)

kałaliř to sleep indoors √ḳht- (1)

kałalis to sleep on the beach or field √ḳht- (1)

kałals to sleep outside the house √ḳht- (1)

kałat (name:) "sleeping beauty" √ḳht- (1)

kałəřsalaři (?) to sleep aboard ship √ḳht- (1)

kał.hid to fall asleep, to go to sleep √ḳht- (1)

kał.hidud to put sb. to sleep √ḳht- (1)

kałti; pl. kaķti (?) dream √ḳht- (1)

kałřa; pl. kaķřa to dream √ḳht- (1)

kałřanř unusually warm winter without snow
√ḳht- (1)

kałřika to fall asleep finally √ḳht- (1)

kałřm; pl. kaķřm sleepy head √ḳht- (1)

kałalàs fine sand √ḳh- (1)

kałmusdisřa (pl. of kałusdisřa) √ḳh- (1)

kałqas crow √ḳh- (3)

kałpa; pl. kaķpa to gnaw (like rodents, moths)

√ḳhp- (2)

kałpilaqus July (lit. "humpback salmon month")
√ḳhp- (1)

kał:kałpa to eat humpback salmon √ḳhp- (1)

kałpala (to make a) continuous gnawing sound
√ḳhp- (2)

kałpi humpback salmon √ḳhp- (1)

kałqñxi (?) to collide with the edge √ḳhq-

kałquya to run of (road, cliff, bridge) with a car,
to fall off) √ḳhq-

kałsa; pl. kiķsa to pinch (with ones nails or,
like ants, with claws) √ḳhs

kałsdua to put sand in the walkway √ḳh- (1)

kałsdud to fill up a hole in the ground with
particled solid or loose things (e.g. oolichans)
√ḳh- (1)

kałs.hid to pinch with the fingernails (single act)
√ḳhs-

kałsktñk* made-up (eyebrows) √ḳht- (1)

kałta; pl. kaķta to write √ḳht- (1)

kałalàs paper (for writing, printing, drawing)
√ḳht- (1)

kaławiciñiř* professional photographer
√ḳht- (1)

kaławisa; pl. kaķtałisa to copy an image, take
pictures with a camera √ḳht- (1)

kaławisřa copying images, taking pictures
√ḳht- (1)

kaławiyuk*; pl. kaķtałiuk* photo, picture
√ḳht- (1)

kaławizaaci; pl. kaķtałizaaci camera √ḳht- (1)

kałaxiřla to write things from the top
downwards √ḳht- (1)

kałdřa desk √ḳht- (1)

kałti (?) writing paper √ḳht- (1)

* ... hs_sàsasğmi "writing paper"

k̑at̑ig̑cua to write a letter √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑at̑in̑ua; pl. k̑ak̑tin̑ua bookkeeper, timekeeper
 (SYN: h̑y̑inȋx̑) √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑at̑:k̑at̑kan̑a to draw pictures √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑at̑:k̑at̑kan̑ak̑ drawing √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑at̑m̑d to paint the face of a chief with ochre
 (ḡ̑aṃs) √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑at̑m̑i; pl. k̑ak̑tm̑i (?) facial painting done by a
 chief and his family at initiations (in white,
 black, red); war paint (red; made of ḡ̑aṃs)
 √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑at̑m̑iy̑al̑as & k̑ak̑at̑m̑iy̑al̑as facial paint (black
 or red) √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑at̑m̑l̑s painting on house front √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑ats̑aṃu pencil, charcoal stick (SYN: k̑ad̑ayu)
 √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑at̑ȗi (?) a writing, a line of writing √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑at̑ak̑ writing or painting on rock √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑at̑awiya cranky and tending to roll over
 (canoe) (SYN: k̑ak̑atua) √k̑t-
 k̑at̑awiyala listing (like a boat) √k̑t-
 k̑at̑idak̑ match √k̑ht- (2)
 k̑at̑idayu matches √k̑ht- (2)
 k̑at̑id̑₁ to write sth. down, jot down √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑at̑id̑₂ to strike a match √k̑ht- (2)
 k̑at̑ṇala bearing one's mark (initials, name,
 design) (said of of a log) √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑at̑ṇd to paint a log, to put a mark (name,
 design, on a log (e.g. to claim a driftlog)
 √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑at̑ud to write on rock √k̑ht- (1)
 k̑auq̑ksala to use the jigger here and there
 √k̑wq̑-
 k̑ausdis̑la to bring particled solids (e.g. fine
 sand or loose things, oolichans) up from the
 beach √k̑h- (1)

k̑a.ȗx̑a to say "k̑a.u" √k̑h- (2)
 k̑auziṭ; pl. k̑ik̑auziṭ cedar container for grease,
 dried materials (fruit, salmon, seaweed, etc.)
 √k̑h- (1)
 k̑awaq̑a wild caveman (SYN: c̑l̑gik̑la) √k̑h- (2)
 k̑awaq̑ala growling kind of sound from a
 caveman (k̑awaq̑a) √k̑h- (2)
 k̑awaq̑gaṭ a growl from a caveman (k̑awaq̑a)
 √k̑h- (2)
 k̑ax̑.h̑id to raise the eyebrows (single act) √k̑hk-
 k̑ax̑.h̑idak̑ sb. who has raised the eyebrows
 √k̑hk-
 k̑ax̑k̑aka to raise the eyebrows repeatedly or
 intermittently √k̑hk-
 k̑ax̑.h̑aḷ̑la; pl. k̑ak̑x̑.h̑aḷ̑la to crash (as in a car
 accident), to hit sth. with bow of boat or
 one's forehead √k̑hq-
 k̑ax̑.h̑ṇd to hit a log with the boat √k̑hq-
 k̑ax̑la to clamour like crows √k̑h̑x̑-
 k̑ax̑s̑ala to hit the shore with the boat (SYN:
 dx̑s̑ala) √k̑hq-
 k̑ax̑sm̑d; pl. k̑ak̑x̑sm̑d to hit boulders with a
 boat √k̑hq-
 k̑ay̑ax̑dak̑ sb. cut in the lips or mouth √k̑y- (1)
 k̑ay̑ax̑dud to cut sb. in the lips or mouth
 √k̑y- (1)
 k̑aya; pl. k̑ak̑ia/(GW) k̑ik̑aya to disappear
 √k̑hy̑-
 k̑ay̑ala out of sight, obscured from view √k̑hy̑-
 k̑ay̑alaṭ̑ax̑s out of sight on board √k̑y- (2)
 k̑ay̑alaḷ̑la out of sight on a raised surface
 √k̑y- (2)
 k̑ay̑aliṭ out of sight indoors (SYN: k̑ay̑it̑)
 √k̑y- (2)
 k̑ay̑alis out of sight on the beach or field (SYN:
 k̑ay̑is) √k̑y- (2)
 k̑ay̑aḷ̑s out of sight outdoors √k̑y- (2)

- kà'yaṇak*la to disappear (go out of sight)
 gradually (SYN: xs.hidṇak*la) √khy-
 kà'yaṣḥaṇak*la slowly disappearing from view
 √khy-
 kà'yiṭ out of sight in the house √ky- (2)
 kà'yiṣ out of sight on the beach or field (SYN:
 kà'yaliṣ) √khy-
 kà'yx.hid to disappear (single act) √khy-
 kàzanič ant √khs-
 kbàci box for hot rocks √kp-
 kbàyu; pl. kíkàyu pliers, tongs, tweezers,
 paper clip √kp-
 klis any big kind of bullhead √kḥ-
 kgàci frame for stretching and drying skins
 √kk- (1)
 kgk* (fur) put on a stretching board √kk- (1)
 kgàci big scow or box full of staples √kq- (2)
 kḡṇcḡa to transport loads from the house down
 to the beach (to put into the canoe; also said
 of beaver) √kq- (2)
 kḡzud to put a load on table √kq- (2)
 kia to cut with a knife, operate medically
 √ky- (1)
 kiad to be destitute, to have nothing √ky- (2)
 kiaḡak* (male or female) cut in the crotch,
 woman cut in the vulva or vagina √ky- (1)
 kiaḡud to cut sb. in the crotch (male or female),
 to cut sb. in the vulva or vagina √ky- (1)
 kiàla missing, sth. which is missing √ky- (2)
 kiàlagḥ missing in the woods √ky- (2)
 kiàsḡud to cut sb. in the back of the neck
 √ky- (1)
 kiàtud to cut sb. in the ear √ky- (1)
 kiàtuk* sb. cut in the ear √ky- (1)
 kibàci elderberry basket √kyp-
 kibàt elderberries √kyp-
 kibùd to cut sb. in the chest √ky- (1)
 kibùk* sb. cut in the chest √ky- (1)
 ki'cuaciak* sb. cut in the top of the head
 √ky- (1)
 ki'cuaciud to cut sb. in the top of the head
 √ky- (1)
 kidà little finger √ky- (3)
 kidàksiza little toe √ky- (3)
 kidàkzak* sb. cut in the belly (SYN: kixḥmzak*,
 kixḥmzuk*) √ky- (1)
 kidàkzud to cut open the belly √ky- (1)
 kidàskani little finger √ky- (3)
 kiḡayu herring rake (SYN: kiḡm) √kyt-
 kiḡm; pl. kíkḡm herring rake (SYN: kiḡayu)
 √kyt-
 kiga & kigà to caulk a boat √kygh-
 kigaulm cotton for caulking √kygh-
 kigaulmmalàs material for caulking √kygh-
 kigàyu caulking iron √kygh-
 kiḡàḡilit to have the head between one's wife's
 legs (scornful expression alluding to being so
 stingy as to eat the crumbs dropped by one's
 wife) √kyq-
 kiḡmḡd to cut sb. in the face √ky- (1)
 kiḡmḡk* sb. cut in the face √ky- (1)
 kiḡḡmḡa; pl. kíkḡḡmḡa pattern for making
 clothes, (hence also:) blueprint, model
 √ky- (1)
 kiki'ayu can opener √ky- (1)
 kiki'ud to open a can (cut on top) √ky- (1)
 kiksəḡak* sb. cut in the penis (SYN: kiksəḡuk*)
 √ky- (1)
 kiksəḡud to cut sb. in the penis √ky- (1)
 kiksəḡuk* sb. cut in the penis (SYN: kiks.ḡak*)

- √ky- (1)
 kiksizak* sb. cut in the leg or foot √ky- (1)
 kiksizud to cut sb. in the leg or foot √ky- (1)
 kiks'ak* sth. cut in half √ky- (1)
 kiks'iud to cut sth. in half √ky- (1)
 kik* sb. cut √ky- (1)
 kikaquàla scrum (in Canadian football, rugby)
 √kyq-
 kika'xuaàla to rub things together √kyx-
 kík'nd to cut sb. in the trunk, to make a cut in a
 log √ky- (1)
 kík'ṇk* sb. cut in the trunk, log in which a cut
 has been made √ky- (1)
 kiksàì (?) clothing (of any kind) √kys- (3)
 kiksaiğawà cast-off clothing √kys- (3)
 kiks.hūgila to compose a funeral song
 √ky- (2)
 kík'x*sizà running shoes, baseball shoes √kyx*-
 kili (..liu, ..li.i) (Gm.) rat √kyt-
 kimàni (see kṃàni)
 kinàk* crab √knx*-
 kìnuzak* sb. cut in the side √ky- (1)
 kìnuzud to cut sb. in the side √ky- (1)
 kipa; pl. kíkpa to pick elderberries √kyp
 kíp:kpa to eat elderberries √kyp-
 kipačidx* the elderberry people (name of the
 people of a village just outside Prince Rupert
 whose (Tsimshian?) name means "bush of
 elderberry") √kyp-
 kipačs patch of elderberry bushes √kyp-
 kípàs & kípàs (former Gl., latter Gm.)
 elderberry bush √kyp-
 kípasla concentration of elderberry bushes
 √kyp-
 kípigak* sb. cut in the shin √ky- (1)
- kípigud to cut sb. in the shin √ky- (1)
 kìqa to head a ball √kyq-
 kisa to go dry (stream) √kys- (2)
 kīsax.hid to go dry (stream) (single event)
 √kys- (2)
 kisdud to cut sb. in the eye √ky- (1)
 kisduk* sb. cut in the eye √ky- (1)
 kīsəxsala to have nothing aboard √kys- (1)
 kīsḡṇak* sb. cut in the back of the neck
 √ky- (1)
 kīsḡmīgak* sb. cut in the back √ky- (1)
 kīsḡmīgud to cut sb. in the back √ky- (1)
 kis.hid to go dry (stream) (single event)
 √kys- (2)
 kis.hū; pl. kiks.hū memorial song; all-white
 (albino) eagle that occurs near Kitlope; white
 eagle crest worn on blankets √ky- (2)
 kiskana (to have a) cut in the hand or forearm
 √ky- (1)
 kiskanak* sb. cut in the hand or forearm
 √ky- (1)
 kiskanud to cut sb. in the hand or forearm
 √ky- (1)
 kispasdu out of sight, out of view √kys- (1)
 kisuḵ to have caught nothing √kys- (1)
 kisuyayu strainer √kys- (1)
 kīta; pl. kiktà to catch herring with a rake √kyt
 kiüyuk* sb. cut in the waist, sth. cut in the
 middle √ky- (1)
 kiwàbulisa to run underneath sth. that is on the
 beach √kyx*-
 kiwàbuliuk* cliff underneath which one has run
 (like the person called ḡulàli in the story)
 √kyx*-
 kiwàbuṭəḡsa to run underneath sth. on board
 the boat √kyx*-

kiwàlisla to run upstream (SYN: kix̣ʷalisla)
√kyǎ-

kiwəzuisla & kiwəzuisla running on level
ground √kyǎ-

kiwəzulsla running on a big rock slide √kyǎ-

kiwəzuisla (see kiwəzuisla)

kiwīlɿm sth./sb. one runs into the house with
√kyǎ-

kiwiǎ to run into the house √kyǎ-

kiwiǎla running into the house √kyǎ-

kiwala sound of sb. running √kyǎ-

kixλmzakʷ sb. cut in the belly (SYN:
kixλmzakʷ) √ky- (1)

kixλmzud to cut sb. in the belly √ky- (1)

kixλmzukʷ sb. cut in the belly (SYN:
kixλmzakʷ) √ky- (1)

kix̣a; pl. kix̣̣a to scrub √kyǎ-

kix̣dàkʷ sb. cut in the rear end √ky- (1)

kix̣dàʔud to cut sb. in the knee √ky- (1)

kix̣dàʔukʷ sb. cut in the knee √ky- (1)

kix̣dùd to cut sb. in the rear end √ky- (1)

kix̣lā to perish √ky- (2)

kix̣lāmas out of everything

kix̣əgayu; pl. kix̣̣əgayu pot scourer, steel wool
√kyǎ-

kix̣əgud to scrub a pot √kyǎ-

kix̣əʔɿa to play the violin √kyǎ-

kix̣əʔɿakʷ; pl. kix̣̣əʔɿ.hɿakʷ violin √kyǎ-

kix̣əʔɿayu violin bow √kyǎ-

kix̣.hala; pl. kix̣̣.hala sound of scrubbing
(rubbing), sound of violin √kyǎ-

kix̣.hid to head the ball (single act) √kyq-

kix̣inàkʷ sb. cut in the shoulder √ky- (1)

kix̣inàud to cut sb. in the shoulder √ky- (1)

kix̣lɿlɿm; pl. kix̣̣lɿlɿm (big) scrubbing brush
√kyǎ-

kix̣sda to put the head in water √kyq-

kix̣sdaʔis to have the head in water √kyq-

kix̣ùd to cut sb. in the neck √ky- (1)

kix̣ùkʷ sb. cut in the neck √ky- (1)

kix̣̣a; pl. kix̣̣̣a/kix̣̣̣a to run away √kyǎ-

kix̣̣alisla to run downstream (SYN: kiwàlisla)
√kyǎ-

kix̣̣aqɿa to run past sth. indoors √kyǎ-

kix̣̣aqɿa running past sth. √kyǎ-

kix̣̣aqɿsa to run past sth. outdoors √kyǎ-

kix̣̣atusla to run downstream on foot √kyǎ-

kix̣̣aʔi.ɿf to run across the room √kyǎ-

kix̣̣aʔiʔ to run across the room √kyǎ-

kix̣̣aʔis to run across √kyǎ-

kix̣̣aʔɿs to run across the courtyard or parking
lot √kyǎ-

kix̣̣aǎla running downwards √kyǎ-

kix̣̣bud to run to the end of the wharf √kyǎ-

kix̣̣budala to run the length of the wharf
√kyǎ-

kix̣̣caǎdala to run the length of the boat
√kyǎ-

kix̣̣λmɿzisa to run across a mountain slide
√kyǎ-

kix̣̣əʔɿla to run off while on a raised surface
(scaffold, wharf) √kyǎ-

kix̣̣əʔs to run into the boat from the shore
√kyǎ-

kix̣̣əʔsɿlaqla to run over the hill or hump
√kyǎ-

kix̣̣gusdiwala to run upwards √kyǎ-

kix̣̣.hid to run away with the news (in order to
report it), to run next door to tell the news

√kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.hǐdak* sb. put in charge of running with the news √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.hǐsɿla to run up from the waterline √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.hǐs to run up to the woods √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.hǐsɿla to run up to the woods √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.ilamà to set sth. free (e.g. a captive animal) √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.iaxci to run away, to depart running √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.iaxciayu things one runs away with √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.iaxsi to run at edge of river or lake √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.la; pl. kǐkǎ*.la running (on foot) √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.lagɿla to run up and down on the steep shore √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.lagɿt to run up and down in the house √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.lagɿs to run up and down the beach or field √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.lagɿs to run up and down the street √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.lagɿa to run up and down on the rocky shore √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.lagtǎxs to run up and down while aboard ship √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.lagsda to run back and forth through the water, running through the water √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.lagɿla to run on a raised surface √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.laɿa to run while on a rock ledge √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.liɿt to run off while indoors √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.lis to run off while on the beach or field √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.lisɿla running away on the beach √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.ls to run off while outside the house √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.lala to run off while on a steep shore (like goats and good climbers) √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.nɿla running down to the water while on the

beach √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.nɿcs to run down to the beach √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.piu (..piuwu, ..piuwi) to run away with sth. (e.g. a girl) √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.sisdiɿla; pl. kǐkǎ*.sisdiɿla running around indoors √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.sisdala; pl. kǐkǎ*.sisdala to run in circles √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.siwisɿla to run through the passage by the riverside √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.sɿmi (?) to run after sb./sth. √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.sɿmɿqia; pl. kǐkǎ*.sɿmɿqia to run while on top of a mountain or anything big √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.uya to run off the sidewalk √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.uyɿs to run out of the house √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.wdisɿla to run up on the beach √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.wɿtiɿt to run out of the room √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.wɿtis to run off the beach or field/playground √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.zawa to run between things √kyǎ*-
 kǐǎ*.zud to run between things √kyǎ*-
 kǐzis river that has gone dry √kys- (2)
 kǐzɿnakɿla to gradually dry up (stream) √kys- (2)
 kǐzud to make a cut in a flat surface √ky- (1)
 kǐisbak* sb. cut in the nose √ky- (1)
 kǐisbud to cut sb. in the nose √ky- (1)
 kǐmɿyak* sb. cut in the cheek √ky- (1)
 kǐmɿyud to cut sb. in the cheek √ky- (1)
 kka to stretch skins √kk- (1)
 kǐkǎhɿla (see kǐkǎɿla)
 kǐkǎhɿlayu (see kǐkǎɿlayu)
 kǐkǎla creaking (squeaking) sound, to squeak, to squeal √kk- (2)

ḱḱàlḱa & ḱḱàhḱa to make sb. sleep, to
anaesthetize √ḱht- (1)

ḱḱàlḱayū & ḱḱàhḱayū anaesthetic, sleeping pills
√ḱht- (1)

ḱḱḱàxṭm always feeling cold √ḱnh-

ḱḱuaḱsduà to make kindling √ḱw- (2)

ḱḱuaḱsduk* kindling which has been made
√ḱw- (2)

ḱḱuk* skunk cabbage √ḱw- (2)

ḱḱa to lick √ḱt- (3)

ḱḱàci dust pan √ḱt- (1)

ḱḱak*; pl. ḱḱḱàk* fork for digging (clams, wild
sweet potatoes, clover roots; core of
carbuncle √ḱt- (3)

ḱḱàmpa; pl. ḱḱḱàmpa sour (said of fermented
fruit) √ḱt- (1)

ḱḱàmpax.hid to turn sour (said of fermented
fruit) √ḱt- (1)

ḱḱàmpilək* home-brew (made of fruit) (SYN:
ciḱ*ḱilək*) √ḱt- (1)

ḱḱàmpita to make home brew (SYN: ciḱ*ḱita)
√ḱt- (1)

ḱḱayu whisk √ḱt- (1)

ḱḱbiḱḱak* tightened (nut) √ḱlp-

ḱḱbiḱḱayū; pl. ḱḱḱbiḱḱayū screwdriver √ḱlp-

ḱḱbk* sth. twisted √ḱlp-

ḱḱdis reluctant to go out because of the weather,
to be harbour-bound (SYN: ḱḱtuyḱs, ḱḱta)
√ḱlt-

ḱḱgàḱala wearing hair ribbon at the end of
braids √ḱlk-

ḱḱgàḱi; pl. ḱḱḱgàḱi hair ribbon at the end of
braids √ḱlk-

ḱḱgàḱialàs material for hair ribbon at the end of
braids √ḱlk-

ḱḱgàḱud to put on the hair ribbon at the end of
braids √ḱlk-

ḱḱgk* sth. tied with string √ḱlk-

ḱḱgk* love charm (put under the pillow of the
person one wishes to influence) √ḱlk-

ḱḱgm string of any kind used to tie around
anything (e.g. leather string used to tie blade
onto knife handle) √ḱlk-

ḱḱgmālàs leather out of which a "ḱḱgm" is made
√ḱlk-

ḱḱgmwalàs ribbons worn on both sides of the
head √ḱlk-

ḱḱḱàs the spot one licks √ḱlq-

ḱḱḱ*it to urinate in bed (said of males) √ḱlq*-

ḱḱk raw (meat, vegetables, metal, etc.) √ḱlx-

ḱḱka to tie anything with string √ḱlk-

ḱḱka to use a love charm √ḱlk-

ḱḱkmi (?) the binding used to tie a tool to its
handle or a hook to its line) (the leather
contracts when it dries out and thus holds
the tool securely to its handle) √ḱlk-

ḱḱkmiyalàs material out of which a binding
string is made √ḱlk-

ḱḱkakud to tie or bind things together (e.g. two
ropes) √ḱlk-

ḱḱḱlqḱmà (Gl.) to lick one's face (said of a dog)
√ḱlq-

ḱḱḱlxḱpiga garters √ḱlk-

ḱḱḱlxḱskani bandages worn around the hand
√ḱlk-

ḱḱḱlxḱskanà to lick the fingers √ḱlq-

ḱḱḱḱaq chrystal, glass tumbler √ḱt- (2)

ḱḱmzàḱi clitoris √ḱt- (3)

ḱḱm₁ red hot iron, red hot stone (for heating
grease) √ḱt- (2)

ḱḱm₂ tongue √ḱt- (3)

ḱḱpa to twist, wring, turn, do laundry √ḱlp-

ḱḱpaḱud to turn out the light, twist off (e.g. a

- branch) √kɪp-
- kɪp:kɪbàs doorknob, door handle √kɪp-
- kɪpsaŋu stick for wringing clothes on √kɪp-
- kɪpsisɔdud to twist sth. around √kɪp-
- kɪpsɪud to break sth. apart by twisting √kɪp-
- kɪpud to wring clothes after washing √kɪp-;
kɪkɪpud)
- kɪpuyaci laundry basket √kɪp-
- kɪpuyala to unscrew nut from the bolt √kɪp-
- kɪpuyayu wringer √kɪp-
- kɪpid to give a twist, turn door knob, put nut
on bolt √kɪp-
- kɪpɲ twisted log √kɪp-
- kɪqɑ; pl. kɪkɪqɑ/kɪkɪqɑ to lick with the tongue
√kɪq-
- kɪqgɑ to lick a plate √kɪq-
- kɪq*a; pl. kɪkɪq*a to urinate (said of a male)
√kɪq*-
- kɪq*aʃla to pour down in a jet (urine of a
male), to gush out (water), to pour down
(rain) of water, rain) √kɪq*-
- kɪq*la (water) gushing out steadily in the
mountains √kɪq*-
- kɪq*uyala urine (of male) running out (also
name of a waterfall at Kitlope) √kɪq*-
- kɪqzud to give the tongue kiss √kɪt- (3)
- kɪq*ixda to need to urinate (said of male)
√kɪq*-
- kɪq*ʃla male who is always urinating (e.g. after
a prostatectomy) √kɪq*-
- kɪsdud to lick dirt out of sb.'s eye √kɪt- (3)
- kɪskɪgɲuwala wearing a ribbon on both sides of
the head √kɪk-
- kɪta reluctant to go out because of the weather
(SYN: kɪdis, kɪtuyɪs) √kɪt-
- kɪtlayu home-bound due to the weather √kɪt-
- kɪtsda afraid to enter the water √kɪt-
- kɪtuyɪs reluctant to go out because of the
weather (SYN: kɪdis, kɪta) √kɪt-
- kɪtʃd to feel the dampness of the canoe seat
when it is cold √kɪt-
- kɪuyɑ to stick out the tongue √kɪt- (3)
- kɪuyala to go around with the tongue sticking
out √kɪt- (3)
- kɪx.haʃɪud to tie a string or bandage onto sth.
(log, tree, etc.) √kɪk-
- kɪxkaxa & kɪxkaxɑ to eat sth. raw √kɪx-
- kɪxkaxiniʃ always eating things raw √kɪx-
- kɪxpala raw smell, smell of sth. raw √kɪx-
- kɪxsdua; pl. kɪkɪxsdua/kɪkɪxsdua to bandage,
blindfold; band aid √kɪk-
- kɪxsdua blindfolded √kɪk-
- kɪxsduaɫas bandage to put on the eye or a
wound √kɪk-
- kɪxsɔdud to bandage the eye or a wound √kɪk-
- kɪxsɪud to apply a tourniquet to stop bleeding
√kɪk-
- kɪxskaɲala to wear bandages around the hands
(e.g. when adzing, for protection) √kɪk-
- kɪxsmala; pl. kɪkɪxsmala/kɪkɪxsmala sth.
bulky tied up with string or bandage (parcel,
bundle of sticks, etc.) √kɪk-
- kɪxsmɔ; pl. kɪkɪxsmɔ/kɪkɪxsmɔ to tie string
around a parcel, to bundle up sth. (e.g.
clothes) √kɪk-
- kɪxsmi; pl. kɪkɪxsmi strap or string used to tie
up a box or parcel √kɪk-
- kɪxsmiɲalàs; pl. kɪkɪxsmiɲalàs material for
making parcel string √kɪk-
- kɪxsmk sth. bulky tied with string √kɪk-
- kɪʃɑ; pl. kɪkɪʃɑ to be extinguished, to be out
(fire or light) √kɪʃ-
- kɪʃayu; pl. kɪkɪʃayu fire extinguisher √kɪʃ-

- k̂l̂x̂.ĥid to go out (single act) (fire) √k̂l̂x̂-
 k̂l̂x̂.ĥinîx̂ fireman √k̂l̂x̂-
 k̂l̂x̂̂nak̂*la to die slowly (fire) √k̂l̂x̂-
 k̂l̂x̂ud to extinguish fire or light √k̂l̂x̂-
 k̂l̂x̂*bis urine of male √k̂lq̂*-
 k̂l̂x̂*̂cud to urinate in one's pants (said of males)
 √k̂lq̂*-
 k̂l̂x̂*k̂lq̂*a to spurt out from the rocks in a
 jet-like stream (said of water) √k̂lq̂*-
 k̂l̂x̂*sud (Gl.) to urinate through a small hole
 (said of males), (Gm.) to urinate in one's
 pants (said of males) √k̂lq̂*-
 k̂l̂x̂*sudàs fly of pants √k̂lq̂*-
 k̂ta; pl. k̂ik̂t̂a to move (brush, sweep, shake)
 particles from a surface √k̂t̂- (1)
 k̂t̂âwisa to transfer a particled solid to another
 container on the beach or field √k̂t̂- (1)
 k̂t̂âŵlsa to transfer a particled solid (e.g. dust),
 or other mass of small things (e.g. oolichans)
 into another container outdoors √k̂t̂- (1)
 k̂t̂âx̂ud to shake off powder √k̂t̂- (1)
 k̂t̂.ĥid to brush (sweep, shake) particles away
 (single act) √k̂t̂- (1)
 k̂t̂.ĥid̂mas to spill a particled solid
 k̂tid̂m; pl. k̂ik̂tid̂m clothes brush; baby powder
 √k̂t̂- (1)
 k̂tk̂la to eat bullheads √k̂k̂-
 k̂t̂la moving (brushing, sweeping, shaking) off
 particles √k̂t̂- (1)
 k̂t̂l̂gs person who is always sweeping √k̂t̂- (1)
 k̂t̂l̂il̂m; pl. k̂ik̂t̂l̂il̂m broom √k̂t̂- (1)
 k̂t̂l̂ita; pl. k̂ik̂t̂l̂ita to use a broom indoors, to
 sweep the floor √k̂t̂- (1)
 k̂t̂l̂itînua; pl. k̂ik̂t̂l̂itînua person in charge of
 sweeping the floor √k̂t̂- (1)
 k̂t̂l̂it̂la; pl. k̂ik̂t̂l̂it̂la spreading particles all over
 √k̂t̂- (1)
- k̂t̂mut sweepings √k̂t̂- (1)
 k̂m̂ani & k̂im̂ani (...̂niu, ..̂ni.i) young herring
 (2-3 inches long) √k̂mh-
 k̂m̂ta to draw one's lips between one's teeth (in
 order not to smile) √k̂mt̂-
 k̂m̂t̂la to keep one's mouth shut √k̂mt̂-
 k̂m̂t̂l̂ud to shut one's mouth √k̂mt̂-
 * ...ud.siûla! "you shut up!"
 k̂m̂t̂m̂ala to walk around with the lips drawn
 between the teeth √k̂mt̂-
 k̂m̂t̂m̂alud to make sb. walk around with the
 lips drawn between the teeth √k̂mt̂-
 k̂m̂x̂ak̂*la to live at the canyon √k̂m̂x̂-
 k̂m̂x̂ak̂*id̂x̂ person(s) from Kimsquit (lit.
 "canyon person(s)") √k̂m̂x̂-
 k̂m̂x̂la canyon √k̂m̂x̂-
 k̂na; pl. k̂ik̂n̂a to pull out hair, pull by the hair
 √k̂n̂-
 k̂nâicala sound of teeth chattering √k̂nĥ-
 k̂nâis feeling cold √k̂nĥ-
 k̂nâla holding by the hair √k̂n̂-
 k̂nâalism; pl. k̂ik̂nâalism feeling utterly cold
 √k̂nĥ-
 k̂n̂ĉuaqiud to pull hair from the head √k̂n̂-
 k̂n̂ka; pl. k̂n̂k̂n̂ka to comb the hair √k̂nk̂-
 k̂n̂kâx̂la combing off √k̂nk̂-
 k̂n̂k̂l̂ŝla raking up leaves outside the house
 √k̂nk̂-
 k̂n̂k̂l̂ŝlaŷu rake (SYN: k̂n̂k̂l̂im̂) √k̂nk̂-
 k̂n̂k̂l̂im̂ rake (SYN: k̂n̂k̂l̂ŝlaŷu) √k̂nk̂-
 k̂n̂ksiŝdud; pl. k̂n̂k̂n̂ksiŝdud to comb one's
 hair back (pl. "on both sides of the head"
 (GR)) √k̂nk̂-
 k̂n̂k̂*sda to put crabs in boiling water (to kill
 and cook them) √k̂nx̂*-
 k̂n̂k̂n̂it comb √k̂nk̂-

- kṇwàd to have crabs, place with crabs √kṇx*-
 kṇx.híd to pull hair from the head (single action) √kṇ-
 kṇxkṇk*a to eat crabs √kṇx*-
 kṇx*a to get crabs √kṇx*-
 kṇxḍbài (?) dried mucous coming out of one's nose √kṇ-
 kṇiḥa to pull back into the house by the hair √kṇ-
 kpa; pl. kṇpà to use scissors, clip, tongs (latter especially for handling hot rocks as in cooking or in steaming a canoe to spread the sides) √kp-
 kṇpàxud; pl. kṇpàxud to cut sth. off with the scissors, to disconnect (e.g. telephone, power line) √kp-
 kṇp'ud to put hot coals in container (with tongs) √kp-
 kṇpḍà sewing pattern √kp-
 kṇpàl'ud to put rock in fire with tongs till it is red hot √kp-
 kṇp'la to hold sth. in tongs √kp-
 kṇpsdaud to put hot rock into liquid (e.g. grease, to heat it) √kp-
 kṇps'ud; pl. kṇkps'ud to cut sth. apart with the scissors √kp-
 kṇpḥsud to put hot coals aboard √kp-
 kṇpàita to take out of the fire with tongs (any object) √kp-
 kṇqa to transport ("pack") staples (fish, oolachens, berries) somewhere √kq- (2)
 kṇqan; pl. kṇkqan (?) (kṇqanu, kṇqani) beaver lodge √kq- (2)
 kṇqàw'isla to take load across √kq- (2)
 kṇqì'nua packer boat √kq- (2)
 kṇqita; pl. kṇkqita to undress √kq- (1)
- kṇs_ (proclitic which must be used instead of kṇuu/kṇuus in negative commands, and otherwise whenever not in sentence-initial position; see the following examples. Note that kṇs_ substitutes only for kṇuu/kṇuus in the meaning "not the case", and never in the meaning "non-existent") √kṇs-
 * kṇssi_nàqa "do not drink!";
 laṇ_kṇs.hina_pàla "I don't work any more";
 liṇ_kṇs_pàl'la "do I not work any more?";
 m'aaasi kṇsgit'us_pàla "why don't you work?";
 m'aaasi kṇsgit'us_la_pàla "... now?";
 nug'amnuk* kṇs_nik qṇ_ḥiàix'squ "It is indeed we (excl.) who do not allow that you buy 3²"; kṇs_x'ng'ad "childless" (cf. qàlan qì_kṇs_x'ng'ad.s ḡṇm'xi "I know this³ childless woman³")
 kṇsgas lazy to show up (cf. qṇm'it "lazy to work") √kṇs-
 kṇslit to change one's mind, to back out of sth. √kṇs-
 kṇssisda to back out of a deal √kṇs-
 kṇtuai (?) sth. that lists on the water √kṇt-
 kṇtuàla listing continually √kṇt-
 kṇtu'ls sth. that tilts outside the house (e.g. box, oolichan bin) √kṇt-
 kṇtux*.híd to start to list, to tip slightly when being entered (canoe) √kṇt-
 kṇtux*kṇtuk*a to list repeatedly, to list at intervals, to lean over even further √kṇt-
 kṇt'ua to be tipped sideways on the rock (canoe) √kṇt-
 kṇt'uit sth. that tilts in the house (e.g. cup on the table) √kṇt-
 kṇt'uis sth. that lists (tilts, slants) on beach or field √kṇt-
 kṇua to open clam shells, to shuck clams √kṇw- (2)
 kuamàs to make sb. shuck clams
 kṇuaq chin, jaw, bottom part of face √kṇw- (2)

- kùàq̃a; pl. kíkùàq̃a to split wood (roughly), to chop wood, to make kindling √k̃w- (2)
 kùàṣ̃si to split apart (said of wood) √k̃w- (2)
 kùàṣ̃siak̃ wood which has been split apart √k̃w- (2)
 kùàṣ̃siud to split wood apart √k̃w- (2)
 kùbk̃ sth. brittle torn apart √k̃wp-
 kùc̃a to cook butter clams (kùx̃ani) √k̃w- (2)
 kùc̃ṣ̃awi collar bone √k̃ws-
 kùdk̃ (sth.) nailed √k̃wt-
 kùd̃m̃; pl. kíkùd̃m̃ nail √k̃wt-
 kùg̃àyu; pl. kùk̃g̃àyu axe √k̃wk̃-
 kùg̃igà partition protecting the door √k̃wk̃-
 kùg̃iṭ sth. flat (e.g. a board) standing on its long edge in the house (e.g. as a partition) √k̃wk̃-
 kùg̃isa to stand sth. on edge on the beach or field, to set the net √k̃wk̃-
 kùg̃iỹm̃; pl. kíkùg̃iỹm̃ place where the net is set √k̃wk̃-
 kùg̃m̃ weave at the side of a basket √k̃wk̃-
 kùḡàlisa to pull upriver √k̃wq̃-
 kùk̃a; pl. kùk̃k̃a to chop with an axe √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃aṽayu gillnet in water √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃aṽud to set the gillnet √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃m̃il̃m̃ board used for partitioning in the house √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃sdua to blaze a trail, slash branches on a trail √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃sduak̃ blazed trail √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃sdud to put a board in the window √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃siud to cut sth. apart with an axe √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃ak̃uàl̃ayu V-joint of lumber √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃d̃m̃ksizà & kùk̃d̃m̃ksizà cork boots √k̃wt-
 kùk̃àk̃awa debris left after chopping with an axe √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃at̃ud to nail together √k̃wt-
 kùk̃at̃udak̃ (things) nailed together √k̃wt-
 kùk̃d̃m̃ksizà (see kùk̃d̃m̃ksizà)
 kùk̃iàs place outside on the ground where sth. flat (e.g. a board) stands on its long edge √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃ks̃ia to cut to pieces with an axe √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃ks̃iix̃da to want to cut to pieces √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃s sth. flat (e.g. a board) standing on its long edge on the ground outside; to go handlogging (ANT: ṣ̃ṣ̃s) √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃ṣ̃lala muskrat (SYN: w̃aṣ̃ hs_qul̃uñṇ) √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃ṣ̃lud to chop down trees √k̃wk̃-
 kùk̃ṣ̃ud to chop into butt of log (before using the saw) √k̃wk̃-
 kùṭsm̃qia V-shaped roof √k̃wt-
 kùṭsm̃qiaṽu roof beam √k̃wt-
 kùm̃aṣ̃i (..ṣ̃iu, ..ṣ̃i.i and ..ṣ̃iu, ..ṣ̃i) dried clams √k̃w- (2)
 kùm̃aṣ̃igila to work on dried clams, to dry clams √k̃w- (2)
 kùm̃aṣ̃ḡdala to defecate dried clams [note: significance unknown] √k̃w- (2)
 kùm̃asdak̃ cooked dried clams √k̃w- (2)
 kùm̃asila to dry clams √k̃w- (2)
 kùm̃as̃k̃um̃asa to eat dried clams √k̃w- (2)
 kùpa to bend sth. brittle and break pieces off it (e.g. dried salmon roasted on the fire) √k̃wp-
 kùps̃iak̃ sth. brittle torn in two √k̃wp-
 kùps̃iud to tear anything brittle in two √k̃wp-
 kùq̃a to pull (rope, anything) √k̃wq̃-
 kùq̃aṽ tug-of-war √k̃wq̃-

kùq*àpàla pulling from one to the other (SYN:
HA k*àpàla) √kqw*-

kùq*atusla to pull downriver √kqw*-

kùq*lita to drag away indoors √kqw*-

kùq*litla to drag away indoors √kqw*-

kùq*lisa to pull away on the beach √kqw*-

kùq*lisla to drag away on the beach √kqw*-

kùq*lsila to drag away outdoors √kqw*-

kùq*lala to drag away on the beach √kqw*-

kùq*lud to drag s.th. ashore √kqw*-

kùq*łaxsa to pull (drag) while in the boat
√kqw*-

kùq*łaxsala to drag into the boat √kqw*-

kùq*łaxsala (pl. of kùq*łaxsala) √kqw*-

kùq*łatua to drag as one goes along √kqw*-

kùq*łayala to drag from the water √kqw*-

kùq*łala to drag away on a raised surface
√kqw*-

kùq*łud to pull sth. out of sth. √kqw*-

kùq*łuyisa to pull out of the house √kqw*-

kùq*łxsala pulling onto the boat (e.g. branches
with herring spawn) √kqw*-

kùq*łxsud to pull sth. onto the boat √kqw*-

kùsəxdamua; pl. kùk*səxdamua shinbone,
tibia (SYN: kùspiga); (in pl.) knees √kws-

kùskusa to eat the meaty backbone of
barbecued salmon √kws-

kùspiga tibia, shin bone (SYN: kùsəxdamua)
√kws-

kùspigaqnu to be hurting at the shin √kws-

kùta to nail √kwt-

kutlālak* nailed onto a scaffold √kwt-

kut; pl. kíkùt quill (of porcupine) √kwt-

kùtālak* (sth. that has been) nailed onto sth.

√kwt-

kùtālakjud to nail sth. onto sth. √kwt-

kūu 1. no! ; 2. not the case [see also kś_], 3.

non-existent (in meanings 2 and 3, alternating
with kūus) √kww-

* kùu.n pàla "I am not working"; kùnis pàla
"we (incl.) are not working"; kùnuk* pàla
"we (excl.) are not working"; kùussu pàla
"you are not working"; kùusik pàla "3¹ is not
working"; kùusu pàla "3² is not working";
kùusi pàla "3³ is not working"; kùusid.s pàla
"3^{3inv} is not working"; kùusgi pàla "3^{abs} is not
working"; kùussu pàinàinuk* or kùus
pàinàiyus "you have no job"; kūus watpàssi
"3³ is tasteless"; kùbiłauñ pàla/kū.ñ
pàlabiłau "I shall not pretend to work";
kùusganañhui hñta/kùusi hñtağanañhu "poor
(or little) 3³ does not play"; kùn pàlał
łansład.s "I shall not work tomorrow";
kùbiłaułñ pàlał łansład.s "poor me, I'm
not going to work tomorrow"; kūus hilāğ*msi
"3³ does not make sense (in his talking)" [lit.
"non-existent (is) meaningfulness of 3³"];
kùuhina "not existing any more"; kùuhina
ğñtsu "3² has no more wife"

kūus nāuk* nobody

kūuws not yet

kūus.hidñak*la to become extinct gradually
√kww-

kùx*ani (?) butter clam √kwx*-

kùx*bta eclipse (of sun or moon) √kwx*-

kùx*gusdud to pull up hemlock branches with
herring spawn on them √kqw*-

kùx*.hid to give a tug √kqw*-

kùx*.hita to pull sth. onto floor √kqw*-

kùx*.hisa to drag onto beach √kqw*-

kùx*.hisla dragging up the beach √kqw*-

kùx*.hłsa to drag up towards trees √kqw*-

kùx*ktiwała dragging to the top √kqw*-

kùx*ktud to pull s.th. up (e.g. dress) √kqw*-

- kùx'kuq'a to pull repeatedly or intermittently
 √kwq'-
- kuzigà dried salmon with the backbone left on
 √kws-
- kùziṭ cedar box √kws-
- kùzu backbone (of anything), keel of ship √kws-
- kùàlala to thank people in a speech √kw- (1)
- kùàṭṭa to make friends with sb. (i.e. talk to a
 stranger and befriend him) √kw- (1)
- k'x'cud to close the eyes tightly √k'x-
- k'xgùsdiwala; pl. k'ik'xgùsdiwala to transport
 loads up (onto roof, scaffold, etc.) √k'q- (2)
- k'xṭa; pl. k'ik'xṭà closed (said of the eyes) √k'x-
- k'xṃàliṭ to close the eyes for a nap in the house
 √k'x-
- k'xṃd to close the eyes (once, single act) √k'x-
- k'xṃdaws to close the eyes for a while √k'x-
- k'x.wḍisṭa to transport staples up from the
 beach √k'q- (2)
- k'x.wṭdiwàla to transfer load to another boat, to
 unload a packer boat or freighter √k'q- (2)
- k'aa to pay ransom for an enslaved relative
 √k'h- (2)
- k'aaṃiṭ to go and sit with a sick person, to
 babysit, to go to the house of a deceased
 person to sit by the coffin √k'h- (1)
- k'aaṃis to go and sit with sb. on the beach or
 field √k'h- (1)
- k'aaṃtəṣs to go and sit with a sick person
 aboard ship √k'h- (1)
- k'aaṃs to go and sit with sb. (or sth.) outdoors
 √k'h- (1)
- k'aaṃṭṭa to sit on a raised surface (e.g. a
 wharf) with the others √k'h- (1)
- k'aaṃak'ṭa to fall on one's backside √k'h- (1)
- k'aas small variety of mussel √k'hs-
- k'aaatu stuck together (like animals mating,
 sheets) √k't- (1)
- k'aaatud to glue together √k't- (1)
- k'aaaxan'uis to sit at the edge of the water
 √k'h- (1)
- k'aaaxdis to sit at the high water mark between
 beach and bush √k'h- (1)
- k'abà to sit at the end of a wharf √k'h- (1)
- k'abàṃhi... (see k'abài...)
- k'abàṃhiyuk' sb. who has been seated on the
 end of sth. long on the beach or field
 √k'h- (1)
- k'abài (?) front sight of a gun (i.e. at end of
 barrel) √k'h- (1)
- k'abàilək' sb. who has been seated at the end
 of a table √k'h- (1)
- k'abàila to sit on a point of land √k'h- (1)
- k'abàilis to sit on a point of land (name)
 √k'h- (1)
- k'abàit & k'abàṃiṭ to sit at the end of a table
 √k'h- (1)
- k'abàita & k'abàṃita to seat sb./sth. the end of
 a table √k'h- (1)
- k'abàis & k'abàṃis to sit on the end of sth.
 long (bench, log, etc.) on beach or field
 √k'h- (1)
- k'abàisa & k'abàṃisa to seat sth. on the end of
 sth. long on the beach or field √k'h- (1)
- k'abàlaṭṭa to sit at the end of a raised surface
 √k'h- (1)
- k'abàṭs to sit on the end of a long bench (log,
 etc.) outside the house (e.g. on parking lot,
 in town) √k'h- (1)
- k'abàṭsa to seat sb. on the end of a long thing
 (log, etc.) outside √k'h- (1)
- k'abàliuk' sth. that has been seated on the end
 of a long thing (log, etc.) outside √k'h- (1)
- k'abàtəṣs to sit at end of a bench on the boat

- √k^wh- (1)
- k^wabàʔla to sit at the end of a raised surface
√k^wh- (1)
- k^wàbtalatəʔs to sit in the cabin of the boat
√k^wh- (1)
- k^wàcuala to sit inside sth. √k^wh- (1)
- k^wacualilàs armchair, rocking chair (SYN:
k^wàh'ci) √k^wh- (1)
- k^wacualit to sit in a chair (armchair, rocking
chair) √k^wh- (1)
- k^wadàyu forked stick used to move a sea
cucumber towards oneself √k^wht-
- k^wagiüsdis to sit on the edge of beaver dam, to
sit on river bank √k^wh- (1)
- k^wàgiwa to sit at the bow of the boat
√k^wh- (1)
- k^wagiwàla to sit on top of a cliff √k^wh- (1)
- k^wagusdiwalit to sit up indoors √k^wh- (1)
- k^wagusdiwatəʔs to sit up on board the boat
√k^wh- (1)
- k^wagusdiwit to sit up indoors (SYN: k^wàisdit)
√k^wh- (1)
- k^wàg'mit to sit up front in the house (like a
chief) √k^wh- (1)
- k^wah'buà to sit underneath sth. √k^wh- (1)
- k^wah'ci (SYN: k^wacualilàs) √k^wh- (1)
- k^wah'it; pl. k^wik^wah'it to sit indoors, to sit at
home √k^wh- (1)
- k^wah'itgŋ to have been sitting too much
√k^wh- (1)
- k^wah'it.hilap to sit in house on account of the
circumstances (e.g. if sb. finally offers a
chair) √k^wh- (1)
- k^wah'it.wia; pl. k^wik^wah'it.wia widow √k^wh- (1)
- k^wah'xsi (?) to sit in the porch √k^wh- (1)
k^wah'xsiqàm to just sit in the porch (and
nothing else)
- k^wai (?) tree with lots of branches at the top;
seat which has been designated as a chief's;
to sit on the water
√k^wh- (1)
- k^waisda to turn one's body while sitting
√k^wh- (1)
- k^waisdit to sit up in the house (SYN:
k^wagusdiwit) √k^wh- (1)
- k^wak'ia to sit on top of sth. that is not tall (e.g.
boat, empty box); to take a ride on a
steamboat √k^wh- (1)
- k^wak'iaxsi (?) to sit on the gunwhale √k^wh- (1)
- k^waksa to get "k^waas" √k^wh-
- k^waksəqil̥s to sit on top of grave (or anything
buried) √k^wh- (1)
- k^wak^wsm̥ hard rock with holes (used for cooking
grease or seaweed) which does not shatter
when heated √k^whx-
- k^wak'ŋa to sit on a log √k^wh- (1)
- k^wak'ŋala to sit on a log on the mountainside
√k^wh- (1)
- k^wak'ŋatəʔs to sit on thwart of canoe √k^wh- (1)
- k^wak'ŋaʔi (?) to sit on a log on the water
√k^wh- (1)
- k^wak'ŋit to sit on a log indoors √k^wh- (1)
- k^wak'ŋis to sit on a log on the beach or field
√k^wh- (1)
- k^wak'ŋl̥s to sit on a log outside √k^wh- (1)
- k^wak'ŋs to sit on a log outside √k^wh- (1)
- k^wak'ŋzàs log put outside for people to sit on
√k^wh- (1)
- k^wak^wagùd to buttfitt two containers √k^wh- (1)
- k^wak^wagùl̥s & k^wak^wagùl̥s to sit together
outdoors √k^wh- (1)
- k^wak^wagùʔla to sit together on a raised surface
(e.g. branch of a tree) √k^wh- (1)
- k^wak^wagùit to sit together in the house (not for

a meal or formal meeting, but, for example,
to whisper) $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*ak^*agũls$ (see $k^*ak^*agũls$)

$k^*ak^*aisdila$ to try to sit up $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*ak^*ak̄nala$ to sit on sb.'s body or a log
 $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*ak^*aq̄a$ to look for cedar to make pegs
 $\sqrt{k^*hq-}$

$k^*ak^*asdulila$ to always take sb. else's seat
 $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*ak^*ax̄damuit$ to squat on one's heels
 $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*ak^*ax̄lat̄muit$ to sit on one's heels $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*ak^*ax̄lauwa$ to be out to get cedar (for
making pegs) $\sqrt{k^*hq-}$

$k^*ak^*ix̄la$ manager; to ask sb. to help with
negotiations $\sqrt{k^*ȳx-}$

k^*ak^*lgila to swim against strong current in
river (said of fish) $\sqrt{k^*l-}$ (1)

$k^*ak^*l̄qa$ to hunt for land otter $\sqrt{k^*lq-}$

$k^*ak^*mdalam̄a$ to give sb. ripe crabapples to
suck $\sqrt{k^*mt-}$

$k^*ak^*md̄ax̄su$ (?) to eat ripe crabbapples
 $\sqrt{k^*mt-}$

$k^*ak^*m̄ta$ sucker fish, bloodsucker, leech
 $\sqrt{k^*mt-}$

$k^*ak^*q̄x̄lal̄ai$ (?) helicopter ("flashes behind";
also said to resemble a dragonfly - rotors
turn while it remains stationary, and it moves
in spurts) $\sqrt{k^*q-}$

$k^*ak^*x̄s̄iala$ splinters, crushed wood $\sqrt{k^*hq-}$

k^*ala to sit, to be sitting, to be seated (said of
people) $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*al̄alis̄la$ to be swimming upriver (salmon, etc.)
 $\sqrt{k^*l-}$ (1)

$k^*alāl̄la$ to sit in a chair, to sit on a raised
surface $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*alāl̄lit$; pl. $k^*ik^*alāl̄lit$ to sit indoors
 $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*amāxs$ & $k^*am̄xs$; pl. $k^*ik^*amāxs$ baby
bullhead $\sqrt{k^*m-}$ (1)

$k^*anuwit$ to sit in corner of house $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*an̄xi$ (?) to sit on the edge of sth. $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*an̄xilit$ to sit at the edge of the bed
 $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*ap̄iga$ yearling bear cub (lit. "sits straight up")
 $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

k^*aqa to split sticks (e.g. when making oolichar
pegs) $\sqrt{k^*hq-}$

$k^*aq̄ai$ (?) inside (core) of anything (e.g. wood)
 $\sqrt{k^*hq-}$

k^*as to sit outside $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*as̄dalis$ to sit in the river $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*as̄d̄ais$ & $k^*as̄dis$ to sit in the water, to sit in
the bath tub $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*as̄d̄aizāci$ large bath tub $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*as̄dis$ (see $k^*as̄d̄ais$)

$k^*as̄dua$ to sit by the window; to sit on a
particular spot (e.g. to wait for the seals to
come) $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*as̄dual̄a$ to sit at an animal trail in the
mountains $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*as̄dual̄as$ place where one sits and waits (e.g.
for seals to come) $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*as̄duāq̄am̄$ to just sit by the window (and
nothing else) $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*as̄dūit$ & $k^*as̄dūit$ to sit in the doorway
 $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*as̄dul̄ita$ to take the seat of sb. leaving
 $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*as̄dūls$ to sit on the trail $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

$k^*as̄dūit$ (see $k^*as̄dūit$)

$k^*as̄ḡmal̄it$ to sit on a box indoors $\sqrt{k^*h-}$ (1)

- k̥ʷasg̊malis to sit on sth. bulky (e.g. a big boulder) by the riverside √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷasg̊mal̥s (SYN: k̥ʷasg̊m̥ls) √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷasg̊matəxs to sit on box (cabin top, hatch cover) while aboard ship √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷasg̊md to seat sb. on a box √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷasg̊miga; pl. k̥ʷak̥ʷsg̊miga to sit on the back of sth./sb., to ride on horseback √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷasg̊m̥ls & k̥ʷasg̊m̥ls to sit outside on sth. bulky (e.g. a box) √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷasg̊m̥ila to sit on sth. bulky while on a rock ledge √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷasg̊m̥it to sit indoors on sth. bulky (e.g. a box) √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷasg̊m̥is to sit on sth. bulky while on the beach or other open area √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷas.hilap to sit down on the ground outside (e.g. beside sb.) √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷas.hilapqam̥ to just literally sit down on the ground outside
 k̥ʷask̥ʷik̥ʷxdà crossbill (bird) √k̥ʷyk̥ʷ-
 k̥ʷask̥ʷsa to eat "k̥ʷaas" √k̥ʷhs-
 k̥ʷata; pl. k̥ʷik̥ʷata/k̥ʷak̥ʷta to pull sth. towards oneself with a stick √k̥ʷht-
 k̥ʷatud to pull sth. out of a hole and towards oneself with a stick √k̥ʷht-
 k̥ʷauyua to sit in the middle (e.g. of canoe) √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷàxa slime √k̥ʷhx-
 k̥ʷaxatəx̥di (?) slime in mouth √k̥ʷhx-
 k̥ʷaxdm̥a; pl. k̥ʷak̥ʷxdm̥a chair √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷaxl̥ias to sit on the roof √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷaxl̥i̥ls to sit on the roof √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷax.haʔla to sit down on sth. (chair, bench), to take a seat √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷax̥ni (?) slime on body (e.g. of a fish), to have a slimy body √k̥ʷhx-
 k̥ʷax̥ʷa to have holes (said of a rock) √k̥ʷhx̥ʷ-
 k̥ʷax̥ʷm̥ (to have a) pimply face √k̥ʷhx̥ʷ-
 k̥ʷax̥dam̥uit to sit on sb.'s knee} √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷax̥dua to sit on top of a pole √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷax̥l̥ai; pl. k̥ʷak̥ʷx̥l̥ai (?) to sit at the stern of the canoe (like steersman) √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷax̥l̥ḁls; pl. k̥ʷak̥ʷx̥l̥ḁls to sit at the foot of a tree √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷax̥l̥au; pl. k̥ʷak̥ʷx̥l̥au (?) red cedar wood (easy to split) √k̥ʷhq-
 k̥ʷax̥l̥aup̥ala smell of split cedar (SYN: k̥ʷax̥p̥ala) √k̥ʷhq-
 k̥ʷax̥p̥ala smell of split cedar (SYN: k̥ʷax̥l̥aup̥ala) √k̥ʷhq-
 k̥ʷax̥sala; pl. k̥ʷak̥ʷxsala to sit on board ship √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷax̥səgiwà; pl. k̥ʷik̥ʷax̥səgiwà clasp-like construction holding the bow of the boat together (often in the form of a figurehead with designs on it) √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷax̥səgiwàud to put on the bow clasp √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷax̥siud to split wood √k̥ʷhq-
 k̥ʷazuà to sit on a flat surface (e.g. a wharf) √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷazuàit meeting √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷazud to put in a sitting position on a flat surface √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷàa to sit on a rock √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷàaas the way chiefs are seated at a feast √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷàalàs sea-lion rock √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷaiàs place where one sits on beach or field √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷailàs place where one sits √k̥ʷh- (1)
 k̥ʷailm̥ seat (of one's body) √k̥ʷh- (1)

- k'ailmgila to sit down and do it √k'h- (1)
 k'ailmqñu to have a pain in the rear end (from sitting) (SYN: k'ailmsdana) √k'h- (1)
 k'ailmsdana to have a pain in one's seat √k'h- (1)
 k'aiṁ carpenter's level √k'h- (1)
 k'aiyàs place where one sits on the beach √k'h- (1)
 k'c leather, prepared hide √k'c/s-
 k'cksizà; pl. k'ik'cksizà mocassins √k'c/s-
 k'dàṣsayak* sth. stuck onto the door from the outside √k't- (1)
 k'dàṣsi (?) sth. that is glued to the outer side of the door √k't- (1)
 k'dàṣsud to stick or glue sth. onto the door (from outside) √k't- (1)
 k'dṁ glue, sth. stuck on √k't- (1)
 k'icq̣la & k'iṽq̣la wet snow, sleet, rain and snow mixed √k'ys-
 k'ig'alaisla to walk upriver because one's lips are turned to one side (due to "mamaziâuq" (or ..k'?)") √k'yk*-
 k'ig'iṯ lopsided house √k'yk*-
 k'igàs back-sight of gun √k'yq- (1)
 k'igk* (sth./sb.) selected for best quality √k'yq- (2)
 k'ik'a to be refused one's share, not having received one's share √k'yk*-
 k'ik'amas to cause sb. not to receive his share
 k'ik'laṣla crooked, warped √k'yk*-
 k'ik'm (to have a) twisted face √k'yk*-
 k'ik'mala to screw up one's face √k'yk*-
 k'ik'sisda to twist around √k'yk*-
 k'ik'smala twisted (said of a large and/or round and/or bulky object) √k'yk*-
 k'ik'ṣda (to have a) twisted mouth or lips √k'yk*-
 k'ik'aisdiṯ to sit in a circle √k'h- (1)
 k'ik'àṣṣawa (birds) sitting on the branches √k'h- (1)
 k'ik'iñṣ snowy season √k'ys-
 k'ik's lopsided outside (box, wall, car) √k'yk*-
 k'iq̣a to select the best person (for friendship, marriage), to select for best quality √k'yq- (2)
 k'iq̣la to keep one eye closed √k'yq- (1)
 k'isa; pl. k'ik'sa to snow √k'ys-
 k'isbis snowflakes √k'ys-
 k'isusdiṁ sign that snow is coming (snowclouds moving in from the NW around sunset) √k'ys-
 k'ita; pl. k'ik'ta to pull apart people who are fighting √k'yt-
 k'itaṣud to rip sth. off √k'yt-
 k'itsiud to rip sth. apart (e.g. paper, canvas) √k'yt-
 k'ixài; pl. k'ik'ṣài (?) decision (by one person) √k'yṣ-
 k'ixàigila to make a decision, come to an agreement √k'yṣ-
 k'ixàigilak* agreement reached √k'yṣ-
 k'ix.hid to wink at sb., to give a wink √k'yq- (1)
 k'ixk'iq̣a to keep on winking √k'yq- (1)
 k'ixḷa to negotiate √k'yṣ-
 k'iṽak* snowed up, snow appears on sth. (e.g. trees) √k'ys-
 k'iṽq̣la (see k'icq̣la)
 k'k'c̣la to make sth. light (in weight) √k's-
 k'laṣ; pl. k'ik'laṣ to swim (said of fish), to

- operate underwater (said of submarine)
 √k*1- (1)
 * ...s lālaḡuaçi "submarine"
- k*1atusla to swim downriver one after the other
 (salmon, trout, oolichan) √k*1- (1)
- k*1bñ (?) (Gm.) worm √k*1p-
- k*1glis to start swimming (fish, after staying in
 one spot) √k*1- (1)
- k*1gusdiwala to swim up the waterfall one after
 the other √k*1- (1)
- k*1k*1t wild raspberry (black, blue, and red;
 grow on small bushes) √k*1t-
- k*1q̄x̄la fur seal (see k*1sq̄aīx̄da) √k*1q-
- k*1sq̄aīx̄da land otter (fast when swimming in
 any direction (GR)) √k*1- (1)
- k*1ùnñ black bud of cottonwood (used for hair
 oil; cooked with goat fat and rubbed on face
 for sunburn) √k*1- (2)
- k*1ùnñnas cottonwood tree √k*1- (2)
- k*1x.hid to dart off (fish) √k*1- (1)
- k*1yaxçi to dash away (fish) √k*1- (1)
- k*1is to stay in the same spot (fish) √k*1- (1)
- k*1māxa to come off, become detached (e.g.
 boards from a wall) √k*m- (2)
- k*1m̄ca dry and charred (said of one's cooking)
 √k*ms- (2)
- k*1m̄cgał single smacking sound of the lips
 √k*ms- (1)
- k*1mdk* ripe crabapple √k*mt-
- k*1m̄sa₁ to call a dog by making a smacking
 sound of the lips, to point with puckered lips
 (e.g. in a Lahel game, to show one knows
 where the bone is) √k*ms- (1)
- k*1m̄sa₂; pl. k*1ik*1m̄sa/k*1m̄k*1m̄sa to char
 (burn), to become dry and begin to char
 (cooking) √k*ms- (2)
- k*1m̄sła (SYN: k*1m̄sa) √k*ms- (1)
- k*1m̄ta; pl. k*1m̄k*1m̄ta to suck the juice out of a
 crabapple, to smoke (a cigarette) √k*mt-
- k*1m̄tñi (?) sucker of fish or octopus √k*mt-
- k*1m̄la; pl. k*1m̄k*1m̄la/k*1ik*1m̄la to grow up
 (child, plant) (SYN: q̄āxa) √k*m̄l-
- k*1m̄lilā to bring up (raise) a child √k*m̄l-
- k*1m̄lilāk* child reared √k*m̄l-
- k*1m̄zis dry (said of a creek) √k*ms- (2)
- k*1m̄ak*s̄mk* made of split cedar board √k*n-
- k*1nał guts of deer or mountain goat √k*nt-
- k*1nauk* (sth.) split off a cedar tree, split cedar
 or spruce √k*n-
- k*1nawayu wedge for splitting lumber or making
 shakes √k*n-
- k*1nax*a; pl. k*1ik*1nax*a to split off boards
 (from cedar, spruce, any wood that is easy to
 split) √k*n-
- k*1nca wrinkled √k*nc-
- k*1nci (?) wrinkle √k*nc-
- k*1nciu (to have a) wrinkled forehead √k*nc-
- k*1ncm̄; pl. k*1m̄k*1ncm̄ (to have a) wrinkled face
 √k*nc-
- k*1ncm̄d to make faces by wrinkling the nose
 √k*nc-
- k*1ncx̄da (to have a) wrinkled mouth; to slur in
 speaking √k*nc-
- k*1ncm̄yā (to have) wrinkles on the cheeks; pl.
 k*1nsk*1ncm̄yā "... on both sides" √k*nc-
- k*1nc̄xd (to have a) wrinkled rear end √k*nc-
- k*1nc̄xu (to have a) wrinkled neck √k*nc-
- k*1nḡāḡi (?) wet crotch √k*nq-
- k*1nḡāq wet in the crotch (male or female)
 √k*nq-
- k*1nḡl̄alism̄ wet all over √k*nq-
- k*1nḡzu wet board √k*nq-

- k̥ʰŋǧzuis & k̥ʰŋǧzuis flat spot (e.g. bed of plants) on beach or field which is wet √k̥ʰnq-
 k̥ʰŋǧzuis (see k̥ʰŋǧzuis)
 k̥ʰŋk̥ʰqǧlawls wet branches, wet forest √k̥ʰnq-
 k̥ʰŋk̥ʰŋsdu (to have) wrinkles under the eyes √k̥ʰnc-
 k̥ʰŋtʰud; pl. k̥ʰŋk̥ʰŋtʰud/k̥ʰik̥ʰŋtʰud to eviscerate deer or mountain goat (not fish) √k̥ʰnt-
 k̥ʰŋq; pl. k̥ʰik̥ʰŋq wet, damp √k̥ʰnq-
 k̥ʰŋqaḡawa wetter than
 k̥ʰŋqaḡawasila to make wetter than
 k̥ʰŋqa to dampen √k̥ʰnq-
 k̥ʰŋqla; pl. k̥ʰŋk̥ʰŋqla/k̥ʰik̥ʰŋqla damp (all the time) √k̥ʰnq-
 k̥ʰŋqlit wet floor √k̥ʰnq-
 k̥ʰŋqqia (to have) wet hair √k̥ʰnq-
 k̥ʰŋqud to dampen sth. √k̥ʰnq-
 k̥ʰŋqǧlawawa wet branches √k̥ʰnq-
 k̥ʰŋqs wet ground, bog, swamp √k̥ʰnq-
 k̥ʰŋqǧlls; pl. k̥ʰŋk̥ʰŋqǧlls/k̥ʰik̥ʰŋqǧlls wetness under a tree √k̥ʰnq-
 k̥ʰŋsl̥ms (to have a) wrinkled belly √k̥ʰnc-
 k̥ʰŋs.hid to wrinkle one's nose at sb. √k̥ʰnc-
 k̥ʰŋsk̥ʰŋcm̥ai (?) wrinkles in the face √k̥ʰnc-
 k̥ʰŋsk̥ʰŋcm̥ (to have a) face that is all wrinkled up √k̥ʰnc-
 k̥ʰŋssəḡu (to have a) wrinkled penis √k̥ʰnc-
 k̥ʰŋx̥cuaqia (to have a) wet top of the head √k̥ʰnq-
 k̥ʰŋx̥.hid wetter than √k̥ʰnq-
 k̥ʰŋz̥aq (to have a) wrinkled crotch √k̥ʰnc-
 k̥ʰŋzi (?) gills of a fish √k̥ʰnc-
 k̥ʰs; pl. k̥ʰsk̥ʰs/k̥ʰik̥ʰs light (in weight) √k̥ʰs-
 k̥ʰsm̥uta to consider sth. to be light (in weight)
 k̥ʰsgilak̥ʰ supposed to (should, ought to) be light √k̥ʰs-
 k̥ʰs.hid to become lighter (in weight) √k̥ʰs-
 k̥ʰs.hidaḡawa lighter than
 k̥ʰta to stick on, to glue √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰt̥awisa to duplicate, to copy √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰt̥awiyuk̥ʰ (sth.) duplicated, copied √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰt̥axud to take off a sticker √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰtay̥às "?" (a kind of berry bush) √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰt̥la sticking, sticking on √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰt̥l̥ax̥lud to stick sth. onto a wall or raised surface √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰtsdua adhesive dressing √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰtsdud to put an adhesive dressing on a wound √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰtsm̥ai; pl. k̥ʰik̥ʰtsm̥ai (?) stamp √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰtsmd to stick sth. onto sth. bulky (e.g. a ball) √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰtaat; pl. k̥ʰik̥ʰtaat blanket (of any kind) (SYN: mam̥am̥) √k̥ʰt- (2)
 k̥ʰtak̥ʰ flapjack, hotcake √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰtal̥ayu substitute for (financial equivalent of) a blanket √k̥ʰt- (2)
 k̥ʰtal̥ak̥ʰ person with blanket on √k̥ʰt- (2)
 k̥ʰt̥at̥a to bestow a blanket on sb. (son or daughter-in-law) √k̥ʰt- (2)
 k̥ʰt̥al̥ak̥ʰ (sth.) glued to sth. √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰtid to put a sticker on √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰtiuk̥ʰ poster √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰt̥nd to stick sth. onto one's body or a log √k̥ʰt- (1)
 k̥ʰx̥a to suck (e.g. an orange, bones) √k̥ʰx̥-
 k̥ʰx̥ḁxud to suck out marrow √k̥ʰx̥-
 k̥ʰx̥ə̥x̥daud to suck the lips √k̥ʰx̥-

- ḳ*x̣.ɦid to suck (single act) √ḳ*x̣-
 ḳ*x̣ud to suck sth. out of sth. √ḳ*x̣-
 ḳx̣ḳqa flicker (bird) √ḳ*x̣q-
 ḳzağ̣bua undergarment of woman √ḳ*c/s-
 ḳzağ̣i (?) leather apron or loin cloth; woman's dress √ḳ*c/s-
 ḳzaq̣ia; pl. ḳịḳzaq̣ia any apron (e.g. as worn by a blacksmith) √ḳ*c/s-
 ḳzaq̣ɬla to wear a dress (formerly made of animal hides) √ḳ*c/s-
 ḳzaq̣bua apron (as worn in the kitchen for example) √ḳ*c/s-
 ḳzaq̣p̣la to wear an apron √ḳ*c/s-
 la_ (proclitic element having a number of different meanings and functions as illustrated below) √lh-

1. (proclitic prepositional element)

- a) at, in, to, or from a place, situation, or direction * p̣ala la_ɣ̣ɦiṣla.yaɣi "to work at Kitimaat³"; p̣ala la_ğ̣ịla.yaɣi "to have worked in the past³"; ḳịx̣a la_bg̣*aṇmaɣi "to run away from person³"; laaịx̣ la_g̣uḳaɣi "to enter house³"; ɬp.ẉɦta la_ɣ̣asaḳaɣi "to fly offshore to the ocean³";
 b) out of, from, among; in regard to some, a part, or a portion of the whole * ḳuus nauḳ ḳṣg̣as la_qi_ğ̣ğ̣ṇmaɣi "there is not one that is lazy among these³ women³"; q̣iḷakasiụla la_ğ̣ida "help yourself to that³!";
 c) in regard to; towards the end, objective, or target of ... * ịqa la_bg̣*aṇmaɣi "to accuse person³"; ṃaasi g̣ịiṇai hs_bg̣*aṇmaɣi la_x̣ịx̣abḳaɣi "what is the line of action of person³ in regard to children³?";
 d) than, in comparison with * ḥṃaịyağ̣awa wiṣmaɣi la_ğ̣ṇmaɣi "man³ is smaller than his³ wife³"; g̣ḷịx̣dağ̣awa ANDREW-ya la_JOHN-a "Andrew³ is taller than John³";
 e) (this prepositional element la_ has the following personal forms of which the 1st and 2nd person forms are full words and the

3rd person forms enclitics: lạṇɬa "at/in/on/from/to me"; lạṇɬanis "... us (incl.)" [GW also has lạnis]; lạṇɬanuḳ "... us (excl.)" [GW also has lạnuḳ]; lạụla "... you"; lạx̣g, pl. _liḷạx̣g "at/in/on/from/to 3¹"; lạxu, pl. _liḷạxu "... 3²"; lạxi, pl. _liḷạxi "... 3³"; lạxid.s, pl. _liḷạxid.s "... 3^{3inv}"; lạx̣gi, pl. _liḷạx̣gi "... 3^{abs}") * ịqas lạṇɬa "you accuse me"; ịqas lạxu "you accuse 3¹"; laaịx̣ lạxi "to enter 3³"; ḥaṃbas lạṇɬa "you are ahead of me"; ḥikağ̣awaṣu lạṇɬa "you are better than me"; ḳịx̣ạɬ lạụla "I shall run away from you"; g̣ḷịx̣dağ̣awaṣu lạx̣gi "you are taller than 3^{abs}"; q̣iḷakasiụla lạxi "help yourself to 3¹!"

2. (proclitic meaning "existing or being the case by way of a transitional stage in or end point of events" and hence "now, then, by this time, already, yet, still, today, currently, precisely, exactly"; it may reduce to just "I" as illustrated below)

* lanug̣a_p̣alaɦina "I work now" [also: lạn_ and ḷn_]; lanis_p̣alaɦina "we (incl.) work now"; lanuḳ_p̣alaɦina "we (excl.) work now"; lasu_p̣alaɦina "you work now"; lik_p̣alaɦina "3¹ works now" [also: lak_]; lu_p̣alaɦina "3² works now"; li_p̣alaɦina "3³ works now"; lid.s_p̣alaɦina "3^{3inv} works now"; liki_p̣alaɦina "3^{abs} works now"; p̣alaɦina bg̣*aṇmaɣi and li_p̣alaɦina bg̣*aṇmaɣi "person³ works now"; ḳuu.̣n la_p̣ala "I do not work right now"

3. (proclitic used at the beginning of temporal clauses; usually it reduces to "I" as in the following examples:)

* yug̣ạisdaḳu lig̣nd.s_ḥx̣_p̣ax̣.ɦạɬlud "there² was a spell of rain at the time when I started to work"; yug̣ạisdaḳu liganis_ḥx̣_p̣ap̣x̣.ɦạɬlud "... we (incl.) ..."; yug̣ạisdaḳu liganuḳ_ḥx̣_p̣ax̣.ɦạɬlud "... we (excl.) ..."; yug̣ạisdaḳu lix̣s_ḥx̣_p̣ax̣.ɦạɬlud "... you ..."; yug̣ạisdaḳu lisik_ḥx̣_p̣ax̣.ɦạɬlud "... 3¹ ..."; yug̣ạisdaḳu lisu_ḥx̣_p̣ax̣.ɦạɬlud "... 3² ..."; yug̣ạisdaḳu lisi_ḥx̣_p̣ax̣.ɦạɬlud "... 3³ ..."; yug̣ạisdaḳu lisid.s_ḥx̣_p̣ax̣.ɦạɬlud "...

3^{3inv} ..."; yug^waisdak^wu lisgi_hx^w_pàx.hàljud
 "... 3^{abs} ..."; hìksu lix^ws_tàug^wnak^wlahina "(it
 is) good that you are gaining strength now";

4. (proclitic meaning "reason" when
 combined with /git/ as in the following):
 màasi lagitus_pàla "why do YOU work?,
 what is YOUR (particular) reason for
 working?, why is it you (and not sb. else)
 who works?" (compare with non-anaphoric:
 màasi pàlagitus "why do you work?")

laa to be at, to be in √lh-

* laṇ/làaṇ (qi_) ṣàsutṃṣaṣi "I was/shall be
 at the front side³ of the house"; lānis/làaṣṇis
 (qi_) ṣàsutṃṣaṣi "we (incl.) ...";
 lānuk^w/làaṣṇuk^w (qi_) ṣàsutṃṣaṣi "we (excl.)
 ..."; laas/lāaṣ (qi_) ṣàsutṃṣaṣi "you ...";
 làik/lāaṣik (qi_) ṣàsutṃṣaṣi "3¹ ...";
 lau/lāaṣu (qi_) ṣàsutṃṣaṣi "3² ..."; lai/lāaṣi
 (qi_) ṣàsutṃṣaṣi "3³ ..."; laid.s/lāaṣid.s (qi_)
 ṣàsutṃṣaṣi "3^{3inv} ..."; làgi/lāaṣki (qi_)
 ṣàsutṃṣaṣi "3^{abs} ..."; laas gāda "you are
 HERE¹ (and not somewhere else), it is here¹
 that you are"; laas gūda "you are here
 (there)², it is here (there)² that you are";
 làasuqik "it is at 3¹ that you are"; làasuqi "it
 is at 3³ that you are"; li_wi_lāa
 ḡi_bg^wanṃmad.sṣi "where is person^{3inv}
 now?"; li làaḥina bg^wanṃmaṣi guk^wasi
 "person³ is at his³ house³ now, it is at his³
 house³ that person³ now is"; wi_lāaṣi pālaṣ
 "where will 3³ work?"; làaṣi pālaṣ guk^wasi
 "3³ will work at his³ house³, it is at his
 house³ that 3³ will work"; laas ḡu_guk^waqnd.s
 "you are at MY HOUSE², it is at my Oouse²
 that you are"; lau guk^waq^s "3² is at your
 house², it is at your house² that 3² is"; lai
 ṣàsutṃṣaṣi "3³ is on the front (seaward) side
 of house³, it is on the front (seaward) side of
 house³ that 3³ is"; wi_lānug^wa "where am I?";
 laa wāctius guk^waṣ^s "it is at your house²
 that your dog^{abs} is"; laa wāciaṣu guk^waṣ^s "it
 is at your house² that dog² is"; wi_lāa
 qi_wāctiṇd.s "where is my dog^{abs}?"; nakāṇ
 qṇ_lāṇ kàṭa "I look for a place where I can
 sleep"; nakānis qṇ_lānis kàṭa "we (incl.) ...";
 nakānuk^w qṇ_lānuk^w kàṭa "we (excl.) ..."

nakāsu qṇ_lāas kàṭa "you ..."; nakāik
 qṇ_lāik kàṭa "3¹ ..."; nakāu qṇ_lāu kàṭa "3²
 ..."; nakāi qṇ_lāi kàṭa "3³ ..."; nakāid.s
 qṇ_lāid.s kàṭa "3^{3inv} ..."; nakāṣki qṇ_lāaki
 kàṭa "3^{abs} ..."; sas_qakā qṇ_lāas "have you
 now found a place?"

làaṭa to accompany, go with sb. √lh-

làamīṣṣa (pl. of làaiṣṣa - reference is to 2 or 3)
 √lh-

làaqa to pass by √lh-

làaqṣa passing by √lh-

làaqṣṣa passing by outdoors (on the road) √lh-

làatus to go downstream; to go "down" to a
 place √lh-

làatusa to take downstream √lh-

làatusṣa going downstream √lh-

làawīṣ to go across the road (field) √lh-

làawīṣa to take across the road (field) √lh-

làawīṣṣa going across the road (field) √lh-

làawīṭ to cross room (SYN: làawīy.it) √lh-

làawīṭa to take across the room (SYN:
 làawīy.it) √lh-

làawīṭṣa going across the room (SYN:
 làawīy.it) √lh-

làawīṣ to cross over, to go across √lh-

làawīsa to take across √lh-

làawīṣṣa going across, the crossing of sth. √lh-

làawīyit to cross the room (SYN: làawīṭ) √lh-

làawīyīṭa to take across the room (SYN:
 làawīṭa) √lh-

làawīyīṭṣa going across the room (SYN: làawīṭṣa)
 √lh-

làaṣa to go down, descend, to come off (e.g.
 sole of shoe) √lh-

làaṣanūṣa to go to the outside corner of house

- (valley, parking lot) √lh-
- làaxa^hu^hisa to go to the waterline √lh-
- làaxdis to go out into the open (e.g. field) √lh-
- làaxdisa to take into the open √lh-
- làaxdis^hla going into the open √lh-
- làaxdud to reach (go to) the mouth of a bay or channel √lh-
- làaxila to go down from mountain ledge √lh-
- làaxit to go downstairs √lh-
- làaxis to go down from the beach √lh-
- làaxla going down, descending √lh-
- làaxls to go down the hill √lh-
- làaxud to take down √lh-
- labailud to go to a point of land √lh-
- labaita to go to the end of the house √lh-
- labals^ha to go to the end of the village √lh-
- labaud to go to the end of sth. (wharf, point of land) √lh-
- labaudala; pl. la:lb^haudala to go out of the wharf (?) √lh-
- làbta to go into hole (opening), to go below one's range of view (like the setting sun) √lh-
- làbtala going into a hole (as when drilling), going into the hold or galley √lh-
- làbtala^hla to disappear from a raised surface (scaffold, etc.) by going into a hole (opening) in it √lh-
- làbtala^hlud to put sth. into a hole in a raised surface (e.g. scaffold) √lh-
- làbtalud to put sth. in opening √lh-
- làbta^hliuk^h (sth.) put in hole in field √lh-
- làbta^həxs to go into the hold (galley) √lh-
- làbta^hnak^hla to go into a hole gradually √lh-
- làbtax.^hid to start to go into a hole, to be the first of the group to go into a hole √lh-
- làbtayuk^h (sth.) put into hole on beach or field √lh-
- làbtalak^h (sth.) put into hole in floor √lh-
- làbti^h to go into a hole indoors (or on floor) √lh-
- làbti^ha to put into hole in floor √lh-
- làbti^hla putting into hole indoors (in floor) √lh-
- làbtis to go into a hole on beach or field √lh-
- làbtisa to put into hole in beach or field √lh-
- làbtisla going into a hole on the beach or field √lh-
- làbtls to go into a hole outdoors √lh-
- làbtlsa to put sth. into hole in ground outside √lh-
- làbtls^hla going into hole outdoors √lh-
- làca^hxda to go all the way (to the bow or the stern) √lh-
- làca^hxdala going all the way to the bow √lh-
- làcua; pl. lilàcua to go inside (channel, container) √lh-
- làcuala going inside (e.g. channel) √lh-
- làcua^hli (?) to go into a bay or channel √lh-
- làcud to put sth. inside sth. (e.g. a cup) √lh-
- làcuis & làcuis to go into a slough √lh-
- làcuis^hla & làcuis^hla going into a slough √lh-
- làcuis (see làcuis)
- lagit_ (see under la_, section 4)
- lagiud to go the bow (while on the boat) √lh-
- lagli^ha to step onto the floor for the first time √lh-
- lagli^hla moving to the floor for the first time √lh-
- lagli^hsa to go to an open space (e.g. by the riverside) √lh-
- laglis^hla going (proceeding) to an open place √lh-

- lagl̥iyùk* sth. that has been taken to (put on)
the beach √lh-
- lagl̥s; pl. lilagl̥s to enter the ground outside
√lh-
- lagl̥sa to go to a field (lot) for a particular
purpose, to go to the parking lot √lh-
- làgl̥a to go ashore, to arrive by boat √lh-
- làgl̥ala going to the shore, arriving by boat √lh-
- làgl̥aʔi (?) to hit the shore √lh-
- lagl̥iùk* sth. that has been put in the ground
outside √lh-
- làgl̥ud to put ashore √lh-
- lagt̥əxs to move one's body while sitting aboard
the ship √lh-
- làgusdiwa to go upwards (SYN: làktiwa) √lh-
làgusdiwamas to make go up
- làgusdiwit to go upstairs (SYN: làktiwiw) √lh-
- làgusdiwis to go up in the air (plane, bird) √lh-
- làgusdiwiuk* sth. that has been lifted from the
beach √lh-
- làgusdiwls to go up the hill √lh-
- làgusdiwud to take sth. upwards √lh-
- lagm̥liʔa to go in front of a gathering (assembly)
√lh-
- lagm̥liʔa to go in front of the village √lh-
- lahàal Lahel game (borrowing from Salish)
[note: consonantal /h/ can only occur in this
position in foreign words such as this one]
- lah̥buàita & lah̥bu̥ita to go underneath sth. in
the house (e.g. table) √lh-
- lah̥buàisa & lah̥bu̥isa to go underneath sth. on
the beach, to go under the mountain √lh-
- lah̥buàʔlud to put underneath sth. on the raised
surface (e.g. scaffold) √lh-
- lah̥bùd to go underneath sth.; to put sth. in the
oven; to put sth. under one's clothes or
under a sheet √lh-
- lah̥bùzud to put one layer under another √lh-
- lah̥bùita (see lah̥buàita)
- lah̥bùisa (see lah̥buàisa)
- lah̥ita to put sth. on the floor for good √lh-
- lah̥ini (?) purpose (reason, rationale) for going
√lh-
lah̥ininuk* to have a reason for going
* lah̥ininuk*i gmi làyaxci "3³ has a reason
for going any time he³ leaves"
- lah̥is to set (sun), sunset √lh-
- lah̥lag*àqla to go in a different direction (than
the others) √lk*- (1)
- lah̥lag*àx̣.hid to take a different direction (than
the others) √lk*- (1)
- làh̥xsud to go to the doorway from outside √lh-
- làinag*it̥la to keep adding on √lh-
- làinag*ṁ (sth.) taken home √lh-
- làinak* to go home √lh-
* wiṁak*s làinax*xi "please go home!"
- làinak*a to take home √lh-
- làinak*la to keep adding on √lh-
- làinak*s̥la going home by road √lh-
- làiʔda to go around sth. (e.g. a point) √lh-
- làiʔdala going around √lh-
- làiʔdls to move back from its zenith (sun);
January √lh-
- làiʔksala to shovel the snow randomly (in any
direction); to search about for sth. all over
the place √lyt-
- làka; pl. lilàka to get to, make it to, reach,
approach √lh-
- làkamas to cause to reach a place
- làkalala arriving at a place to stay there, to
immigrate, immigrants √lh-
- làkalaʔla to arrive on a wharf (scaffold, float)
√lh-

- lākaliḷa to reach the bare rock (when travelling overland) √lh-
- lākaliṭ to reach the house √lh-
- lākaliṭa to take sth. home √lh-
- lākaliṭṭa reaching the house, getting home √lh-
- lākaliṣ to reach the camp, to reach place on beach √lh-
- lākaliṣa to take sth. to camp (e.g. canoe borrowed elsewhere) √lh-
- lākaliṣṭa reaching the camp or the place on the beach √lh-
- lākaliuk* sb. met outside √lh-
- lākaliṭəḥs to reach a place or person aboard ship (e.g. the skipper) √lh-
- lākaliṣ to reach zenith of trajectory (sun); to meet (reach) sb. outdoors (e.g. on sidewalk) √lh-
- lākaliṣa to go to (reach) open area outside (e.g. parking lot) √lh-
- lākaliṣṭa reaching (getting to, making it to) people or things outdoors √lh-
- lākax.ḥid to arrive (yet another time) √lh-
- lākayū (sth./sb.) taken towards sth., taken in a certain direction √lh-
- lāk'ia to go to the top of sth. (other than sth. tall) √lh-
- lāk'iala going to the top of sth. (other than a tall thing) √lh-
- lāk'iaḷṭa to go on top of a pile √lh-
- lāk'iaḷṭud to put sth. on top of a pile √lh-
- lāk'iaḥsud to go to the gunwhale of boat or to bank of river √lh-
- lāk'iud to put s.th. on top of s.th. bulky √lh-
- lākṣaḷa to reach the rocks (when travelling on the water) √lh-
- lākṣaliṣ to reach the place at the river (SYN: lākaliṣ) √lh-
- lākṣdataḥs to go into one's bunk in boat √lh-
- lākṣdilās time one goes to bed √lh-
- lākṣdiṭ to go to bed at home √lh-
- lākṣdiṭa to put sb. to bed (SYN: ṭiḥṣdiṭa, k*ṭiṭa) √lh-
- lākṣdis to go to bed in the camp, to bed down on the beach √lh-
- lākṣdṭṣ to go to bed outdoors, to bed down outside √lh-
- lākṣiwa to go through, to cut one's skin, to have a skin eruption √lh-
- lākṣiwala going through √lh-
- lākṣiwis; pl. lilākṣiwiṭ to go through a passage (in water) √lh-
- lākṣiwisamas to kick ball into the goal
- lākṣiwizṃ taken through passage in water (e.g. by rapids) √lh-
- lākṣiwṭṣ to go through passage on field (in mountains, hills) √lh-
- lākṣiwud to take sth. through sth. (e.g. boat through an opening) √lh-
- lāk*aliḷa variegated, assorted, heterogeneous, mixed √lk*- (1)
- lāk*aliḷut person who does strange things (or striking feats) (like a magician) √lk*- (1)
- lāk*smala sleeping bag √lhx*-
- lāk*smk* sth. big and/or bulky that has been wrapped up, sleeping bag √lhx*-
- lāk'tiwa to go up (SYN: lāḡusdiwa) √lh-
- lāk'tiwiṭ to go upstairs √lh-
- lāk'tiwiṭṭa going up the stairs √lh-
- lāk'tiwis to go up in the air (SYN: lāḡusdiwis) √lh-
- lāk'tud to take sth. upwards (SYN: dāk'tud) √lh-
- lāla to go upstream; to go "up" to a place north of where one is (SYN: lālis) √lh-

- lalagɿcà to try to go to a place √lh-
 lalagɿcà to try to go to an open space √lh-
 lalagɿlìà to try to step onto the floor for the first time √lh-
 lalagɿǰli to be involved (implicated) in, to be an accomplice to (SYN: lalagt.mua) √lh-
 lalagɿa to come to a decision √lh-
 lalagtəxsà to try to move one's body while sitting aboard the ship √lh-
 lalagt.mua to be involved (implicated) in, to be an accomplice to (SYN: lalagɿǰli) √lh-
 lalagt.muala state of being involved, state of being an accomplice √lh-
 lalag*dài (?) butterfly √lk*- (3)
 laləgk* people that have been mixed √lh-
 lalaǰuàs battlefield √lh-
 lalaǰaiǰà to try to enter √lh-
 lalakà to try to reach a place √lh-
 lalak*s dax.ǰid (SYN: lk*ǰis) √lk*- (1)
 lalak*siwalà to bother sb., to interfere with sb.'s work (as, for example, the crying of a baby does) √lk*- (1)
 lalak*siwaləǰiǰ doing sth. different √lk*- (1)
 lalàqa to mix (with people), go around with other people √lh-
 lalaqia to chase, pursue √lh-
 laləqɿsa to mix with the other people on the field (in the city) √lh-
 laləqud to butt in on, get involved in √lh-
 lalaquyà to challenge √lh-
 lalaq'cà to try to put in one's mouth √lh-
 lalasǰmdà to try to get on top of sth. big and/or bulky (e.g. a boulder) √lh-
 lalasǰmigà to try to follow behind (sb./sth.) √lh-
 lalaǰla to go onto the scaffold √lh-
 lalaǰlamas to put on scaffold
 lalaǰlud to put sth. on a scaffold √lh-
 la:ləuǰdiwa to try to get off the boat √lh-
 lalaǰsà to ask for a ride, hitchhike √lh-
 lalaǰax'cià to be about to leave, to prepare for leaving √lh-
 là:ləaiǰnala & là:ləiǰnala to enter the wrong door √lh-
 làlis to go upstream (SYN: làla) √lh-
 làlisa to take upstream (north) √lh-
 làlisǰa going upstream (north) √lh-
 làlitiǰayu snow shovel (SYN: lidayu) √lyt-
 làlitiǰala to find (uncover) sth. unexpectedly √lyt-
 làlizm to be taken upstream (north) √lh-
 laluluwa to fish for flounder √lw-
 lalaǰu to be together with, to be joined with √lh-
 làlaǰu to fight, to be at war √lh-
 làlaǰunuma to go to war
 làlaǰua'ci battleship, warship (of any kind) √lh-
 * k'ǰalas làlaǰua'ci "submarine"
 làlaǰuala war √lh-
 làlaǰualawt enemy, opponent √lh-
 làlaǰualut enemy, opponent √lh-
 làlaǰud to join together, to mix (ingredients) √lh-
 làlaǰux*d mǰk'na war hat, (any) battledress √lh-
 làluǰ'a cranky (boat), tippy, tending to tip over (said of a boat) √lwǰ*-
 lamabàudala (pl. of labàudala) √lh-
 làmabtala (pl. of làbtala) √lh-
 lamaǰaiǰla (pl. of làaiǰla - reference is to many) √lh-

- lamàla (pl. of làla) √lh-
- lamalàǎlud (pl. of làlaǎlud, referring to 2 or 3) √lh-
- lamàlisla (pl. of làlisla) √lh-
- làmafa (pl. of làafa) √lh-
- làmaqqa (pl. of làaqa) √lh-
- làmaqila (pl. of làaqila) √lh-
- làmaqisla (pl. of làaqisla) √lh-
- làmatusla (pl. of làatusla) √lh-
- làmawis (pl. of làawis) √lh-
- làmaʷis (pl. of làaʷis) √lh-
- làmaʷitla (pl. of làaʷitla) √lh-
- làmaʷisla (pl. of làaʷisla) √lh-
- làmaǎdis (pl. of làaǎdis - referring to 2 or 3) √lh-
- làmaǎdisla (pl. of làaǎdisla) √lh-
- làmaǎla (pl. of làaǎla) √lh-
- làməbtala; pl. lilàməbtala going into holes/openings (pl. of làbtala) √lh-
- làməbtiṭla (pl. of làbtiṭla) √lh-
- làməbtisla (pl. of làbtisla) √lh-
- làməbtisla (pl. of làbtisla) √lh-
- làməbʹtʹisla (pl. of làbʹtʹisla) √lh-
- làməcʹaǎdala (pl. of làcʹaǎdala) √lh-
- làməcʹua (pl. of làcʹua) √lh-
- làməcʹuakiʹnua people filling cans (as in a cannery) √lh-
- làməcʹuala (pl. of làcʹuala) √lh-
- làməcʹud (pl. of làcʹud) √lh-
- làməcʹuisla (pl. of làcʹuisla) √lh-
- laməglisla (pl. of laglisla) √lh-
- laməglisa (pl. of laglisa) √lh-
- làməglʹa (pl. of làglʹa) √lh-
- làməglʹaʒi (?) (pl. of làglʹaʒi) √lh-
- laməglʹiùk* (pl. of laglʹiùk*) √lh-
- laməgʹusdiwa (pl. of làgʹusdiwa) √lh-
- laməgʹusdiwiyuk* (pl. of làgʹusdiwiyuk*) √lh-
- laməgʹusdiwʹis (pl. of làgʹusdiwʹis) √lh-
- làməkaʹlala (pl. of làkaʹlala) √lh-
- làməkiʹud (pl. of làkiʹud) √lh-
- làməksdis (pl. of làksdis) √lh-
- làməqiamas (pl. of làqiamas) √lh-
- laməqʹsamà (SYN laməqʹsamàs) √lh-
- laməqʹsamàs (pl. of làqʹsamàs) √lh-
- làməqʹsʹla (pl. of làqʹsʹla) √lh-
- làməsdala (pl. of làsdala) √lh-
- làməsdud (pl. of làsdud₁ & làsdud₂) √lh-
- làməsǧm̥d (pl. of làsǧm̥d) √lh-
- làməsǧm̥igud (pl. of làsǧm̥igud) √lh-
- làməsǧm̥isa (pl. of làsǧm̥isa) √lh-
- làməx.ḥaʒla (pl. of làx.ḥaʒla) √lh-
- làməx.ḥiṭ (pl. of làx.ḥiṭ) √lh-
- làməx.ḥis (pl. of làx.ḥis) √lh-
- làməx.ḥʹis (pl. of làx.ḥʹis) √lh-
- làməǎduala (pl. of làǎduala) √lh-
- làməǎdud (pl. of làǎdud) √lh-
- làməǎdudala (pl. of làǎdudala) √lh-
- laməǎlā (pl. of laǎlā) √lh-
- laməǎlāla (pl. of laǎlāla) √lh-
- laməǎs (pl. of laǎs) √lh-
- làməǎsʹlaqa (pl. of làǎsʹlaqa) √lh-
- laməǎx̣u (pl. of laǎx̣u) √lh-
- laməǎx̣umas (pl. of laǎx̣umas)
- laməzuàita (pl. of lazuàita) √lh-
- làmiʹnak*a (pl. of làiʹnak*a) √lh-
- làmiʹyax̣ci (pl. of làyʹax̣ci) √lh-

- lāmṇca (pl. of lāṇca) √lh-
- lāmṇcā; pl. līlāmṇcā (pl. of lāṇcā) √lh-
- lāmṇcud (pl. of lāṇcud) √lh-
- lāmṇcsā (pl. of lāṇcsā) √lh-
- lāmṇzm (pl. of lāṇzm) √lh-
- lāmṭcuala (pl. of lāṭcuala) √lh-
- lāmṭdiwala (pl. of lāṭdiwala) √lh-
- lāmṭtala (pl. of lāṭtala) √lh-
- lāmṭtīḷa (pl. of lāṭtīḷa) √lh-
- lāmṭtīḷa (pl. of lāṭtīḷa) √lh-
- lamuyà (pl. of lāuya) √lh-
- lamuyàla (Gl.) (pl. of lāuyala) √lh-
- lamūyala (Gm.) (pl. of lāuyala) √lh-
- lamuyāḷi (?) (pl. of lāuyaḷi) √lh-
- lamuyisā (pl. of lāuyisā) √lh-
- lamuyḷsā (pl. of lāuyḷsā) √lh-
- lāṇca; pl. lī:lāṇca to sink (GW), to go under water (GR) √lh-
- lancàs place or time of going underwater √lh-
- lāṇcax.ḥid to start to go underwater √lh-
- lāṇcā to go out (tide), to walk down the beach when tide is going out (SYN: lāṇcs) √lh-
- lāṇcā to go to the rocks underneath the water √lh-
- lāṇcud; pl. lī:lāṇcud to throw sth. underwater (e.g. one's line) √lh-
- lāṇcs; pl. lī:lāṇcs to go down to the beach √lh-
- lāṇcsā going down to the beach √lh-
- lāṇs:lanca to submerge from time to time, submarine √lh-
- lāṇzm to be taken underwater √lh-
- lāṇak*ḷa to go without pausing or without interruption √lh-
- laplāit minister, priest ["pl" as in English "please" or with a pause after an unreleased "p"] (from French "le prêtre")
- lāṇpiu to lose sth. while working with it √lh-
- lāṇqia catch, acquisition, what one obtains √lh-
- lāṇqiamas to get, catch, obtain, receive, acquire
* lāṇqiamasλn qī_lāṇqia.yasi "I'm going to get what³ he's got³"
- lāṇqī.isa to go the head of the inlet √lh-
- lāṇqiud to go to the head of the channel or inlet √lh-
- lāṇqs to put in one's mouth √lh-
- lāṇqsamas to make sth. go (make sb. put sth.) into the mouth (hook, bait, etc.)
- lāṇqs.ḡs to have in one's mouth for a while √lh-
- lāṇqzak* sb. who has put sth. in mouth (against instructions) √lh-
- lāṇqzi (?) sth. to be put in the mouth (e.g. pills) √lh-
- lāṇqzud to put sth. in one's mouth √lh-
- lāṇqzud.ḡs to put in one's mouth for a while
- lāṇqzuk* sth. put in sb.'s mouth (?) √lh-
- lāṇqzuḡy sth. put in sb.'s mouth √lh-
- lasà to put into the ground √lh-
- lasàx.ḥid to transplant sth. √lh-
- lāsda; pl. līlāsda to go into the water √lh-
- lāsdaḷa putting into the water √lh-
- lāsdaḷisa to put into water for soaking overnight √lh-
- lāsdaqā to be there (said of the time to do sth. planned) (SYN: lāsdua) √lh-
- lāsdu ready to take place, to be there (said of the time for sth.) √lh-
- lāsdua ready to take place, to be there (said of the time for sth.) √lh-
- lāsduḍ 1. to hit the mark; 2. to put sth. into the water (e.g. a net) √lh-

- làsduiṭa & làsduiṭa to go to the door (window)
from inside √lh-
- làsduṭiṭ to go the place in the house where sb.
else is √lh-
- làsduṭiṭa to go to the doorway (from inside); to
hit the right date for sth. (e.g. for ritual
observances) √lh-
- làsduṭsa to go sb.'s place on a field to occupy it
√lh-
- làsduiṭa (see làsduiṭa)
- làsḡmḡd to go to the top of sth. big and/or
bulky (e.g. boulders) √lh-
- làsḡmḡi to follow behind sb. √lh-
- làsḡmḡigud; pl. lilàḡmḡigud to mount the back
of an animal or person √lh-
- làsḡmḡliṣa to get on top of sth. big and/or bulky
in an open space (e.g. a mountain) (SYN:
làsḡmḡliṣa) √lh-
- làsḡmḡliṣa to get on top of sth. big and/or bulky
in an open space (e.g. a mountain) (SYN:
làsḡmḡliṣa) √lh-
- làṭm 1. where (=English conjunction), 2. place
one stays at, place one can go to for
accommodation, whereabouts
* k'āhṭiṭ wāciāxu la_làṭm hṣ_wiṣmaṣi "dog² is
at house where man³ is"; sas_làṭmṣuk*ā "do
you have a place to stay?" √lh-
- laud to put sth. somewhere √lh- [note: as
illustrated by the following example, the
place where sth. is put is expressed by a
grammatical object joined to laud: làud.siqu
gàda "put 3² here!"]
- làudas place where one puts sth. √lh-
- làudayu sth. put somewhere √lh-
- làuṭcua to go out of container √lh-
- làuṭcuala going out of container √lh-
- làuṭcuṭis to go out of bay √lh-
- làuṭṭa to go offshore √lh-
- làuṭṭala going offshore √lh-
- làuṭṭayu taken offshore by √lh-
- làuṭṭilṣ taken out of the house by √lh-
- làuṭṭiṭ to go out of the house √lh-
- làuṭṭiṭṭa going out of the house √lh-
- làuṭṭis to go up from the beach (SYN: làusdis)
√lh-
- làuṭṭisṭa going up from the beach (SYN:
làusdisṭa) √lh-
- làuṭṭiṭs to come out of the bush √lh-
- làuṭṭiṭṭa going (coming) out of the bush √lh-
- làuṭṭud to take sth. offshore √lh-
- làusdis to go up the beach (from the sea) (SYN:
làuṭṭis) √lh-
- làusdisṭa going up the beach (from the sea)
(SYN: làuṭṭisṭa) √lh-
- làuya to go (come) out of (hole, den) √lh-
- làuyala going out of sth. narrow √lh-
- lauyàs birthday √lh-
* nàux*ṣm lauyàsanis ḡmanis_ḡhiwàu "our
(incl.) birthdays³ are the same and so we are
the same age"
- làuyaṭayud to take sth. out of the channel or
inlet √lh-
- làuyaṭi (?) to go out of the (big) channel or
inlet √lh-
- làuyis to come out of slough √lh-
- làuyisṭa going out of a slough √lh-
- làuyiṭs to go (come) out of the ground (like
groundhog) √lh-
- làuyiṭṭa; pl. li:làuyiṭṭa going (coming) out of
the ground (like groundhog) √lh-
- làwṭciṭṭadaliṣm to be dying to go out √lh-
- làwṭṭs to go outside, go out of the house √lh-
- làwṭsa to take sth. out of the house √lh-

làwłsłā going out of the house √lh-
 làwłdiwa to go off the boat √lh-
 làwłdiwala going off the boat √lh-
 làwłdiwud to take sb. off the boat √lh-
 làxłala to go in the fire √lh-
 làxłalamas to land in the fire against one's
 wish or expectation (e.g. marshmallow when
 being roasted)
 làxłalis to go on (into) the fire √lh-
 làxłalisa to put sth. on (in) the fire √lh-
 làxłalud to throw sth. in the fire, to put on the
 fire (pot) √lh-
 làxłiāsa to go onto the roof (SYN: làxłiłsa)
 √lh-
 làxłiłsa to go onto the roof (SYN: làxłiāsa)
 √lh-
 làx.ḥāłja to go onto a raised surface (scaffold,
 float), to transcend (SYN: lazùgłja) √lh-
 * hidài làx.ḥāłja la_ḥāmax.ṭałja.yaḥi "this³
 is the second one (lit. this³ is the one that
 transcends the first one)"
 làx.ḥāłjamas to hit the target (as when
 hunting)
 làx.ḥāłjak* (sth.) put onto raised surface √lh-
 làx.ḥāłjud to put sth. on top of a raised
 surface (scaffold, float), to put a load on
 sb.'s shoulders (SYN: làlałjud, làlałjamas)
 √lh-
 làx.ḥit to go into room √lh-
 làx.ḥis to go up onto the beach, to be beached
 (whales) √lh-
 làx.ḥisa to take sth. up onto the beach √lh-
 làx.ḥłs to go up to the woods (hills) √lh-
 lax:lakà to go to a place repeatedly √lh-
 lax:lakalàs place one goes to again and again
 √lh-
 lax:lakàx.ḥid to go back to a place repeatedly

√lh-
 làx*a to bundle and tie up things √lhx*-
 làxakas Hirsch Creek (lit. "clear water") √lhx̃-
 làx̃dud to go to the top of sth. tall √lh-
 làx̃dud to put sth. in the rear end √lh-
 làx̃dudala to proceed to the top of sth. √lh-
 làx̃là anything fallen (tree, person) √lh-
 làx̃làḥisa to go to the zone of brackish water at
 the mouth of the river √lh-
 làx̃laiyud to go to the stern while on the boat
 √lh-
 làx̃làla in fallen position √lh-
 làx̃làłsa to go under trees √lh-
 làx̃làud to make sth. fall √lh-
 làx̃.ḥid to lift (fog) √lhx̃-
 làx̃.ḥidḥak*la to lift gradually (like fog) √lhx̃-
 làxs to go aboard √lh-
 làxsak* boat into which sth. (e.g. waves) has
 come, boat which has been boarded √lh-
 làxsala going aboard, going into the boat
 (waves) √lh-
 làxsalak* boat into which waves keep coming
 √lh-
 làxsda clear water (also name of a river) √lhx̃-
 làxsdaisa & làxsdisa to make the water clear by
 letting the mud settle √lhx̃-
 làxsdisa (see làxsdaisa)
 làxsłaqā passed out (e.g. from drinking liquor),
 keeled over √lh-
 làxsłaqax.ḥid to go over the obstacle as first
 one of the group √lh-
 làxsłaqja going over the obstacle √lh-
 làxsłaqud to put sth. over the obstacle √lh-
 làxsud to put sth. aboard √lh-

- laḵù to get trapped (animal), animal that has been caught in the jaws of a trap √lh-
 laḵùmas to catch an animal in the jaws of a trap
- laḵùd to get lodged in one's throat (phlegm), to fill to the neck (net with oolichans) √lh-
- là'ax'ci to depart, leave, go away √lh-
 là'ax'cimas to make sb. go away
 là'ax'ciws to leave for a while
- là'ax'ciala to keep going away (like the Chinese from their own country) √lh-
- là'ax'ciud to tell sb. to go away, to make sb. go away √lh-
- lazàq* to start vocal noise (speaking, singing, whistling, etc.) √lh-
- lazàq*la making vocal noise (speaking, etc.) √lh-
- lazuàita & lazùita to go to a meeting √lh-
- lazuàisa & lazùisa to go onto the beach or field with sth. √lh-
- lazùd to go onto a flat surface (float, wharf, table) √lh-
- lazùg'it to go onto a flat surface indoors √lh-
- lazùg'is to go onto a flat surface on beach or field √lh-
- lazùg'ls to go onto flat surface outdoors √lh-
- lazùg'təḵsa to sit at the table aboard ship √lh-
- lazùg'la to go onto a flat surface (scaffold, float) (SYN: làx.ḥaḵla) √lh-
- lazùlita to go onto a flat surface (e.g. table) indoors √lh-
- lazùlisa to go onto the open field (SYN: lazùlsa) √lh-
- lazùls to go onto field, onto space outdoors √lh-
- lazùlsa to go into the big city √lh-
- lazùtəḵsa to go on top of sth. flat aboard ship (e.g. table, galley) √lh-
- lazùita (see lazùaita)
- lazùisa (see lazùaisa)
- làai'la's entrance √lh-
- làai'ḵ to enter, go into √lh-
 * ... la_k'ḵilàs "to enter a house"
- làaitdm entering occurs
- làaitgit reason for entering; to be beneficiary or victim of entering, to be the one for whose sake sb. enters; (in consequential clauses:) that is why ... enters
- làait.w's to enter for a while
- làai'ḵla entering, going into √lh-
- làaud to put sth. on the stove √lh-
- làilək* (sth.) put on the floor for good √lh-
- làizḥak*la setting (said of the sun) √lh-
- lgε:ḵ "?" (name of Jeff Lagayk) (borrowing of unknown origin)
- lgis stone-throwing game [same as KW napaksa] √lk-
- lgiym flat stone used in game of "lgis" √lk-
- lǵ*abùd to put fire underneath sth. or in stove √lq*-
- lǵ*à'ci wood stove √lq*-
- lǵ*as; pl. li:lǵ*às permanent campsite √lq*-
- lǵ*àsila; pl. li:lǵ*àsila to build a campsite √lq*-
- lǵ*ilà'ci wood stove (obsolete word; SYN: lǵ*à'ci) √lq*-
- lǵ*ilàs; pl. li:lǵ*ilàs firepit, hearth, fireplace; woodshed √lq*-
- lǵ*it; pl. li:lǵ*it fire burning in the house √lq*-
- lǵ*ita; pl. li:lǵ*ita to build a fire indoors √lq*-
- lǵ*is; pl. li:lǵ*is fire on the beach √lq*-
- lǵ*isa to build fire on beach or field; to cut cordwood √lq*-
- lǵ*iyàs place on beach where the fire is √lq*-
- lǵ*iyùk* fire built on the beach or field;

- cordwood cut √lq*-
- li_ (proclitic probably indicating resumption of a thread of discourse; cf. English "well!") √ly-
 * wi_li_làas "where, then, are (were) you?"
- libàyu gambling sticks ("Indian dice") √lyp-
- lidàyu snow shovel (SYN: làlitàyu) √lyt-
- liğ*ilək* (sth.) flat folded indoors √lyq*-
- liğ*ità to fold sth. flat indoors √lyq*-
- liğ*ĩa to fold into sth. √lyq*-
- liksisda to roll over (like a canoe being boarded) √lyx-
- liksisdud to roll over a log or block of wood √lyx-
- lilàksiwił professional worker (goes through lots of papers) √lh-
- lilàk*ila to ask a girl for intercourse √lk*- (1)
- lilàk*sduàglił always doing things in the house differently from the others √lk*- (1)
- lilàpud to wrap (gambling sticks) in their soft leather covering √lyp-
- li:lk*smàlaxi (?) different villages together as a group, group of different villages √lk*- (1)
- li:l̥k*iniṣ* the different tribal groups √lk*- (1)
- li:lpsm̥iyalàs wrapping paper √lyp-
- li:l̥p̥niyalàs cigarette paper √lyp-
- li:lq*łalis different villages √lq*-
- li:l̥kskana coat without sleeves, vest, waistcoat √lyq-
- lin̥; pl. lilin̥ love song, to sing a love song √lyn-
 * lin̥nug*a "I sing a love song"
- lin̥ngila to compose a love song √lyn-
- lin̥ngilak* a love song one has composed √lyn-
- lipa; pl. li:lpa to roll dice, to gamble √lyp-
- lipla to carry sth. wrapped up (e.g. in the arms) √lyp-
- lipsm̥d; pl. lilipsm̥d to make a package, wrap sth. up, gather the gambling sticks (in leather) √lyp-
- lipinuṣ* good dice roller √lyp-
- lip̥nd to roll a cigarette (by hand) √lyp-
- lip̥ndm̥às to have sb. roll a cigarette for one √lyp-
- lip̥ṣdi (?) diaper √lyp-
- lip̥ṣdud to put on a diaper √lyp-
- liq*a; pl. li:lq*a to fold sth. flat √lyq*-
- liqksia toothless √lyq-
- liṣa; pl. li:lṣa to eat fresh boiled salmon √lys-
- liṣàgila (Gl.) to boil fresh salmon, to make fish stew (SYN: lizk*ila) √lys-
- liṣàgilak* fresh boiled salmon, salmon stew made √lys-
- lita; pl. li:lta to rummage, to search; to shovel snow √lyt-
- lit̥inua sb. in charge of shoveling snow √lyt-
- litsisdiłla to search the premises (like the police) √lyt-
- liṭid to shovel snow (single act), start to shovel snow √lyt-
- liṭiniṣ*; pl. li:lṭiniṣ* person who is good at shovelling snow √lyt-
- lixa; pl. li:lxa to roll, turn over (log, block of wood) √lyx-
- lixčuk* (sb./sth.) rolled over by a log √lyx-
- lix.h̥id to roll a log (etc.) (single act) √lyx-
- lixliṭla rolling sth. away indoors √lyx-
- lixliṣa to roll a log away over the beach or field √lyx-
- lixliṣa to roll a log away on the ground outside √lyx-
- liṣ dry red cedar without bark √lyṣ-
- liṣa to get dry, barkless red cedar √lyṣ-

- liṣ̌w.ḥid to bend (like a hinge), to fold (single act) √lyq*-
- liṣ̌w.ḥidak* (sth.) bent or folded (single act) √lyq*-
- liṣ̌w:liḡ*ṁ hinge √lyq*-
- liṣ̌w:liq*a to hinge √lyq*-
- liṣ̌w.sṁd to bundle sth. up (e.g. blankets), to fold sth. up into a parcel √lyq*-
- lizk* salmon stew √lys-
- lizk*ila (Gm.) to make fish stew (SYN: lisàgila) √lys-
- lk*ilà to make different √lk*- (1)
- lk*la₁; pl. li:lk*là different, wrong √lk*- (1)
 lk*làmuta to be considered different, to consider sth. strange (different)
 * ...nug*asi "I ... 3³"
- lk*la₂ unconscious √lk*- (2)
- lk*lais different tide than one expected √lk*- (1)
- lk*làḡlilək* sth. the position of which on a raised surface (table, float, scaffold, etc.) has undergone unauthorised change √lk*- (1)
- lk*làḡliləṇak*la sth. that changes its position on a wall or raised surface (table, scaffold, etc.) a little bit at a time √lk*- (1)
- lk*làḡliṭ sth. that has changed its position on a raised surface (table, float, etc.) against one's intention, sth. the position of which on a raised surface differs from the one it was left in √lk*- (1)
- lk*làḡliṭa to change the position of sth. on a raised surface (e.g. table, float, sidewalk) without having the authority to do so √lk*- (1)
- lk*lilək* sth. the position of which indoors has undergone unauthorised change √lk*- (1)
- lk*liləṇak*la sth. that has changed its position indoors (on the floor) gradually; to fade away slowly, to become different gradually (not necessarily indoors) √lk*- (1)
- lk*liṭ to worsen, take a turn for the worse; sth. that has changed its position in the house against one's intention, sth. the position of which in the house differs from the one it was left in √lk*- (1)
- lk*liṭa to change the position of sth. indoors without having the authority to do so √lk*- (1)
- lk*lis sth. that has changed its position on the beach or field against one's intention, sth. the position of which on the beach or field differs from the one it was left in, sth. that looks different than when one first saw it √lk*- (1)
- lk*liṣa to change the position of sth. on the beach without having the authority to do so √lk*- (1)
- lk*liyùk* sth. the position of which on the beach has undergone unauthorised change √lk*- (1)
- lk*ls sth. that has changed its position outdoors against one's intention, sth. the position of which out- doors differs from the one it was left in √lk*- (1)
- lk*lsà to change the position of sth. outdoors without having the authority to do so √lk*- (1)
- lk*lsà strange, different, people from another village, to be a stranger (SYN: lk*iaut) √lk*- (1)
- lk*liuk* sth. the position of which outdoors has undergone unauthorised change √lk*- (1)
- lk*siwàla to tend to do the opposite thing, tending to do things wrong √lk*- (1)
- lk*siwàlagliṭ tending to do things wrong indoors √lk*- (1)
- lk*siwàlaglis tending to do things wrong on the beach or field √lk*- (1)
- lk*siwàlagls tending to do things wrong outside √lk*- (1)

- lk^wsiwàlagtə̀xs tending to do things wrong on the boat √lk^w- (1)
- lk^wsṃa; pl. li:lk^wsṃà different village population, population from a different village √lk^w- (1)
- lk^wàla (to speak a) foreign language, anyone speaking a strange or foreign language; pl. lilaḱ^wala (used with specific reference to the Finlanders) √lk^w- (1)
- lk^wiaut; pl. li:lk^wiaut strange, different (people), people from a different village √lk^w- (1)
- lpłait; pl. li:lpłait minister, priest (from French "le prêtre")
- lq^wa; pl. li:lq^wà firewood √lq^w-h-
- lq^wilà to put wood on the fire, stoke the fire, tend to the fire √lq^w-
- lq^wla; pl. li:lq^wlà to camp, make camp, make a stopover √lq^w-
- lq^wxsud to build a fire aboard ship √lq^w-
- lq^waud to build a fire on the rock √lq^w-
- lq^wsa; pl. li:lq^wsà to build a fire outside √lq^w-
- lùbiṭ empty house √lwp-
- lùbis empty beach or field √lwp-
- lùbzuis empty (sky), cloudless √lwp-
- lulù (?) flounder √lw-
- lu:lḱ^wsizà roller skate √lwḱ^w-
- lùmasa; pl. lù:lṃasa to scorch (clothing), to turn clothes brown by scorching √lwṃ-
- lùmasdu brown (orange) colour, coloured orange or brown √lwṃ-
- lùmas.hṇṇ brown (said of large animal, log) √lwṃ-
* lùmas.hṇs ṭix^wa "brown bear"
- lùp^wcua empty (box) √lwp-
- lùp^wcuaqia mindless √lwp-
- lùp^wla empty √lwp-
- lùpsiwalis; pl. lù:lpsiwalis empty riverbed (SYN: lùpsiwis) √lwp-
- lùpsiwis; pl. lù:lpsiwis empty riverbed (lit. "nothing through") (SYN: lùpsiwalis) √lwp-
- lùpsiwlṣ; pl. lù:lpsiwlṣ bare, treeless spot on mountain (SYN: ḱùḱ^wsiwlṣ) √lwp-
- lup^wxs nothing aboard, empty ship √lwp-
- lùpa empty (rock surface, stove top) √lwp-
- lup^ws empty (land) √lwp-
- lùps.hilap nothing left on the ground (in the village) √lwp-
- lup^wḱd hollow tree √lwp-
- lùq^wa; pl. lù:lq^wa to go after hemlock bark (to get the sap) √lwq^w-
- lùq^was hemlock tree √lwq^w-
- lùḱ^wa; pl. lù:lḱ^wa to roll sth. (drum, wheel); wheel √lwḱ^w-
lùḱ^wanuk^w having wheels
- lùḱ^wai (?) marble (used in a game) √lwḱ^w-
- lùḱ^waliala to roll back and forth √lwḱ^w-
- lùḱ^walialagḱi (?) to roll back and forth in the water √lwḱ^w-
- lùḱ^wbala round point (e.g. on a ball-point pen) √lwḱ^w-
- lùḱ^wla; pl. lù:lḱ^wla to be in trouble; one's troubles √lwḱ^w-
- lùḱ^wlisla thunder, thunderbird; cannon √lwḱ^w-
- lùḱ^wlislaḱala sound of thunder or cannons firing √lwḱ^w-
- lùḱ^wlud; pl. lù:lḱ^wlud to bother sb. √lwḱ^w-
- lùḱ^wsṃala; pl. lù:lḱ^wsṃala spherical, ball-shaped √lwḱ^w-
- lùaq inner bark of hemlock, hemlock sap S lṃhq-
- lùāḱ:lùaq to eat hemlock sap S lṃhq-

- LOGS-ila logging, work on logs (from English "logs")
- lx.^hid to start playing the "lgis" game, to throw a "lgiym" (in the "lgis" game) √lk-
- lx:lk^a to lose consciousness now and then, to suffer from epilepsy √lk^a- (2)
- lx^w.hìdṇak^wla to change gradually √lk^w- (1)
- lx^w.hìdud; pl. li:lx^w.hìdud to change sth. (e.g. plans), transform (alter) sth. √lk^w- (1)
- lx^w.hìd₁ to turn different √lk^w- (1)
* lx^w.hìdāina nàq^wla.yaxi "weather³ changed then"
- lx^w.hìd₂ to lose consciousness, to faint √lk^w- (2)
- lx^wpàx.hìd to change the taste, to become a different taste √lk^w- (1)
- lǎa; pl. liǎa to bang shells (butter clams, cockles) together to break them before cooking or to eat them raw √lǎ-
- lǎudàci (GR) (Gl. pronunciation of lǎ^wadàci)
- lǎ^wadàci place where one puts one's valuables (chest, trunk, suitcase, purse) (Gl.) √lǎ^w- (1)
- lǎ^wadṇùzi (?) pant pockets, side pockets in pants √lǎ^w- (1)
- lǎ^wag^wicidǎ^w "round rocks on beach village" (name of village in Kitlope territory, north of the river) √lǎ^w- (2)
- lǎ^wag^wis boulders on the beach √lǎ^w- (2)
- lǎ^wək^wla big boulders in river √lǎ^w- (2)
- lǎ^wək^wa boulders on shore √lǎ^w- (2)
- lǎ^wək^ws gully (or any place outdoors) with boulders in it √lǎ^w- (2)
- lǎ^wǎǎdai (?) back pocket in pants √lǎ^w- (1)
- labàğud to spread open the vaginal lips, to pull up the dress to expose the private parts (male or female) √lhp-
- làpa to spread open with the thumbs (e.g. leaves) √lhp-
- làpṁtūd to lift one's apron √lhp-
- làpìd to lift skirt; to remove covering layer with the thumbs (single act) √lhp-
- lǎgis liver √lq- (2)
- lǎgislak^w to have a liver problem √lq- (2)
- lǎgk^w berry cake, mashed and dried berries √lq- (1)
- lqā; pl. līlqā to dry berries √lq- (1)
- lqàǎa to drop down (said of soft or moist materials, e.g. a berry dropping from branch) √lq- (1)
- lqāǎ.hà thimbleberry √lq- (1)
- lqāǎ.hàlas thimbleberry bush √lq- (1)
- lqāǎ.hàx:lqāǎ.haka to eat thimbleberries √lq- (1)
- lǎxua; pl. līlǎuà to cough √lǎ-
- lǎǎbisdana to suffer from coughing √lǎ-
- lǎǎk^wala sound of coughing √lǎ-
- ṭağilak^w (sth.) sheltered by a lean-to indoors √ṭhq- (2)
- ṭağilṁ lean-to (etc.) indoors √ṭhq- (2)
- ṭağita to build a lean-to (etc.) indoors (e.g. over bed) √ṭhq- (2)
- ṭağisa to build a lean-to (etc.) on beach or field √ṭhq- (2)
- ṭağiyṁ lean-to on beach or field, tent on ... √ṭhq- (2)
- ṭağiyùk^w (sth.) sheltered by a lean-to (etc.) on the beach (field) √ṭhq- (2)
- ṭağṁ roof-like structure, lean-to, shelter, shed, tent √ṭhq- (2)
- ṭakṇk^w surprised by events √ṭhk-
- ṭakṇk^wala to give an impressive account (report) √ṭhk-
* ...nug^wasi "I ... 3³"

- ʔakʷəpala to fight over the blankets in bed
 (SYN: kʷəpala) √ʔkʷ- (1)
- ʔakʷsdud to tighten knot (so no one can untie it)
 √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔalağat cave √ʔhq- (2)
- ʔalaukʷa to try hard √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔalukʷağlis to compete in strength (wrestling, tug
 of war, etc.) √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔalukʷxdap to have an argument √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔalas time or place of dying S ʔl-/ʔll-
- ʔalasa to be painful and/or tight all over
 (muscles) S ʔl-/ʔll-
- ʔalas.hid to become painful and/or tight all
 over (said of one's muscles after working too
 hard) S ʔl-/ʔll-
- ʔalxʷ.mksisla (to suffer from) pain in feet or
 legs √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔalxʷ.mkqala (to suffer from a) aching body
 √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔatalasila to be ready to die, terminally ill
 S ʔl-/ʔll-
- ʔatmxağlis to inhale tobacco smoke for ritual
 purposes like the Interior Indians √ʔmχ-
- ʔanca "??" (in: haqa ɣʷl_ʔanca "up to now")
 √ʔhnc-
- ʔançiɣga & ʔançɣga yesterday √ʔhnc-
- ʔaniɣla; pl. ʔilaniɣla to moan, groan, scream
 with pain √ʔhx-
- ʔanslad.s tomorrow √ʔhnc-
- ʔanspiniɣad.s day after tomorrow √ʔhnc-
- ʔanspinix.hidiɣga the day before yesterday
 √ʔhnc-
- ʔanspiniɣga day before yesterday (SYN:
 ʔanspiniyiɣga) √ʔhnc-
- ʔanspiniyiɣga day before yesterday (SYN:
 ʔanspiniɣga) √ʔhnc-
- ʔaqa to get seaweed √ʔhq- (1)
- ʔaqa₂ to build a roof-like structure (lean-to, tent,
 shelter) √ʔhq- (2)
- ʔaqiwa; pl. ʔiʔaqiwa lean-to roof over porch
 √ʔhq- (2)
- ʔaqiwala porch sheltered by a lean-to roof
 √ʔhq- (2)
- ʔaqɣla to go off to get seaweed √ʔhq- (1)
- ʔaqim; pl. ʔiʔaqim lean-to (etc.) on the ground
 outside √ʔhq- (2)
- ʔaqiukʷ (sth.) sheltered by ... on the ground
 outside √ʔhq- (2)
- ʔaqsa to put a shelter up on the ground outside
 √ʔhq- (2)
- ʔaqsg (before clitics, also ʔaqs) seaweed
 √ʔhq- (1)
- ʔaqsggas.hu big piece of dried seaweed
- ʔaugʷnd (GW) anything one works hard for
 √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔaugʷnt (GR) anything one works hard for
 √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔaukʷ; pl. ʔiʔaukʷ strong, hard (difficult) √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔaukʷsdkqala to feel good in one's body √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔaukʷala; pl. ʔiʔaukʷala to insist, urge, coax
 into √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔaukʷimas strong, firm, unyielding (person, tree,
 halibut, octopus) (ANT: waiɣimas) √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔaukʷini (?) power, title, right √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔawis steep place (on field, in river) √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔawa steep rock √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔawaiqla to long for √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔawaiqlakʷ; pl. ʔiʔawaiqlakʷ (sb./sth.) longed
 for √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔawinai; pl. ʔiʔawinai/ʔa:luinai (?) 1. hard,
 difficult; 2. close friend √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔawinainukʷ 1. to love, to like; 2. best friend
 √ʔhxʷ-
- ʔawinainukʷap to love each other √ʔhxʷ-

- tàwini (?) power, authority √thx*-
 tàwininuk* to have the power or authority
 (e.g. to speak at a meeting)
- tàwɲm; pl. filàwɲm husband √thx*-
 tàws; pl. filàws steep, steep place √thx*-
- tàx*a to wind up (a clock), tighten (a bolt)
 √thx*-
- tàx*alàs fiancée √thx*-
- tàx*.híd to tighten (single act) √thx*-
- tàx*i (?) distress, hard time √thx*-
- tàx*la strong (wind), big (waves), taut (rope)
 √thx*-
- tàx*laʔi (?) big waves in bay √thx*-
- tàx*lisla waves going onto beach without
 breaking √thx*-
- tàx*lɛli (?) ripples behind the boat, wake of
 canoe (SYN: lùx*lɛli) √thx*-
- tàx*.mabisbala (to suffer from a) sore nose
 √thx*-
- tàx*.mala to suffer pain, to be sick; hurtful
 (physically, like blows, and mentally, like
 words) √thx*-
- tàx*.malak* angry (about sth. said or done)
 √thx*-
- tàx*.maɲusla (to suffer from an) aching side
 (e.g. from appendicitis) √thx*-
- tàx*.mapla (to suffer from) chest ache √thx*-
- tàx*.màpikla (to suffer from a) sore shin √thx*-
- tàx*.maqla (to suffer from) pain in the crotch
 (male or female), (to suffer from) pain in the
 vagina √thx*-
- tàx*.matuala (to suffer from an) earache √thx*-
- tàx*.maɣuala (to suffer from a) sore neck
 √thx*-
- tàx*.mɛuaqiala (to suffer from) headache
 √thx*-
- tàx*.mdàksla; pl. tàlx*.mdàksla (to suffer
 from) stomach ache √thx*-
- tàx*.mdàksla (to suffer from) stomach ache
 √thx*-
- tàx*.mgiwala (to suffer from a) sore forehead
 √thx*-
- tàx*.mikla (to suffer from a) sore back √thx*-
- tàx*.mksisla (to suffer from) pain in foot √thx*-
- tàx*.mɲyala (to suffer from an) aching cheek
 √thx*-
- tàx*.msduala (to suffer from) sore eyes √thx*-
- tàx*.mɣnala (to suffer from a) sore nape of
 neck √thx*-
- tàx*.mskanala (to suffer from a) sore hand or
 forearm √thx*-
- tàx*.mssəɣuala (to suffer from a) sore penis
 √thx*-
- tàx*.muɣuala (to suffer from) sore waist (e.g.
 due to kidney trouble) √thx*-
- tàx*.maɣdala (to suffer from) pain in the rear
 end √thx*-
- tàx*.mɣdala (to suffer from) pain in the mouth
 √thx*-
- tàx*.mɣdamuala (to suffer from) pain in the
 knee √thx*-
- tàx*.mɣinala (to suffer from) pain in the
 shoulder √thx*-
- tàx:tqa to eat seaweed √thq- (1)
- tɣ*lɛlism woman who has grown too old and is
 about to die √tk*- (2)
- tiɣita to take sth. apart in the house (e.g. T.V.
 set) √tyq-
- tiht to lie in the house (group of people) (SYN:
 tiit) √ty-
- tihs to lie on the beach (group of people) √ty-
- tiixtua a kind of kelp or seaweed with broad
 leaves that grows on rock √tx*-
- tik*sm a kind of cedar-bark hat √tyx*-

- ʔiʔaukʷla to train (in sports) (SYN: ʔaukʷla & ʔaukʷla) √thxʷ-
 ʔim̩nc anything acquired easily (e.g. dead game found) √tys-
 ʔiqa; pl. ʔi:ʔqa to take things apart, untangle (rope) √tyq-
 ʔis to lie on the ground outside (said of a group of people) √ty-
 ʔisila to receive unexpectedly, to come across sth. unexpectedly √tys-
 ʔiwi; pl. ʔiʔwi (..ui, ..ui.i) cedar-bark mat √tyxʷ-
 ʔixd̩na bed (for more than one person) √ty-
 ʔixl̩as to lie on the roof (group of people) (SYN: ʔixl̩is) √ty-
 ʔixl̩is to lie on the roof (group of people) (SYN: ʔixl̩as) √ty-
 ʔixʷila to make a cedar-bark mat √tyxʷ-
 ʔiz̩nt sth. received unexpectedly √tys-
 ʔizuait̩ & ʔizuit̩ to lie on sth. flat in the house (group of people) (SYN: ʔizuglit̩) √ty-
 ʔizuais̩ & ʔizuis̩ to lie on sth. flat on the beach (group of people) (SYN: ʔizuglis̩) √ty-
 ʔizuglit̩ to lie on the floor or sth. flat in the house (said of a group of people) (SYN: ʔizuait̩) √ty-
 ʔizuglis̩ to lie on sth. flat on the beach (said of a group of people) (SYN: ʔizuais̩) √ty-
 ʔizuglis̩ to lie on sth. flat outside (said of group of people) √ty-
 ʔizugla to lie on a flat rock (said of a group of people) √ty-
 ʔizugt̩xs̩ to lie on sth. flat aboard ship (said of a group of people) √ty-
 ʔizugla to lie on sth. flat (roof, scaffold) √ty-
 ʔizuit̩ (see ʔizuait̩)
 ʔizuis̩ (see ʔizuais̩)
 ʔia to lie on a rock (group of people) √ty-
 ʔka to pull out, draw towards oneself (e.g. a drawer, bow, blanket in bed) √tkʷ- (1)
 ʔkila to make a bow √tkʷ- (1)
 ʔkila is smallest tide √tkʷ- (1)
 ʔkud to pull sth. out of sth. (e.g. out of a box) √tkʷ- (1)
 ʔkani (?) older woman √tkʷ- (2); pl. ʔi:ʔkani (GW/GR)/ʔi:ʔkani (GW)/ʔi:ʔkani (GR)
 ʔkis; pl. ʔi:ʔkis bow (for shooting arrows) √tkʷ- (1)
 ʔkalaud; pl. ʔiʔkalaud to faint, have a blackout S ʔl-/ʔl̩l-
 ʔkūt paralyzed side of one's body S ʔl-/ʔl̩l-
 ʔkūt̩ sb. paralyzed on one side of the body, whole side paralyzed S ʔl-/ʔl̩l-
 ʔl; pl. ʔiʔl (?) dead S ʔl-/ʔl̩l-
 ʔlmas to kill, put to death
 ʔlguʔ dead (long ago)
 ʔlq̩nakʷ really dead
 ʔlx:ʔka to faint every once in a while S ʔl-/ʔl̩l-
 ʔlaixda to wish to die S ʔl-/ʔl̩l-
 ʔlaubs strike (new word) S ʔl-/ʔl̩l-
 ʔlud; pl. ʔiʔlud to anaesthetize S ʔl-/ʔl̩l-
 ʔlud.su to be anaesthetized
 ʔludinixʷ anaesthetist S ʔl-/ʔl̩l-
 ʔluya stillborn S ʔl-/ʔl̩l-
 ʔluyamas to abort spontaneously
 ʔaukʷla & ʔaukʷla to train (in sports) (SYN: ʔiʔaukʷla) √thxʷ-
 ʔma to hang to dry salmon that has been tied to a stick, to hang half-dried salmon higher up in the smoke-house √tm- (1)
 ʔmai (?) to anchor out √tm- (2)

- ʔmaiʔàs anchorage, harbour, moorage
 √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmaiʔud to anchor the boat (SYN: ʔiàiʔud)
 √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmàlak^w tied up (boats, logs) √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmàlayu mooring line √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmàlud to tie up sth. that floats (boat, log)
 √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmàʔla tied up to float or buoy √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmàʔlak^w boat that has been tied to the float or
 buoy √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmàʔlàs place where boat is tied to the float or
 buoy √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmàʔlud to tie boat to float or buoy √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmbà; pl. ʔʔmbà moored to the end of the
 wharf √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmbàʔi (?) tied to the end of the wharf while
 anchored further out √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmǵmilm to be curtained off up front in the
 house √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmǵmif curtained-off place in front in the house
 √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmǵmifa to curtain off in front in the house
 √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmisdilək^w surrounded by curtain √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmisdilm kind of curtain (made of cedar bark
 and placed around one's sleeping place in the
 house for privacy) √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmisdif surrounding curtain √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmisdifa to put a curtain around, curtain off all
 around √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmlàqud to sew things together √ʔmq-
- ʔmlʔsdua curtain √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmlàǵùd to tie boats together √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmlàǵùʔi (?) to anchor out on the water
 √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmʔnuzi (?) to be tied up alongside another boat
 √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmʔnuzud to tie boat boat up alongside another
 boat √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmʔqa to repair clothes by sewing, to sew edges
 of a tear together √ʔmq-
- ʔmqʔlàʔlud (Gm.) to tie sth. up (e.g. boat to
 float) √ʔmq-
- ʔmʔsdua; pl. ʔʔmʔsdua/ʔmʔmʔsdua/ʔmʔlasdua
 window curtain √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmʔsdud to draw curtain √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmʔsduif doorway (passage) in a curtain
 √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmʔxa; pl. ʔʔmʔxa to inhale smoke √ʔmʔ-
- ʔmʔx.hid to inhale smoke (single act) √ʔmʔ-
- ʔmʔa to moor to a rock √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmʔàxsala curtain hanging on door (in doorway)
 √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmʔàxsi; pl. ʔʔmʔàxsi (?) door curtain √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmʔilàs place (site) that is curtained off
 √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmʔilək^w sth. that has been curtained off in the
 house √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmʔilm curtained off in the house by sth.
 √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmʔif; pl. ʔʔmʔif curtained-off space in house
 √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmʔifa to curtain off (part of the room)
 √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmʔisa to moor to beach √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmʔisdif; pl. ʔʔmʔisdif wall mat, tapestry on wall
 √ʔm- (1)
- ʔmʔiyùk^w (sth.) moored to the beach √ʔm- (2)
- ʔmʔbis; pl. ʔʔmʔbis soft beach √ʔmp-
- ʔmʔbzu soft table top √ʔmp-
- ʔmdàyu handkerchief √ʔmt-

- ʔndǰ* snot √ʔnt-
 ʔnpa soft (said of a surface, e.g. gravel when one's feet sink into it); quicksand √ʔnp-
 ʔnp̣s soft ground √ʔnp-
 ʔnta; pl. ʔnṭnta to blow the nose √ʔnt-
 ʔntuyala snot hanging out of the nose √ʔnt-
 ʔnṭngḷis (Gm.) to go astray on beach or field √ʔn-
 ʔnṭngḷis (Gm.) to go astray in the woods √ʔn-
 ʔnṭngḷi (?) (Gm.) to go astray out on the water √ʔn-
 ʔq̣a to eat sea urchins (ʔnḍṃ) √ʔq̣-
 ʔq̣̣ala sound of slurping up the inside of sea urchins (ʔnḍṃ) √ʔq̣-
 ʔuḅṃ; pl. ʔu:ʔḅṃ/ʔiḷuḅṃ sunk in the snow (one's feet) √ʔwp-
 ʔuḍabuḷiʔa to move in the manner of a crippled or lame person to a position underneath sth. indoors (e.g. the table) √ʔwt-
 ʔuḍabuḷisa to move in the manner of a crippled or lame person into a position underneath sth. at the beach √ʔwt-
 ʔuḍabuḷsa to move in the manner of a crippled or lame person to a position underneath the house (in basement) from outside √ʔwt-
 ʔuḍabuḷṭǰsa to move in the manner of a crippled or lame person into the galley √ʔwt-
 ʔuḍabuḷiʔa to move in the manner of a crippled or lame person to a position underneath sth. indoors √ʔwt-
 ʔuḍabuḷisa to move in the manner of a crippled or lame person into a position underneath sth. at the beach √ʔwt-
 ʔudiḷàs place where they look after crippled people √ʔwt-
 ʔudzuagḷiʔ to move in the manner of a crippled or lame person in the house √ʔwt-
 ʔudzuagḷiʔa to move in the manner of a crippled or lame person onto a scaffold √ʔwt-
 ʔuǰ̣iʔa to set the table √ʔwq̣*-
 ʔupa soft, soggy (snow, mud) √ʔwp-
 ʔupaḷis (to walk on) soft mud or sand on beach or field √ʔwp-
 ʔupaḷis (to walk on) soft mud or sand outside the house √ʔwp-
 ʔup̣la; pl. ʔu:ʔp̣la soft snow √ʔwp-
 ʔuq̣*; pl. ʔu:ḷq̣* saucer, basin, bowl √ʔwq̣*-
 ʔuta; pl. ʔu:ḷta to move like a crippled or lame person √ʔwt-
 ʔuṭlagḷiʔ & ʔuṭḷagḷiʔ moving in the manner of a crippled or lame person indoors √ʔwt-
 ʔuṭlagḷis & ʔuṭḷagḷis moving in the manner of a crippled or lame person on the beach √ʔwt-
 ʔuṭlagḷis & ʔuṭḷagḷis moving in the manner of a crippled or lame person in the garden √ʔwt-
 ʔuṭlagḷiʔa & ʔuṭḷagḷiʔa moving in the manner of a crippled or lame person on the rocky shore √ʔwt-
 ʔuṭlagḷṭǰs & ʔuṭḷagḷṭǰs moving in the manner of a crippled or lame person on board the boat √ʔwt-
 ʔuṭlagḷiʔa & ʔuṭḷagḷiʔa moving in the manner of a crippled or lame person on a raised surface (scaffold, etc.) √ʔwt-
 ʔuṭliʔ to move in the manner of a crippled or lame person over the floor √ʔwt-
 ʔuṭḷala moving in the manner of a crippled or lame person off the rock √ʔwt-
 ʔuṭ:ʔuta to move in the manner of a crippled or lame person repeatedly (at intervals) √ʔwt-
 ʔuṭ:ʔutagḷiʔ to move in the manner of a crippled or lame person in the house √ʔwt-
 ʔuṭ:ʔutagḷis to move in the manner of a crippled or lame person onto the beach √ʔwt-
 ʔuṭ:ʔutagḷis to move in the manner of a crippled or lame person onto a field √ʔwt-