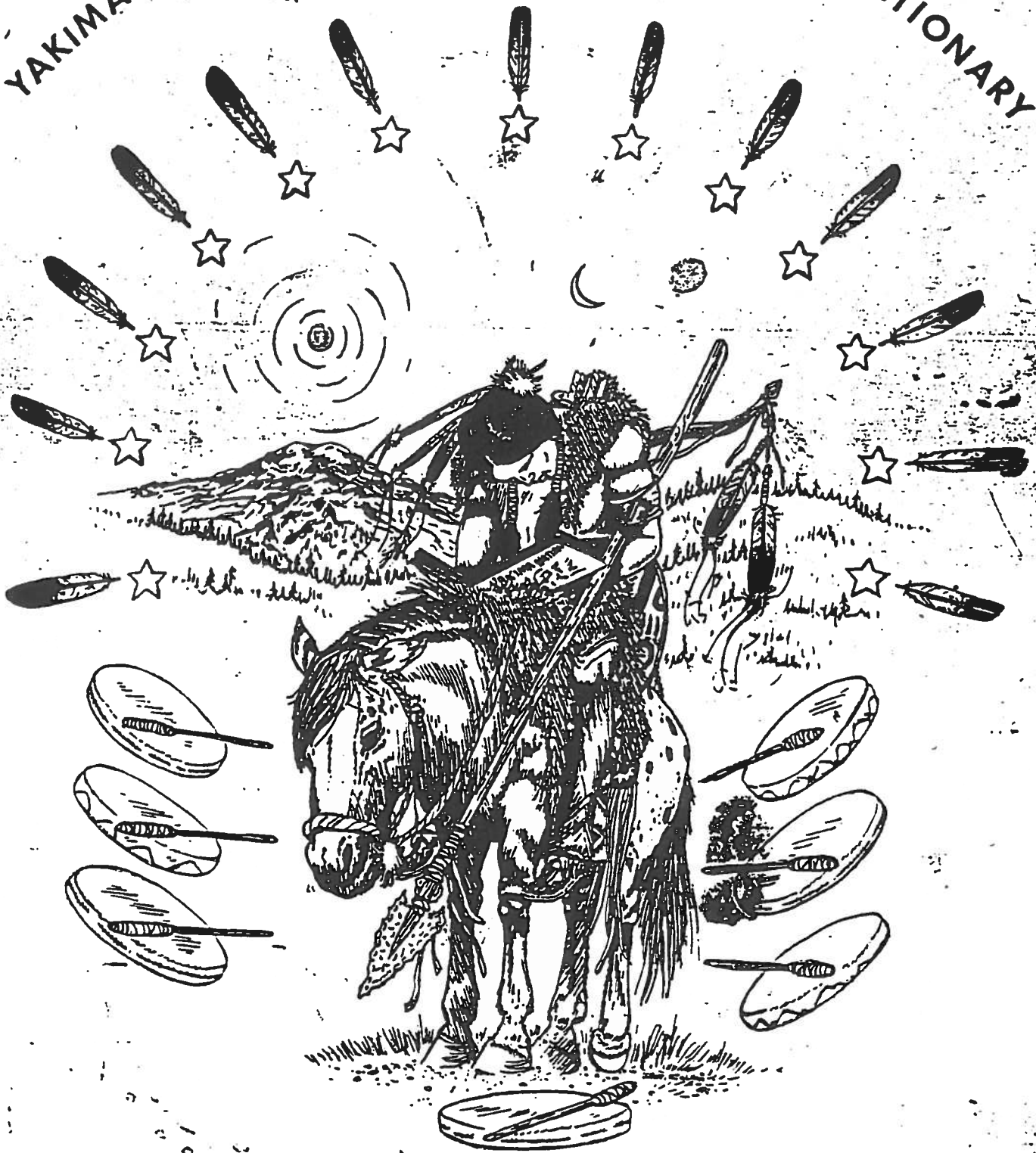


YAKIMA

LANGUAGE

PRACTICAL

DICTIONARY



PROTOTYPE

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YAKIMA LANGUAGE PRACTICAL DICTIONARY

Coordinated by

Consortium of Johnson-O'Malley Committees

Of Region IV, State of Washington

VIRGINIA BEAVERT
PROJECT COORDINATOR
YAKIMA TRIBE

ACKNOWLEDGMENT
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MEMORIAL DEDICATION
ALEXANDER WILLIAM SALUSKIN, CHIEF WIY'AWIKT
August 5, 1898 - August 4, 1973

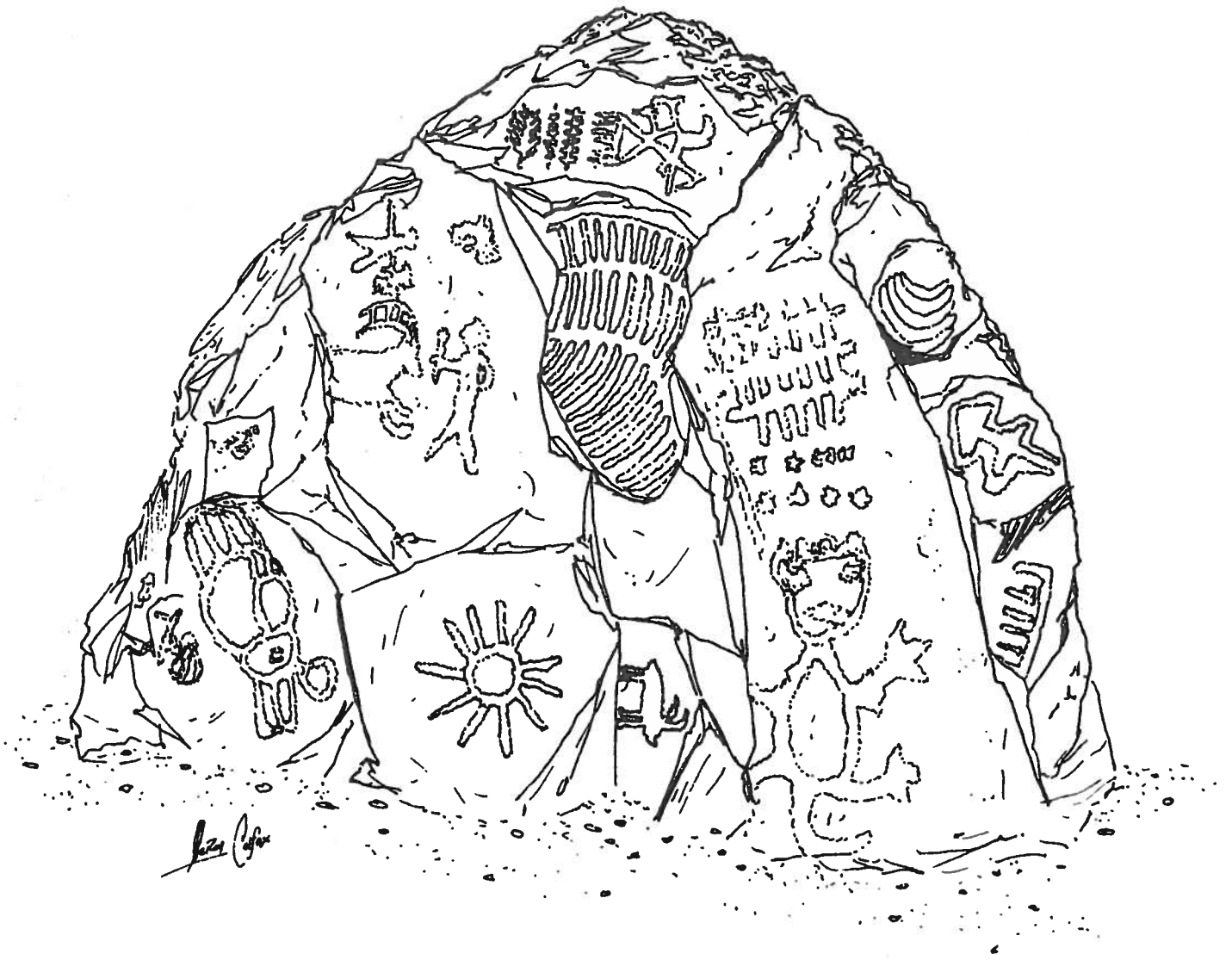
Alexander, born to Chashtkw'i (Louise Saluskin) and George William Saluskin (both enrolled Yakima's) in Leavenworth, Washington. Alexander was the direct descendent of Chief Kúlulkin of the Wenáchapam Tribe. ¹

Alexander spent the early part of his life growing up around the Wenatchee Indian Fisheries, by Cashmere and Wenatchee. He attended grade school, to the seventh grade at Dryden, Washington. He completed his schooling at Fort Simcoe (Mool Mool) School, part of which was under the tutorship of a priest. He became an interpreter to the Tribe in 1928 and was officially elected to that position in a General Council assembly in 1931. He was elected to the Tribal Council in 1945 and served the Yakima Tribe for twenty two years, eight of those years as the Chairman.

During his years on the Tribal Council he conducted research on historical boundaries established through Treaty Rights and the Federal Government obligations to American Indians. History shows that Mr. Saluskin devoted his work to tasks which concerned the fundamental rights belonging to Indians or which directly and immediately involved their well being.

His background in language arts, the Interior Salish and Yakima dialects provided background for writing down the Indian language and developing an orthography through the technical assistance of Dr. Bruce Rigsby. It is fitting that this first edition of the Yakima Language Practical Dictionary make this dedication to Chief Wiy'awikt, Alexander Saluskin.

1, "Winácha" designating the fishery at the forks of Wenatchee River and the band that lived at that particular place. According to General series in Anthro., no.3 Tribal Distribution in Washington by Leslie Spier. George Banta Publishing Co. 1936, Menasha, Wisconsin. Sinyatkumux, along Entiat, Creek; Sinyaakumux, on the Columbia between Entiat Creek and Wenatchee River; Sinkumchimux, "mouth of the river" at the mouth of the Wenatchee; St'skátishmiksi, "a Wenatchee group six miles downriver from the present town of Wenatchee"; Sinpáskwoso (snipaskwasux), at "the forks of the Wenatchee, where the town of Leavenworth, Washington, now stands". Closely related to these bands were the Kítátaas (Kittitas) of the upper Columbia River, at the beginning of Kittitas Creek. These were the areas represented by Chief Kúlulkin at the Council at Walla Walla signing of the Treaty in 1855 between Governor Stevens and the Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation. It was planned to remove these upper Columbia Tribes to the proposed Yakima Reservation after the Treaty was signed. The Treaty meant little to them, and only a few joined the Yakimas or the Colvilles.



THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES & BANDS OF THE
YAKIMA INDIAN NATION

The Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation has organized many supplemental education projects designed to upgrade the academic proficiency of local Indian students and to increase Indian self-awareness towards Indian tradition, heritage and culture.

Yakima Nation Tribal Council and General Council representatives have attended meetings of the JOM Consortium to see work being done by the Johnson O'Malley Consortium, Region IV. Meetings between JOM Consortium Board Directors and Yakima Nation Tribal Council resulted in Yakima Nation support for development of this Yakima Language Practical Dictionary through Yakima Nation/Bureau of Indian Affairs education funds.

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CONSORTIUM OF JOHNSON O'MALLEY COMMITTEES OF REGION IV

The United States Johnson O'Malley Act of 1934-revised 1975, specifically provides education services for Indian children and requires a JOM Parent Education Committee (PEC) for each agency receiving Johnson O'Malley funds.

In 1971 local PEC members decided that they wanted to be organized as a non-profit status corporation so they could operate local Indian education projects for the benefits of Indian students. Washington Non-Profit Corporation Act status was secured as of March 8, 1973.

Eight School District JOM PEC's each have voting delegates who serve on the JOM Consortium, Region IV Board of Directors and who meet once monthly. The main purpose of this Corporation is to bring together the joint efforts of Yakima Reservation area JOM Committees in order to:

- Strengthen abilities of each individual committee and;
- Innovate education programs for Indian children and;
- Involve JOM parents in business responsibility operational aspects.

Importance is placed upon developing Yakima cultural materials and in organizing training opportunities. Major JOM Consortium, Region IV projects are:

- Manage an office staff which is held responsible for operating projects of the organization;

- development, completion and circulation of a hardback 250 page book of 49 Yakima legends, book entitled "The Way It Was-Anaku Iwacha";

- complete development of a Yakima Language Practical Dictionary - including a 39 letter Yakima phonic alphabet and a 3,000 word vocabulary;

- develop curriculum units for Yakima Language instruction;

- organize training at local sites so that professional skills of local people's will be consistently and progressively developed.

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(Set up initial index card file, provided draft typing)

VIRGINIA BEAVERT

CO-AUTHOR OF YAKIMA LANGUAGE PRACTICAL DICTIONARY

Ms. Beavert is Coordinator and research writer of the Yakima Language Practical Dictionary. A full-blooded Yakima, bilingual in ten Indian dialects of native speakers: Taytnapam, Naxchiish, Klickatat, Skiinpam, Pshwanapam, Cowlitz, Wanapam, Palus, Wayampam, Columbia River dialects and Umatilla and Warm Springs languages from Oregon state.

She is a former student of Dr. Melville Jacobs, Linguist, University of Washington. Dr. Jacobs tutored Virginia in reading and writing the Klickatat language to further assist Margaret "Kit" Kendall do a field study in anthropology on the Yakima Reservation for the University of Washington Anthropology Archives.

After serving four years in the United States Air Force and after two and a half years of college, she ventured into the labor mainstream with the Atomic Energy Commission for three years, and graduated to Medical Records in various local hospitals.

Due to poor health, Alex Saluskin was unable to complete his work on the dictionary. It was difficult to ignore the philosophy behind his work. Having taken care of Alex for several years, she constantly listened to his concerns regarding the younger generations. This is a reason this project was initiated to fulfill a dream. This dictionary might help to revive the Yakima Indian language and culture; to teach the younger generation reading and writing of Yakima dialects.

DR. BRUCE RIGSBY, ANTHROPOLOGIST-LINGUIST
UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND IN AUSTRALIA
CONSULTANT TO THE YAKIMA LANGUAGE PRACTICAL DICTIONARY

Dr Bruce Rigsby is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Queensland in Australia. He formerly taught anthropology and linguistics at the University of New Mexico and he has been a visiting lecturer at the Australian National University and at Harvard University. Many Indian people of eastern Oregon and Washington know Dr. Rigsby by his Sahaptin language name, which is Luts'á ɬɪmtáx "Red Head".

Dr. Rigsby has been a student of the Sahaptin language since 1963, when he first worked on the Umatilla dialect. In 1964, Dr. Rigsby began to study the Yakima dialect under the tutelage of Alexander Saluskin. Their relationship as friends and colleagues in developing a practical writing system and dictionary materials for the Yakima dialect continued until 1973 when Mr. Saluskin passed away. Dr. Rigsby also gives special recognition to Mrs. Lena Owens and Mrs. Amelia Sampson who worked together with him at various times over past years on translation and other language problems.

Since 1970, Dr. Rigsby has instructed several Sahaptin language literacy workshops on the Umatilla and Yakima Reservations and has helped to train native language specialists in reading and writing skills. In 1974, he became a Consultant to the Consortium of Johnson O'Malley Committees of Region IV on this Yakima Language Practical Dictionary Project.

INTRODUCTION

By Dr. Bruce Rigsby

The Sahaptin language is spoken by several hundred Indian people, who live on the Yakima, Warm Springs, and Umatilla Reservations, as well as in several smaller communities at Goldendale, Nespelem, Priest Rapids, and Rock Creek, all in Washington, and at Celilo, Oregon. The term "Sahaptin" is not the Indians' own name for their native language, but it comes from the Columbia Salish name s-háptinoxw, which is the name that the Winátshapam and Kawaxchínłáma (who are Salish-speaking people) traditionally call the Nez Perces. However, the early White explorers mistakenly applied the name to all the various Sahaptin-speaking peoples, as well as to the Nez Perces. "Sahaptin" has since come into common usage among anthropologists and linguists in their journal articles and books to designate the native language of the Yakima, Warm Springs and Umatilla peoples, but it does not include the native language of the Nez Perce people. However, the Nez Perce language is a closely related sister-language to Sahaptin, and it is believed by anthropologists and linguists that the ancestors of the modern Sahaptin- and Nez Perce-speaking peoples once spoke a single common language.

In fact, the Sahaptin-speaking peoples have no single overall name for their native language, such as the Nez Perce term "Numiipuutimt" or the Wasco and Wishram Chinookan term "Kiksht". Thus, when speaking English, the Sahaptin peoples usually refer to their native language as "Yakima", "Warm Springs", "Umatilla", or the like, or else simply as the "Indian language". Actually, Yakima, Warm Springs, and Umatilla, as well as Klickitat, Palouse, Walla Walla, Wanapám and others, are what anthropologists and linguists refer to as dialects of a single Sahaptin language, because they are all mutually intelligible. When speaking their native language, the Sahaptin peoples commonly refer to it as ichishkín or chishkín in this manner, in this way, as for example in the sentences:

Kúma t́inma panáttunxa ichishkín. (Used by some Yakima speakers)

Kúma t́inma pasínwíxa ichishkín. (Used by most Yakima speakers)

Kúma natítaytma pasínwíxa chishkín. (Walla Walla)

Kúma tanánma pasínwíxa chishkín. (Umatilla)

All mean Those Indians speak Sahaptin.

Over a century ago, Father Marie Charles Pandosy, the French priest, wrote a short grammar and dictionary of the Sahaptin language that was translated from the French into English and published in New York City in 1862. It is based mainly upon the Kittitas or Pshwánwapam dialect. Although the book has been reprinted, it is not widely known and it contains many misprints and mistakes. Another French priest, Father St. Onge, wrote a short Mámachatpam or Yakima primer and catechism about the same time for the use of Indian mission school pupils and catechists.

The late Professor Melville Jacobs of the University of Washington worked extensively in the Klickitat and Táytnapam dialects of Sahaptin in the late 1920's. He published a grammar, as well as several volumes of myths and legends. They are very fine works, although they are little known to the Sahaptin peoples and they are generally expensive to buy, even in their reprinted editions. Since 1963, I have been a student of the Sahaptin language. I have worked mainly in the Umatilla and Yakima dialects, and have collected many words, sentences and stories. More recently, Mrs. Virginia Hymes has been learning the Warm Springs dialect. She has also helped to develop some written Warm Springs materials and has conducted workshops in Warm Springs native language literacy.

In the past few years on the Yakima Reservation, there has been an awakening of interest among many Yakima people to help preserve and maintain their native language by teaching it in the public schools to their children. Most language classes have been based on an oral approach, because the language teachers and aides have been uncertain as to how the Yakima language should be properly written. In the following pages, we present and use a Yakima practical alphabet that I have taught in several workshops on the Yakima Reservation. The Yakima practical alphabet uses only common English letters and combinations of common English letters, plus the apostrophe ', the hyphen -, and the

underline . It can be typed on any standard typewriter, although it is necessary to mark in the stress accent marks on words by hand.

In developing a practical alphabet for Yakima, we have paid strict attention to the alphabetic principle. Each distinct sound of the language must have its own letter or special combination of letters; and each letter or special combination of letters must stand for one and only one distinct sound. The conventional English alphabet and writing system actually do not follow the alphabetic principle consistently. For example, the combination of letters ough in the five words bough, cough, enough, though and through in fact stands for five different vowels and vowel-plus-consonant sounds. Undoubtedly, this sort of inconsistency is one of the reasons that our children have so much trouble learning to read and write English in grade school. We have avoided these difficulties by following the alphabetic principle strictly in developing and designing a practical alphabet for writing Yakima.

There are twenty-six letters in the standard English alphabet that are available for use in a Yakima practical alphabet, but some of them stand for sounds that are not found in Yakima. For example, there are no native Yakima words that contain the sounds that the letters b, d, f, g, r, and z commonly stand for in English. On the other hand, there are some sounds in Yakima that are not found in English. There are no English words that contain sounds like those at the beginning of k'áshinu elbow, k'ámkaas shoulder, or ɬimtáx head. To the greatest extent possible, we have used English letters to represent sounds that are identical or similar in Yakima. Nevertheless, this practical alphabet is a Yakima alphabet, and it requires special explanation of some of its features before it can be read with ease and speed. We now turn to some of the distinctive features of the Yakima practical alphabet and writing system.

There is an important difference in Yakima between "hard" and "soft" consonants. Compare the hard Ch' sound at the beginning of the word ch'ɬm sharp with the soft ch sound at the beginning of chɬmti new.

Or compare the hard k' sound in k'ámamul bald eagle with the soft k in kápín diggingstick. The hard consonants sound as though they were "popped" or "exploded". Linguists call them "glottalized" consonants. It is easy to test whether a consonant in a particular word is a hard one or not by placing your index finger - imínk tuskáwas - on your Adam's apple. If your Adam's apple moves quickly when you pronounce the consonant, it is a hard one. If it does not move up quickly, it is a soft consonant. In the Yakima practical alphabet, the hard consonants are indicated by placing an apostrophe after, as in ch', k', kw', k', kw', p', t', tl', and ts'.

The Yakima language also distinguishes between "front" and "back" k-like sounds. Compare the soft back k sounds in kashkáash roan horse with the soft front k sounds in kákya bird, creature, or compare the soft back k in íkú heavy with the soft front k sounds in the English word "cocoa". The Sahaptin k is pronounced further back in the rear of the mouth than is the English k. The Yakima front and back k-like sounds may also be either hard or soft. The work k'úsi horse begins with a hard front k', while k'ayík colt, calf, elk calf begins with a hard back k'.

There are other k-like sounds in Yakima that are pronounced with the lips rounded, as in the word kwíkw't whistling. They are spelled with the letter w following, and they too may be front or back, hard or soft. Other examples are given in The Key To The Yakima Practical Alphabet.

Yakima also has several h-like sounds. The first of them is a plain aitch, pronounced just like the sound that begins the English word hop. It is the sound that begins hulí wind. The other h-like sounds are not found in English. We use the letter x to represent them because they are similar to the sound that is represented by the x letter in the Classical Greek and other European languages. The most common x-type sound in Yakima is the back x, as in xátxat mallard duck. The back x sounds fairly rough or harsh. The front x is not very frequent in

a plural one. Another example of an adjective is seen in íksiks little, small, which is singular; its corresponding plural form is íkks.

(adv) Adverbs are words that typically modify verbs by giving such information as to how, when, and where the action described by the verb took place. For example, the word kítu is an adverb whose primary meaning is fast, quickly, swiftly. An example of its use is seen in the sentence Kítu iwáyxtishana k'úsi. The horse was running fast. Observe also that kítu, as an adverb, cannot be used to modify a noun, as in the phrase * kítu k'úsi * a fast horse. It is improper grammar - the correct phrase is ka'áw k'úsi a fast horse.

(int) Interjections are a small set of exclamations, such as áay hello, cháw no, and íi yes.

(n) Nouns are a very large class of words that typically refer to "person, places and things", not to mention more abstract concepts. Some Yakima nouns have special forms for singular, dual and plural categories. As well, a number of nouns have different forms in the two major dialects - the Yakima proper and the River dialect - that are commonly spoken on the Yakima Reservation. Let's examine the dictionary entry for boy, which has different forms, to see how it is to be read.

boy: áswan sng., amfisin dual, amfisma plu., áswanin obj. sng.; áswan sng., kátkaatin dual, kátkaatma plu., áswanina obj. sng. (n). The first four Indian forms give the special singular, dual, plural and objective singular forms used in the Yakima proper, while the four that follow the ; or semicolon punctuation mark are the corresponding forms that are used in the River dialect.

(v) Verbs are a very large class of words that typically refer to activities and processes. For example, in the sentence Ichíishana iwínsh. The man was drinking., the verb word is ichíishana, which can in fact be used alone for He was drinking. Yakima verbs present a special problem in organizing a dictionary, because each basic verb may occur in several hundred forms (and some of them may be transformed into nouns). Consider the following set of forms:

Wáshashaash.	<u>I am riding.</u>
Wáshashaam.	<u>You are riding.</u>
Wáshashaatash.	<u>We are riding.</u>
Wáshashapam.	<u>You folks are riding.</u>
Iwáshasha.	<u>He is riding.</u> <u>She is riding.</u>
Pawáshasha.	<u>They are riding.</u>
Iwáshaxana.	<u>He used to ride.</u>
Pawáshashata.	<u>They will be riding.</u>
Iwáshataxnay.	<u>He would have ridden.</u> <u>He would ride.</u>
Pawáshaxanaakut.	<u>It is said that they used to ride.</u>
wáshat	<u>riding</u> (noun)
washalá	<u>rider</u> (noun)
washanáł	<u>an animal that hasn't been ridden</u>

They represent a small portion of the various forms of the verb stem washa - ride, which is found in each of them. Rather than take up space listing the several hundred forms of each verb, this dictionary simply gives the bare verb

stem followed by a - (or hyphen) that indicates it cannot stand alone but must have some suffix, such as -sha, attached to it. Some verbs have singular and plural forms and they are given accordingly. For example, the primary meaning of shapách'ímnik- is wrap up a single object in a bundle, while shápch'ímnik- has that of wrap up plural objects in a bundle. There are two major subclasses of verbs in the Indian language, which are (vi) or intransitive verbs and (vt) or transitive verbs.

(vi) Intransitive verbs are those that take only a subject noun phrase and no object phrase. For example, consider the sentence, Íwínshin pák'inushana áyatnan. The man saw the woman. Its subject noun phrase is Íwínshin the man, while its object noun phrase is áyatnan the woman. Now note that Yakima verb such as washa - ride cannot take an object noun phrase. It is improper grammar to say *Íwínshin páwashashana k'úsinan.* The man was riding a horse. Thus, washa- is an intransitive verb, not a transitive one. And it would be proper to say, Íwínsh iwáshashana k'úsiki. The man was riding (by means of) a horse, as some people do, or Íwínsh iwáshashana k'úsipa. The man was riding on a horse, as other people say.

(vt) Transitive verbs are those that may take both a subject and an object noun phrase. K'ínu- see, just discussed above, is a transitive verb in Yakima grammar, as is also tk'í- look at, watch. Thus, you can properly say Íwínshin pátk'ishana k'úsinan. The man was watching a horse, in which Íwínshin the man is the subject noun phrase and k'úsinan a horse is the object noun phrase.

A small number of words that require special translation have explanatory materials at the very end of the entry.

Yakima- it is found at the end of iwíx thin. It has a softer smoother sound.

The Yakima vowels may be either short or long in their pronunciation. Compare the second vowel sound in Iwáshasha. He is riding. with Iwáashasha. He is dancing., and note how the second vowel in Iwáshasha, takes longer to pronounce.

Some Yakima words are spelled the same- they contain exactly the same consonants and vowels- yet they differ slightly in their pronunciation in that their stress patterns are different. The stress mark ´ is placed directly above the most prominent or strongest vowel or a word. As examples of words that differ only in their stress patterns, consider first the two verb sentences:

Pák'inushana. He saw him.

Pak'ínushana. They saw him.

Note also ákak Canada goose and akák your maternal uncle, your mother's brother.

HOW TO USE THE DICTIONARY

The present dictionary is organized on an English to Yakima basis. That is, the dictionary entries are listed by their primary English meanings in the traditional order of the English alphabet from A through Z. A few sorts of words - the pronouns, the numbers and the kinship terms that designate the different classes of relatives - are placed in separate sections at the end of the main section.

To use the dictionary and find a particular Indian word, you must look for it according to its primary meaning in English. For example, if you want to find the Yakima word for flower or if you want to check to see the correct Yakima spelling of the word "latít", whose primary meaning is flower, you should look up flower according to its alphabetic order among the words that begin with the letter f or F in English. The entries are arranged also according to the first letter of the first underlined word of the English primary meaning.

After the Indian word(s), there is a short entry inside of () (or parentheses) that gives the part-of-speech membership of the Indian word(s). The part-of-speech entry may be unfamiliar to many people, but it is useful to recall that in a conventional English dictionary designed for native speakers the various word entries are indicated as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and the like. The parts of speech are simply the major classes of words that function in English grammar. The Yakima language too has its own grammar, which is simply the set of rules that native speakers unconsciously use to put words together to form proper sentences. In Yakima grammar, the major parts of speech are, as indicated in this dictionary:

(adj) Adjectives are words that typically refer to qualities and states. They may also modify nouns. For example, nch'f is an adjective whose primary meaning is big, large. An example of its use as a modifier is seen in the phrase nch'f pshwá big, large rock or stone. Some adjectives are listed as having both singular - sng - and plural - plu - forms. Thus, nch'f is a singular form, while nch'ínch'i is

VOCABULARY

A.

<u>abandon</u>	anákw- (vt), leave forever
<u>abandoned</u>	yáax (adj), wholly free from res
<u>abdicate</u>	pinátamahayk- (vt), give up position
<u>abdomen</u>	nawát (n), belly
<u>ability</u>	níkw'níkw (n), skill, knowledge
<u>able</u>	wapsúx (adj), abler, ablest, having knowledge or power
<u>aboard</u>	wásha (adv) wáshasha-, riding iwáshasha-, he, she is riding
<u>abolish</u>	tamáwinat- (vt)
<u>aboriginal</u>	wiyá'uylá, uytlámañ miimáma plu. (n), original person
<u>about</u>	máy- (adv)
<u>about face</u>	síkli- (adv)
<u>above, more than</u>	wá'aw- (adj)
<u>above, better than</u>	shíxtxaw (prep)
<u>above, higher than</u>	xwimitxaw (prep), over
<u>above</u>	xwíimi; xwáami (n), overhead
<u>above, high up</u>	xwíimichnik; xwáamichni (adv)
<u>abreast</u>	kkúksim (adv), side by side
<u>abroad</u>	wíyatkin (adv), to many places near and far
<u>abrupt</u>	kwít (adj), car stopped abruptly

21

123
21
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A.

<u>absence</u>	piníwiyat- (vt), kept self away
<u>absent</u>	lamáy (adj), missing
<u>absent</u>	piní'iwyaat- (vt), to absent oneself
<u>absorb</u>	ts'ts'úup- (vt), liquid
<u>absurd</u>	k'níip (adj), foolish, unreasonable
<u>abundance</u>	pch'í (n), more than enough, affluence, wealth
<u>abundant</u>	palaláy (adj), lots
<u>abuse</u>	páyu (n), hurt, wrong somebody
<u>abyss</u>	howláak (n), bottomless space; very deep pit
<u>accompany</u>	wiyátwi- (vt)
<u>acorn</u>	wawachí (n)
<u>admonish</u>	táloxik- (vt)
<u>affluence</u>	pch'í (n), wealth, more than enough
<u>afraid/be afraid</u>	wiyáych'u- (vi)
<u>afternoon</u>	páchway (n)
<u>afternoon</u>	sitkumsáanak'it (n), just after the noon hour
<u>again</u>	ánach'a or ánych'a <u>sng.</u> ; ánach'axi or ánych'axi <u>plu.</u> (adv)
<u>aggressive</u>	xáash (adj)
<u>alder tree</u>	ixá or psúni (n)
<u>alerted</u>	txálk'wk- (vi), be alerted to, alarmed at
<u>alive</u>	wák'ish (adj), awake

A.

<u>alkali brush</u>	shxwíyaash (n)
<u>all</u>	tl'áaxw (adj), everyone, everything
<u>all</u>	sáakli <u>or</u> náakni (adv) around in a circle
<u>all</u>	náakni (adv) all the way around
<u>all day</u>	łíkw'i (adv)
<u>all day</u>	łíkw'i (n)
<u>all night</u>	xayayáyx (adv)
<u>almost</u>	chawíyat (adv), nearly
<u>alpine</u>	níníkaash (n), pine tree
<u>aluminum</u>	plashmí (n)
<u>always</u>	táaminwa (adv)
<u>always permanent</u>	yáanwa (adv)
<u>always</u>	x ₁ tl'itx ₂ at ₁ l'it; x ₂ at ₁ l'itx ₁ at ₁ l'it (adj) always talking or asking for something
<u>ambitious</u>	xáashni (adj)
<u>among</u>	papáchu (prep), mingle
<u>Angel</u>	wáptasyi (n)
<u>anger</u>	sxíxt (n)
<u>angry</u>	sxíxni (adj)
<u>angry manner</u>	sxíix (adv)
<u>angry</u>	sxíx- (vi), be angry
<u>angry</u>	wáwk'a- (vt), be angry at

A.	
<u>angry</u>	wáwk'a- or sxíxnuu- (vt), be angry at (someone)
<u>animal</u>	kúkyá (n), creature, bird
<u>ankle</u>	k'uxsk'úx: (n)
<u>anklet</u>	túk'iksh (n), anklet of bells or deer hooves
<u>annoy</u>	íhananuyk- (vt), bother
<u>answer</u>	wáinp- or wáanp- (vt), to answer a question
<u>ant</u>	skílwisá; kliwisá; tamshúy (n)
<u>antelope</u>	chatwilí; wáwataw (n)
<u>Appaloosa horse</u>	máamín (n)
<u>appear</u>	wiyápayshk- (vi), come into view
<u>apple</u>	ápíls (n)
<u>apprehensive</u>	wiyaych'úu (adj)
<u>argue</u>	patanawíix- (vi)
<u>argue</u>	tanawíix- (vt)
<u>argumentative person</u>	patanawíixlá (n), argumentative person
<u>armband</u>	shápwinaynaksh (n)
<u>armpit</u>	waxalám (n)
<u>arrow</u>	kayáasu (n)
<u>ashamed</u>	pinátl'uya- (vi), be ashamed
<u>ashes</u>	láp'ulp'ul; látxtx
<u>ask, question</u>	shápní- (vt), ask question

A.

<u>ask for</u>	atl'áwi- (vt), ask for (something)
<u>ask</u>	náwaw- (vt), ask someone to come with or accompany one
<u>attachment</u>	pátkw'ítik- (vt), something put together or stuck together
<u>attack</u>	wátkw'na- (vt), aggression
<u>attack</u>	wách'akt (n), an occurrence or happening of a disease
<u>attack, charge</u>	wátkwna- (vi), attack, charge
<u>attack, fight</u>	tiwi- (n), attack, fight
<u>attain</u>	náwnak'i (vt), achieve
<u>attempt</u>	ináwit (n), try, to endeavor
<u>attend</u>	náktkwanin (adv)
<u>attend school</u>	skúli- (vi), go to school
<u>attention</u>	páykním (adj), pay attention to me
<u>attention</u>	tmáak- (n), respect, courtesy
<u>attention</u>	páyk- (vt), thought, notice, hear, pay attention
<u>attention</u>	páykním (adj), command
<u>attentive person</u>	pamts'ixwalá (n), attentive person
<u>attitude</u>	pxwí- (n), one's thought
<u>attract</u>	ayáya- (vt)
<u>autumn</u>	tiyám; tiyamiki (adv), fall
<u>awake</u>	wák'ish (adj), alive
<u>away from water</u>	áxmi (adv)
<u>away</u>	lahahám (adv), very far away

A.

awl nch'íastí (n)
axe wats'úkt (n)

B.

back and forth xá'apxa'ap (adv), side to side (refers only to movement of the eyes)
back of knee k'líyaas (n)
backbone síwi (n), salmon backbone
bad chilwít; málá (adj), no good
bad tshyawáw (adj), undesirable
badger wíla; shíki (n)
bag or basket wápaas; wápas (n), bag or basket worn around waist while digging roots or picking berries
bag ltáy'ltay (n), a shoulder bag made of hemp, used for carrying things
bake paxaap- (vt), bake in oven
bake wishaanákw- (vt), bake in ashes
baked páxaapi (adj), baked in oven
bald k'lúni (adj)
bait yatsímakt (n), feed
balk kwát- (vi), refuse to proceed

B.

<u>ball</u>	shp'áw <u>or</u> k'píit (n)
<u>ban or outlaw</u>	shapáwinat- (vt), ban or outlaw
<u>banned or outlawed</u>	shapáwinati (adj), banned or outlawed
<u>bandana</u>	chátl'umxsh (n), head covering
<u>barb</u>	tanu (n), on prongs of harpoon
<u>barbecue</u>	ínalat'i- (vt)
<u>bare of things</u>	kw'láapsh (adj)
<u>bareback</u>	wasímts'aakí (adv)
<u>barefoot</u>	ík'amnúit (n)
<u>bark</u>	wawák- <u>or</u> wahwák- (vi), bark like a dog
<u>bark of tree</u>	psá (n)
<u>barley</u>	páali (n)
<u>barrel</u>	t'amúlksh (n)
<u>barrel-race</u>	t'amúlksh pawilawíixt (n)
<u>baseball glove</u>	shp'awitpamá íík'im (n), baseball glove, mitt
<u>basket</u>	wáxwántash (n), basket worn around waist, for berries
<u>basket</u>	ánpsh (n), large basket for storing berries
<u>basket</u>	xláam (n), big basket, made of cedar root
<u>basket</u>	wápaas <u>or</u> wáxwántash (n) small basket, made of cedar root
<u>basket trap</u>	sapáxwliis (n) basket trap (for fish)
<u>bastard</u>	yálmilk; miyáakin (n), illegitimate child
<u>bat</u>	lach'at lách'at (n), the flying mammal

B.

<u>bat</u>	shpáw wat'atpamá (n), baseball bat
<u>baptize</u>	pátl'a- (vt), sprinkle water on the head
<u>bathe</u>	winaníi-; winanúu- (vi), swim
<u>bathroom</u>	attpamá or atáwaas (n), toilet
<u>bay horse</u>	luch'á (n)
<u>bay, dark horse</u>	takawáakusn (n), dark bay horse
<u>bead</u>	k'páit (n)
<u>beads/cut beads</u>	ts'ímts'ém plu. (n)
<u>beadwork</u>	k'páitlkmá (n)
<u>beans</u>	píins (n)
<u>bear</u>	twít'ash; wapaanlá (n), grizzly bear
<u>beard</u>	shwí; shúu (n), whiskers
<u>beat drum</u>	wáwina-; wáwinasha- (vt), beat, drum
<u>beaver</u>	yáxa; wíshpush (n)
<u>Beaver, mountain</u>	shkw'lá (n), mountain beaver (like a groundhog)
<u>bed</u>	pnut'áwas (n), bedroom, sleeping place
<u>bedding</u>	smáas (n)
<u>bee</u>	witwína (n)
<u>beetle</u>	tuklí (n), water beetle
<u>beggar</u>	atl'awílam (n)
<u>beginning</u>	úyt (adv), at the beginning, initially
<u>behind</u>	ánachnik; ánachni (adv)

B.

<u>belch</u>	k'áaw- (vi)
<u>belch</u>	k'áw- (vi), to belch
<u>bell</u>	chatikáwas (n), hand bell
<u>bell</u>	tíntin; kw'alúlkw'alal (n), small bell
<u>belly</u>	nawát (n), abdomen
<u>belly</u>	lawát (n), small belly
<u>below</u>	mítichnik; mítichni (adv)
<u>below</u>	míti (adv), underneath
<u>belt</u>	walats'wikáwas (n)
<u>bend</u>	chá <u>k</u> 'lik- (vt)
<u>bend over</u>	tíkw'ik- (vi), bend over, stoop
<u>bend over</u>	wákw'nayk- (vi), bend over
<u>bent</u>	k'líi (adj), crooked
<u>berry species</u>	ts'its'umslí (n), berry species (a pink huckleberry)
<u>beside</u>	ktá <u>x</u> knik- (vt), along side of
<u>bet</u>	pátukt; pátuksh (n), pot (in the bone game)
<u>big</u>	nchí <u>sng.</u> ; nch'ínch'i <u>plu.</u> (adj), large
<u>Big Dipper</u>	Xalíishyama (n); <u>literally, "The Wolves"</u>
<u>billfold</u>	talápaas (n), wallet
<u>bind</u>	walák'ik- (vt), tie up
<u>birth</u>	xíi- (vi), give birth
<u>bite</u>	chánp- (vt), to bite

B.

<u>bird</u>	wawshuklá (n), mocking bird
<u>bitter</u>	płx (adj)
<u>bitter pepper</u>	ptłák (adj)
<u>bitterroot</u>	pyaxí (n)
<u>black</u>	chmúk <u>sng.</u> ; chchmúk <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>black-brown bear</u>	anahúy; yáka (n), black or brown bear
<u>blackberry</u>	wisík (n)
<u>blackberry bush</u>	wisíkaash (n)
<u>black out</u>	tá'ash (adj), black out momentarily (of oneself)
<u>black out</u>	shnápna (adj), black out momentarily of oneself
<u>blackbird</u>	tl'ítł'ám̄xw; tl'ítł'am̄xw (n), redwing blackbird
<u>black widow spider</u>	tíshpun (n)
<u>blame</u>	aníyani- (n)
<u>blanket</u>	lawiitsayklá (n), cotton or light blanket
<u>blanket robe</u>	útpaas; útpas
<u>blanket</u>	łaypamá (n), saddle blanket
<u>blanket</u>	shátay (n), wool blanket
<u>blind</u>	pu'íuł (adj)
<u>blizzardy</u>	átyasha (adj)
<u>block off</u>	wapák'ink- (vt) close off by hand
<u>block</u>	tík'ink- (vt) block, close (off) with one's rear
<u>block</u>	wiyák'ink (vt), to block, interfere with

B.

<u>blocked</u>	wiyát'uk- (vi), be blocked (by an obstacle)
<u>blood</u>	tilíwal (n)
<u>bloom</u>	latí- (vi), to bloom
<u>blossom</u>	latít (n), flower
<u>blow</u>	huli- (vi), <u>used to refer to the wind</u>
<u>blow</u>	wislátsayk- (vi), <u>used to speak of the wind</u>
<u>blow</u>	shapúlk (vt), to blow
<u>blue</u>	lám̄t; lám̄t (adj)
<u>blueback salmon</u>	kálux (n)
<u>blueberry</u>	ilílmúk (n)
<u>blueberry bush</u>	ililmúkaash (n)
<u>bluejay</u>	xwáshxway (n)
<u>blunt</u>	tkwáan (adj), dull
<u>blunder</u>	wiyálamayk- (vt), to blunder, make a wrong judgment
<u>bobcat</u>	pé̄ch'ím; káap or pch'í (n)
<u>bobtail</u>	twilút (n), bobtail (animal)
<u>body</u>	wáwnakshash (n)
<u>boil</u>	lámulat- (vi), liquid brought to boil with heat
<u>boil</u>	shapálamulat- (vt), generate bubbles of vapor when heated
<u>boil</u>	ts'its'úms (n) carbuncle, localized swelling or inflammation of skin from infection
<u>boil down</u>	yách'aap- (vt)

4.

<u>bone</u>	píps̄h (n)
<u>book</u>	tímash (n), paper book
<u>bottle</u>	laputáy (n), container made of glass
<u>both</u>	napwák (n) two together
<u>both</u>	niiptík (n), two things together
<u>bothered</u>	shapyáwiyi (adj), obsessed, dominated
<u>bother:some</u>	hananúy (adj) tiresome, pesky
<u>bounce</u>	t'ípt'ip (n)
<u>boundless space</u>	howláak (n), bottomless space
<u>bowl</u>	k'úul̄́ sng; k'úul̄́l k'uul̄́k plu. (n), this word refers to a shallow bowl-like container or land formation
<u>bow your head</u>	wákwnayk- (vi)
<u>bow</u>	wákwnayk- (vi), bend from the waist
<u>bow</u>	twínpaash (n), bow (for shooting arrows)
<u>bow-legged</u>	k'lik'liwxaní (adj)
<u>bow-legged</u>	tchIiwáa (adv) bandy-legged
<u>box</u>	páp̄ptl'k (n), fist cuffs
<u>boxer</u>	páp̄ptl'klá (n), pugilist
<u>boy</u>	áswan sng; am̄́isin dual; am̄́isma plu.; áswanin obj. sng. (n) áswan sng.; kátkaatin dual; kátkaátma plu. (Columbia River) áswanina obj sng. (Warm Springs)
<u>bracelet</u>	ístíyas (n)

B.

<u>braid</u>	wáps ^h a- (vt)
<u>braid</u>	wáps ^h ash (n)
<u>brain</u>	plús (n)
<u>branch</u>	patísh <u>sng.</u> ; patísapatish <u>plu.</u> (n), limb of tree
<u>brass</u>	máxshlí (n)
<u>brave</u>	hawálish (adj), daring
<u>bread</u>	saplíł; ipáax (n), flour
<u>breadroot</u>	pank'ú (n), button
<u>breadroot</u>	sikáywa (n)
<u>breakup</u>	pák'ú (n), breakup (into pieces)
<u>breast</u>	nik'út; lúlukash (n), mammary glands
<u>breath</u>	háasht (n)
<u>breathe</u>	háash- (vi), to breathe
<u>breechcloth</u>	sapák'ílks (n)
<u>bride</u>	ámtanat (n)
<u>bridegroom</u>	cháynatsh (n)
<u>bridle</u>	sapátsanp- (vt), control, to get and keep under control
<u>bridle</u>	sapatsanpáwas (n), headgear on a horse or animal
<u>bridge</u>	wáxwaykaash (n)
<u>briefly</u>	k'ímsá (adv)
<u>briefly</u>	tsá'at (adv), for a little while
<u>bright</u>	k'a'áwx (adj), crystal-like

B.

<u>bright</u>	k'áyx (adj), clear-sky, daylight
<u>bright</u>	kawx (adj), shining
<u>bring</u>	náchik- (vt)
<u>bring back</u>	náktux- (vt), bring back (home)
<u>broken</u>	tl'ákní <u>sng.</u> ; tl'áktl'ákní <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>broom</u>	wak'aatkáwas (n)
<u>broth</u>	twíxt; twáxt (n), soup
<u>brown</u>	shkw'íshkw'i (adj), dark brown, liver-colored
<u>brush</u>	wápushi (n), dense undergrowth
brush	ptán (n), woods
<u>brush pheasant</u>	simpaasá; washwásnu (n), brush pheasant, American grouse
<u>buck</u>	wákmuyk- (vi)
<u>bucket</u>	k'púsh (n), pot
<u>bucket</u>	tukway; tuksáy (n), water bucket, cooking pot
<u>bucking horse</u>	wákmuykła (n)
<u>buckskin</u>	límíslímís (n), white buckskin
<u>buckskin horse</u>	pa'áx (n)
<u>buckskin horse</u>	páلكw'ikw <u>or</u> pátkw'iki (n), buckskin horse with a dark mane and stripes down its back
<u>buddy</u>	xáy (n)
<u>buffalo robe</u>	wásimtatsay; wáshimtatsay (n)
<u>bullet</u>	tanínsh (n), arrowhead

B.

<u>bullhead fish</u>	kw'ashlá (n)
<u>bullsnake</u>	ppáaw or páaw (n)
<u>bump</u>	tkw'ápwinanp'a- (vt), touch accidentally with hand
<u>bumpy</u>	kaykáay (adj), humpy
<u>bunchgrass</u>	alám (n)
<u>bunchgrass</u>	waskú (n)
<u>burn</u>	lú- (vi), to burn
<u>burn</u>	tánshk- (vt), to burn
<u>burnt-over-land</u>	núwaxam (n), burnt-over-land in the mountains
<u>busy/be busy</u>	k'k'ánaywi-; k'kanáywi- (vi)
<u>but once</u>	awkláw; lísxaam
<u>butcher</u>	shúwa- (vt)
<u>butt</u>	k'iyásh; ít'it (n), rear
<u>butter</u>	páta (n)
<u>buttercup</u>	sákní (n)
<u>butterfly</u>	walakwálak (n)
<u>buy</u>	itámya- or itáyma- (vt), purchase
<u>buzzard</u>	k'shpalí (n)

C.

cabbage kápich (n)

C.

<u>calf of leg</u>	áwt'iksh (n)
<u>call</u>	tíixwa- (vt), inform
<u>call names</u>	wíwanik- (vt)
<u>call</u>	wánpi- (vt), summon
<u>cans</u>	wák'amu; tamshít; xmáash (n)
<u>camp overnight</u>	wáwtkw- or wáwtuk- (vi)
<u>canprober</u>	wiskwikwík (n)
<u>camping place</u>	wawtkáwaas (n)
<u>can</u>	twásha- (vt), process food in cans
<u>Canadian</u>	Kinchúuch (n)
<u>cane</u>	túk'ash; túkw'ash (n)
<u>canned food</u>	twáshani (n)
<u>canoe</u>	wásiis; wásas; k'áwk (n)
<u>can-opener</u>	waxíntkáwas (n)
<u>cantaloup</u>	latiwálí (n)
<u>cantaloup</u>	xmíitxmíit (n)
<u>canteen</u>	alashík (n), <u>literally, turtle</u>
<u>canvas</u>	tl'waylí (n)
<u>canyon</u>	xwǰsh (n)
<u>car</u>	átmupil (n), automobile
<u>cardgame</u>	tsáxtsim (n)
<u>care</u>	nákwtkwanin- (vt), take care of, look after

C.

<u>careless</u>	kiłáa (adj)
<u>careless</u>	kiłáa (adj), messy, sloppy (in action)
<u>careless</u>	yalmílk (adj), scatter-brained
<u>carrot</u>	likaláat (n)
<u>carrot</u>	sawítk (n), Indian carrot
<u>cartilage</u>	kúmikum (n), salmon head cartilage
<u>cat</u>	p'úus <u>or</u> píshpish; kitís (n)
<u>catch</u>	íwiik- (vt), catch in trap
<u>Catholic</u>	Chmuktáatpas (n), <u>literally</u> , <u>blackrobe</u>
<u>cattail</u>	tk'ú (n), reed, tule
<u>cattle</u>	músmustsín (n), cow
<u>caught</u>	wíikt- (vi), be caught (intrap)
<u>cave</u>	tánawit (n)
<u>cedar tree</u>	nánk (n)
<u>celery</u>	xísyá; yaxsíkyaaash (n), low bush cranberry
<u>Celilo Indians</u>	Wayámpam (n)
<u>cemetery</u>	yáwatash (n), graveyard
<u>chair</u>	aykáwas (n)
<u>challenge</u>	náxaw- (vt)
<u>change</u>	txtáyma- (vt), exchange
<u>chaps</u>	vilyakí (n)

C.

<u>charge</u>	tanawik- (vt), to charge
<u>cheat</u>	saptayák- (vt)
<u>cheat</u>	saptayák (n)
<u>cheat</u>	saptayák (vt), outwit by deception
<u>check</u>	its'wáyk- (vt), check that something is right
<u>Chelan Indians</u>	Chlálpam (n)
<u>chest</u>	níkw'a; ǰni (n)
<u>chew</u>	chák'ulk- (vt)
<u>chick</u>	pítpit (n), baby bird
<u>chicken</u>	likúk (n)
<u>chickenhawk</u>	kíya; kílush (n)
<u>chief</u>	miyáwax; miyúux (n)
<u>child</u>	miyánash (n)
<u>childbirth</u>	xíit (n)
<u>chimney</u>	lawilattpamá (n)
<u>chin</u>	miskw'átt (n)
<u>Chinese</u>	Chayní (n)
<u>Chinese</u>	Chálmín; Tsálmín (n)
<u>Chinook wind</u>	wináway or wináawa (n)
<u>Chinook Wind</u>	Winaawayáy (n), Chinook Wind in legends
<u>Chinook salmon</u>	tkwínat; núsux (n)
<u>chip</u>	wáwtl'iip- (vt), chip (with sharp-edged instrument)

C.

<u>chipped off</u>	tl'i'fipni (adj), broken off
<u>chipmunk</u>	amát (n), bigger chipmunk
<u>chipmunk</u>	másís (n), smaller chipmunk
<u>chokecherry</u>	tmásh (n)
<u>chokecherry tree</u>	tmáshaash (n)
<u>chop</u>	wáwxtl'k- (vt), chop into pieces
<u>Christian</u>	Tanamútámni (n)
<u>chub</u>	luk'á; lukw'á (n)
<u>cicada</u>	txtx (n)
<u>circle dance</u>	k'upíp (n)
<u>circle dance</u>	k'upípi- (vi)
<u>circumcised</u>	wátl'ítni (adj)
<u>claim by right</u>	úwa- (vt)
<u>clam</u>	siwáala; xshtú (n), freshwater clam
<u>clam</u>	sháxu (n), saltwater clam
<u>claw</u>	alá <u>sng.</u> ; alá'ala <u>plu.</u> (n)
<u>clamp</u>	shapák'p- (vt), fasten together
<u>clay</u>	maxáx (n), white clay
<u>clean</u>	kiyáak <u>sng.</u> ; kkiyáak <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>clean</u>	maláa <u>sng.</u> ; maláamalaa <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>clean</u>	maláa (adj), neat, orderly
<u>clean</u>	íix-; kíik-; íkik- (vt), to clean

C.

<u>clear sky</u>	<u>káyx</u> (adj)
<u>cliff</u>	tnán (n), rimrock
<u>cliff</u>	tnánnak'it (n), base of cliff
<u>clitoris</u>	sámt'ik (n)
<u>clock</u>	aanpamá (n), sun-dial, timepiece
<u>close</u>	pák'ínk- <u>or</u> páshcht (n)
<u>clothes</u>	táatpas (n), dress, shirt
<u>cloud</u>	shwát'ash <u>or</u> páshcht (n)
<u>cloudy</u>	láaw (adj)
<u>cloudy</u>	ta'áam (adj), cloudy (before a storm)
<u>club</u>	wátl'ik- (vt)
<u>coat</u>	wanúkshi (n)
<u>Coast Indians</u>	Wanukshiláama (n)
<u>cobweb</u>	íshtúkíshtuksh (n), tangle
<u>coffee</u>	kúpi (n)
<u>coffeepot</u>	mts'uxli (n)
<u>cold</u>	kúpi (n), cold of water
<u>cold</u>	k'sát (adj), cold of weather
<u>comb</u>	twánp- (vt)
<u>comb</u>	twánpaas; twákushitpama; pinatwaanptpamá (n)
<u>comb</u>	pinátwakushi- <u>sng.</u> ; památwakushi- <u>plu.</u> (vt), comb one's own hair

C.

<u>come</u>	wánpí- (vi), ask someone to come
<u>come</u>	wiyánawí- (vi), to come, arrive
<u>come</u>	k'áú txána- (vi), to come together
<u>commitment</u>	kwyántímt (n), pledge
<u>common</u>	áwtík'a (adj)
<u>companion</u>	iyawtiklá (n)
<u>company</u>	íyawtik- (vt), be company, to stay with
<u>compete</u>	papalawshtáyma- (vi), for the kick stick in stickgame
<u>completed</u>	náwnak'yi (adj)
<u>conceited</u>	pinápxwini (adj)
<u>confess</u>	pinátamapayshk- <u>sng.</u> ; pimátamapayshk- <u>plu.</u> (vi)
<u>confidence</u>	tímná- (vt), having confidence in
<u>confidence</u>	tímnát (adj), having confidence in
<u>confidently</u>	tímnátki (adv), having confidence in one
<u>constipated</u>	wáts'axk'íi (n), have hard feces
<u>cook</u>	kúuki- (vt)
<u>cook</u>	twásha- (vt), cook by boiling
<u>cook</u>	kúuki- (vt), prepare a meal
<u>cooked</u>	twáshani (adj), cooked by boiling
<u>cool</u>	sapák'ps- (vt)
<u>cooler</u>	sapák'paastpamá (n), refrigerator, air-conditioner
<u>cool-off</u>	shapáchchaa- (vt)

C.

<u>cool of weather</u>	wa'áax (adj)
<u>coolish</u>	k'sáat (adj), coolish of temperature
<u>copper</u>	luts'anmí (n)
<u>copper</u>	lutsali (n)
<u>copy</u>	wálsikw'at (adj), learn by observing
<u>corn</u>	sít'xwswáakuł; sat'xwswáakuł (n)
<u>cornhusk bag</u>	wáwxpa (n)
<u>corral</u>	k'aláx (n)
<u>correctly</u>	tkw'íikw (adv)
<u>costume</u>	wapáwat (n), outfit
<u>cotton good</u>	síil (n)
<u>cottonwood tree</u>	xžpxap (n)
<u>cougar</u>	kw'ayawí; kw'aawí (n), mountain lion
<u>cough</u>	k'uk'úwi-; ak'úwi (vi)
<u>cough</u>	k'uk'úwit; ak'úwit (n)
<u>cough</u>	tanúxi (vi), bronchially
<u>cough</u>	wiipkwi- (vi), choking from obstruct in throat
<u>cough</u>	tanúxyi- (vi), tuberculosis
<u>counsel</u>	pák'u- (vi), together, having mutual discussion
<u>count</u>	itiitáma- (vt)
<u>count</u>	ititáma- (vt), to count
<u>country</u>	tiichám (n), earth, land

C.

<u>cover</u>	tamátl'ím̄xw (vt), cover by throwing a cloth or blanket over something
<u>cover</u>	chátl'ím̄xw- (vt), cover by tying something over or around
<u>cover</u>	shapátl'ím̄xw- <u>sng.</u> ; shaptl'um̄x- (vt) cover by covering something else
<u>cover over</u>	tamátl'ím̄xw- (vt)
<u>covert</u>	tlamáy (adj)
<u>cow</u>	músmusts̄in (n), cattle
<u>Cowlitz Indians</u>	Táytnapam (n), Upper Cowlitz Indians
<u>coyote</u>	spílya (n)
<u>Coyote</u>	Spilyáy (n), Coyote in legends
<u>crab</u>	k'astilá (n), crawfish
<u>crack</u>	ch'íx (n)
<u>cracked</u>	ch'íxni (adj)
<u>cradleboard</u>	sk'ín; tíkaash (n)
<u>cramp</u>	chátk'upksh (n)
<u>cranberry</u>	x̄sya or yax̄skkayaash (n), low bush cranberry, celery
<u>crane</u>	kw'áshkw'ash (n)
<u>crawfish</u>	k'astilá (n)
<u>crawl</u>	sápxwanati- <u>sng.</u> ; sápxutan- <u>plu.</u> (vi)
<u>crawl</u>	sápxwati_ (vi), to crawl on hands and knees
<u>crawl</u>	sápxutanin- (vi), crawl around on hands and knees in a group

C.

<u>crazy</u>	át'íłpi (adj)
<u>create</u>	tamanwi_ (vt), ordain
<u>creature</u>	kákya (n), bird, animal
<u>crooked</u>	k'líi; k'alíi (adj), bent
<u>crooked</u>	k'liiwxaní (adj), one leg is crooked
<u>cricket</u>	sílksáłk; tsílksáłk (n)
<u>cross</u>	wáyk-; wáych- (vt), to cross
<u>crow</u>	á'a (n)
<u>crowd out</u>	ítwayayna- (vt)
<u>cry</u>	náxti- (vi)
<u>cry</u>	náxti- (vi), to cry
<u>cupboard</u>	tikaypamá (n)
<u>curl</u>	shapákíshk (adj), wave
<u>curl</u>	shapák'shk- (vt), make wavy
<u>curled up</u>	k'amúush (adj)
<u>curly haired</u>	k'sháash (adj)
<u>currant</u>	xnán; xnán (n), red or yellow currant
<u>currant bush</u>	xnánaash (n)
<u>cut</u>	sháxtl'k (adj)
<u>cut</u>	sháxtl'k- (vt), to cut
<u>cut</u>	shtl'íip- (vt), cut a roundish object into chunks
<u>cut</u>	saal'í- (vt), cut with scissors

C.

cute amú'amu (adj)

D.

dam pák'inksh (n)

damp mit'it (adj)

dance tiníntinint (n), dance modern style

dance tsalihúumit (n), skip dance

dance tsalihúumi- (vi), skip dance

dance twiixtwáashat (n), soup dance

dance wáasha- (vi), to dance

daring haw'lish (adj), brave

dark st'áat (v)

dawn xáyxit- (vi), morning

day lkw'í (n)

day lkw'í sng.; lkw'ílkw'i plu. (n)

day xáyx (n), time of light between one night and next

day after day tmáinwa (n), a number of endless indefinite days

daylight káyx (adj)

deadfall txátkwaywayksh; xátkwaywayksh (n), log lying down

deaf t'láak; misht'pni (adj)

decayed lúk'im (adj), decayed of wood

D.

<u>decide</u>	tmíyu- (vt) plan
<u>decorate</u>	wíyayt- (vt)
<u>deer</u>	tl'álk (n) blacktail deer, elk
<u>deer</u>	aníninsh; yukwaasíns (n) mule deer buck
<u>deer</u>	yáamash (n) mule deer doe
<u>defer</u>	kanútk (adv) unfinished
<u>den</u>	tánawiksh (n) lair
<u>dentalium shell</u>	áxshaxsh (n)
<u>dented</u>	psláa (n)
<u>dented</u>	psláa <u>sng.</u> ; pslápslani <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>deny</u>	piníimshma- (vt)
<u>depart</u>	winát- (vi) go away
<u>depict</u>	isíkw'át- (vi) to portray, represent
<u>deposit</u>	tamáynak- (vt) pawn, put in a hole
<u>deposit</u>	tamáynak (adj) to place in safe keeping
<u>depression</u>	k'upíip <u>sng.</u> ; k'upíipk'upiip <u>plu.</u> (adj) bowl-like depression on hillside
<u>describe</u>	isíkw'a- (vt) show
<u>design</u>	chalútimash (n)
<u>design</u>	chalútima- (vt) make a design

D.

<u>desirable</u>	tk'íx (adj) wanted, valuable
<u>detached</u>	káw (adv) segregated
<u>destroy</u>	cháyláik- (vt) tear down, demolish
<u>Devil</u>	Chilwitwapsúx (n)
<u>devil's club</u>	aláala; ala'ála (n)
<u>dew</u>	níníish (n)
<u>diaper</u>	ntíxt or xtín (n)
<u>diarrhea</u>	táwts'xt (n)
<u>diarrhea</u>	táwts'x- (vi) to have diarrhea
<u>die</u>	átna; tl'iyáwi- (vi)
<u>different</u>	túnx <u>sng.</u> ; tunxtúnx <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>different</u>	tánxw; túnx (adj)
<u>difficult</u>	at'úk <u>sng.</u> ; at'úk'at'uk <u>plu.</u> (adj) hard
<u>dig</u>	xnám- (vi) to dig a hole
<u>dig</u>	xní- (vt) to dig roots
<u>digger</u>	xnímlá (n) miner, prospector
<u>digging stick</u>	kápín (n)
<u>digging stick</u>	lap'álsh (n) digging stick handle
<u>dignified</u>	tma'áak (adj) sedate
<u>dip</u>	sútl'wanp- (vt)

D.

<u>dip net</u>	apitpamá; twaluut'áwas (n)
<u>dipper</u>	sutl'wanpáwas (n) cup with handle
<u>dirt</u>	ʔáʔx; ʔáʔx (n) soil
<u>dirty</u>	ʔáʔxsim (adj) dusty
<u>disappointed</u>	shiwáat (adj) sad
<u>disappointed</u>	shiwáat- (vi) to be disappointed
<u>discard</u>	k'áat- (vt)
<u>discard</u>	wátl'iip-; anákw- (vt) break off
<u>disclaim</u>	shíwa- (vt) not recognize
<u>dish</u>	tikáy (n)
<u>dissatisfied</u>	káam- (vi)
<u>distinction</u>	tlamáy (adj) of no distinction or prominence
<u>divide</u>	nákpaa- (vt) divide into portions
<u>divorced</u>	anákw (n) divorced person
<u>dizzy</u>	shl'lap- or shl'lip- (vi) to be dizzy from illness, high temperature, or blow on head
<u>dodge</u>	pináwanwi- <u>sng.</u> ; pimáwanwi- <u>plu.</u> (vi)
<u>dog</u>	k'usík'usi; k'usik'úsi (n)
<u>doll</u>	sap'alúx (n)
<u>dominated</u>	shapyawyi (adj) obsessed, bothered

D.

<u>door</u>	pchǎsh (n)
<u>dotted</u>	tuk'túk- (vt)
<u>douse</u>	yaxikásha- (vt) drench
<u>dove</u>	mimím; wítalu (n) mourning dove
<u>down</u>	púkła (n) down feathers
<u>down</u>	wináhayk- (vi) go down, walk down
<u>downriver</u>	yipáxshi (adv)
<u>dowry</u>	wíwxít or inawawíksh (n) man's dowry
<u>dowry</u>	tmayíksh (n) woman's dowry
<u>drape</u>	útp- (vt) put something over one's shoulders
<u>draw</u>	twátima- (vt)
<u>dream</u>	ǎwák-; awáych- (vi)
<u>dream</u>	ǎwákt; awáycht (n)
<u>drench</u>	yaxikásha- (vt) douse
<u>dress</u>	shǎmx (n) buckskin dress
<u>dress</u>	táatpas (n) shirt, clothes
<u>dress</u>	ǎwani palaxsíks- (vt) dress a widow in mourning clothes
<u>dress</u>	táatpasi- (vi) put on clothing
<u>dress</u>	shǎmx (n) decorated buckskin dress
<u>dress</u>	wíyayti (n) decorated cloth dress

D.

<u>dress</u>	tl'píip (n) wing dress
<u>dressed</u>	wapáwani (adj) dressed in Indian costume
<u>dried</u>	ilaxyawi (adj) dried fish, flesh, roots, fruit
<u>dried</u>	íflats'iki (adj) dried huckleberries
<u>drink</u>	chíi-; chúu- (vt)
<u>drizzle</u>	sám (n)
<u>drowsy</u>	máliix (adj) sleepy
<u>drum</u>	kíwkiwlaas; kiwkiwlas (n)
<u>drum</u>	wáwina-; wáwinasha- (vt) beat, make a vibrating sound
<u>drumstick</u>	wat'atpamá (n)
<u>drunkard</u>	palaylá; pinachiilá; pinachuułá (n)
<u>dry</u>	xyáw <u>sng.</u> ; xyáwxyaw <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>drying shed</u>	tyáwtaash (n) drying shed for fish
<u>dry up</u>	yách'aap- (vi) dry up, boil away
<u>duck</u>	táshtash (n) canvasback duck
<u>Duck</u>	Tashtáashya (n) Canvasback Duck in legends
<u>duck</u>	xátxat (n) mallard duck
<u>Duck</u>	Xatxáatya (n) Mallard Duck in legends
<u>dull</u>	tkwáan (adj) blunt
<u>dumplings</u>	sapk'úyx (n)

D.

<u>dung</u>	píshaat (n) feces, manure
<u>dusky</u>	ta'áash (adj) dim
<u>dust</u>	láp̄xwt (n)
<u>dusty</u>	łil̄x̄sim (adj) dirty
<u>dye</u>	ł:umaniitpama (n)

E.

<u>eager</u>	hawł̄pháwł̄p (adj) willing, knowledgeable
<u>eagle</u>	k'ámamul (n) bald eagle
<u>eagle</u>	xwayamá; xwaamá (n) golden eagle
<u>car</u>	mishyú (n)
<u>carlh</u>	tiichám (n) land, country
<u>curwax</u>	łimx̄t (n)
<u>cust</u>	xáyxt; tináytt (n)
<u>easy</u>	ts'i'íix (adj)
<u>eat</u>	sitkumsáani- (vi) dinner, noon meal
<u>eat</u>	pinákashk'ululap- (vi) eat too much fatty or greasy foods
<u>eat</u>	tkwáta- (vt) to eat
<u>eavesdrop</u>	mshpáxwi- (vt) overhear

E.

<u>echo</u>	txnána- (vi) make an echo
<u>eddy</u>	sk'úuni (n)
<u>edge</u>	pá'ay (n)
<u>eel</u>	asúm; k'súyas (n) lamprey
<u>egg</u>	sasílaw; tamám (n)
<u>egg</u>	asúx (n) salmon eggs
<u>elastic</u>	wuk'atwúk'at (adj) stretchy
<u>elbow</u>	k'áshinu (n)
<u>elderberry</u>	mít'ípa (n)
<u>elderberry bush</u>	mít'ípaash (n)
<u>elevate</u>	shapáwiltx- (vt) raise, push up
<u>elk</u>	k'ayík (n) elk calf, calf, colt
<u>elk</u>	ítát (n) tooth, elk tooth for decorating dress
<u>elk</u>	wiyapnít; wawúkya (n) bull elk
<u>elk</u>	knúwat; tashímka (n) cow elk
<u>elope</u>	pápanakwayxti- (vi)
<u>emaciated</u>	láxyawi- (vi) wasted physically
<u>emerge</u>	wiyápní- (vi) come out into open place
<u>emerge</u>	wiyá'iip- (vi) come out of wood, brush
<u>empty</u>	tálx (adj)

E.

<u>empty</u>	italxi- (vt)
<u>end</u>	nák'it (n)
<u>enduring</u>	tmíinwa; táaminwa (adj) lasting, existing, continuing
<u>enter</u>	ásh- (vi) to enter into
<u>Entiat Indians</u>	Nt'íyatkw (n)
<u>envision</u>	nawtk'í- (vt)
<u>equipment</u>	kutkutt'áwas; kutkuttamá (n) farm equipment, tools
<u>escape</u>	winanín- (vi)
<u>escape</u>	winanín- (vi) to escape, run away
<u>even</u>	kkúuksim (adj) in a row
<u>even</u>	kuuksim (adj) even in length
<u>evening</u>	anásh; kwláawit (n) at sunset
<u>everyday</u>	maysxmáysx (adv)
<u>exchange</u>	txtayma- (vt) change
<u>excuses</u>	pinánatl'uya- (vi)
<u>exhibit</u>	shapátk'i (n) show
<u>existing</u>	tmíinwa; táaminwa (adj) enduring, lasting, continuing
<u>explain</u>	tíitkw'k- (vt)
<u>exposed</u>	kw'íit (adj)
<u>extend</u>	xatl'ít- (vt) to open hand to receive something

E.

<u>eye</u>	áchaash; áchash (n)
<u>eyebrow</u>	shlámkupaash <u>or</u> shlúmkaash (n)
<u>eyeglasses</u>	achaashpamá; achashpamá (n)
<u>eyelash</u>	shlámkw'átkw'at <u>or</u> sálkw'átkw'at (n)
<u>eyesight</u>	tk'i- k'ínut (n) view, vision, sight
<u>eyewitness</u>	<u>kinulá-</u> (n) observer

F.

<u>face</u>	tpésh (n)
<u>face paint</u>	shapáluch'aksh (n)
<u>faded</u>	lápaapxwi; paapxw (adj)
<u>faded</u>	pu'úux (adj) greyish
<u>faded</u>	lápaaxi (adj) faded by the sun
<u>fall</u>	waláwi; txátamchanwi- (vi)
<u>fall</u>	tiyám <u>or</u> tiyámiki (adv) autumn
<u>fall down</u>	<u>káwki-</u> (vi)
<u>fall on</u>	txátamamikasha-; txátamkasha-; txátamchasha- (vt)
<u>fall over</u>	<u>xatikw'ik-</u> (vt)
<u>family</u>	ttáwaxt (n)

F.

<u>fast</u>	kítu <u>or</u> ktúktu (adv)
<u>fast</u>	kwáat (adv) fast asleep
<u>fast</u>	k'wáat (adj) stick or sew on firmly
<u>fast</u>	k'ámsá (n) fast movement or tempo
<u>fast</u>	lapaaxknáł (adj) set color firmly
<u>fast</u>	pina'its'wáyk- (vi) soul-cleansing; abstain from eating food or drinking water
<u>fast</u>	ka'áw <u>sng.</u> ; ka'áwka'aw <u>plu.</u> (adj) swift
<u>fasten</u>	wách'ak- (vt) stick
<u>fat</u>	chxáw (adj) obese
<u>fat</u>	yápaash; yápash (n) grease
<u>fat</u>	chxáw <u>sng.</u> ; chchx'aw <u>collective plu.</u> ; chxáwchxaw <u>distributive plu.</u> (adj)
<u>fatten</u>	chxii- (vi) get fat
<u>fawn</u>	múps (n) deer fawn
<u>fear</u>	skáw- (vt) to fear, be afraid of
<u>fear</u>	wiyáych'u- (vi) to fear, be afraid of
<u>feast</u>	ká'uyt (n) first foods feast--used only for <u>Feast</u>
<u>feather</u>	wáptas (n) wing
<u>feather</u>	púkła (n) down feather

f.

<u>feces</u>	páshaat (n) manure, dung
<u>feed</u>	yatsímak- (vt)
<u>feel</u>	wápnamin- (vi) feel one's way around blindly
<u>female</u>	ayatúks (n) female animal
<u>fence</u>	k'aláx (n) corral
<u>fern</u>	ts'ámama (n)
<u>few</u>	málaa (n)
<u>fierce</u>	skáw (adj) powerful, famous, outstanding
<u>fight</u>	tíwi- (vt)
<u>file</u>	sapats'ímkáwas (n) whetstone
<u>Filipino</u>	Pilapínu (n)
<u>fill</u>	íkkími- (vt)
<u>filthy</u>	cha'áy <u>sng.</u> ; cháychay <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>fin</u>	péts'a (n) dorsal fin of fish
<u>fin</u>	isxín'isxin (n) side paddle fin of fish
<u>find</u>	iyáx- (vt)
<u>finger</u>	tkwapxla <u>sng.</u> ; tkwápxaxla <u>plu.</u> (n)
<u>finger</u>	apápxla <u>sng.</u> ; apápxaxla <u>plu.</u> (n)
<u>finger</u>	apáplaymut (n) little finger
<u>finger</u>	pachupamá (n) middle finger

F.

<u>fire</u>	ílkwsh (n)
<u>fire</u>	ílkw- (vt) make a fire
<u>firmly</u>	kwáat (adv) tightly
<u>first</u>	wát'uytxaw (adv) at the very beginning of a line
<u>fish</u>	np'íwi- (vi)
<u>fish</u>	asúx (n) fish eggs, roe
<u>fish</u>	waykáanash (n) generic fish
<u>fish</u>	apí- (vi) fish with dipnet
<u>fish</u>	apí- láwyala- (vi) fish with dipnet
<u>fish</u>	tapwalkw- (vi) fish with torch light
<u>fish</u>	tkwalá; xúlxul (n) smaller fish such as trout, sucker
<u>fish</u>	wats'úlak-; wats'ílak- (vi) fish with hook and line
<u>fish</u>	twalii- (vt) catch fish by dipnetting
<u>fish</u>	tamani- (vt) catch fish by gillnetting
<u>fish hook</u>	k'íya (n)
<u>fishing pole</u>	wawáasway (n)
<u>fishnets</u>	ik'wálxisha- (n) <u>ancient word</u>
<u>fist</u>	paptl'káwaas (n)
<u>fit</u>	ts'a'a' (adj) fit just right, perfect
<u>fix</u>	íniixi- (vt) to make good

F.

<u>flag</u>	cháwiluuksh (n) banner
<u>flakes</u>	máts'ǎp (n) Chinook salmon flakes stored in chucháy grease
<u>flame</u>	lawichayk- (vi) flare up
<u>flat</u>	t'áááa (adj)
<u>flat</u>	lulúu (adj) level in surface
<u>flat land</u>	k'áax (n)
<u>flint</u>	sxáwkaas (n)
<u>flirty</u>	cha'ásh (adj)
<u>float</u>	yáwtaan- (vi)
<u>float</u>	yáwtanin (n) to float
<u>flour</u>	ch'láy (n) salmon flour
<u>flow</u>	wána- (vi)
<u>flower</u>	latít (n) blossom
<u>fluid</u>	chíish; chúush (n) water, juice
<u>flute</u>	píwtàn (n) Indian flute, flageolet
<u>fly</u>	muxlí (n)
<u>fly</u>	wáyna- (vi)
<u>fog</u>	pásts'at (n)
<u>fold</u>	támk'up- (vt)
<u>fold</u>	tamákw'p- <u>sng.</u> ; támkw'p- <u>plu.</u> (vt) fold in two, in half

F.

<u>fold</u>	shapakw'p- <u>sng.</u> ; shápkw'p- <u>plu.</u> (vt) fold over
<u>follow</u>	twána- (vt)
<u>food</u>	tkwátat (n)
<u>food</u>	iwínat (n) flesh food
<u>fool</u>	wawtk'íwi- (vt) make a fool of someone in public
<u>forehead</u>	shwá (n)
<u>forever</u>	kwalísim; kwáalisim (adv)
<u>forget</u>	láak- (vt)
<u>forgetful</u>	laaklá (n) forgetful person
<u>forgive</u>	laak- (vt)
<u>forgotten</u>	laakni (adj)
<u>fork</u>	pakw'aakáwas (n)
<u>fork</u>	páwiluuk- (vt) fork or pitch into the air
<u>fox</u>	lutsa tlápa (n) red fox
<u>fox</u>	tuuptúup (n) silver fox
<u>frame</u>	wáwinkniikt (n) side border
<u>freeze</u>	shíshaash- (vi)
<u>Frenchmen</u>	Aláyma (n)
<u>frequently</u>	pamún (adv) often
<u>fresh</u>	plxú (adj)

<u>Friday</u>	Páxaxkw'i (n)
<u>fried</u>	ílachxi (adj)
<u>fried bread</u>	ílachxi saplál (n)
<u>friend</u>	pásiks (n)
<u>friend</u>	xátway (n) friend in a platonic relationship
<u>friend</u>	síks (n) pal
<u>friendly</u>	paxtwaylá (n) open person
<u>frighten</u>	shapáxawilapaa- (vt) to startle
<u>frightened</u>	xawílapaa- (vi)
<u>fringe</u>	skátks (n)
<u>frog</u>	aluk'át; alukw'át (n)
<u>front</u>	wat'uychník (adv) in front
<u>front</u>	wát'uychník; wat'ichnik; wát'iichni (adv) in front of
<u>frost</u>	tk'núkt (n)
<u>frost over</u>	tk'núk- (vi)
<u>fruit</u>	tmaanít (n) berries
<u>fry</u>	ílachx- (vt)
<u>fry</u>	ilchxi- (vt)
<u>full</u>	kaakám- (vt)
<u>full</u>	chiwátni (adj) sated

F.

<u>full</u>	ta'áax (adj) nearly full, almost full
<u>fumble</u>	wapápt't'kw- (vi) make error
<u>funny</u>	mísáa (adj)
<u>funny</u>	mísáa <u>sng.</u> ; mísáamsa <u>plu.</u> (adj) humorous
<u>fur</u>	lawláv (n) beard, body hair
<u>further</u>	maykwáanik (adv) a little further away
<u>future</u>	íxwi (n) later

G.

<u>gallop</u>	xwnáti (vi)
<u>garden</u>	tamaníksh (n) plant
<u>gather</u>	ík'uk- (vt) gather together in a pile
<u>gather</u>	nák'uk- (vt) gather together, roundup
<u>gathered</u>	k'áaw (adj) gathered in a group
<u>gelding</u>	talalút (n)
<u>generous</u>	tl'i'ísh; ál (adj) freely giving
<u>gentle</u>	tlxáat (adj) tame
<u>gently</u>	kwláa (adj) softly
<u>get</u>	wiyáhayk- (vi) get off, get down

G.

<u>gills</u>	tshyáwnu (n) gills of fish
<u>girl</u>	pt'íniks <u>sng.</u> ; pt'ilíma <u>plu.</u> ; pt'íits <u>or</u> pt'ínits <u>sng.</u> ; pt'ilíma <u>plu.</u> (n)
<u>give</u>	ní- (vt)
<u>give</u>	shapanaknúwi- (vt) give a momento
<u>give</u>	shapátkw'anuu- (vt) give clean clothes to widow at end of mourning period
<u>give</u>	xii- (vi) to give birth
<u>glad</u>	kw'ałáni (adj)
<u>glad</u>	kw'ałáni- (vt) grateful
<u>glans</u>	wátl'ít (n) penis
<u>glare</u>	watkw'ayi- (vt) stare in anger
<u>glen</u>	wíipnisha- (vi) small meadow with a stream
<u>glittery</u>	luxlúx (adj)
<u>gloves</u>	łik'ém (n)
<u>gloves</u>	shp'awitpamá łik'ém (n) mitt
<u>go</u>	wína- (vi)
<u>go</u>	wiyánknik- (vi) go around in a circle
<u>go</u>	wiyáhayk- (vi) go down, get off
<u>go</u>	wápa- (vi) go into the woods

G.

<u>go</u>	át- (vi)
<u>go</u>	wiyáłtx- (vi) go up
<u>goiter</u>	yúyu (n)
<u>goiterous</u>	yúyuyi (adj)
<u>gold</u>	luts'anmí (n)
<u>gold</u>	máxshní (n)
<u>good</u>	shíx <u>sng.</u> ; shíxshix <u>plu.</u> ; níx <u>sng.</u> ; aníxanix <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>goose</u>	ákak (n) Canada goose
<u>gossip</u>	patalwásk- (vi)
<u>gossip</u>	patalwasklá (n) gossip, gossipy person
<u>grass</u>	ts'íts'k; ts'íits'k (n)
<u>grass</u>	waskú (n)
<u>grass</u>	ts'íkts'k (n)
<u>grass</u>	yáay (n) bear grass
<u>grass</u>	waskú (n) grass species
<u>grass</u>	wap'áy (n) grass species for basketry
<u>grasshopper</u>	t'ít'sh (n)
<u>grate</u>	shapáwiixamk- (vt)
<u>grated</u>	wíixamk- (vi)
<u>grateful</u>	kw'aláni (adj)

G.

<u>grateful</u>	kw'aláni- (vt) glad
<u>gravel</u>	tamaláw; tamalám (n)
<u>gravel</u>	shám (n) pea-sized gravel
<u>grease</u>	yápaash (n)
<u>grease</u>	chucháy (n) grease from early blueback salmon
<u>grease</u>	ts'ípts'p; ts'ímts' (n) salmon grease
<u>greasy</u>	yápaashyi (n)
<u>green</u>	maxíshpyat; lúmt (adj)
<u>green</u>	xápił (adj) unripe, raw
<u>grey</u>	pú'ux (adj)
<u>grey</u>	lámt (n) grey horse
<u>greyish</u>	pu'úux (adj) grey-like
<u>grimace</u>	wách'ilu- (vt) make a face at someone
<u>grind</u>	tútt (n)
<u>grind</u>	tút- (vt) pound with mortar and pestle
<u>grind</u>	shapáwikw'ím- (vt) mill
<u>grinning</u>	ki'ís (adj) self-satisfied, smirking
<u>groom</u>	piná'iniixi- <u>sng.</u> ; pimá'iniixi- <u>plu.</u> (vt) to groom oneself
<u>groove</u>	wákw'ik- (vt) groove by chipping or chopping
<u>ground</u>	sapts'ímlikí (n) ground cherry

G.

<u>ground</u>	tútni (adj) ground up
<u>ground</u>	xáam (adj) ground up, grated
<u>groundhog</u>	chíkchknu (n)
<u>grouse</u>	ptí; tuyá (n) blue grouse
<u>grow</u>	ttáwax- (vi) be able to grow
<u>grow</u>	ttáwaxt- (vi) develop to maturity
<u>grow</u>	ttawáxnak'i- (vi) to grow towards full physical or mental maturity
<u>grown</u>	ttáwaxnak'yi; ttáwaxnak'it (adj) mature
<u>growth</u>	taxnunak'i (n) full growth
<u>guess</u>	tl'ú- (vi) guess correctly in stick game
<u>guess</u>	kw'shtáy- (vt) guess wrongly in stick game
<u>guide</u>	tamántati- (vt) lead
<u>guide</u>	nakisik'waká (n) like a seeing eye dog
<u>gum</u>	waláas (n)
<u>gun</u>	waláas (n) gum-pitch, chewing gum
<u>gun</u>	twínpaash; twínpash (n)
<u>Gypsy people</u>	Sák'áalma (n)

11.

<u>hail</u>	tamkw'íkw'i; tamsts'íltts'il (n)
<u>hail</u>	tamkw'íkw'i- (vi)
<u>hair</u>	tútanik (n)
<u>hair</u>	kámláy'kímlay (n) wavy hair
<u>half</u>	wátk (n)
<u>half</u>	páchu (adj)
<u>half and half</u>	pawátk (n)
<u>halter</u>	washtkáwaas (n)
<u>hammer</u>	háma (n)
<u>hand</u>	apáp; ipáp (n) arm
<u>hand</u>	tkwápchayk- (vt) to hand something to someone
<u>hand</u>	tkwapalí- (vi) hand in the water
<u>handbag</u>	sápk'ukt (n) woman's handbag
<u>handicraft</u>	anísh (n) craft
<u>handkerchief</u>	íit'kpamá (n)
<u>handle</u>	lap'álsh (n) digging stick handle
<u>hang</u>	tyáwk- (vt) hang fish on pole to dry
<u>hang</u>	shapákik- (vt) hang up
<u>hang</u>	shapawálu- (vt) hang up
<u>hang</u>	tyák- (vt) hang up to dry

II.

<u>happen</u>	txána- (wíshayk-; wíshayk-Umatilla) (vi)
<u>happening</u>	txánat (n) occasion
<u>happening</u>	txánat (n) something that happens
<u>happy</u>	kw'aláni (adj)
<u>hard</u>	at'úk <u>sng.</u> ; at'úk'at'uk <u>plu.</u> (adj) difficult
<u>hard</u>	k'túnt (adj) solid
<u>hard</u>	k'tít (adj) strong
<u>harness</u>	hánis (n)
<u>harrow</u>	chap'uykáwas (n)
<u>hasten</u>	túktu- (vt) hurry
<u>hat</u>	tákmaal (n)
<u>hat</u>	patl'aapá (n) woman's basket hat
<u>hate</u>	walá- (vt) detest
<u>haze</u>	nít'ink (n) haze from forest fire
<u>head</u>	lám ^h táx; llám ^h táx (n)
<u>headdress</u>	wapálikaatsat (n) headdress of porcupine quill
<u>headstrong</u>	kw'áan- (vi) to be headstrong
<u>hear</u>	yík- (vt) obey
<u>heart</u>	tímná (n)
<u>heat</u>	ílats'x- (vt)

II.

<u>beat</u>	íłats'x- (vi)
<u>beat</u>	íłaxwix- (vt)
<u>heave</u>	háashtk'wk- (vi) heave a sigh
<u>heavy</u>	akú; kú <u>sng.</u> ; kkú <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>heavy</u>	kú (adj) slow
<u>heel</u>	awxap'náy (n)
<u>hello</u>	áay (int)
<u>help</u>	wapíita-; wapáata- (vt)
<u>hemp</u>	taxús (n) Indian hemp
<u>herd</u>	íyu- (vt) drive
<u>hide</u>	íłamayk- (vt)
<u>hide</u>	íłamayk- (vt) conceal
<u>hide</u>	sk'ímskím (n) dressed hide
<u>hide</u>	skímskím (n) tanned buckskin hide
<u>high</u>	xwíimi; xwáami (adv) above
<u>hill</u>	p'ushtáy (n) butte
<u>hinder</u>	tamákkuk-; kuk- (vt) slow down, load down
<u>hip</u>	tchísh (n)
<u>hired</u>	tanamúni (adj) hired person
<u>hit</u>	táyma- (vt) strike

H.

<u>hit</u>	wát'a- (vt) whip
<u>hobo</u>	chawyaliltkúla (n) bum
<u>hold</u>	chá <u>kuk</u> - (vt) hold back, prevent
<u>hold</u>	pík- (vt) hold in one's hand
<u>hold</u>	wáwtkwa- (vt) hold someone against their will
<u>hold</u>	pík- (vt) hold with hands
<u>hole</u>	tkúni (n)
<u>holey</u>	tkúni <u>sng</u> ; tkú'tkuni <u>plu.</u> (adj)
<u>holey</u>	atłtłiix (adj) much perforated
<u>Holy Cross</u>	Wat'apilyi (n)
<u>homosexual</u>	st'ámya (n)
<u>hoof</u>	łayłáy (n) hoof rattles
<u>hoop</u>	k'alk'alíps (n) hoop on cradleboard
<u>hooves</u>	asú'asu; asúusu (n) deer hooves
<u>horn</u>	anán; yúkwaas; yúkaas (n)
<u>horse</u>	k'úsi (n)
<u>horse</u>	takawáakush (n) dark bay horse
<u>horsefly</u>	shtxní (n)
<u>hospital</u>	payuwitpamá (n)
<u>hot</u>	laxwayxt (adj)

11.

<u>hotel</u>	wawtukáwaas (n) motel
<u>house</u>	ǎníit <u>sng.</u> ; ǎníitniit <u>plu.</u> (n)
<u>house</u>	nisháykt (n) dwelling
<u>housefly</u>	muxlí (n)
<u>how</u>	mísh (adv)
<u>how</u>	máal (adv) how long
<u>how</u>	míláam (adj) how many times
<u>huckleberry</u>	wíwnu (n)
<u>huckleberry</u>	wíwlúwíwlu (n) small huckleberry species
<u>huckleberry patch</u>	wíwnúwaash (n)
<u>hug</u>	wáxp- (vt) embrace
<u>hummingbird</u>	xmamsá; xmámsá (n)
<u>hump</u>	ts'íwa- (vi)
<u>humpback</u>	mak'íix (adj)
<u>humpy</u>	kaykáay (adj) bumpy
<u>hunger</u>	anáwit (n)
<u>hungry</u>	anáwi- (vi) to be hungry
<u>hunt</u>	wisalíl- (vi) hunt large game
<u>hunt</u>	mástawín- (vi) hunt small game
<u>hunter</u>	túxnaǎá (n) provider

H.

hurry túktu (adj)
hurry túktu- (vt) hasten
husband ám (n)

I.

ice ttúux; túux; taawáy (n)
icicle ìstín'ìstin (n)
ignorance tamlamáywi (n) state of being ignorant
ignorant tamlamáy (adj) deficient in knowledge
ill-tempered k'isháa (adj) be in a bad mood
incapable tamlamáywi- (vi) not knowing how to do something
incident txúnat-; wìshaycht- (vt) occurrence, happening
incompetence tamlamáywit (n)
incompetency tamlamáywi (n)
indeed nìwík'a; nawítik'a (adv) truly
Indian costume tiináwit (n) Indian way of life
Indian doctor láxpi- (vt) to perform healing ritual
Indian doctor twáti (n) medicine man
indicate túsx- (vt) point

I.

<u>indulgent</u>	xátwin (adj) agreeable
<u>inform</u>	tiixwa- (vt) call
<u>inherited</u>	shapanaknúyi- (vt)
<u>inheritance</u>	lpawtkw'í (n)
<u>inscribe</u>	twútima- (vt) mark
<u>inside</u>	áshtknik (adv)
<u>instep</u>	wixátimna (n) instep of foot
<u>insufficiently</u>	ká'aam (adv) not enough with respect to one's physical needs
<u>intelligence</u>	wapsúxwi- (vi) having intelligence
<u>intelligent</u>	shukwínsh (adj)
<u>interpretation</u>	tamskk'áwit- (vt) confused interpretation
<u>intertwined</u>	pápastk'lik- (vt)
<u>intertwined</u>	pástk'liki- (vi)
<u>intestines</u>	p'ípi (n) guts
<u>introduce</u>	shapáshuk- (vt)
<u>iron</u>	áyni- (vt) iron clothes
<u>iron</u>	patpni- (vt) remove wrinkles, straighten out
<u>iron</u>	shapátpni- (vi) to smooth or press cloth or clothing with heated iron
<u>island</u>	ámawí (n)

I.

<u>itch</u>	mítsts'ípt (n)
<u>itch</u>	mítsts'íp- (vi)
<u>itchy</u>	mítsts'ip (adj)
<u>itchy</u>	mítsts'íp; mítst'iip (adj) scary, goosefleshy

J.

<u>jackrabbit</u>	wilalík (n)
<u>Japanese</u>	Tsapaníis (n)
<u>jaw</u>	imtnin (n)
<u>jealous</u>	tl'awíwi- (vt) jealous of another person over spouse
<u>jealous</u>	shána- (vt) jealous of intended or actual spouse
<u>jealous</u>	páíiix- (vt) jealous over something
<u>jest</u>	ík'iwíyú- (vt) play joke on somebody
<u>jingling</u>	lay láy (adj)
<u>jog</u>	txát'ulk- (vi)
<u>join</u>	lst'á- (vt)
<u>join</u>	shapálawach'ak- (vt) join together by heat, weld, solder
<u>joint</u>	pách'aksh <u>sng.</u> ; pích'aksh <u>plu.</u> (n) joint of body
<u>joints</u>	pích'aksh (n) joints of body