

Həlqəmíḥəm Words
An English-to-Həlqəmíḥəm and
Həlqəmíḥəm-to-English
Dictionary

**Prepared for the Chemainus, Nanaimo, and Nanoose
First Nations and Nanaimo School District No. 68**

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The identifications and discussions of flora and fauna are based on the remarks of the Elders. Working with ethnobiologist Brian Compton, the Elders examined specimens or photographs and made cultural commentaries about their location and use. In some instances, identifications are only tentative. Further work is under way to expand and improve our understanding of the traditional and contemporary cultural significance of the biological world. We hope to complete a more detailed work on flora and fauna in the near future.

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they have put into this project and no book can ever do justice to their knowledge of the language and the culture. Despite illness, accident, and the ever-increasing demands of teaching, working, and serving, they have continued with this project. Sadly, Emily Manson and Wilfred Aleck have been lost to us and we miss them greatly. In their memory and for the sake of generations to come, the work continues.

Introduction

This dictionary represents words from speakers of the Chemainus, Nanaimo, and Nanoose dialects of Həlǫ́əmínə́m̓. It is a collective project of research with several elders. Not all words are known or used by all speakers, but each word included here has been recognized by at least one of the Elders in our project.

Usually the words are relevant to speakers of all three dialects, since the dialects are very closely related. They all are members of the larger dialect area known as Island Həlǫ́əmínə́m̓. Sometimes, though, the Nanaimo dialect may differ in a vocabulary item or in the pronunciation of a word. We have indicated words of this type by giving the dialect name. Where there is a difference, the Nanoose Elders, due to a shared history with Chemainus, usually have the same word as Chemainus. It should be emphasized, though, that most speakers know both words, since the Elders from all three First Nations are in constant contact and have been interrelated for centuries.

Sometimes different Elders pronounce the same word in different ways, but the difference could not clearly be ascribed to dialect differences. In this case, the two words are both given, separated with a ~ , the variation sign. If more than one word was known for an item, multiple entries were given.

This dictionary is organized into three sections. First, the words are presented by semantic category. We felt that this would be a useful way to present the information for educational purposes. Formatting by semantic category allows teachers and students to concentrate on a topic. Also, it provides an easy way to look up words that are only partially remembered. If you want to find the name of a bird, and you do not know what it is called in either language, you can scan the bird section, reading the descriptions until a match is found. Some of the information in the dictionary, for example the Latin identifications and descriptions of the flora and fauna, are given only in the semantic category section.

The second section gives the Həlǫ́əmínə́m̓ words in Həlǫ́əmínə́m̓ alphabetical order (see the chart at the bottom of each page in this section) with an English definition. The third section gives a short English look-up word, followed by the Həlǫ́əmínə́m̓ word and then followed by the elaborated English definition. The look-up words are very vague, but they

allow you to move quickly through the list. The elaborated definition then helps to key into the exact word that you require. The fuller definition also provides information about the part of speech. Verbs are either given infinitival definitions (for example, *to go down to the beach*) if they are completive forms (that is, used for talking about past events), or they are translated as continuatives (*going down to the beach*). Transitive verbs are indicated by having a third person object in the definition (*to look at him/her*). Həlqəmínəm does not distinguish number or gender in its third person forms. So such verbs actually could have objects translated as *him, her, it, or them*, depending upon the context. We have simply used *him/her* unless the verb makes more sense with an inanimate or plural object, in which case we used *it* or *them* respectively. These conventions, though they make some of the glosses seem awkward, allow us to avoid technical terminology such as *verb* and *transitive*.

We have made every effort to list each Həlqəmínəm word under several different English glosses, since the Həlqəmínəm word usually has a range of translations in English. Translation is a messy business. We have tried to indicate a variety of uses for each word so that you can get a feel for the Həlqəmínəm meaning. However, it is always best to consult a native speaker before using a word. They can clarify the exact context for using a word and also explain the nuances and subtleties of the meaning.

Having briefly discussed the features of the dictionary, we should also explain what this dictionary is not. First, it is not a guide to pronouncing the language. We refer you to *Həlqəmínəm Phonics* and the accompanying tapes if you wish to learn to pronounce Həlqəmínəm. Second, we do not illustrate sentences or grammatical features of the language in the dictionary. We refer you to the two 'i'le' *xwulmuxwqun* textbooks for lessons in whole phrases and sentences. Also there are more technical works by Gerdts, Leslie, and others (see especially the sketch of Həlqəmínəm in the back of the Cowichan Dictionary) that cover aspects of the structure of the language. See the list of references at the end of this introduction.

The dictionary presents only a very few words of the Həlqəmínəm language. Həlqəmínəm, like other Salish languages, is well-known for its complex morphological structure. There are a large number of prefixes and suffixes that can be added to a Həlqəmínəm word to create newer, longer words. Thus, it would probably be impossible to give a complete list of all the

words in the language. We have concentrated on nouns—that is names for things—especially items of special cultural significance. We have kept different forms of verbs to a bare minimum, leaving this for a later project, which will focus entirely on Həlqəmínəm verb morphology.

This dictionary not only seeks to cover the basic words of the language, but it also serves as a glossary for the three textbooks mentioned above. We have tried to give all of the words, including all of the complex word forms, that occur in those textbooks.

This work draws heavily upon previous research on Island Həlqəmínəm. The most influential work is the recently published dictionary of the Cowichan dialect by Hukari and Peter. The Cowichan dictionary is a much more substantial work than this one, with many more words and also more technical information about the word. The Cowichan Dictionary came out mid-way through our project and was invaluable as a tool for cross-checking the forms that we had elicited and transcribed. Our work was greatly accelerated by access to this book.

Also important to our project were previous works on the Nanaimo dialect, including the dictionary by Ellen White and the word list by Adrian Leslie. The dictionary by Ellen White, like the Cowichan dictionary, is very useful because each word is illustrated in the context of a sentence. Also, Bouchard's classified word list of Cowichan as spoken by Chris Paul was a very useful source of information.

We gratefully acknowledge the help that we have received from this previous research. Our job has been made considerably lighter thanks to the work of those who have come before. We hope in turn that scholars coming after us will find our work worthy and that Həlqəmínəm language teachers, students, and speakers will find this work useful and interesting.

No doubt, there are errors and omissions in this book. We look forward to your comments and corrections, since our intention is to make an updated and corrected second edition.

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Table of Contents

Words by Semantic Category	1
Animals	1
Birds	5
The Body	13
Buildings	17
Clothing and Personal Effects	19
Communication and Social Interaction	21
Descriptives	24
Food	26
Function Words and Affixes	28
Games, Sports, and Toys	31
Household Items	32
Insects, Reptiles, Etc.	35
Kinship Terms	37
Nature	40
Numerals	44
People	47
Placenames	50
Plants	52
Sea Life	60
Time	68
Tools	70
Transportation	73
Verbs: Activity	75
Verbs: The Body	80
Verbs: Communication	85
Verbs: Contact	89
Verbs: Location and Motion	94
Verbs: Nature	100
Verbs: Psychology and Perception	101
Verbs: States and Processes	104
Həlqəmínəṁ-to-English	108
English-to-Həlqəmínəṁ	187

Animals

animal • There is no generic word for animal in Həlǵəmínəm. The word *sḵʷəyəθ* ‘slave’ is used for domestic animals and the word *təltələw* ‘wild’ is used for wild animals.

bat *słəlpələxən* • The name means ‘floppy wing’.

[any of numerous species] • Bats are small flying mammals that feed on insects and other small animals.

Seventeen different bat species occur in British Columbia, including several that may be found within the territory.

black bear *speʔeθ*

black bear cub *speʔeθaɫ*

[*Ursus americanus* Pallas] • Black bears may grow to about 6 feet in length and 600 pounds in weight. They feed on many types of plant and animal foods, including berries, insects, and fish. Although most black bears are black with a white chest spot, some black bears are brown, bluish or white.

grizzly bear *kʷəyəcən*

[*Ursus arctos* Linnaeus] • Grizzly bears are larger than black bears, reaching 1,100 pounds in weight. In addition, they range in color from cream to brown to black, often with white-tipped hairs giving them a grizzled appearance. They are found in coastal inlets along the British Columbian coast.

wild beast, fierce thing, ghost, monster *słələqəm*

beaver *sqələw*

[*Castor canadensis* Kuhl] • The beaver is a large water-dwelling rodent found throughout British Columbia

and much of Canada. Beavers are known for building lodges, or houses, out of logs and sticks that they cut up with their sharp teeth. They eat the bark, roots or leaves of many different trees, shrubs and other smaller plants.

cat *pus* • From Chinook Jargon.

cat (Nanaimo, Nanoose) *piš* •

From Chinook Jargon *pishpish*.

kitten *pups*

small cats *pəlúʔps*

bobcat, wild cat *təltələw pus*

[*Lynx rufus* (Schreber)]

chipmunk *šəšpícən* • The name means ‘striped back’.

chipmunk *šʷilčəqs*

[*Tamias amoenus* J.A. Allen (yellow-pine chipmunk) and/or *T. townsendii* Bachman (Townsend’s chipmunk)] • Chipmunks are small members of the squirrel family that have stripes on their backs. They feed on fruits, seeds and insects.

cougar *xʷləqtnəc* • The name means ‘long tail’.

[*Felis concolor* Linnaeus] • The cougar, or mountain lion, is the largest wild cat in British Columbia. Cougars are adapted to live in a wide range of habitats. They primarily eat deer, but also hunt various other mammals, birds and other wildlife for food.

cow, beef *musməs* • From Chinook Jargon.

bull *pul* • From English.

bull *swəyqeʔ musməs*

calf *musməsáɫ*

deer (Chemainus, Nanoose),

meat *sməyəθ*

Animals

deer (Nanaimo) haʔpət • This is an old word.

deer ma wəč • From Chinook Jargon.

fawn sməyəθálł

little fawn smim̓yəθálł

deers səm̓iyəθ

[*Odocoileus hemionus* (Rafinesque) (mule deer)] • The mule deer is often called the black-tailed deer in contrast to the larger white-tailed deer of the interior of British Columbia. Mule deers are variable and three subspecies are recognized within British Columbia. Mule deers range in color from reddish-brown to yellowish-brown and eat a variety of plant foods.

dog sqʷəméy̓

dogs sqʷəm̓qʷəméy̓

little dog, puppy sqʷiqʷmiʔ

elk kʷeweʔəc

elk ləmləmkʷəlɛʔcəʔ • This is an old word.

[*Cervus elaphus* Linnaeus] • The elk, sometimes known as wapiti, is a large member of the deer family. Two subspecies are known in British Columbia—one in the Rocky Mountains and another on Vancouver Island. The Vancouver Island type was once more widely distributed, living in the Fraser Delta and some coastal islands.

giraffe ʕeqtəpsəm

mountain goat, goat's wool

p̓qəl̓qəh̓ • 'white hair'.

mountain goat (Nanaimo)

s̓x̓ʷiʕiʔ

[*Oreamnos americanus* (Blainville)] • The mountain goat is actually an

antelope, not closely related to true goats. Mountain goats are widely distributed throughout mountainous regions of British Columbia.

Mountain goat fur may be used for weaving and the meat may be eaten.

horse stiqíw

colt, small horse stitqíw̓

foal stiqíwalł

marten ʕaʔqən

[*Martes americana* (Turton)] • The marten is a brown, weasel-like animal that is slightly larger than a mink and fluffier in appearance. Martens are carnivores that eat a variety of small mammals, crustaceans, birds and insects. Martens are widely distributed throughout British Columbia and may be found from sea-level to timber-line throughout the year.

mink čəčíʔqəh̓

mink (as trickster in stories)

qeyəč

little mink (as trickster in stories) qeqyəč

[*Mustela vison* Schreber] • Minks are dark brown weasel relatives that are rather sleek in appearance with lustrous fur. Unlike the marten, the mink is a good swimmer and is found in association with water. Minks feed upon various freshwater and marine aquatic creatures, including crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles and fishes. They also hunt other small mammals and birds.

monkey, little monkey mim̓ənkí

• From English.

moose qəyíʔəc

Animals

[*Alces alces* (Linnaeus)] • The moose is the largest member of the deer family in North America, with adult males reaching 1,200 pounds. Moose dwell in forests, but like to eat the young growth of shrubs and trees in burned-over areas. Moose also feed on a variety of aquatic plants. In former times, moose were common only in northern British Columbia but over the last several decades they have extended their range dramatically in the southern part of the province.

mouse k^we^təⁿ

[*Peromyscus maniculatus* (Wagner) (deer mouse) and *Mus musculus* Linnaeus (house mouse)] • This word refers to any mouse, including the native deer mouse as well as the introduced house mouse.

little mouse k^we^kw^təⁿ

river otter s^qe:ʔ

[*Lontra canadensis* (Schreber)] • Otters are related to the weasels, mink and marten. River otters are sometimes called land otters to distinguish them from sea otters. River otters swim in freshwater bodies and feed on fish and other animals but live in dens on land.

sea otter təməs

[*Enhydra lutris* (Linnaeus)] • Sea otters are large marine otters that live almost entirely in the sea. They were once more abundant than now, but were reduced in numbers during the fur trade era. Their pelts are extremely dense and luxurious. Sea otters primarily feed upon sea urchins and molluscs.

pig k^wəʃú • From Chinook Jargon, from French *le cochon*.

rabbit sqəqəwéθ

[*Lepus americanus* Erxleben (snowshoe hare) and *Sylvilagus floridanus* (J.A. Allen) (eastern cottontail)] • This word probably refers to both the snowshoe hare and the eastern cottontail. Both hares and rabbits are small grazing animals. The snowshoe hare is a larger animal than the eastern cottontail, with longer ears and hind legs.

raccoon s^xəyək^wəs • The name means 'marked face'.

raccoon (Nanaimo) ʃə^lʃə^ləs

[*Procyon lotor* (Linnaeus)] • The raccoon is a chunky-looking mammal with a distinctive black mask around its eyes and a striped tail. Raccoons feed upon a large variety of foods, including fish, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles and various plant foods.

rat hewt

little rat hehəwt

[*Neotoma cinerea* (Ord) (bushy-tailed woodrat) and *Rattus* spp. (introduced rats)] • This word probably originally referred to the native bushy-tailed rat but has been extended in modern times to include different species of introduced rats.

sea lion šes

[*Eumetopias jubatus* (Schreber) (northern sea lion)] • Northern sea lions males may reach 11 feet in length and 2,200 pounds in weight. The females are somewhat smaller. Sea lions may be found all year off

Animals

the coast of British Columbia where they mainly feed upon various types of fishes.

fur seal tʰəyə

[*Callorhinus ursinus* (Linnaeus) (northern fur seal)] • Adult male fur seals may reach 7 feet in length and 600 pounds in weight with females being slightly smaller. Fur seals spend most of the year at sea in deep waters where they feed on different types of fishes.

seal ʔesx^w

[*Phoca vitulina* Linnaeus (harbor seal)] • The harbor seal is sometimes known as the hair seal. Harbor seals are smaller than fur seals and sea lions, growing to less than 6 feet long and around 300 pounds. These seals are more commonly seen in shallower coastal waters than are fur seals.

sheep ləmətú • From Chinook Jargon, from French *le mouton*.

mountain sheep, wild sheep

təltələw ləmətú

[?*Ovis canadensis* Shaw (bighorn sheep)]

skunk pəpətʰín

[*Spilogale putorius* Linnaeus (spotted skunk) and possibly also *Mephitis mephitis* (Schreber) (striped skunk)] •

Skunks are members of the same animal family as the weasels, mink, and marten. The spotted skunk is a small black and white mammal, with stripes, spots and other irregular white markings on its body. Striped skunks have distinctive white stripes on their backs. Both types of skunks produce

a strong-smelling spray from glands on their body.

squirrel tʰəpsiʔáθəń

[*Tamiasciurus douglasii* (Bachman) (Douglas' squirrel) and/or *T.*

hudsonicus (Erxleben) (red squirrel)]

• Squirrels are larger relatives of the chipmunks that lack stripes on their backs and climb trees. They like to eat seeds, buds, mushrooms and some fruits. Probably both the Douglas' squirrel

and the red squirrel are referred to as tʰəpsiʔáθəń.

wolf stqə:yeʔ

wolves stəlqé:yeʔ

[*Canis lupus* Linnaeus (gray wolf)] •

The gray wolf is the largest of the native dog-like carnivores in British Columbia. Wolves are larger and stockier than their close relative, the coyote. They are found in a variety of habitats and prey upon deer, moose and other ungulates.

Birds

bird sɔ̌wəlɛš

little bird sɔ̌wiq̌wleš

birds sɔ̌wəlq̌wəlɛš

[any of various species] • There is no generic word for bird in Həlq̌əmínəm. sɔ̌wəlɛš is sometimes used to mean ‘bird’ in general, but it specifically means only the smaller birds such as songbirds.

big bird θiθíws ~ θiθəws

big birds θəθəhíws

[any of various species] • This is a general term used to refer to the larger birds, like eagles and many other species, collectively.

red-winged blackbird ɔ̌q̌waq̌wa

[*Agelaius phoeniceus* (Linnaeus)] • The red-winged blackbird is slightly smaller than a robin. It may be found in swamps and marshes as well as pastures and meadows. Only the male of the species is black with bright red shoulder patches. The female is brownish and streaked in appearance.

chick čičkən

chicken čəkən • From English.

chicken, chickens čəkəns • From English.

cormorant ləθnəc

[*Phalacrocorax auritus* (Lesson) (double-crested cormorant) and possibly other *Phalacrocorax* spp.] • Three common and one rare species of cormorants, or shags, are found within British Columbia. This word has been associated with cormorants that are said to nest in trees. The double-crested cormorant is the only local cormorant known to include

trees as nesting sites. It is also known from archaeological sites throughout the Strait of Georgia, indicating its presence there for 5,000 years. This bird formerly was hunted and eaten, but its tough meat was not considered a favorite food.

sandhill crane sli:m

[*Grus canadensis* (Linnaeus)] • The sandhill crane is a very tall bird, with a long neck and legs. This bird is mostly grey, the adults having a red forehead. The Həlq̌əmínəm name for sandhill crane is the basis of the name for the month of April (*li:məs*), the time when these birds are most abundant locally.

crow q̌əlɛ:q̌e? ~ q̌əlɛ?əq̌e?

[*Corvus caurinus* Baird] • The northwestern crow is closely related to the raven and Steller’s jay. It is similar in appearance to the raven, but smaller. Northwestern crows eat a variety of marine invertebrates and insects, but will also attack the eggs and nestlings of other birds.

duck, waterfowl ma?aq̌w

little duck, duckling míməq̌w

duckling ma?aq̌walł

[various species of Anatidae and other bird families] • This word refers in general to all ducks (like the mallard) and many other aquatic duck-like birds (like the common murre and common loon). In the past, many types of ducks were caught for food in nets made of red cedar inner bark. Some speakers also use this term to refer to domestic chickens.

Birds

goldeneye duck sɪ^wəyəɪm

[*Bucephala clangula* (Linnaeus) (common goldeneye) and *B. islandica* (Gmelin) (Barrow's goldeneye)] • Both the common goldeneye and the more abundant Barrow's goldeneye are common along the coast during winter, breeding inland during the spring and summer months. These species are very similar in appearance and this word seems to refer to both.

mallard tənəqsən

[*Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus] • Mallards are common ducks that often become tame where they have regular contact with humans, such as in cities and towns. The male mallard has a greyish body, chestnut breast, white neck ring and distinctive green head. The female is mottled brown with a white tail. Mallards are a traditional food.

merganser (common) ʃ^wa:q^w

[*Mergus merganser* Linnaeus] • Many speakers regard this word as the name for both male and female common mergansers. Mergansers are also known as “sawbills” because they have saw-like teeth along the edges of their beaks, which they used to catch fish. The male has white sides and breast, a green head and a red bill. The female is grey with a white throat and long reddish-brown head feathers.

drake merganser qəmət • This is a male merganser. The species is unidentified.

oldsquaw ʔaʔańíʔ

oldsquaw (Nanaimo) ʔaʔáwi

[*Clangula hyemalis* (Linnaeus)] • Oldsquaw ducks are boldly patterned in black and white. The males have very long central tail feathers. They are generally uncommon on the coast during the summer but may be very numerous during the Pacific herring spawning season, forming concentrations in the thousands. Some speakers say that in the old days young people were told not to shoot oldsquaws, which they regarded as a rare bird.

golden eagle čəsqən

[*Aquila chrysaetos* (Linnaeus)] • The golden eagle has a dark brown body with golden on the back of the head and neck. Golden eagles breed on southeastern Vancouver Island, where they may be observed year round. They feed primarily on rabbits and large rodents. The feathers were especially prized and used in dance costumes.

bald eagle yəʃ^wəleʔ

eagles həyíʃ^wəleʔ

eaglet yiʔʃ^wəleʔ

[*Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (Linnaeus)] • Bald eagles are similar in size to golden eagles, but with shorter bodies and longer wingspans. Adult bald eagles have white head feathers, while the young are brown all over. They are more widely distributed along the coast than golden eagles and feed mainly on fish.

goose ʃ^wək^wəʃən • The name means ‘long wing’.

[various types of domestic Anatidae] • Domestic geese are introduced to

Birds

British Columbia. This word is used to refer to domestic geese, but it originally referred to native geese, such as the snow goose, *Chen caerulescens* (Linnaeus). Snow geese are most abundant along the southern coast from fall to spring.

brant ʃə́lʃə́lʃ

[*Branta bernicla* (Linnaeus)] • The brant, or brant goose, is similar to the Canada goose but is smaller, darker and shorter-necked. Their diet mainly consists of eelgrass and other marine plants.

Canada goose ʔe ʃə

[*Branta canadensis* (Linnaeus)] • Canada geese are large birds that fly in V-shaped migrating flocks, honking distinctively and loudly. They feed on marsh vegetation and graze in fields.

grebe ʃx wʔə́néc • This is an unidentified species of grebe, perhaps the horned grebe, that is similar to the Western grebe but smaller.

western grebe sk wə́lk wə́lθ

[*Aechmophorus occidentalis* (Lawrence)] • The western grebe is a large, slender grebe with a very long neck. The back of the head, neck and body are dark while the undersides are white. This bird is locally known by various names, such as “diver”, “long-necked diver”, and “helldiver”. Western grebes may be observed year round on the southern coast of British Columbia but are said to be good to eat only during December and January.

blue grouse mi:t

little blue grouse me mi:t ~ mi mi:t

[*Dendragapus obscurus* (Say)] • Male blue grouse are grey to bluish-grey in color. The females are mottled brown. During the winter, blue grouse feed on conifer needles. During the summer they feed on berries, seeds and insects. Male blue grouse produce a series of distinctive deep hooting sounds to attract females of the species. Blue grouse are considered good to eat, either barbecued or made into soup.

ruffed grouse stix wəm

[*Bonasa umbellus* (Linnaeus)] • Male blue grouse are grey to bluish-grey in color. The females are mottled brown. During the winter, blue grouse feed on conifer needles. During the summer they feed on berries, seeds and insects. Male blue grouse produce a series of distinctive deep hooting sounds to attract females of the species. Blue grouse are considered good to eat, either barbecued or made into soup.

hawk ʃə ʃə mēls ~ ʃi ʃə mēls •

This name means ‘grabbing’.
[various species of Accipitridae] • Hawks are members of the bird family that includes the eagles and osprey. They are predators, with hooked bills and sharply pointed talons. This word refers to any of the numerous relatively small local hawks.

great blue heron smə ǰ w a ʔ

[*Ardea herodias* Linnaeus] • The great blue heron is a large, mainly greyish bird that may be mistaken for

Birds

the sandhill crane. One difference is that the great blue heron flies with its neck folded, unlike the sandhill crane, which flies with its neck extended.

hummingbird sʰwətʰəli ~
sʰwəntʰəli

[*Selasphorus rufus* (Gmelin)] •

Several hummingbirds are known to occur within the territory but only the rufous hummingbird is common. The male is rufous (reddish) with an iridescent orange-red throat. The female is reddish with a green back. Rufous hummingbirds feed upon spiders and tree sap. They build moss and lichen-covered nests of plant down and spiderwebs.

blue jay skʰitʰəc

[*Cyanocitta stelleri* (Gmelin)

(Steller's jay)] • Steller's jay, locally well-known as "blue jay", is between a crow and a robin in size. The Steller's jay has beautiful blue on its body, and black feathers in the head crest.

kingfisher tʰəčéle

[*Ceryle alcyon* (Linnaeus)] • The belted kingfisher is a pigeon-sized bird with blue-grey feathers above, white ones below and a head crest. These birds make a loud, penetrating, rattling call, both when perched and when flying between perches. They are found around rivers, lakes and saltwater estuaries where they catch fish, frogs and aquatic reptiles.

common loon (breeding phase)

swakʰən

[*Gavia immer* (Brünnich)] • Loons are excellent divers that feed mainly

on fish. The common loon occurs throughout British Columbia. During the summer, small flocks of loons may be found in bays and coves, and on lakes. In breeding plumage, the common loon has a black head and back with white bands on the back. During the winter, common loons are dark greyish above, with white underparts and are more widely distributed than in summer.

Pacific loon (winter phase)

xʰikʰəs • The name means 'grey head'.

[*Gavia pacifica* (Lawrence)] • During winter the Pacific loon is blackish above and white below. In breeding plumage, the head is pale grey, the neck and back are black with white stripes, and the throat is black with purple reflections. The winter phase birds were a traditional food resource. They were hunted from December to February.

murre sʰe:tʰ

[*Uria aalge* (Pontoppidan)] •

Common murrelets belong to a group of chunky, penguin-like seabirds known as the alcids. Typical of the alcids, murrelets breed on rocky cliffs, laying their eggs on bare rock or soil. These birds are said to be very good to eat, either barbecued or boiled in a box or basket. They were formerly served at some feasts, dances and funerals.

bird's nest šqʰəlešéle

nighthawk pi:q̣ ~ pi:yəq̣

[*Chordeiles minor* (Forster)] •

Nighthawks are summer visitors to British Columbia. These jay-sized

Birds

birds form large flocks in late summer as they prepare for their autumn departure. At this time they are particularly noticeable feeding in late afternoon and early evening. The name mimics the call of the nighthawk.

nightingale šapšəp • Unidentified bird that sings at night in a song that seems to disappear as the bird moves about. It gets its name from šap ‘to whistle’. It is really rare. It found only at the very tops of trees up in the mountains.

osprey tʰix wʰəx w
[*Pandion haliaetus* (Linnaeus)] • The osprey is a member of the bird family that includes the eagles and hawks. Often called “fishhawk”, the osprey flies and hovers over water looking for fish. When it sees one, the osprey dives steeply and hits the surface of the water with its talons outstretched to catch the fish.

great horned owl ci:tməx w ~ cəci:tməx w
[*Bubo virginianus* (Gmelin)] • This is the largest and best known of the common owls. Great horned owls are dark brown and grey with mottling and streaks below and ear-tufts or “horns”. They feed on a variety of mammals and other birds. The distinctive “hoo-hoo-hoo” call of this species gives rise to another common name: “hoot owl”.

snowy owl məqməqé? • The name means ‘snowy’.
[*Nyctea scandiaca* (Linnaeus)] • This large, nearly all white owl is a winter

visitor to British Columbia. It is a traditional belief that a severe winter is indicated by the early arrival of snowy owls. During the winter months in southern coastal British Columbia, snowy owls eat mainly waterfowl, such as horned grebes and buffleheads.

screech owl (western), ghost spəlq wʰitʰe? ~ spəpəlq wʰitʰe?
[*Otus kennicottii* (Elliot)] • The western screech-owl is a mottled grey medium-sized owl with ear tufts. It is locally known as the “whistling owl”. Screech-owls feed on various small animals, including insects, small mammals and other small vertebrates. The name for this owl also means ‘ghost’.

northern saw-whet owl sq w a:x w ~ sx w a:x w
[*Aegolius acadicus* (Gmelin)] • It said that if a hunter holds out his finger and the owl jumps on it, he will be very lucky. • This is the smallest of the common local owls, reaching a maximum size of 7 inches. This tiny owl lacks the ear-tufts or “horns” of other local owls, and is brown above and white with rufous (reddish) streaks on the breast. Saw-whet owls feed on mice and other small rodents.

ring-necked pheasant pəsəns ~ fəsəns • From English.
[*Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus] • The pheasant is a beautifully colored game bird that is introduced in British Columbia where it has become established in the wild. These birds

Birds

were introduced from England and China between 1882–1920.

pigeon həmá

[*Columba fasciata* Say (band-tailed pigeon) and *C. livia* Gmelin (rock dove)] • This term originally referred only to the native band-tailed pigeon. Now it also is used to refer to introduced rock doves, commonly known as pigeons. The native pigeon used to be eaten.

quail k^wíl • From English.

[*Callipepla californica* (Shaw) (California quail) and *Oreortyx pictus* (Douglas) (mountain quail)] • The California quail was introduced to British Columbia as early as the 1860s. It is known that the mountain quail was also introduced into the province during this time, but it is thought that this quail may be a native bird. Both quails occur in the southeastern portion of Vancouver Island, the mountain quail being more restricted to the extreme southeast.

raven spa:l̥

[*Corvus corax* Linnaeus] • This common bird is similar to the northwestern crow, but larger and with a heavier beak. Ravens are intelligent birds that can produce various calls. They will feed on a variety of foods.

robin sk^wqe qə ~ sk^wqe qe

[*Turdus migratorius* Linnaeus] • The robin is a well-known and common bird, noted for its brick red breast and regular appearance in lawns and numerous other habitats.

white-winged scoter ʔéwíʔeʂən •

The name means ‘shells on wing’.

[*Melanitta fusca* (Linnaeus)] • The white-winged scoter is unique among the three local scoter species—or “black ducks”—in having distinctive white wing patches. Actually, only the male of this species is black, the female being dull brown but also with white wing patches. White-winged scoters formerly were caught in nets made of red cedar inner bark. They are an important traditional food source, prepared in soups or by roasting.

seagull q^wəní

[*Larus* spp., especially *L. canus* Linnaeus (mew gull) and *L. glaucescens* Naumann (glaucous-winged gull)] • Twenty species of gulls are known to British Columbia. Two species—mew gull and glaucous-winged gull—are very common and breed within the Həlqəmínəm territory. The last of these species—the glaucous-winged gull—is widely known as the “seagull” of British Columbia. Gull eggs, likely mainly of mew gull and glaucous-winged gull, were formerly gathered for food during June and July.

seagull (Nanaimo) q^wəlítəq̣

swallow q^wəq̣^wsícəh̥ ~

q^wəq̣^wsəcəh̥

[*Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus (barn swallow), *Tachycineta bicolor* (Vieillot) (tree swallow) and possibly also *T. thalassina* (Swainson) (violet-green swallow)] • Swallows are expert fliers that feed on the wing. Although six species of swallows occur within

Birds

the territory, speakers commonly recognize two types: those with a red breast and black back (barn swallow) and those with a white breast (tree swallow and possibly also violet-green swallow).

swan sx^wəw̥qəŋ

[*Cygnus buccinator* Richardson (trumpeter swan) and possibly also the less common *C. columbianus* (Ord) (tundra swan)] • Swans are large members of the bird family that includes ducks and geese. Both the tundra swan and the larger and more abundant trumpeter swan are all white and relatively common during the winter. This word likely refers to both these species.

Swainson's thrush sx^wət

[*Catharus ustulatus* (Nuttall)] • This identification is tentative. This bird is said to sing: "Please Mr. Salmon, let the salmonberries ripen."

rufous-sided towhee sʃe:ʃ

[*Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (Linnaeus)] • Rufous-sided towhees are somewhat similar in appearance to robins, but smaller and with other differences. The male has a black hood, back and wings while the female has the same pattern, but with brown. Both the male and female have white spots on the wings, a white breast, and reddish sides. Towhees have red eyes.

turkey təlki • From English.

[*Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus] • The wild turkey is a native North American bird that has been introduced into British Columbia, including southern

Vancouver Island. Domestic turkeys are derived from this species.

turkey vulture pe:l^θ

[*Cathartes aura* (Linnaeus)] • Eagle-sized and blackish, the turkey vulture is usually seen soaring in the air where it can ride thermal currents relatively effortlessly for hours.

Turkey vultures feed on virtually any kind of carrion they can locate. Like other vultures, the turkey vulture has a bare head, which in this species is red.

sapsucker, woodpecker ɕətəŋ

[unidentified species or sapsucker, or maybe hairy or downy woodpecker] • This is the smallest of the woodpeckers. Some say this is a rare little bird with three stripes on the back and a long beak. Some say it has a red spot on its head. It's said that if one hears three strikes of this bird on a tree, then the tree will fall down.

pileated woodpecker

təmələpsəm • This name means 'ochre neck'.

[*Dryocopus pileatus* (Linnaeus)] •

The pileated woodpecker is the largest and most distinctive of the local woodpeckers.

flicker (northern) i^θiqt

[*Colaptes auratus* (Linnaeus)] • The flicker is a large, brownish woodpecker characterized by a spotted breast with a dark crescent on the upper breast. They are especially fond of ants, but will also eat plant foods, including seeds and berries. The call of the flicker is said by some speakers to be a sign of bad news to come.

wren tətəŋ

Birds

wren ʔəʔəmiyeʔ • The story name for wren.

[unidentified, but perhaps *Troglodytes troglodytes* (Linnaeus) (winter wren) or *Junco hyemalis* (Linnaeus) (dark-eyed junco)] • These are described as little birds with black heads that come in the winter time and travel in a flock. Cold weather is coming when they come down from the mountains.

The Body

Adam's apple ʃ^wamɪnəɫ
ankle q^wəm^ʃʃən
antler, horn t^θəystən
anus ʃqət^θʃélə
arm, wing tɛləw̃
arms, wings tɛɫtɛləw̃
arm bone st^θaməléʃən • Upper arm
 bone, the humerus.
back sləq̃əweʔɫ
back of mouth sx^wəθqən
backbone ʃt^θəməw̃éʔc ~
 ʃt^θəməw̃íʔc
bangs st̃q̃w̃iʔaɪs
beard sq^winiʔəθən
belly, stomach k^wələ
black eye ʃtətəqá:s
black eye, punched in the eye
 ʃt^θi^təq̃w̃əs
blind t^θap̃ələs
blind ʃeləc̃
blood θəỹθiʔəñ
bloody nose x^wθx^waməɫqsən
body of a person sməstíməx^w
body odor sq^wʃ^waməws
boil sq^wcəm
boils, a lot of little boils
 sq^wcəməm
bone st^θam̃
bones st^θaləm̃
braid of hair st̃im̃ʃəneʔ
brain smət^θqəñ
broken foot səlk^wʃéñ
broken wing səlk^wəléʃəñ ~
 səlk^wəléʃəñ
breast sqəmaʔ
breastbone, chest sʔinəs
breath slək^wəm
bruised stətəqeʔ

little buttocks slətəl̃nəc
buttocks sləlnəc
bottom, buttocks ʃéw̃q̃
calf of leg q̃eʃəl̃ʃən
cheek ʃx^wi:ńə • For some people, this
 only refers to an animal's cheek.
cheeks ʃx^wəńí:ńə
cheeks slq^wəńə
chest c̃ʃemən
chestbone, breastbone, sternum
 st^θəmínəs
chin, jaw sl̃əpáyəθən
collarbone ʃʃeʃəpsəmtən
collarbone, clavicle ʃʃl̃inəstən •
 When butchering ducks, an s-shaped
 cut is made around this bone.
cross-eyed ʃpa:ỹs
curly hair sq̃əl̃q̃əl̃pəs
deaf ʃək^wənéʔ
deer hair sʃt^θəməɫqən • Hair that
 has fallen out and is dried up.
cow droppings ʃmusməsəl̃nəc
deer droppings ʃməyəθəl̃nəc
cat droppings ʃpusəl̃nəc
dog droppings ʃq^wəmeýəl̃nəc
eardrum ʃq̃^wu:nélə
ear (Chemainus, Nanoose) q̃^wu:ń
ear (Nanaimo) q̃^wənəñ
ears (Chemainus, Nanoose)
 q̃^wənq̃^wu:ń
ears (Nanaimo) q̃^wənq̃^wínəñ
earache cq̃^we:ńq̃^wu:ń
earlobe ʃʃpəńə
little earlobe ʃʃiʔʃpəńə
elbow k^wəm̃t^θəléʃəñ
esophagus ʃqən^wéle
eye qələm̃
eyes qəqíləm̃

The Body

little eye qiqləm	gall, gall bladder məsən
little eyes qəlíqləm	gills še:y
eye trouble, sore eyes cqəlqələm	gums slq ^w əlnəs
eyebrow θamən	hair šeʔitən
eyelash, eyelid ləptən	pubic hair q ^w iñeʔq
face sʔaθəs	nosehair šq ^w inəlqsən
deer fat ʔanəw	body hair sq ^w inəws
feather slʔqe:n	underarm hair sq ^w iñələxən
feather sk ^w e:n • Back feathers of eagle, split and used for costumes.	hair on arm sq ^w əncəs
fin spəxəwéʔc	hair on leg sq ^w ənšən
fish fin qətmən	grey-haired šxaləməs
finger snəxcəs	hand celəš
little finger səʔasəq ^w táləw ^c əs	hands cəlceləš
fingernail q ^w xaləw ^c əs	little hand cecləš
fish slime stišəm	little hands cələcləš
upper nose of fish sšəpəq ^w	head sšəyəs
fish head sšəyəsáʔq ^w	top of head, peak of hat
fish tail sšəpšən	šk ^w iʔt ^θ ələq ^w
fish heart məlq ^w	deer head sməyəθaʔq ^w
flesh sliq ^w	heart t ^θ eleʔ
foot sšəñə	heel šqəy ^t əñəc
little foot sšixneʔ	hindquarter of a deer or other animal ləqñəc
little feet sšəlíxneʔ	hipbone k ^w əmt ^t əñəc
big foot θiθáləw ^š ən	hipbones q ^w əmx ^w əñəc
big foot θiθəšən	deer hoof k ^w əx ^w mən
sole of foot, palm of hand	insides šcəlx ^w iwən
ššaʔθəs	intestines qəqíʔ
forehead sq ^w əməs	jaw cəmsáyθən
cat fur pišəlqən	kidney θənθən
rabbit skin qəqəwéθəlqən	knee sqəwəm
sea lion hair šesəlqən	knees sqəw ^q əwəm
river otter fur sqeyləlqən	left side, left arm st ^θ k ^w əʔíws
beaver pelt sqələwəlqən	left hand st ^θ ək ^w cís
dog hair sq ^w əméyəlqən	left foot st ^θ ək ^w šín
dog hair sšət ^t əmə ~ sšit ^t əmə	leg, foot sšəñə
sea otter fur təmsəlqən	legs, feet sšəxínə
seal hair ʔesx ^w əlqən	little legs sšəxəneʔ

The Body

upper lip sclayθən
lower lip sl̥payθən
liver scələm
liver of human or animal
 st^θələm
liver of human teqeʔ
lung spəl̥x^wəm
mouth θaθən
mouths θaləθən
mucus, eye goo, pus in the eye
 šmət^θl̥aləs
mucus, dried nasal mucus
 šl̥əl̥l̥qsən
nasal mucus, snot smət̥əqsən
little snot smim̥t̥əqsən
mucus in the lungs s̥xetš
navel, belly button məx^wəyéʔ
neck təpsəm
nose məqsən
palate, roof of the mouth
 šcl̥eqəŋ
palm of hand šxaθəscəs
palm of hand, sole of foot
 šxaʔθəs
penis šəl̥ə
pulse sl̥k^weməws
pupil of the eye šq̥íx̥əls
pus, infection mət^θəl̥
rectum špuŋəc
rib ləwəx̥ • This also refers to ribs on
 canoes and boats.
right hand sʔiʔal̥əmcəs
right side, right arm
 sʔiʔal̥əmiws
right foot sʔiʔal̥əwšən
saliva sl̥x^wət̥cə
scar, scarred sq̥eyl̥
shin st^θəms̥ən

shoulder q^wəq^wtén ~ šx^wq^wtén ~
 x^wəq^wtén
shoulder blade šq̥pəwíʔctən
skeleton št^θət̥t̥aʔ
skin k^wələw̥
skull st^θam̥aʔq^w ~ st^θam̥əʔq^w
sore, infected place sq^wəq^we
spine s̥xəw̥ə • Backbone with ribs
 attached.
spit l̥x^wət̥cəʔ
stomach, belly k^wəl̥ə
little stomach, belly k^wi k^wl̥eʔ
stomach, tripe, windbag spəx^w ~
 sp̥əx^w
smaller stomach of cow s̥xayəŋ
stroke smaš̥
sweat, perspiration syađ^wəm
dirty sweat yit̥əm
tail šl̥əp̥isnəc
tailbone št^θəmnəc
tears, teardrops šqaʔal̥əs ~
 šqaʔəs ~ šqaʔás • ‘eye water’.
testicles mecəŋ
inside of thighs šx^wʔi:l̥əl̥
throat šx^wʔəθqən
throat, windpipe, trachea
 x^wam̥l̥nəl̥
thumb səŋl̥ál̥əw̥cəs
toe snəx̥šən
big toe səŋl̥ál̥əw̥šən
little toe səʔasəq^wtál̥əw̥šən
toenail q^wx̥^wal̥əw̥šən
tongue təx^wθəl̥
tooth yənəs
teeth həyínəs
little tooth yiýnəs
urethra šsəsəx̥^waʔ
urine səx̥^waʔ

The Body

uvula mə́lqʷ • This also means fish
heart.

vagina, vulva šewə́ł

voice šqʷə́ltən

waist, waistband or waistline

qtewə́stən

wart scə́pxʷə́n

white-headed p̄q̄iʔqʷ

wing, arm telə́w

wool seý

wrinkles on the face šlə́lpəs

wrist kʷə́m̄t̄cəs

wrist qʷə́m̄č̄cəs

Buildings

back of the house—outside

scəlq^wéxəń

back of the house—inside

scəlq^wqín

bakery səpliléwtx^w

bank teléwtx^w

barbershop ɬiçáʔq^wəméwtx^w

barbershop ʃəmx^wəsəméwtx^w

barn saʃ^wələwtx^w

basement ʃʌəpnéc

bath house ʃak^wəméwtx^w

bathroom ʔəmətəwtx^w

beam, crossbeam ʃxəʌwíltən

beam in house ʃqəlwəltən • This

is an open beam used to hang stuff.

benches, sleeping platforms

le:lwəs

bighouse, longhouse θe:wtx^w

bighouse, longhouse θi leləm̄ •

This modern phrase seems to be replacing the older word.

board ləplá:ʃ • From Chinook Jargon,

from French *la planche*.

boathouse putəwtx^w

bridge, ramp, handicapped

ramp ʃqətəwəł

cannery q^wəlséwtx^w

canoe shed, garage

ʃnəx^wələwtx^w

cedar shakes ʃəxpréy

chicken coop ʃəkəńéwtx^w

church ɬiwiʔələwtx^w

corner ʃqáʔəxən

cowshed musməsʔéwtx^w

dance house miłéwtx^w

dark place, enclosed place

x^włecəqən

dog house q^wəmeýéwtx^w

door, road, foot path ʃeł

doors ʃeʔəlł

drugstore, pharmacy

leʃənéwtx^w

fence, enclosure qələxəctən

floor ɬxənəptən

garden, place where things are

planted ʃpəpənəm̄

gas station kesəlinéwtx^w

gate sqələxəctən

hospital qaqiyéwtx^w

hotel ʔitətəwtx^w

house leləm̄

houses hələləm̄

little house liləmə

jailhouse, police station

qiqəqəlséwtx^w

kitchen k^wuk^wéwtx^w

lighthouse, blinking light

ʃek^wʌək^wəń

liner, lining material for canoes

or walls, dry wall ʃθəlwíltən

liquor store leméwtx^w

log house celəməńéwtx^w

mat house used for summer

living səlaʔəcéwtx^w

mill mulə • From French *le moulin*.

pawnshop ɬ^θəxéwtx^w

pigpen, pigshed k^wəʃuʔéwtx^w

play area, playhouse, playroom

həwələməwtx^w

housepost in bighouse qeqəń

restaurant ʔəłtəńéwtx^w

top of roof where rafters meet

ridgepole ʃqəy^θłəłəq^w

pitched roof ʃk^wiʔ^θələq^w

underside of roof siʔqəcən ~

θiʔqəcən

Buildings

roofbeams, boards on top of

bighouse sʔiltəx^w

next room snəqín

root cellar qe wθéwtx^w

school sk^wul • From English.

smoke house qíléwtx^w

store šx^wiméləʔ

second-hand store t^θəšminéwtx^w

tent siléwtx^w

totem pole, carving sšte k^w

upper floor, upstairs scleʔəltəx^w

wall tamən

window šx^wəlmástən • For most people, this means ‘mirror’.

window šk^wcastəń

woodshed syaléwtx^w

workroom, toolshed sya:yséwtx^w

~ ya:yséwtx^w

Clothing and Personal Effects

apron ʔipən • From English.

belt (Chemainus, Nanoose)

šyəmtən

belt (Nanaimo), belt for dancers

šx̣wq̣wiwətən

boots kəmpúč • From English

gumboots.

bracelet št̥ʰaməcən

button ʰəqnístən

cane, crutch q̣əẉə

cape napəs

watch, clock weč • From English.

clothing, dresses sʔe:ləʔəm

clothing, dress sʔiʔəm

coat kapú • From Chinook Jargon,

from French *la capote*.

little coat kekəpú

coats kələpú

collar, neckhole štəpsəmélə

corset for new mothers yəmtən

costume himát

diaper šqəltən

dress, clothing sʔiʔəm

earring sc̣q̣wəḥə

girdle, corset c̣əytən

glasses štəláləs

glasses case štəláləsélə

gloves ʔ̥x̣ẉaləcaʔ

handkerchief ʔikčəm

hat yasaʔq̣w

work hat ya:yasaʔq̣w

little hat yaýsaʔq̣w

headband qitəsən

headband šqitəs ~ šqitəstən

hem of skirt, pants sʔəlšən

jacket čekwət ~ čekət • From

English.

denim jeans čəymənəlwət • This

is from *chuymun* ‘Chinaman’ because the Chinese wore denim work clothes.

leather ḳwələẉəlwət

leggings, leg protectors qətšətən

leggings, leg warmers yəmšətən

moccasins, slippers sləq̣šəḥ

moccasins, slippers sḷəq̣šəḥ

necklace sq̣winq̣wən

pajamas, nightgown ʔitətəlwət

pants, underpants, trousers

səqíws

slip, petticoat sḷpiʔt̥eʔ

brooch, pin c̣əq̣wnístən

pocket šləq̣wəʔélə

purse, wallet štəlélə

raincoat ʰəməx̣ẉəlwət ~

ʰəmx̣ẉəlwət

ring šeləmcəs

scarf, headscarf, kerchief

ṣ̌x̣wiʔq̣wətən

shawl ləšá:n • From French *le châle*.

shirt ṣ̌piẉəḥ

little shoe q̣wiʔq̣wiʔšəḥ

shoe, shoes q̣ẉləýšəḥ

shoes q̣ẉəlʰəýšəḥ

little shoes q̣ẉəlíʔq̣wiʔšəḥ

shoelace q̣əp̣əctən

skirt ṣ̌iʰəptəḥ

slip, petticoat sḷpiʔt̥eʔ

stocking, sock stekən • From

English.

stockings, socks steləkən

sweater swetə • From English.

swimming suit, bathing suit

šaḳẉəṃəlwət

umbrella, shelter q̣ələçtən

Clothing and Personal Effects

underclothes ʎiʎəptəɲ

velvet təmsəlqən • ‘sea otter fur’.

velvet, velvet shirt təməsəlwət

vest šnəwələxətən

wallet, little purse štətʎələ

watch, clock weč • From English.

little watch wewč

wool cloth seýítʰəʔ

workclothes ya:ysəlwət

Communication and Social Interaction

beads, rosary beads sq^winq^wən

bighouse, longhouse θe:wtx^w

bighouse, longhouse θi leləm̄ •

This modern phrase seems to be replacing the older word.

mythical bird ʃ^wəlʔəp

blanket strips, leftover money or

goods from potlatch sl̄iʃ

church ʔiwiʔəléwtx^w

clown, masked dancers' clown

q^wiñiyeʔ

collection, gathering sq̄əpéls

three-pronged comb štešqínəm̄

three-pronged comb štešəq̄əm̄

corpse snen̄c̄

cross lək^wín

dance costume or garment

miłəwətəm

winter dance house miłéwtx^w

masked dancer sʃ^wayʃ^wəy

new dancers ʃələw̄salk^wʔ

new dancer ʃəw̄salk^wʔ

the devil liyám • From French *le diable*.

dream sq̄əlq̄ələθən

drummer x^wsq̄əwətəm

hollow log drum ʃayəqs

drum q̄əwət

escort for dancer hiwəstən

invitation to feast, party

sʃeʔšən

funeral, to hold a funeral

cmeḱ^weʔ

gathering, meeting sq̄əpástəl

gift smeḱt

gift syəʃceʔ

gift sʔex^weʔ

God, Heavenly Father cicəʔ

siʔém̄

graveyard šməḱ^wélə

hair hat used by dancers

q^wiq^wməs

costume hat for dancer, made of

cedar bark or goat's wool

sayəws

healer həlítən

heaven cicəʔ təməx^w

song, hymn st̄iləm

inheritance, gift from a will

snəwən

initiator k^wəñíw̄s

invitation to feast, party, etc.

sʃeʔšən

jealousy wəywəyɔstənəq

Jesus Christ, son of God mənəs

tə cicəʔ siʔém̄

Jesus Christ šəsəkli • From French.

joke x^wiyéʔqəpəm

knowledge stətəlnam̄ət

Little People siyé:yeʔ • These little mischief makers are said to make trees fall near you.

marriage, married sməlyítəl

mask šc̄ələx^wəs

mask šʃaləməs

beaver mask šq̄əláw̄əs

clown mask šx^wʔiyəmústən

mask dance sʃ^wayʃ^wəy

measurement ʃe:t̄^θ

measuring stick, measuring tape,

ruler šʃəʃe:t̄^θəls

money used to pay people

sq̄əwcəs

mourners c̄t̄ʃe:m̄

Communication and Social Interaction

name (Nanaimo) sk^{wi}š

name (Chemainus, Nanoose) sne

ochre təməɫ • Used to make paint for dancers.

paddle shirt sɔ̃əməɫəlwət • This shirt has little paddles with shafts.

paddle shirt ɔ̃^wq^wastəhəlwət • This shirt has club-shaped paddles with no shafts.

little paddles on paddleshirts sɔ̃əlɪq^mal

face paint šliχəstən

payment, pay sɔ̃ew

people at the dance meməɫə

potlatch sʔəhəq

spirit power s^ʔəylə

prayer stiwi^ʔəl

price, cost šnenəc

pride smet^həh

priest ləplít • From Chinook Jargon, from French *le prêtre*.

prize, award šənək^ws

deer hoof rattle k^wəcmín

deer hoof rattle worn on

dancers' legs k^wəcmínšən

shell rattle used by masked

dancers k^wəném^mməm • The giant Pacific scallop is one of the largest scallops in the world, with shells reaching 11" in diameter. The large circular shells are strung onto wooden rings through holes drilled near the shell hinges, and used as rattles during dances.

hand rattles šəlməx^wcəs

sacred, holy xe^ʔxe^ʔ

sadness, sorrow sqiqələs

sayings sq^waq^wəlmət

seer, psychic, fortune-teller

syəwə

Shaker, Shakers šikəs • From English.

shaman šne^ʔəm ~ šne:m

shamans šx^wən^éʔəm

person who sings snake song ʔəlqi^ʔalk^wɫ

strong smell šiçəm

flying, two-headed snake si:nɫqi^ʔ

power song, dancer's song syəwən

song, hymn stiləm

soul shəlɪ

speaker (Chemainus, Nanoose) šq^wi^ʔq^wál

speaker (Nanaimo) šq^wə^ʔq^wél

speech, word (Chemainus,

Nanoose) sq^wal

speech, word (Nanaimo) sq^wel

spot, stain stəlq

narrative, story, news, told about

sq^wəlq^wəl

story, history, legend syəθ

story s^xwi^ʔém

storyteller š^wə^ʔš^wi^ʔé:m

taboo, something forbidden

s^xe^ʔxe^ʔ

thoughts, manners šq^waləwən

thunderbird s^xwəx^wá^ʔəs

traditions, history syəwén

the Transformer, the Changer xe:ls

trouble, problem tiya^ʔx^wé:n

winter dance smile^ʔ

wordpower siwín

Communication and Social Interaction

words, speech (Chemainus,

Nanoose) sq^wal

words, speech (Nanaimo) sq^we1

work, job sya:ys

Descriptives

absent-minded x^wsməlməɪq ~

x^wsməlmilq

babyish qaɪqθət

bad qəl

bad-tempered, mean x^wqələwən

bald šq^wəwəla[?]q^w

beautiful, clean [?]əy[?]əy[?]mət

crooked, bent, leaning spapi[?]

big θi

big mouth, talkative θəhá:yθən

big nose θiqsən

bitter, sour saýəm

black cqⁱš

blue cq^way • This color includes a range of blues and greens.

blue šk^wi^θcaləs • ‘blue-jay colored’.

blue t^θeⁱθəx^wəm

brave [?]əyé:nwəs

brown təməłáləs • ‘ochre-colored’.

childish s^ši[?]š[?]qəlθət

cold šayš

correct, proper, right s^šəlím ~ s^šim

correct, right θəθi[?]

crazy sk^wati ~ skati

insane, crazy sya:lš^w

dead s^qa^qi[?]

dirty, ugly qəlí:ma[?] ~ qəlá:ma[?]

dirty person qəlama[?]šlməx^w

dirty (clothes, people, car)

s^šələ[?]

doubled qət^θ

half-drunk, feeling good sələs

drunk, out of it sx^wa[?]x^wək^w

dull qəlá[?]θ

easy həlíq[?]əl

enough s^šalšəm

fast (Chemainus, Nanoose) š^wəm

fast (Nanaimo) š^wəməm

fast runner x^we[?]x^we[?]

fat nas

fat person na:l

fierce, scary šisəl

full səlíç

half full x^wk^wənəwən

generous x^wi[?]íwən

good [?]eli[?] • This is a plural word. It refers to more than one person or thing.

good [?]əy

good person [?]əyáləməx^w

green cq^way

green saš^wəláləs • ‘grass-colored’.

grey cx^wik^w

handicapped sk^weýiws

heavy x^wətəs

hollow šx^wə[?]š^wəlíwən

homesick [?]amətəm

hot k^weləs

red hot š^way

incorrect s[?]əq^w

lazy [?]amət

lazy s[?]əmət

long š[?]eqt

long leg š[?]eqtšən

long arm š[?]eqtələšən

long-haired š[?]eqtéłç

many, a lot qəš

marked, painted sšəš[?]íl

too narrow tə[?]í:tš

new, recent qe[?]is

new š^wəws

nice, kind šx^wəyíwən

okay, all right θəθi[?]

Descriptives

old sʔeləx^w

old ɪat • Referring to the olden days.

old ɔi:ləm

orange k^wuláləs • From ‘gold-colored’.

oval ʃəqtá:ls • From ‘long’ and ‘round’.

poor, pitiful tsas

pregnant, heavy with child

x^wətəsmá:t

pregnant x^wk^wəlím

rare, unusual ʃelə

red ck^wim

reddish brown ck^wimələs

reddish brown k^wik^wəmáləs

round, circle ʃəlák^w

sharp ʔəyá:θ

short ʃəʃí:ćəmət^θ

shrunk ɔəlɔəlptəm

sick ɔaɔiʔ

skinny cq^wiq^wəmǰ^w

slippery liǰ^wəm

slippery qiǰəm

slow ʔayəm

small ʔəx^wín

smart, annoying tət^θəl

soft, fluffy mələl

sour sayəm

spoiled ɔəlɔələl

springy mət^θmət

stained ʃel

steep ciləs

still, stopped ʔəh^éx^w

stingy x^wǰiʔ

stingy x^wǰiʔíws

straight sθəʔθék^w

striped ʃǰələǰí:l

cut in strips sləlíc

strong, fit, healthy k^wamk^wəm

stubborn, obstinate ʃiǰələs

suspicious k^we:k^wələʔk^w

sweet ɔetəm

tall person ʃəqtémət^θ

thick, big around məq^w

thick plət

thick foot plətʃən

thin ćəmí:l

tidy θiʔθáɔəlməx^w • Referring to a tidy person, a person with a very clean house.

warm, lukewarm, tepid statəm

watery qaʔəm

weak me:n

weakened həmé:nəm • Referring, for example, to a canoe or a roof.

white pəpǰ • This is a plural form used to refer to a group of white things.

white pǰ

wide lǰet

wild təltələw

wise, clever x^wat

wrinkled face ʃǰ^waǰ^wəpǰəs

yellow lələć • From ‘dull oregon-grape’.

Food

apple ʔapəls • From English.

apples ʔaləpəls

bacon k^wəʃú • From Chinook Jargon, from French *le cochon* ‘pig, pork’.

baking powder ʔispáwtə • From English *yeast powder*.

barbecued sɔ̃^wələm

cow, beef musməs • From Chinook Jargon.

beer payə • From English.

beer pəpəq^wəm

berries (Chemainus, Nanoose) st^θu:m

berries (Nanaimo) st^θəməm

aboriginal style bread sqəw

bread səplíl • From Chinook Jargon.

bread, yeast bread pəpá:m

bread, loaf of bread, yeast bread pəpá:m səplíl • ‘rising or swelling bread’.

breakfast x^wnetəłqən ~ šnetəłqən

broth, for example, chicken

broth qaʔəłqa

broth q^wəłsmən

butter snəsálməx^w

cake kiks • From English.

chewing gum, balsam or pine

pitch k^wiʔx^w

coffee kapi • From English.

barbecued meat, cooked bread sɔ̃^wəl

cracker, crackers klikəs • From English.

dinner, the noon meal

x^wtax^wsk^wéyəlqən

dried food scəýx^w

dried fish sɔ̃iləʔ

dried fish (Nanaimo) sɔ̃iɔ̃ləlám

dried fish (Chemainus, Nanoose) sɔ̃iɔ̃ləlám

egg, eggs t^θət^θəxáls

egg, eggs ʔi:ks • From English.

eulachon oil ʔiɪnə

fat, lard snas

fish head sɔ̃xəýəsáʔq^w

flour spək^w

feed sɔ̃xlast

feed sʔəłtənstəx^w

gift of leftover food for

departing guests məqəʔθ

grape, grapes klips • From English.

juice of any fruit šq^waʔəłəq^w

laxative šq^wəwəłtən ~ šq^wəwəłtən

leftovers sha:θən ~ θa:θən

liquor lem • From Chinook Jargon, from English *rum*.

bag lunch, trail food sewən

fatty meat st^θeʔt^θł

medicine sləxəń

milk qa:lməx^w ~ sqa:lməx^w

onion q^wəx^wíʔəc

pear pe:s • From English.

pepper pəpə • From English.

poison t^θəxtəń

potato sqewθ

preserves, preserved food x^wəsɔ̃iɔ̃lə

provisions sʔiʔtəństéwət • What we are going to feed someone with.

provisions, qəłməń • Stuff to take camping.

herring roe cəməš

Food

dried and pressed roe spaʔ

fermented salmon roe sʔəm kʷ

salmon eggs tɛmə kʷ

salt ʔełəm

salty ʔeʔəłəm

snack, teatime xʷtʰəłqínəm

soup slap

sugar ʃukʷə • From English.

supper, the evening meal

(Chemainus, Nanoose)

xʷneʔəntqən

supper, the evening meal

(Nanaimo) xʷneʔətqən

sweetener, berry juice

sʔu:məmən

tea tih • From English.

tobacco, cigarettes spəʔəm

turnip ʃxʷiléweʔ

wheat xʷi:t • From English.

Function Words and Affixes

a, some k̄^w • Indefinite article.

after, past yə́léw̄

again qə́lé^t

all mək̄^w

alone ʔəw̄ hay ʔá

already wə́

always yaθ

and ʔiʔ

awhile qeʔis ʔá

become x^{wə-} • Inchoative prefix.

a bit təw̄

to, of, by ʔə • Preposition introducing a place, a passive agent, or an oblique object.

do! ʔeʔ • The particle is added after a verb in order to make a polite command.

to do something to each other
-tal ~ -tə́ • Reciprocal suffix.

excuse me q̄^waq̄^wə́léx̄ • Used, for example, when reaching across someone.

goodbye həȳéwə́ • This is a compound of *həȳéʔ* 'leave' and *wə́* 'already'.

hearsay, I'm told čə • Evidential particle indicating secondary source information.

here and now ʔiʔ • Auxiliary verb.

here, this one tiʔí

it's him/her/it nił

how sək̄^wə́ • Introduces a question.

I cən • First person singular subject pronoun.

indeed, I'm certain p̄eʔ • Evidential particle indicating certainty.

indeed, alright q̄ə ~ q̄a • Emphatic particle.

just, quite ʔəw̄... ʔá • ʔəw̄ appears before a verb or adjective and ʔá appears after it.

later tax^w

let's ʔiʔeʔ

long time hiθ

to make, let, have you (plural)

do something -stalə • Causative suffix.

to make, let, have you do

something -stamə • Causative suffix.

to make, let, have me do

something -stam̄š • Causative suffix.

to make, let, have us do

something -stalx^w • Causative suffix.

what's the matter ctamət • This introduces a question.

me -θam̄š • First person singular object pronoun.

it's me ʔe:n̄θə

must, must have, perhaps yəx^w • Evidential particle expressing doubt or inference.

my nə • First person singular possessive.

no, not ʔəwə

none ʔəwətéʔ

not yet x̄^wəȳeʔ

nothing ʔəwəteʔstém

to, of, by ʔə • Preposition introducing a place, a passive agent, or an oblique object.

oops! ʔəš • Ladies say this.

our ct • First person plural possessive pronoun.

Function Words and Affixes

I beg your pardon nə • Used when you can't hear a person and you want them to repeat.

maybe, perhaps wała • Evidential particle expressing a conjecture on the part of the speaker.

to pretend to do something
-stənamət • Reflexive causative suffix.

question particle ʔə • Used to form a yes-no question.

really, truly θəł • Evidential particle indicating that the speaker is sure of the information.

to do something to one's self
-θat ~ -θət • Reflexive suffix.

some, a k^w • Indefinite article.

sometimes čəx^wlɛʔ

soon cəlél

thank you hay ce:p ɟaʔ • Said to more than one person.

thank you hay č ɟaʔ • Said to one person.

that (out of sight) k^wθeɣ̣ • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

that (out of sight) łeɣ̣ • Article used with feminine singular nouns.

that (in sight) (Chemainus, Nanoose) teɣ̣ • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

that (in sight) θeɣ̣ • Article used with feminine singular nouns.

that (in sight) (Chemainus, Nanoose) t^θeɣ̣ • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

that one (in sight) θəẉnɪł • Demonstrative used with feminine singular nouns.

that one (in sight) (Chemainus, Nanoose) t^θəẉnɪł • Demonstrative used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

that one (in sight) (Nanaimo) təẉnɪł • Demonstrative used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

that there naʔət

that, and ʔəẉ • This is a connective particle that follows adverbs or verbs and introduces a complement clause.

the (in sight) θə • Article used with feminine singular nouns.

the (in sight) (Chemainus, Nanoose) t^θə • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

the (in sight) (Nanaimo) tə • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

the (out of sight) łə • Article used with feminine singular nouns.

the (out of sight) k^wθə • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

the (remote) k^wsə • Article used with feminine nouns that are distant in time (including deceased persons) or hypothetical. This is also used to introduce clauses.

the (remote) k^w ~ k^wə • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that

Function Words and Affixes

are not feminine singular nouns) that are distant in time (including deceased persons) or hypothetical. This is also used to introduce clauses.

the (oblique) ʃ • Article used with proper nouns in the oblique case.

it's them neʔəlɪ

there and then niʔ • Auxiliary verb.

there, that one təní

they ʔe:ɫtən • Third person plural pronoun.

this here ʔeʔet

to, of, by ʔə • Preposition introducing a place, a passive agent, or an oblique object.

us -talx^w • First person plural object pronoun.

it's us ɪnimət

very much so, really ʃəlím ~ ʃəlí:m ~ ʃim

want -əlmən ~ -əlməh̄ • Desiderative suffix.

we ct • First person plural subject pronoun.

you're welcome namət k^{wə}

you're welcome namət yəx^w •

This is an older form.

what's the matter ctamət • This word introduces a question.

what stem • This word introduces a question.

whatever stem ʔalə • This phrase introduces a question.

when, at what time sk^wins • This word introduces a question.

when təmtém

to be where ʔəncə • This word introduces a question.

to be from where təh̄əncə • This word introduces a question.

to go where x^wcel • This word introduces a question.

which təʔəncə • This word introduces a question.

who (Chemainus, Nanoose) ɫwet • This word introduces a question.

who (Nanaimo) wet • This word introduces a question.

whoever (Chemainus, Nanoose) ɫwet ʔalə • This phrase introduces a question.

whoever (Nanaimo) wet ʔalə • This phrase introduces a question.

why nəcíh̄ • This word introduces a question.

will ceʔ • Future tense.

yes he:ʔe

yes, it is niʔ

you č • Second person singular subject pronoun.

you ce:p • Second person plural subject pronoun.

you -θamə • Second person singular object pronoun.

you -talə • Second person plural object pronoun.

it's you nəwə

it's you (plural) ɫwələp

your ʔəh̄ • Second person singular possessive.

your ʔəh̄... -ələp • Second person plural possessive.

Games, Sports, and Toys

ball game pəpsíwət • Game of
throwing the ball over the house,
Annie Over.

ball game using balsam burl ball
smək^w

traditional ball game cəq^wəlaʔ

ball game smətəlí

ball game (like badminton)

sək^wəyí

baseball q^waq^wiyəls

baseball bat q^wəq^wtən

boxing t^θi t^θq^wástəl

canoe race stey

canoe race (Nanoose) tey

modern racing canoe teyəwəl

canoe race (Nanaimo) teʔteʔ

playing cards, deck of cards

stəpəl

coach in canoe racing, captain

x^wtitəməltən

doll mənáyəʔt

game šx^wiwáləm

lahal, stick game, bone game

sləhéí

bone game player x^wsləhéí

golf club q^wq^wəyálstən

toy hoop stəy^tiʔ

hopscotch ceʔcǎím

playground šx^wiwáləm

playing field šx^wiwáləm spəlšən

puzzle, something hard to do

ǎəš^wámət

seesaw, teeter-totter

x^wiʔx^wət^θé:nəm ~

x^wəx^wət^θénəm

playground slide šqiqəšáθət

toy, game səwáləm

tug-of-war x^wəwx^wk^watəl ~
x^wiʔx^wk^watəl

Household Items

back rest šcənéwəstən

barrel, washtub təmúlǎč ~

təmólǎč • From Chinook Jargon.

baskets

basket sitən

baskets selətən

little basket siʔstəń

basket škʷeʔəm • Some say this is a round or square basket with a cover used for storage. Others say this is a basket used for carrying hot water and for cooking with hot rocks.

cedar root basket used for storage leʔcəs

large waterproof basket ǎpet
water-tight basket, bucket skʷawəs

bath tub, bathing hole

ššaxʷəkʷəm

beads tʰətʰíit • These are little beads used for beadwork.

bed šxʷʔitət

bed, sleeping platform, home šxʷʔamət

bedspread, cover, sheet sləʔt

blankets

blanket ləšʷtən

blankets həlíšʷtən

blankets ləlíšʷtən

little blanket liłšʷtən

blanket qəqǎǎxən

doubled blanket sləqtál

baby blanket sləšʷtənəʔt

goat's wool blanket pǎqəlwət

goat's wool blanket swəqʷáʔt

goat's wool blankets

swəwqʷáʔt

blanket from strips šʷət ~

šʷat

book pukʷ • From English.

bottle šləmélə

bottles šlələmélə

bowl, platter, wooden tray

qʷθaləs

bowl xʷǎp laʔθən • ‘deep plate’.

box šθəm

boxes šǎǎíθəm

bread container, bread box

šsəplilələ

can, tin qǎǎqǎǎ

canvas təšú

bottlecap, lid on a pot

qǎpələʔctən

carpet, floorspread, picnic

blanket pʰənəptən

chair šcəńəctən

chairs šcəlénəctən

little chair šcińəctən

little chairs šcəlíʔńəctən

chest of drawers šxʷəwǎkʷélə

cloth sil • From Chinook Jargon, from English *sail*.

clothesline šǎǎmǎlwətəm

clothesline šqíqǎwəls

clothesline, pole šqǎqǎwǎlwətəm

clothesline qǎqǎwǎlwətəm

clothespin šǎǎkʷətʰé:ls

clothespin, clothespeg škʷitʰétən

coffee pot škapiélə

comb łcimən

fine-toothed comb

špípəxʷáʔqʷəm

Household Items

- water container** šqaʔélə
little container ʔəxʷínəqəń
cork, plug, bottle stopper
t̥kʷa:yθətən
cover l̥cət
cover šqəp̥əqəń
cover for a container q̥peleʔctən
cradle board p̥aʔt̥əs
cup ləpát • From Chinook Jargon,
from French *le pot*.
kitchen cupboard šləθí:nə
design, pattern šx̥əl̥cəstən • For
embroidery, knitting, etc.
desk, little table liləté:m̥
dime mit • From Chinook Jargon,
from English *bit* as in *two bits*.
dishes
china (dishes), clam or oyster
shell c̥əwíʔ
dishes c̥ələwíʔ
little dish, little bowl c̥əc̥wíʔ
little dishes c̥ələc̥wíʔ
little dishes, little shells
c̥əlíʔc̥əc̥wíʔ
little dish c̥əc̥wíʔtəń
big dish, platter c̥əwíʔtén ~
c̥əwíʔtən
dishes šxʷiʔtəń
dish towel šx̥weʔt̥wí:l̥s
dishpan, sink št̥əx̥wí:l̥s
dresser, chest of drawers
šxʷəw̥kʷélə
eraser šxʷeʔt̥əls
facecloth šxʷiʔq̥wəθət
facecloth šyatq̥wəsəm̥
facecloth, towel šx̥wat̥əśəm̥
feathers, feather mattress,
feather pillow s̥l̥peʔqəń
fireplace, cooking pit šxʷəyqʷélə
footstool šceʔšətən
fork c̥q̥walstən
fringe sʔiləws
frying pan ščekʷx̥əls
hanger, hook, clothes peg
šx̥ʷaʔkʷəsəls
key ləkłí • From Chinook Jargon,
from French *le clé*.
knives
knife (Chemainus, Nanoose)
šəptən
knife (Nanaimo), scraper
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
ʔəxtən
little knife (Chemainus,
Nanoose) šiʔšptəń
little knives (Chemainus,
Nanoose) šəlíʔšptəń
handicraft skʷəyχəcsəm • For
example, knitting or basketwear.
ladle, wooden spoon x̥eləw̥
lantern, torch kʷənšətən ~
škʷənšətən ~ škʷənšən
laundry st̥ʰx̥əlwətəm
leftovers from wood cutting,
breaking string t̥q̥we:nmən
lid šq̥peqətən
light, car headlight (Nanaimo)
həyqʷí:n̥
light, car headlight (Chemainus,
Nanoose) həyqʷú:n̥
linoleum θələnəptən
mats
braided mat of bulrushes or
old cloth θəlšətən

Household Items

- mat, doormat** šx^wet^θšénəm
reed mat ləq^wəy̆ ~ sləq^wəy̆
sleeping mat sləwən
small carpet, footmat
pəθšətən
wall mat saləʔəc
mat, shawl, canoe cover
qəlštən ~ qəlšətən
match, matches mačəs • From English.
little match mamčəs
mirror šx^wəlmástən
money telə • From Chinook Jargon, from English *dollar*.
little money tetlə
nickel ləsqmít • ‘half a dime’.
baking pan šx^wiʔqəls
paper, form pípə • From Chinook Jargon, from English.
pen, pencil xəltən
pencils, pens xəxíltən
penny sens • From English *cent*.
little pennies səlésəns
pepper shaker špəpəʔélə
picture, photograph šxat^θəstən
pillow sx^wəłqəń
pillow case šx^wəłqəńélə
pipe (stovepipe, smoking pipe)
špəłəmélə
plate laʔəən
sauce pan, little pot šq^wiʔq^wáls
quarter k^watə • From Chinook Jargon, from English.
radio, phonograph q^wəláʔiθətən
razor šx^wəxáyθətəm
refrigerator, cooler šxəyłəls
ribbon qpənéʔtən
scouring rush sšəmšəm
sack, bag lisék • From Chinook Jargon, from French *le sac*.
sacks lələsék
salt shaker šłełəmélə
sauce pan šq^wáls
shampoo šx^wi:ʔtaʔq^wəm
sheet θiléʔtən
sheets θəlθiléʔtən
soap sup • From English.
wooden spoon, ladle xəléw
stove stu:f ~ stu:p • From English.
sugar bowl šuk^wəʔélə
suitcase, handbag ləq^wə
suitcases, handbags həlíq^wə
swing, hammock qítaʔ
table lətém • From French *la table*.
tables lələtém
desk, little table liləté:m
tablecloth θəláyθətən
teapot štihélə ~ štəhélə
telephone, megaphone štəté:m
toothbrush št^θx^wəlnəsəm
trash, garbage sʔiʔk^wəl
washtub, barrel təmúləč ~ təmóləč • From Chinook Jargon.
window blind šłx^wastən
wool ləmətúlqən

Insects, Reptiles, Etc.

- ant** čəmčəyíʔ [various species of Formicidae]
- bee** səmsəməáyə ~ səməáyə [various species of Hymenoptera]
- bird lice** ʎəʃélə [various species of Mallophaga (chewing lice)]
- bird lice** čłalaʔ [various species of Mallophaga (chewing lice)]
- butterfly (Chemainus, Nanoose)** skʷəlwéʃeʔ [various species of Lepidoptera]
- butterfly (Nanaimo)** ʎaməʃən ~ ʎəláməʃən [various species of Lepidoptera]
- caterpillar** məməʃél [unidentified species of larval Lepidoptera] • This black and gold caterpillar turns into a butterfly.
- cricket** hapətəl ~ hapətí:l [unidentified species of Orthoptera]
- deer fly, tick, wood tick** mətʰəlqíwiʔəc [unidentified species of Tabanidae (deer fly) and Acari (ticks)]
- dragonfly** tʰətʰəʃ [unidentified species of Odonata]
- flea** tətələm [various species of Siphonaptera]
- fleas** təlátələm [various species of Siphonaptera]
- little flea** tətáʔtələm [various species of Siphonaptera]
- housefly** ʃʷəyʃʷəyáyə [various species of Diptera]
- bullfrog** sʃəʔénxʷ [?Rana catesbeiana Shaw (American bullfrog)]
- tree frog** wəʃəs [Hyla regilla Baird and Girard (Pacific treefrog)]
- beehive** ʃəmsəməyélə
- horsefly** smələc ~ mələc [unidentified species of Tabanidae]
- ladybug** sməyəqʷaʔ ~ məyəqʷaʔ [unidentified species of Coccinellidae (ladybird beetles)]
- leech** xʷəxʷəyím [unidentified species of Hirudinea?]
- lizard** piʔtʃən ~ pəpíʔtʃən [unidentified species (of lizard or possibly salamander)]
- lizards** pələpíʔtʃən [unidentified species (of lizard or possibly salamander)]
- lizard** cəlčá:lqʷəm [unidentified species (of lizard or possibly salamander)] • This is smaller than piʔtʃən.
- louse, head lice** məʃčən [Pediculus humanus Linnaeus (head and body louse)]
- maggot** ʃayaʔ ~ ʃayeʔ [various species of larval flies (Diptera)]
- mosquito** qʷeʔen [various species of Culicidae]
- nits, flea or head louse eggs** ʃəʃtén [Pediculus humanus Linnaeus (head and body louse) and various species of Siphonaptera (fleas)]
- rattlesnake** xʷkʷetʃómənəc ~ kʷetʃómənəc [Crotalus viridis Rafinesque (western rattlesnake)]
- salamander** xʷəkʷnecəm [unidentified species]

Insects, Reptiles, Etc.

sand flea x^wəx^wi yém̄ [various species of Talitridae (beach hoppers)]

sand fly p x^wəȳqsən [unidentified species]

snake ʔəłqiʔ [any species of snake]

snakes ʔeʔəłłqiʔ [any species of snake]

spider, spiderweb c̄əsc̄əsc̄ín̄ [various species of Arachnida]

spider q̄əsq̄əsc̄ín̄ [unidentified species of Arachnida]

spider qətqətčála [various species of Arachnida]

black widow spider si:yéʔtən [unidentified species of Arachnida] •

This spider is said to be hairy and shiny with a red dot on its back.

spitbug sk̄^wəməcən [unidentified species of Cercopidae (spittlebugs)]

tadpole s̄x̄əʔénəx^walł

worm st̄^θək̄^w [probably various native and introduced species of Lumbricidae (earthworms) as well as any worm]

salmonberry worm x^wsəyám̄əs [unidentified species, possibly one or more species of larval Byturidae (fruitworm beetles)]

Kinship Terms

relatives šx^wəwéli

aunts, uncles, and parents'

cousins

šx^wəmník^w • aunt, uncle,
parent's cousin

šx^wələmník^w • aunts, uncles,
parent's cousins

šx^wəmnélək^w • aunts, uncles,
parent's cousins

šx^wəmnəńək^w • little aunt,
uncle, parent's cousin

nik^w • aunt, uncle, parent's
cousin (address form)

nik^wiye[?] • aunt, uncle,
parent's cousin (address
form)

šcepθ ~ šcepθ • aunt, uncle,
parent's cousin through
marriage

šceləpθ ~ šceləpθ • aunts,
uncles, parent's cousins
through marriage

šce[?]cpθ ~ šce[?]cpθ • little
aunt, uncle, parent's cousin
through marriage

siblings and cousins

q^wəq^wí[?]təl • siblings

šx^wəq^wa[?] • brother, sister,
cousin

šx^wəaləq^wa[?] • brothers, sisters,
cousins

sa[?]səq^wt ~ sə[?]ásəq^wt •
younger brother, sister, or
cousin

s[?]aləq^wa[?] • younger siblings
(brothers, sisters, cousins)

sqe[?]eq • younger brother,
sister, cousin

sqələ[?]eq • younger brothers,
sisters, cousins

šəyəl • older brother, sister,
cousin

šəšəyəl ~ šəšəyəl • older
brothers, sisters, cousins

səń[?]le[?] • eldest brother, sister,
cousin

se:ń[?]le[?] • elder brothers,
sisters, cousins

ʔeləš • sister or female cousin
of a man, brother or male
cousin of a woman

ʔelələš • brothers of a single
woman, sisters of a single
man

ʔələləš • brothers of a single
woman, sisters of a single
man

snəcəwyəl • half brother or
sister

in-laws

cəwtél • brother-in-law (man's
sister's husband), son-in-
law, daughter-in-law
(address form)

scəwtél • brother-in-law
(man's sister's husband),
son-in-law, daughter-in-law

sci^wətél • brothers-in-law
(man's sisters' husbands),
children-in-law

smetəx^wtən • brother-in-law
(husband's brother,
woman's sister's husband)
sister-in-law, (wife's sister,
man's brother's wife)

Kinship Terms

sm eʔəltəx^wtən • brothers-in-law (husband's brothers, woman's sisters' husbands), sisters-in-law (wife's sisters, man's brothers' wives)

šx^we ləš • sister-in-law (woman's husband's sister, brother's or male cousin's wife)

šx^wə léləš • sisters-in-law (woman's husband's sisters, male cousins' wives, husband's female cousins)

če:ýə • wife or husband of deceased brother or sister

čəýče:ýə • wives or husbands of deceased brothers and sisters

šk^wiʔləw̄ • father-in-law, mother-in-law

šsilə • grandparent-in-law

ščaməq^w • great grandparent-in-law

ščaləməq^w • great grandparents-in-law

children

məñə • child, offspring

məməñə • children

mimñeʔ • little offspring, little son, little daughter

həməməñə • little offspring, little sons, little daughters

člməñəm • stepchild

parents

mən • father

məmiyeʔ • daddy (address form)

m eʔ • dad (address form, endearment form)

te n • mother

te ʔ • mum (address form, endearment form)

te ʔtiye ʔ • mommy (address form)

cliléʔem • stepparent

ciʔcət • parent (when speaking of someone else's parent)

cəlíʔcət • parents

šx^wəw̄éli • parents

grandchildren

ʔiməθ • grandchild, grandniece, grand nephew, cousin's grandchild

ʔiməyeʔ • grandchild, grandniece, grand nephew, cousin's grandchild (address form)

mimíyeʔ • grandchild, grandniece, grand nephew, cousin's grandchild (address form)

ʔəmíməθ • grandchildren, grandnieces, grand nephews, cousin's grandchildren

grandparents

silə • grandparent, grandparent's sibling or cousin

səlsilə • grandparents, grandparent's siblings or cousins

m eʔ • grandfather (address form, endearment form)

te ʔ • grandmother (address form, endearment form)

Kinship Terms

sisələ • little grandmother

greats

sčaməq^w • great
grandparent/child

sčaləməq^w • great
grandparents/children

sčacməq^w ~ sčacəməq^w • little
great grandparent

great greats

ʔək^wiyaʔq^w • great great
grandparent/child

ʔək^wʔík^wiyaʔq^w • great great
grandparents/children

great great greats

t^θəpiʔáʔq^w • great great great
grandparent/child

t^θət^θípiʔaʔq^w • great great great
grandparents/children

nieces, nephews, and cousin's children

stiwən • niece, nephew,
cousin's child

stəʔtíwən • nieces, nephews,
cousin's children

tiwən • niece, nephew,
cousin's child (address
form)

swən mɛl • niece, nephew,
cousin's child when the
parent is deceased

wən mɛl • niece, nephew,
cousin's child when the
parent is deceased (address
form)

spouses

staləs • spouse

stəltáləs • spouses

statləs • little spouse

ce x^w • spouse, fiancée, fiancé

na w̃ • spouse (informal term,
address form)

Nature

the other side, opposite shore,
across the road šnəʔáʔθ
ancient ground sʎəlɲəp
ashes yəq^wmín
ashes q̄^waʔcəp
bay sʔəθnəc
beach cecəw̄
bluff sməlšén
bluff, cliff, bare mountainside,
very large flat rock k̄^wələqən
bushy, thick woods x^wθqetəm
calm spot in the water qeqəṁ
center, middle ʔəńwəl ~ ʔəńwəl
chip, wood chip q̄^waq^wmən ~
q̄^wəq^wmən
clay səyq̄
cliff špaq^wəs
clouds šx^wʔeθətən
coal, charcoal (Nanaimo) piçt
coal, charcoal (Chemainus,
Nanoose) pəçt
copper sq̄^wəlləs
creek, little river statləw̄
creeks, little rivers stətələw̄
creeks, little rivers stəlátləw̄
crystal sʎət̄k^wáls ~ ʎət̄k^wáls
beaver dam x^wtəqneç
dark, dusk łec
dark, dusk (Nanaimo) təp
deep place x^wʎəp
dew saʔsʎ^w
downstream, east wəq̄^w
downstream, east wəq̄^wəʎən
driftwood q^wəłtəm
dripping water st̄^θeq̄əm
drizzling łeltəm
drop of water st̄^θq̄əm

speck of dust spipk^wəm̄
dust spk^wəm
land, earth, world təməx^w
earthquake x^wʎitəm tə təməx^w •
‘The earth shakes.’
echo təwtəw̄ələqəp • From ‘conk,
tree fungus’.
echo wəlá:m̄
eddy, calm water sqeqəṁ
endpoint snəqsín
end of line, beginning of line,
corner ʔiləʎən
field, clearing spəlʎən
fire həyq^w
flint k̄^wəńtáls
foam, bubbles spaq̄^wəm
fog speʔx^w
foot print šʎəńətən
thick forest x^wθqetəm
freezing weather (Chemainus,
Nanoose) sθiməʔéls
frost ʎəʎəń
fuller’s earth stəw̄əq̄^w • This black
earth is burned white and then
pounded into wool to make it light and
fluffy.
gold kul ~ k^wul • From English.
gravel t̄^θʎət
hail sq^wəlq^wálʎ^w ~ sq^wəlq^wəlʎ^w
haystack mək^wéls
up high, high cicəl
high ground caləq^w
high tide ləçləç
high tide sqəṁíl
high tide səllíc
hole šq^wəq^wé
ice (Nanaimo) spiw̄

Nature

ice (Chemainus, Nanoose)

sθimaʔ

island sk^wθeʔs ~ sk^wθeʔ

islands sk^wəʔk^wéʔθeʔs ~

sk^wəʔk^wéʔθeʔ

little island sk^wiʔk^wθeʔs ~

sk^wiʔk^wθeʔ

little islands sk^wəlíʔk^wθeʔs ~

sk^wəlíʔk^wθeʔ

lake ʃacaʔ

lakes ʃaləcaʔ

little lake, pond ʃaʃcaʔ

land, earth təməx^w

leveled ground sθk^wəńáp

leveled ground səlqəńap

lightning, flashing t^θək^wt^θək^wəl

lightning t^θək^wt^θək^wəl tə

ʃx^wəx^wáʔəs • ‘The thunder is flashing.’

log-jam stəq

very low tide, water is way out

ck^waləs

low tide cək^wcək^w

low tide ʃəmʃəm

moon t̩qel̩c̩

full moon ləc̩ tə t̩qel̩c̩

moonlight t̩qəl̩c̩

up in the mountains caləq^w

bare rocky mountain ce:mtəʃən

mountain top scliqən ʔə tə

sme:nt

face of mountain, bluff

ʃk^wəl̩k^wəl̩

mountain sme:nt • This also means

‘rock’ in Chemainus and Nanoose.

way down the mountain, down

below the hill sʃpiqən

mouth of river ʔiláʔθ

mud stiqəl̩

muddy, swampy t^θiqəl̩

mud, muddy, swampy tək^wtək^w

northern lights səsəq̩ tə sk^weyəl

• ‘The sky is ripped open.’

ochre təməl̩ • Used to make paint for dancers.

overcast, cloudy ʃx^wəńwás

pass, narrows sqθeq

pebble, little mountain

smeńnət

point of land sʔəlqsən

pothole in road ʃweq̩wəq̩

puddle, pool ʃqaqəl̩ ~ ʃqəqəl̩

rain sləməx^w

rainbow θəqəl̩ʃənəm

rapids, ripples in stream s̩ceʔʃən

rapids (Chemainus, Nanoose)

ʃx^wu:m

rapids (Nanaimo) ʃx^wəməm

red ochre təməl̩

river staləw̩

rivers stəltaləw̩

river bank ʃtaləw̩élə

road, door, roadway, foot path

ʃel̩

roads, trails, doors ʃeʔəl̩t̩

rock (Chemainus, Nanoose)

sme:nt

rocks (Chemainus, Nanoose)

smən mé:nt

rock (Nanaimo) ʃəc̩ə

rocks (Nanaimo) ʃəʃécə

little rocks, small rocks, round

objects məməńəs

saltwater k^waʃk^wa

Nature

sand pɔ^wicən ~ pɔ^wəcən
sandbar, gravel bar tʰi^ti^tə^xwəm
sawdust ləcmən
shade ʃtenəqən ~ ʃtetənəqən
shadow qi^xəné:m
shadow qi[?]xəné[?]tən
shallows ʃe^šəm
umbrella, shelter qələctən
shortcut x^wtəq^wwi:ls
day, sky sk^weyəl
smoke from a fire or chimney
s^šeyəqəm
smoke, cigarette, pipe spə^šəm
smooth ground ʔəyənəp
snag qəlqəlq
snow meqe[?]
soot s^q^wa[?]əycəp ~ s^q^wa:ycəp
spark, burst of firecracker
s^šəl^kwi:ls
spray spe[?]x^wəm
star k^wasən
little star k^wa[?]k^wsən
steam, vapor spaləx^wəm
storm, gale, windy ʃe^š
sun səm^šáθət
sunbeam s^xənəs tə səm^šáθət •
'leg of the sun'.
sunbeam θəqəl^šétən
sunlight, sun's heat syaq^wəm
sunrise mi k^waⁿəsəm tə
səm^šáθət • 'The sun is coming
up.'
sunset yət[?]ət[?]əx^w tə səm^šáθət •
'The sun is going down.'
swamp maq^wəm
thick area plətnəc

thunderstorm k^wey^xθət tə
ʃx^wəx^wá[?]əs • 'The thunder is
stirring.'
thunder ʃx^wəx^wá[?]əs
low tide caq^wcəq^w
high tide ləcləc
low tide x^wcak^w
tide-flats, muddy spot
stiqələnəp
tin qə^xqə^x
tracks ʃxənətən
trail, route ʃləné
trail, little path ʃe[?]ʃl
trails, little paths ʃələ[?]ʃl
twister, little tornado
s^q^wəlq^wəlšən
**under water, bottom of the
ocean** ʃ^šəpnəc
upstream təywət • upstream,
north
water
water qa[?]
cold water ʃəy^šəlqa[?]
dirty water, muddy water
x^wqələm qa[?]
fresh water t[?]ewəm qa[?]
spring water, clear water
x^wəyəm qa[?]
waterfall hiləm qa[?]
waterfall sk^wəc
waterfall s^qəyəp
wave ha^yələq
big waves θiθé[?]ləq
whirlpool qəy[?]əxəm
slow whirlpool ʃyələ^xənəm
winds

Nature

east wind , south wind

tə́n̩wə́q̩^w

fair wind, breeze along the

water hiw̩q̩^we^ləq̩^w

north wind stəy^wət

north wind satəc ~ θatəc •

North or northeast wind that
brings snow.

north winds təyt

west wind təncá^ləq̩^w

wind scəx^wəm

wind, breeze spəhéls

Numerals

number, counting s k^wšem
half, half-dollar ɫsəq̄
how many k^win
how many buildings, rooms
k^winéwtx^w
how many circular objects
k^winələs
how many containers k^winəqən
how many conveyances
k^winəwəl
how many dollars k^winəs
how many people k^wi:nə
how many pieces of stuff
k^winəmat
how many times k^winél
one nəčá?
one building, one room
nəčəwtx^w
one circular object nəčá?áləs
one container nəčəqən
one conveyance nəčəx^wəl
one dollar nəčəs
one person nəňəčá?
one piece of stuff nəčəmat
once nəčéx^w
first yəwén̄
two yəsélə
two buildings, rooms θəm̄tx^w
two circular objects yəsáləs
two containers yəséləqən
two conveyances θeməx^wəl
two dollars yəsáləs
two people yeýsələ
two pieces of stuff yəsáləmat
twice θəmé?
three ɫix^w
three buildings, rooms ɫix^wéwtx^w

three circular objects ɫix^wáləs
three containers ɫix^wəqən
three conveyances ɫix^wəwəl
three dollars ɫix^wəs
three people ɫix^welə
three pieces of stuff ɫəx^wmat
three-pronged ɫix^wayá?θ
three times ɫix^wel
four ʃə?áθən
four buildings, rooms
ʃəθínəwtx^w
four circular objects ʃəθənáləs
four containers ʃəθínəqən
four conveyances ʃəθínəwəl
four dollars ʃəθínəs
four people ʃəθí:nə
four pieces of stuff ʃəθínəmat
four times ʃəθəńél
five ɫqecəs
five buildings, rooms ɫqecəwtx^w
five circular objects ɫqecəsáləs
five containers ɫqecəsəqən
five conveyances ɫqecəwəl
five dollars ɫqacsəs
five people ɫqəcsélə
five pieces of stuff ɫqəcəmat
five times ɫqəcsél
six ɫʃəm
six circular objects ɫʃəmáləs
six containers ɫʃəməqən
six conveyances ɫʃəməwəl
six dollars ɫʃəməs
six people ɫʃəmələ
six pieces of stuff ɫʃəməmat
six times ɫʃəmél
seven ɫ^θa?k^wəs

Numerals

seven circular objects

tʰəʔkʷsáləs

seven containers θaʔkʷsəqən

seven conveyances tʰəʔkʷsəwəl

seven dollars tʰəʔkʷsəs

seven people tʰəʔkʷsélə

seven pieces of stuff tʰəʔkʷcəmát

seven times tʰəʔkʷəsél

eight teʔcəs

eight circular objects teʔcsáləs

eight containers teʔcsəqən

eight conveyances təʔcsáwəl

eight dollars taʔcsəs

eight people teʔcsélə

eight pieces of stuff taʔcəmát

eight times teʔcsél

nine tu:xʷ

nine circular objects tu:xʷáləs

nine containers tu:xʷəqən

nine conveyances tu:xʷáwəl

nine dollars tu:xʷəs

nine people tu:xʷelə

nine pieces of stuff tu:xʷmát

nine times tuxʷél

ten ʔapən

ten circular objects ʔapənáləs

ten containers ʔapénəqən

ten conveyances ʔapénəwəl

ten dollars ʔapánəs

ten people ʔapénə

ten pieces of stuff ʔəpanamát

ten times ʔapənél

eleven ʔapən ʔiʔ kʷnəcaʔ

eleven dollars ʔapánəs ʔiʔ

kʷnəcəs

twelve ʔapən ʔiʔ kʷyəsélə

twelve dollars ʔapánəs ʔiʔ

kʷyəsáləs

thirteen ʔapən ʔiʔ kʷlixʷ

thirteen dollars ʔapánəs ʔiʔ

kʷlixʷəs

fourteen ʔapən ʔiʔ kʷxəʔáθən

fourteen dollars ʔapánəs ʔiʔ

kʷxəθínəs

fifteen ʔapən ʔiʔ kʷlqecəs

fifteen dollars ʔapánəs ʔiʔ

kʷlqacsəs

sixteen ʔapən ʔiʔ kʷtʰəm

sixteen dollars ʔapánəs ʔiʔ

kʷtʰəməs

seventeen ʔapən ʔiʔ kʷtʰəʔkʷəs

seventeen dollars ʔapánəs ʔiʔ

kʷtʰəʔkʷsəs

eighteen ʔapən ʔiʔ kʷteʔcəs

eighteen dollars ʔapánəs ʔiʔ

kʷtaʔcsəs

nineteen ʔapən ʔiʔ kʷtu:xʷ

nineteen dollars ʔapánəs ʔiʔ

kʷtu:xʷəs

twenty cʰkʷəš

twenty circular objects

cʰkʷəšáləs

twenty containers cʰkʷəšiqən

twenty conveyances cʰkʷəšáwəl

twenty dollars cʰkʷšas

twenty people cʰkʷəšé:lə

twenty pieces of stuff cʰkʷəšamát

twenty times cʰkʷəšél

thirty ləxʷəłšéʔ

thirty containers ləxʷəłšíʔəqən

thirty dollars ləxʷəłšáʔəs

forty xəθənłšéʔ

forty containers xəθənłəšíʔəqən

Numerals

forty dollars ǰəθənłšáʔəs

fifty łqəcsəłšéʔ

fifty containers łqəcsəłšíʔəqən

fifty dollars łqəcsəłšáʔəs

sixty ǰǰəməłšéʔ

sixty containers ǰǰəməłšíʔəqən

sixty dollars ǰǰəməłšáʔəs

seventy ǰ^θək^wsəłšéʔ

seventy containers

ǰ^θək^wsəłšíʔəqən

seventy dollars ǰ^θək^wsəłšáʔəs

eighty təʔcsəłšéʔ

eighty containers təʔcsəłšíʔəqən

eighty dollars təʔcsəłšáʔəs

ninety tu:x^wəłšéʔ

ninety containers tu:x^wəłšíʔəqən

ninety dollars tu:x^wəłšáʔəs

one hundred necəwəc

two hundred θeməc

two hundred yəsélə necəwəc

three hundred ǰix^w necəwəc

four hundred ǰəʔáθən necəwəc

five hundred łqecəs necəwəc

six hundred ǰǰəm necəwəc

seven hundred ǰ^θaʔk^wəs

necəwəc

eight hundred teʔcəs necəwəc

nine hundred tu:x^w necəwəc

one thousand tawsən • From

English.

one thousand ʔəpénⁿəc

zero ʔəw^k • zero, to be all gone, to be finished off, to have run out

People

aboriginal syəwánəmaʔ

adult, grown-up ʔəńéx^w

məstíməx^w

alcoholic x^wsqaʔqaʔ

ancestor štəńiʔíws

assistant, helper čəwtən

baby qeq

babysitter, day care leləməłt

babysitter, caretaker of new

dancer šeyəłtən

Black person qíxəyeʔ

boarder šθeyəm

boss, chief, shopkeeper šsiʔém

boys

boy swəýqeʔałt

boys səwəýqeʔałt

little boy swəwíʔqeʔałt

teen-age boy swiwləs

teen-age boys swa:włəs

chief haýwaʔq^w

child sʔiʔʔqəł

children (Nanaimo) stəwíx^wəł

children (Chemainus, Nanoose)

sʔəłíqəł

Chinese person čeymən • From

English *Chinaman*.

comical person łəł^θłəł^θ

couple, man and wife

ʔaʔx^wəłməx^w

someone who likes to dance

x^wsq^wəyq^wəyiləš

babysitter, day care leləməłt

doctor takta • From English.

dog owner, master šq^wəméy

drummer x^wsq^wəwətəm

elder, old person sʔeləx^w

elder, ancestor sʔəlx^wé:n

elders sʔəłéləx^w

enemy šəmən ~ šəmén

escort, seeing eye dog, lookout

place šleməxətən

fat person na:l

First Nations people

First Nations person x^wəłməx^w

First Nations people

x^wəx^wílməx^w

fellow First Nations people

čłwəłməx^w

little First Nations people

x^wəłíx^wəłməx^w

fisherman x^wsk^wak^wiyəq^w • Using

a rod and reel.

French person flənč • From

English.

friend, relative syeyə

friends siyéýə

girls

girl, little woman słəłniʔ

teen-age girl qəmíʔ

teen-age girls qələmíʔ ~

qələmíʔ

little girl qeqmíʔ

little girls qələqəmíʔ

glutton, heavy eater sqənəx^w

Halkomelem həłqəmíńəm

assistant, helper čəwtən

hired hand šya:ýəs

hired person syek^w

honored person, respected one

siʔém

honored people, respected ones

si:ʔém

hunchback sk^waməcən

People

hunter, good provider

x^wk^wən k^wən t̄nénəm

hunter, provider of food

x^wsłəw̄ t̄nénəm

joker x^wiʔəȳəqəp ~

x^wiʔəȳəqəp

lawyer šq^wilq^wəl

Lekwiltok yəq^wəłt̄éʔx̄ • ‘the people

from the fiery north’.

liar šme:t̄^θənqən

**Little People (they sometimes
cause trees to fall near you)**

mēmstíməx^w

**Little People (they sometimes
cause trees to fall near you)**

siyé:yeʔ

loudmouth, bigmouth x^wθiqən

lover sʔəyeʔ

men səw̄əȳqeʔ

man swəȳqeʔ

midget, dwarf, Little People

q̄^waʔq^wiʔstéȳməx^w

mourners čłxe:m̄

neighbor št̄ənəx̄ən

nun sista • From English *sister*.

nurse nə:s • From English.

orphan x^wswenəm

paddler x^wsʔəšʔəšəl

partner, person you are

travelling with šq̄aw̄əl

partner, person you are walking

with sq̄aʔšən

partner (address form) q̄aw̄əl

people at the dance mēməłə

people məlstíməx^w

person, human məstíməx^w

little person məmstíməx^w

playmate čłhiw̄aləmtəl

policeman qi qəq̄əłs

policemen qi q̄qəq̄əłs

priest ləplít • From Chinook Jargon,
from French *le prêtre*.

proud person smet̄^θən

runner šx̄^wańčənəm

seer, psychic, fortune-teller

syəw̄ə

slave, prisoner of war sk^wəyəθ

soldier, soldiers čəlčəs • From
English.

soldier, soldiers solčəs • From
English.

speaker šq^wiʔq^wəl ~ šq^wəʔq^wél

storyteller x̄^wəʔx̄^wiʔé:m̄

different people, stranger

nəčəwməx^w

student t̄it̄əmaθət

swimmer x^wsticəm

teacher sk^wulst̄əńəq

language teacher x^wəȳáθəńəq

teacher of how to do things

x^wʔiwcəsəńəq

teacher, trainer t̄it̄əməłs

teen-age boy swiwləs

teen-age boys swa:w̄ləs

teen-age girl q̄əmiʔ

teen-age girls q̄ələmiʔ ~ q̄əlémiʔ

thieves qeləńqəń

little thief qeʔqəńqəń

thief qəńqəń

knowledgeable person

x^wšq^wəlq^wələwən

twins čiyáyə

visitor ʔiməšnéʔtən

People

waker, one who urges you on

x^weýəw̄səńəq

fast walker ʃ^wəńšəń

slow walker ʔayəńšəń

warrior staməš

watchman leməšətən

weakling mimé:ń

pertaining to White man, White

man's sx^wənítəmaʔł

White people x^wələnítəm

White person x^wənítəm

widow syeʔtən

woman sləniʔ

women sləńłéniʔ

worker, laborer šya:ys

writer, secretary ššəšáls

Placenames

Ballenas Islands tiq^w • ‘tight’.

Bellingham, Whatcom River

ʃ^watq^wəm

Bonsall Creek, Chemainus

Reserve # 6 x^wčəsi? • ‘go between’.

Bush Creek area, Ivy Green

Park k^wi?k^wəmləx^w • ‘little root’.

beach at Cameron Island

sq^wi q^wmi? • ‘little dog’.

Cassidy Falls sqəyəp • ‘waterfall’.

mouth of the Chase River

łxəlwəłtən • ‘crosspiece’.

Chemainus ʃčəmínəs

Chemainus Harbour,

Chemainus Bay səhəwnéc • ‘entering back end of bay’.

Chemainus River silaq^wá?əł

Clem Clem łəmłəmələč

Coffin Point ʃəs^łəpsəm

Coffin Point area

x^wk^wəmləx^wəθən • ‘root place’.

Cowichan qəwácəh

Cowichan Bay ʃəlpáləs

Departure Bay, main village site

sʃilnəp ~ sʃilləp • ‘deep’.

reef at Dodds Narrows

ʃxəxeyélə • ‘crybaby’.

campsite at Dodds Narrows

snəwəlnəc ~ snəwəlləc • ‘sheltered bay’.

Duncan, Somenos s?aməna?

False Narrows, main village site,

site of rich clam bed ʃe:łtx^w • ‘rich place’.

Greenpoint ʃinəpsəm

open field near Harmac

spe?əłxən • ‘large field’.

Indian Burial Island, Nanaimo

I.R. #6 malé?q^we? • ‘graveyard’.

small bay near Jack’s point

sł^łemən • Site of salmon ceremony.

False Narrows, main village site,

site of Kulleet Bay qəlíc • ‘sheltered’.

Kuper Island, Penelakut

pənéləxət^ł • ‘buried edge’.

village on east side of Kuper

Island near Telegraph

Harbour yəx^wəlá?əs • ‘eagle place’.

Lummi Island, Lummi people

x^wləmi?

Malahat mountain meləxəl

Maple Bay x^wʃəpnəc

Mark Bay—west side of

Gabriola Island qəlástən • ‘backwards’.

Maude Island x^wəa:łt^ł

Millstone River sx^wayəm •

‘goldeneye duck’.

Mt. Benson te?təx^wtən

Musqueam x^wməsk^wi?əm ~

x^wməθk^wi?əm

Nanaimo, Nanaimo person

snənéməx^w

Nanoose snəwnəwəs • ‘facing inside’.

island in Nanoose Bay

ʃx^wk^wəcnəc • ‘two rumps up’.

Northwest Bay cəlk^wásəm •

‘facing the water’.

Placenames

Penelakut, Kuper Island

pənéləʃət^θ • ‘buried edge’.

Petroglyph Park θəx^wám •

‘bleeding’.

Point Roberts sməq^wəc

Qualicum x^wk^waləx^wəm

Quamichan k^waməcən

• ‘hunchback’.

Saanich x^wšsenəc ~ x^wšsinəc

village at Shell Beach,

Ladysmith Harbour θəq^mín

Sliammon sliyémən

Snake Island x^wʔəłqəyəm •

‘snake place’.

Sooke sa^ʔək^w

Squamish, Vancouver

sq^wš^waməš

town tawən

Twin Beaches, Gabriola Island

x^wcəmí:ləcən • ‘close together beach’.

Tzouhalem cəwšíləm

United States, American pestən

• From Chinook Jargon, from English *Boston*.

village on Valdez Island

le:y^ʔqsən • ‘fir-bark point’.

Vancouver, Squamish

sq^wš^waməš

Victoria mətúliyə^ʔ • From English.

Westholme, village on

Chemainus River, Halalt

Indian Reserve šəléltx^w •

‘painted house’.

Plants

alder k^wəlálaʔəɫp

[*Alnus rubra* Bong.] • Red alder bark may be boiled to yield a dye or to be used as medicine. The wood may be used for smoking fish.

arbutus qa:nɫp

[*Arbutus menziesii* Pursh] • Arbutus is a somewhat unusual tree because of its bark, which naturally peels off and away from the trunk and branches. The leaves or inner bark of arbutus may be chewed for toothache and stomach problems.

aspen ǰ^wəyələšəɫp

[*Populus tremuloides* Michx.] • The leaves of this tree are said to dance, because of the way they move in the wind. This movement is due to the flat leaf stalks of this species, which allow the leaves to flutter in the slightest breeze.

balsam ʔaʔx^w

[*Abies grandis* (Dougl. ex D. Don in Lamb.) Lindl.]

balsam tree ʔaʔx^wəɫp

[*Abies grandis* (Dougl. ex D. Don in Lamb.) Lindl.] • The tree known locally as “balsam” (also referred to as “grand fir”) has pitchy bark that may be used for medicinal purposes.

tree bark ǰəliʔ

little berries st^θiʔt^θú:m̐

blackberry, blackberries

sǰ^wiɫməx^w

[*Rubus ursinus* Cham. & Schlecht. (Pacific trailing blackberry)] • This is the only native blackberry species in British Columbia. The fruits are edible and the leaves, after they have turned

reddish, may be used to make a tea. This plant grows abundantly where fires have occurred.

branch scəštəcəs

bushes šišəc̐

camas spe:nx^w

[*Camassia leichtlinii* (Baker) S. Wats. (great camas) and/or *C. quamash* (Pursh) Greene (common camas)] • Camas bulbs may be roasted and eaten, and are said to be sweet and chewy. They have been gathered from island bluffs and baked, steamed or roasted in hot ashes, or mashed and formed into patties and then roasted on special flat rocks at the edge of the fire.

carrot šewəq

• The plant species originally referred to as shewuq has not been identified with certainty, but is said to grow along road sides. The name *šewəq* is now also used to refer to garden carrots.

cascara ǰeýǰəɫp

[*Rhamnus purshiana* DC.] • Cascara is a relatively small tree said to grow in low, wet ground. The bark may be used as a laxative medicine.

cattail, bulrush st^θeɣən

[*Typha latifolia* L. (common cattail or common bulrush)] • Cattails grow in marshes, ponds, lakeshores, and wet ditches. They have long, flat, narrow leaves and produce tiny flowers on tall spikes that resemble a cat’s tail. Cattails have been used for sleeping mats when camping.

Plants

yellow cedar pašələq^w

[*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* (D. Don in Lamb.) Spach] • Canoes and paddles have been made from yellow cedar wood. In the case of paddles, the wood must first be seasoned for one year.

cedar ʃpeý

cedar boughs ʃpeýcəs

[*Thuja plicata* Donn ex D. Don in Lamb.] • Red cedar wood has been used for various items including houses, canoes, and spreaders used when barbecuing salmon.

cedar tree ʃpeýəłp [*Thuja plicata*

Donn ex D. Don in Lamb.] • The red cedar is a tremendously important species. Its wood and inner bark have been especially prized for making numerous items.

cedar boughs q^wələcəs

inner cedar bark sləwi?

[*Thuja plicata* Donn ex D. Don in Lamb.] • The inner bark of red cedar may be used for clothing, hats, ropes, headbands and headdresses. In the past, butter clams were strung onto strips of red cedar inner bark to dry over a fire.

cedar branches stəcəm • These are split and used for baskets.

wild cherry bark tələm

[*Prunus emarginata* (Dougl.) Walp.] • The inner bark of bitter cherry has been used as an internal medicine for various respiratory ailments and as an external medicine, as it is considered to be good in the treatment of infection. The flexible yet strong outer

bark has been used as a wrapping to attach points to fishing spear or harpoon shafts.

wild cherry tree tələməłp

[*Prunus emarginata* (Dougl.) Walp.] • Bitter cherry, locally called wild cherry, has smooth, shiny bark and produces small, bitter fruits that are inedible.

chokecherry t^həʃ^wəń

[*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (L.) Spreng. (kinnikinnick)]

cone of tree, for example, pine pīsəc

Indian consumption plant

qəxmín

[*Lomatium nudicaule* (Pursh) Coult. & Rose] • Indian consumption plant, usually known only by its Həlqəmínəm name, is a small herb that grows in dry, open, often pebbly to sandy areas. It has yellow flowers that develop into small, flat fruits that resemble rolled oats and are usually thought of as “seeds”. These “seeds” often are used as medicine for respiratory conditions and are highly valued.

corn k^wa:n • From English.

cow-parsnip sa:q^w

[*Heracleum lanatum* Michx.] • Cow-parsnip is a large, herbaceous plant that produces large clusters of white flowers followed by small, flat seed-like fruits. The hollow stems and solid leaf stalks of this plant are edible, once peeled to remove the skin. The term *sa:q^w* seems to refer to the entire plant of cow-parsnip.

Plants

cow-parsnip (edible part) ya:laʔ

• Cow-parsnip stems and leaf stalks are edible when peeled. They must be peeled before they are eaten to remove the outer skin, which can cause skin irritation upon contact with bare, moist skin in the presence of sunlight. The term *ya:la* applies to the edible portion of cow-parsnips, possibly both the stems and the leaf stalks.

crab apple q^waʔap

[*Malus fusca* (Raf.) Schneid.] • Crab apples are small, egg-shaped fruits that turn from yellowish to reddish when ripe. They are tart, but edible.

crab apple tree q^waʔəpəʔp

[*Malus fusca* (Raf.) Schneid.] • The crab apple tree (or large shrub) may be found near the edges of moist woods and bodies of water. It has spiny stems, white flowers and tart fruits.

cranberry maʔsəmə

[*Vaccinium* sp.] • Some speakers say this is a large, round marsh blueberry.

cranberry q^wəməcáʔs

[*Oxycoccus oxycoccus* (L.) MacM.] • This berry is described as red and cherry-sized.

currant speʔeʔ

[*Ribes bracteosum* Dougl. ex Hook. (stink currant)]

devil's club q^waʔpəʔp

[*Oplopanax horridus* (Smith) Miq.] • Devil's club is the source of a medicine said to be good for "whatever ails you". It is sometimes combined with other plants for medicine, such as red alder, black

raspberry and Indian consumption plant.

dogwood k^wiʔtʰəʔp

[*Cornus nuttallii* Aud. ex T.&G. (western flowering or Pacific dogwood)] • This much-branched, rather irregularly-shaped tree bears tiny flowers that are surrounded by large, white, showy petal-like bracts. The flowers are followed by the development of large, tight clusters of bright red berry-like fruits. Dogwood trees are limited in their distribution to most of Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland as well as the rivers and inlets of the south coast of the province.

fir (Douglas-fir) wood ʔseý

[*Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco] • Douglas-fir wood has been used for the shafts of fishing spears and harpoons. The bark from old snags is said to be a good fuel for fires.

red elderberries ʔi^θwəq

[*Sambucus racemosa* L.] • Red elderberry is a large shrub that produces creamy white flowers and large clusters of small red berries. The fruits are edible, but are cooked before eating.

blue elderberries ʔi^θəyk^wik^w

[*Sambucus cerulea* Raf.] • Blue elderberry is found on southern Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland of British Columbia. It is similar to red elderberry, but bears blue fruits covered with a whitish coating.

Plants

bracken fern səqé:n ~ θəqé:n
[*Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn] •
This common fern dies back in the fall, leaving its brown, wilted leaves on the ground throughout the winter. The fresh leaves have been used for wiping the slime from salmon and as an undermat when cleaning fish. The thick, underground, root-like stems have been used for food.

licorice fern ʔəsíp
[*Polypodium glycyrrhiza* D.C. Eaton]
• This fern is a small to medium-sized plant with evergreen leaves. It grows on wet, mossy ground, logs and rocks and is often found growing on the trunks and branches of trees, especially those of bigleaf maples. The root-like stem is sweetish with a flavor similar to that of licorice and is chewed for sore throat.

field, garden ʃpəpənəm

firewood syaʔ

pieces of firewood syaʔəlʔ

flowers spēləqəm

flower spēqəm

tree fungus, conk təwtəwóləqəp
[probably various unidentified species] • Some types of tree fungi (also known as shelf or bracket fungi) have been used for medicine or kept for good luck.

gooseberry təm̄x^w
[*Ribes ?lobbii* A. Gray] • Wild gooseberries, possibly including gummy gooseberries and other types, were eaten.

gooseberry bush təm̄x^wəʔp [*Ribes ?lobbii* A. Gray]

grass saʔx^wəl

hazelnut p̄q̄^waʔx^w
[*Corylus cornuta* Marsh. var. *cornuta*]
• Hazelnuts are spherical edible nuts that are borne in tubular husks. They are produced on shrubs that occur in a variety of habitats within southernmost Vancouver Island.

hemlock t̄^θq̄inʔp
[*Tsuga heterophylla* (Raf.) Sarg.] • Western hemlock is a common and characteristic tree species of coastal British Columbia. This tree has very small cones, and short, feathery needles.

honeysuckle q̄itaʔəʔp
[*Lonicera ciliosa* (Pursh) DC.] • The western trumpet honeysuckle is only found in the southern part of the province. It is a climbing vine that bears orange-yellow tubular trumpet-shaped flowers that develop into orange-red berries.

horsetail ʔəm̄x̄əm̄
[*Equisetum arvense* L.] • Horsetails are primitive plants that are closely related to ferns, despite their quite different overall appearance. The common horsetail is extremely widespread and often occurs in populated areas as a garden weed. This plant produces bushy-looking, branched stems that are green and separate brownish, unbranched stems that bear the reproductive spores.

Plants

red huckleberry sɔ̃^wəq^wcəs

[*Vaccinium parvifolium* Sm. in Rees]

• Red huckleberries grow from moist to dry forests at a range of elevations. The small, red fruits are a traditional food. They may be eaten fresh or cooked and made into jam.

juniper p̃^θənɛʔəɫp

[*Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg.] • The Rocky Mountain juniper occurs primarily in the southern interior of the province, but also may be found in dry, rocky places in the Strait of Georgia. This shrubby tree is notable for its prickly needles and berry-like fleshy cones. Locally, this species is referred to simply as juniper, or sometimes as “pencil cedar”.

Labrador tea bush meʔx^wəɫp

[*Ledum groenlandicum* Oeder] • This small, much-branched evergreen shrub bears long, often drooping leaves that are covered with dense, rusty hairs on their lower surface. The clustered white flowers produce small, drooping capsules. The leaves of this bog-loving plant may be used to make a fragrant tea.

leaf sɔ̃aɫaʔ

logs q^waʔq^wiʔɫiʔ

log q^wɫeɣ̃

vine maple peneʔəɫp

[*Acer glabrum* Torr. (Douglas or Rocky Mountain maple)] • The tree usually referred to as “vine maple” is probably actually the Douglas or Rocky Mountain maple. Its wood has been used for dancing masks and knitting needles, among other things.

The true vine maple (*Acer circinatum* Pursh) is far less common than Douglas maple on Vancouver Island.

maple tree ɔ̃əmənəɫp ~ ɔ̃əmələɫp

[*Acer macrophyllum* Pursh (bigleaf or Oregon maple)] • Bigleaf maple wood has been used for paddles, bowls, spoons, utensils, for carving and to smoke fish. The “sap” (cambium), removed from the layer between the bark and the wood, has been eaten. The winged fruits, which fly through the air like a whirlybird, have been used as a lure for fishing lingcod (*Ophiodon elongatus*) and “red snapper” (or yelloweye rockfish, *Sebastes ruberrimus*). The large leaves have been used as an undermat for drying some edible fruits and roots.

mold paq^w

moldy papəq^w

moss ɔ̃əciʔ

needles of a tree, fish scales

t̃^θeɫəmət̃^θ

needles of a tree t̃^θəɫc̃

stinging nettle t̃^θəx̃t̃^θəx̃

[*Urtica dioica* L.] • Stinging nettle is covered with stinging hairs that will cause an irritating rash upon contact. These irritating plants have been used to rub on the skin as a counter-irritant medicine to treat chest and shoulder pain while the roots have been used as an arthritis medicine.

Plants

oak ʔx^wəʔp ~ p̄x^wəʔp

[*Quercus garryana* Dougl.] • The only native oak in British Columbia is the Garry oak, sometimes also known as the Oregon white oak. Like all oaks, the Garry oak produces an acorn—a nut with an associated cup-like structure at the base.

oats ləwén • From French *l'avoine*.

ocean spray qeθəʔp

[*Holodiscus discolor* (Pursh) Maxim.] • Ocean spray grows all over Vancouver Island and on parts of the adjacent mainland of British Columbia. These shrubs produce large drooping clusters of white to cream flowers that turn brown and stay on the plants all winter. The wood of this shrub has been used for drying and barbecuing clams and fish and to make knitting needles.

Oregon-grape (dull) lələʔəʔp

[*Mahonia nervosa* (Pursh) Nutt.] • Dull Oregon-grape is a small shrub that like its close relative—tall Oregon-grape—produces yellow flowers and blue berries. The dull Oregon-grape is shorter and grows in a variety of forest conditions ranged from dry to fairly moist and at low to middle elevations. As with the tall Oregon-grape, the leaves of dull Oregon-grape have spiny teeth at their edges, somewhat like those of English holly. This plant is used to make yellow dye.

Oregon-grape (tall) sənniʔəʔp

[*Mahonia aquifolium* (Pursh) Nutt.] • Two species of Oregon-grape grow

within the Həlqəmínəm territory.

Tall Oregon-grape is a larger shrub that typically grows in drier, more open and often rocky areas than the dull Oregon-grape. Both species produce yellow flowers and blue berries. A decoction of Oregon-grape roots is used as an eyewash for swollen eyes and as an arthritis medicine.

peas ʔik^wəń

pitch, chewing gum čəməʔ **plantain (common or broad-leaved)** sʔəʔenx^wé:n

[*Plantago major* L.] • Common plantain is a widespread introduced plant that regularly occurs as a weed in lawns as well as along roadsides and elsewhere. It is commonly locally referred to as “frog leaf”. The leaves of this plant have been used as a poultice for sores and wounds.

raspberry cəlqámaʔ

[?*Rubus leucodermis* Dougl. ex T. & G.] • Black raspberries, sometimes called “blackcaps”, are edible. In addition, this plant has been used for medicine when combined with other medicinal plants.

little root k^wik^wəmləx^w

roots k^wək^wímləx^w

root k^wəmləx^w ~ k^wəmələx^w

wild rose qelq

[*Rosa gymnocarpa* Nutt. in T.&G. (baldhip rose), *R. nutkana* Presl var. *nutkana* (Nootka rose) and/or *R. pisocarpa* A. Gray (clustered wild rose, or peafruit rose)] • Several wild rose species are found within the

Plants

Hə́lqəmínəm territory. The term *qelq* probably applies to any of these plants.

wild rose bush qelqə́p

[*Rosa gymnocarpa* Nutt. in T.&G. (baldhip rose), *R. nutkana* Presl var. *nutkana* (Nootka rose) and/or *R. pisocarpa* A. Gray (clustered wild rose, or peafruit rose)] • Several wild rose species are found within the Hə́lqəmínəm territory. The term *qelq* probably applies to any of these plants.

salal berries teqeʔ

[*Gaultheria shallon* Pursh] • Salal bushes have thick, leathery leaves that stay green all year long. The dark purple fruits are edible.

salmonberry lilaʔ

salmonberry bush lilaʔə́p

[*Rubus spectabilis* Pursh] • Salmonberry shrubs produce pink to reddish-purple flowers and edible fruits that range in color from yellow to red to purple.

sap sxéməθ

saskatoon berry təšné́c ~

štəšné́c
[*Amelanchier alnifolia* (Nutt.) Nutt.] • Saskatoon berries are purple to nearly black fruits that are edible and sweet.

saskatoon berry bush təšné́cə́p

[*Amelanchier alnifolia* (Nutt.) Nutt.] • Saskatoon berry plants range in size from small shrubs to small trees that produce large, white, showy blossoms. They are widely distributed in coastal British Columbia, including all of Vancouver Island.

seed, something planted spə́nəm **skunk cabbage** čaq^waʔ

[*Lysichiton americanum* Hult. & St. John] • This plant of swamps, bogs and other moist sites is so-named because of the strong odor produced by the flowers. These flowers are tiny and borne on a vertical stalk that is hooded by a distinctive bright yellow bract, or modified leaf. The elongated leaves, which may be very large, were used as an undermat for drying berries.

soapberry (fruit) sxésəm

[*Shepherdia canadensis* (L.) Nutt.] • Soapberries contain a natural detergent-like substance that makes them soapy and bitter. Because of this, they can be whipped into a frothy mass, something like whipped cream. Soapberries may be gathered on southern Vancouver Island or obtained through trade then whipped with sugar and eaten.

soapberry bush sxésəmə́p

[*Shepherdia canadensis* (L.) Nutt.] • Soapberry bushes grow on southern Vancouver Island and may also be found on the mainland in inner coastal valleys to the north.

spirea tečə́p

[*Spiraea douglasii* Hook.] • Spirea, or hardhack, is a thicket-forming shrub that produces tiny pink flowers in dense clusters. The wood has been used to make spreaders when smoking fish.

fern or berry sprouts, shoots

θeʔθqiʔ

Plants

strawberry (Chemainus, Nanoose) s̄ciȳə

strawberry (Nanaimo) st̄ilək̄^w

strawberry plant (Chemainus, Nanoose) s̄ciȳəʔeɫp

strawberry plant (Nanaimo)

st̄ilək̄^wəɫp

[*Fragaria* spp.]

• Several types of wild strawberries occur along coastal British Columbia. The Həlq̄əmínəm-speaking people have gathered one or more species for food. The fruits are small yet flavorful.

stump sʔəlɲəc

thimbleberry t̄əq^wəṁ

[*Rubus parviflorus* Nutt.] •

Thimbleberries are red and very sweet. Because they are not particularly juicy, they are easy to preserve. They may be eaten fresh or preserved by drying or canning, or made into jam.

thistle ʃəw̄ʃəw̄i:nɫp

[*Cirsium ?brevistylum* Cronq. (short-styled thistle)] • This native thistle (and other introduced species) have sharply spiny leaves. The term ʃəw̄ʃəw̄i:nɫp refers to thistles, probably including any native or introduced species.

tree θqət

trees, woods, forest θəθíqət

little trees θəlíʔθqət

tule wu:l̄

[*Scirpus validus* Vahl. (syn.: *S. lacustris* L ssp. *validus* [Vahl] Koyama)] • Tule is a plant of marshes, muddy shores and shallow water. The

tall, slender, green stems bear small spikelets of brown flowers near their top. These stems were formerly used for making mats.

wapato sqewθ

[*Sagittaria latifolia* Willd. var.

latifolia] • This aquatic plant grows from tuber-producing rhizomes and produces arrowhead-shaped leaves and white flowers. Both the tubers (potato-like structures) and rhizomes (specialized stems) are starchy and edible. This word also applies to the introduced potato.

waxberry, snowberry piʔp̄qiʔás

[*Symphoricarpos albus* (L.) Blake] •

Waxberry, or snowberry, is a shrub that produces small pink to white flowers followed by white berry-like fruits. These fruits stay on the shrub well into the winter. An infusion of the bark was used as an eyewash.

underbrush šišəc̄

stacked (wood) st̄əńálcəp

woodpile syaɫ

yew təʃ^wáʔcəɫp

[*Taxus brevifolia* Nutt.] • Western yew is a relatively small tree found in mature and old-growth forests. Its wood is heavy, tough and durable and was used for bows and paddles.

Sea Life

abalone qəmíneʔ

[*Haliotis kamtschatkana* Jonas] • The northern abalone has been collected for food from beaches at various clam beds. It was formerly available at Oak Bay.

abalone shell sʔeyəw

[*Haliotis* spp.] • The beautifully iridescent inner shell material from various non-native species of abalone, including *H. rufescens*, has been used for decorative purposes. These shells were obtained by coastal First Nations through extensive trade routes.

barnacle tʰəmáʔə

[*Balanus* spp.] • Barnacles are crab relatives that live within stony shelters that they attach to rocks, pilings and other surfaces. The term *tʰəmáʔə* refers to any of various local species.

bladderwrack kelp, rockweed

qʷaqʷəqʷ

[*Fucus gardneri* Silva] •

Bladderwrack kelp is a widespread seaweed that occurs on rocks in the mid-intertidal zone from Alaska to California.

bullhead skʷəńéxʷ

[*Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus* (Pallas)] • There are several species of saltwater and freshwater fishes known locally as “bullheads”. This word refers to the largest of the saltwater bullheads, the great sculpin.

bullhead smətɬʷ ~ šmətɬʷ

[*Cottus* spp. (sculpins, e.g. *C. aleuticus* Gilbert (coastrange sculpin))

• This term is said to be the name for small “freshwater bullheads” or

“river bullheads”, but may also be considered by some speakers to refer to small saltwater bullheads. Children would fish for these tiny bullheads for fun.

china (dishes), clam or oyster shell čéwíʔ

• This term refers to any bivalve shell (including those of cockles, butter clams, and littleneck clams). It also is used to refer to china dishes, which are likened to bivalve shells.

black Katy chiton ǰələm

[*Katharina tunicata* (Wood)] • The black Katy chiton is a small, slow-moving mollusc whose 8 shell plates are partly exposed by the surrounding black fleshy girdle. Black Katy chitons graze algae on rocks in the mid-intertidal zone in wave-swept locations. These chitons were formerly gathered in the Victoria area for food and cooked by boiling. They are sometimes referred to as “Chinese slippers” or “sea prunes”.

chiton, China slipper ʔəkʷs

[*Cryptochiton stelleri* (Middendorff)]

• The giant Pacific chiton is the largest chiton in the world, up to several times larger than the black Katy chiton. It also differs from the black Katy chiton in that its shell plates are completely covered by its reddish-brown girdle. This chiton is also edible after being boiled for a short time. It is locally known as “China slipper” and also as gumboot chiton.

Sea Life

geoduck pənɛʔq

[*Panopea abrupta* (Conrad)] • The geoduck (pronounced “gooeyduck”, reportedly from a Chinook Jargon term) is the largest intertidal clam in the world. Its neck and siphons (or “nose”, according to some elders) are so long that they cannot be withdrawn into the shell. This species does not occur in the Nanaimo area, but was harvested elsewhere especially during January. Hence, some people use this word to refer to the month of January.

horse clam swe:m

horse clam shell swe:mən

[*Tresus capax* (Gould) and/or *T. nuttalli* (Conrad)] • Two species of *Tresus* are commonly called gapers or horse clams and both are gathered for food. However *T. capax* is more frequently used by First Nations people than the related *T. nuttalli*. These clams are larger than all other clams in the area except the geoduck.

butter clam sʔaʃʷaʔ

[*Saxidomus gigantea* (Deshayes)] • Butter clams are smaller than horse clams but larger than littleneck clams. They are abundant, and a popular food clam.

littleneck clam skʷɬeyʔ

[*Protothaca staminea* (Conrad)] • Native littleneck clams, sometimes locally called simply “necks”, are the smallest of the local clams used for food. They are similar to the introduced Japanese littleneck clam (*Venerupis japonica* Deshayes).

cockle sʃəláʔam

[*Clinocardium nuttalli* (Conrad)] •

The cockle is a popular edible mollusc. Cockle shells are strongly ribbed, with yellow to brown bands of color across the ribs.

Pacific cod, gray cod qʷiniʔəθən

• The name means ‘whisker’.

[*Gadus macrocephalus* Tilesius] •

The Pacific cod looks like a lingcod but with whisker-like barbels on its chin.

rock cod tʃas

rock cod (Nanaimo)

xʷiyaʔθəwíc

[*Sebastes caurinus* Richardson] • The copper rockfish has been identified as the “rock cod” spoken of by many speakers. It is called rock cod because this fish is said to like to stay around underwater cliffs and other rocky formations. This fish varies in color from dark brown or olive to various shades of pink, to red to orange with yellowish patches and a white stripe down the side. It can be smoked, barbecued, boiled or fried and is tasty when used to make fish and chips.

tommy cod tʰəməkʷaʔ

[*Hexagrammos lagocephalus*

(Pallas)] • The fish known as “tommy cod” seems to be the rock greenling although some speakers have also associated the term *tʰəməkʷa* with other closely related species of greenlings. Rock greenlings vary in color, usually from greenish to brownish with dark mottling. Adult males usually have distinctive red blotches on their sides. Tommy cods

Sea Life

are said to be found in patches of bull kelp (*Nereocystis luetkeana*). Some families ate this fish, while others used it as bait for large cods. For bait, the tommy cod would be weighted with a rock in its mouth, then scratched along its sides so that it would wriggle underwater to attract other larger fish.

lingcod (Chemainus, Nanoose)

ʔe:yt

lingcod (Nanaimo) s^tθx̣em

cod eggs (lingcod roe) x̣əỵx̣əỵx̣

[*Ophiodon elongatus* Girard] • The lingcod may grow to 100 pounds and is a delicious food fish. Lingcods live over rocky sea bottoms to several thousand feet deep.

long-legged crab k^wək^wáx̣šən

[*Paralithodes camtschatica* (Tilesius)] • The Alaska king crab is said to be called *k^wək^wáx̣šən* in reference to its very long legs. This crab is sometimes encountered by fishermen in deep waters of the Gulf of Georgia. It is said that the Duncan people used to call the Nanaimo soccer players by this name, perhaps because they were such good runners.

crab (Chemainus, Nanoose) ʔeýx̣

crab (Nanaimo) məsəq^w

little crabs (Nanaimo)

məlím̩səq^w

[*Cancer magister* Dana] • Dungeness crab is the most common edible crab among all coastal First Nations of British Columbia. It is a favorite food.

little crabs (Chemainus,

Nanoose) ʔeýx̣aɬ̩ • Any small

crab of any type may be referred to by this term, which means ‘baby crab’.

soft-shelled crab sməɬ̩s̩

[*Cancer magister* Dana] • This word refers to dungeness crabs immediately after they have molted and shed their old exoskeletons. At this time the crabs have a very soft shell, lack their normal color and are considered inedible.

sand crayfish, mud shrimp

maməɬ̩

[*Upogebia pugettensis* (Dana)] • This is known locally as a “sand crayfish”. It is described as a little greenish shrimp encountered when people are digging clams. This is likely the mud shrimp, a small shrimp that ranges in color from brownish to greyish to bluish, and which burrows in mud flats.

dogfish k^we:ç

[*Squalus acanthias* Linnaeus] • The spiny dogfish is a small shark whose skin is rough due to the presence of small spiny scales. During World War II, dogfish were fished commercially and their livers were harvested as a source of Vitamin A. The Elders say that this fish is not eaten.

dolphin k^wa:n̩t̩

[*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens* Gill] • The word for porpoise has been extended to refer also to dolphins. Pacific white-sided dolphins are slightly larger than harbor porpoises, and are black with an elongate white or grey stripe on each side and white

Sea Life

below. They travel in large pods and are good jumpers.

fish roe ʔeməkʷ

fish roe, salmon eggs ɔ̌ləʔx

• This term refers to the entire mass of salmon eggs when removed in a single piece from the salmon.

flounder ɔ̌wɪʔ

[*Platichthys stellatus* Pallas] • There are numerous types of flounders in British Columbian waters, including the starry flounder, known as ɔ̌wɪʔ. Starry flounders may be identified by the alternating dark and light bands of color on their fins. The starry flounder is a flavorful food fish.

halibut scaʔtʔx

[*Hippoglossus stenolepis* Schmidt] • The Pacific halibut usually lives in deep water and can grow to a very large size. Their flesh is firm, white and very tasty. Some speakers regard this as their favorite fish to eat.

herring sləwət

little herring (or an almost empty herring bucket)

sləʔwət

[*Clupea harengus* Linnaeus] • The Pacific herring is a relatively small, silvery and generally abundant fish that is eaten by many other fishes and other animals in the sea. Herrings were formerly caught using herring rakes, tools that were dipped into water to impale herrings.

herring eggs ɔ̌məʔš [Clupea harengus Linnaeus] • Herring eggs (roe) are collected from spawning herrings and eaten. Many people

prefer the traditional method of gathering herring roe on the boughs of red cedar trees.

jellyfish slʔxməyqsən

[various species, including *Aurelia aurita* (Linnaeus)] • This term refers to any type of jellyfish, including the moon jellyfish, a common small jellyfish of the British Columbia coast.

kelp ɔ̌am

[*Nereocystis luetkeana* (Mert.) Post. & Rupr.] • The bull or bottle kelp is also sometimes known locally as “bulb kelp”. All of these names refer to the large, rounded ball at the top of the kelp stalk where the kelp blades are attached. This swollen end is hollow, allowing it to float at the surface of the water.

seawater black mussel ʔəwɔ̌qəm

[*Mytilus edulis* Linnaeus] • The blue mussel is a common species that attaches itself to hard surfaces with dark threads called byssal threads. It forms dense masses in quiet, sheltered intertidal locations. Blue mussels are edible. Because of their dark shells, they are sometimes called “seawater black mussels”.

octopus (Chemainus, Nanoose)

sqiməkʷ

octopus (Nanaimo) stəlx wətʰ

[*Octopus dofleini* (Wülker)] • The giant Pacific octopus is the largest octopus species in the world. It has eight arms lined with suction cups that it uses to capture and eat various molluscs, crustaceans and fish. The

Sea Life

giant Pacific octopus is sometimes eaten as food by humans.

orca, killer whale qəlłánəməcən

~ qənłánəməcən

[*Orcinus orca* (Linnaeus)] • Killer whales are distinctive and easily recognized black and white sea mammals that are common in many parts of the coast of British Columbia. They are known to chase after and eat salmon and herring, but some killer whales are also known to attack seals, other whales, and many other animals now known to include certain types of sharks.

oyster ǰəǰ^wǰəǰ^w

[*Crassostrea gigas* (Thunberg) and possibly also *Ostrea lurida* Carpenter] • This term refers to the the Japanese oyster, which was introduced from Japan in the early 1900s and now occurs along the British Columbia coast outside of the areas where it is cultivated. The term may have originally referred to the much smaller native oyster.

perch weci?

[*Cymatogaster aggregata* Gibbons] • The shiner perch, often referred to simply as “shiner”, is a small, silvery fish that is commonly seen in schools around wharfs and pilings where they are sometimes caught for fun by children. Shiners may also turn up in fishing nets. Native fishermen sometimes use shiners as bait when jigging for lingcod.

porpoise k^wa:n^t

[*Phocoena phocoena* (Linnaeus)] •

The harbor porpoise is a small porpoise (to 6 feet long) whose body is dark above and paler underneath. These marine mammals are edible and formerly were hunted for food. In modern times they have been hunted with rifles. The meat can be boiled and eaten with different vegetables such as cabbage, potatoes and onions.

ratfish sk^wamə

[*Hydrolagus colliei* (Lay and Bennett)] • Ratfish formerly were caught when fishing for dogfish during World War II. Ratfish livers were commercially used to produce oil for lubricating machinery and cleaning guns. The scientific name *Hydrolagus* means “water-hare”, in reference to the prominent rodent-like teeth of this unusual-looking fish.

red snapper təq^wtəq^w

[*Sebastes ruberrimus* (Cramer)] • The yelloweye rockfish, or “red snapper” of British Columbian waters, is a different fish than the true red snapper of more southern west coast waters. The local “red snapper” is a very red edible fish related to numerous other rockfish that occur in British Columbian waters. When brought to the surface from very deep water, the air bladder expands, often forcing part of the pharynx out of the mouth. The air bladder is considered a delicacy when cooked stuffed with oysters, butter clams, cockles, mussels and boiled.

Sea Life

salmon sce:ɬtən

[*Oncorhynchus* spp.] • This term refers in general to any kind of salmon (coho, dog, humpback, sockeye, or spring).

salmon roe, salmon eggs qələʃ **humpback salmon (Chemainus, Nanoose)** ha:n

humpback salmon (Nanaimo) hanə́n

[*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* (Walbaum)] • The English name humpback salmon comes from the fact that the spawning male of this species has a very prominent humped back.

coho salmon q̣əʃəqs

[*Oncorhynchus kisutch* (Walbaum)] • Young coho salmon in the early part of their third year of life are called “bluebacks” and may be about 18 inches long. After they reach a length of 2-3 feet long they are called q̣əʃəqs.

tyee sinéʔəc ~ siné:c

[*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (Walbaum)] • Tyee is the name used for a large spring salmon (more than 30 pounds) when in the river.

side of wind-dried salmon sɬqəl'éʃə́n

sockeye salmon sθəqiʔ

[*Oncorhynchus nerka* (Walbaum)] • Sockeye salmon are said not to come up the Nanaimo River.

spring salmon stʰəqʷiʔ

[*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*

(Walbaum)] • The name for a regular spring salmon is stʰəqʷi, while smaller jack spring salmon are known as tɬq̣əʃəqs. Spring salmon spawn in the Nanaimo River.

dog salmon kʷələxʷ

[*Oncorhynchus keta* (Walbaum)] • Dog salmon spawn in the Nanaimo River and are noted for the distinctive vertical stripes on their sides.

fish scales, tree needles tʰəɬc̣

sea cucumber θikʷt

[*Parastichopus californicus* (Stimpson)] • This creature is called a sea cucumber because its body is similar in shape and size to the vegetable, cucumber. Sea cucumbers are related to sea urchins, and this largest local species has rough, reddish-brown or orangish-brown skin. Sea cucumbers may sometimes be found stranded after the tide drops. They have five strips of white muscles that run the length of their body and may be eaten.

sea egg, sea urchin skʷitʰiʔ

[*Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis* (Müller)] • This is a small, dull green or yellow-green sea urchin with short, crowded spines. It may be found in the intertidal area away from strongly breaking waves. The hard shell may be broken open to expose the edible roe.

red sea urchin ʃixʷe

[*Strongylocentrotus franciscanus* (Agassiz)] • The red sea urchin has long, crowded spines and is the largest sea urchin in British Columbia

Sea Life

waters. It occurs in areas similar to those where green sea urchins are found. Red sea urchins also have been harvested for their edible roe.

seaweed, laver ʔəq̄əs

[*Porphyra abbottae* Krishnamurthy and possibly other *Porphyra* spp.] • Edible seaweed is a very thin, membranous alga that ranges in color from olive-green to brownish-purple. It is gathered from the rocky places where it grows, dried and eaten as an important sea vegetable.

shark k̄wəčá:tcə

[*Hexanchus griseus* (Bonnaterre) (sixgill shark), *Lamna ditropis* (Hubbs and Follett) (salmon shark), and possibly others] • There are several species of large sharks in British Columbian waters, several of which may be referred to by the term *k̄wəčá:tcə*. Among the sharks associated with this name are the “mud shark” (the sixgill shark) and the “mackerel shark”, which is also sometimes called the “man-eating shark” (the salmon shark). (Note that the salmon shark is not a true man-eater and that the spiny dogfish is sometimes also called mud shark.)

sea shells q̄əyémən

• This term refers to any type of bivalve shells, like clam shells, when piled up together.

skate q̄ečəw̄

[*Raja* spp., probably especially *R. binoculata* Girard (big skate)] • There are several species of skates in British Columbian waters. One of the most

common and widely recognized skates is the big skate. Skate “wings” (the pectoral fins) are edible.

smelt ʔal̄əs

[?*Mallotus villosus* (Muller)]

smelt scaʔk̄wəm

[?*Hypomesus pretiosus* (Girard)]

Lewis’ moon snail qəmé:neʔ

[*Polinices lewisii* (Gould)] • The moon snail is a large, round sea snail found intertidally and deeper. The moon snail feeds on a variety of clams by drilling a hole in the shell and eating the soft part inside. One can tell if a clam has been eaten by a moon snail if the clam shell has a small round hole in it near the hinge.

land snail wəq̄əq̄

• [Wəq̄əq̄] is the name used to refer to any land snail (like a slug, but with a shell). There are many species of such snails.

sea snail t̄əq̄wəyeʔ

[*Fusitriton oregonense* (Redfield) (Oregon triton)] • This term refers to various types of small sea snails whose shells are pointed at the top. These include the Oregon triton, a common marine snail that is the largest of the intertidal snails in our region.

starfish təməlq̄ ~ taməlq̄

• This term refers to all starfish, or sea stars.

steamed clams st̄x̄was

steelhead s̄x̄əw̄q̄əm

[*Salmo gairdneri* (Richardson)] • Steelhead trout reach up to 45" in length and 36 pounds in weight. They

Sea Life

spend part of their lives in the sea and part in fresh water.

steelhead (Nanaimo) q̣i ẉx̣

[*Salmo gairdneri* (Richardson)]

sturgeon q̣^wta:yθə̃n

[*Acipenser medirostris* Ayres (green sturgeon) and/or *A. transmontanus* Richardson (white sturgeon)] •

Sturgeons are large, primitive slow-swimming fishes that live primarily in murky waters. They use their barbels, or “whiskers”, to locate food on the bottom. Both green sturgeons and white sturgeons are found in this area, but the green sturgeon is seldom seen. Some sturgeons have been known to reach 1,800 pounds in weight and be 20 feet long.

trout ḳ^wsic ~ ḳ^wsəc

[*Salmo clarki* Richardson (cutthroat trout) and *S. gairdneri* Richardson (rainbow trout)] • This term refers to any kind of trout, such as cutthroat trout or rainbow trout.

little trouts ḳ^wəlíʔḳ^wsəc

whale q̣^wənəs

[*Eschrichtius robustus* (Lilljeborg) (gray whale) and *Balaenoptera acutorostrata* Lacepede (minke whale)] • The whales referred to by this term include gray whales and a smaller type of whale that comes to the inside waters, most likely the small minke whale. This term cannot be used to refer to killer whales.

Time

afternoon yələw tax^w sk^weyəl

all day ʔəmqən

anniversary qəʔən tə

sməlyítəl • ‘a full circle of a year
from the date of the marriage’.

before, going on to yəhənm

bell or bells, o’clock tintin • From

Chinook Jargon. This is the sound of
the ship’s bell ringing the hour.

birthday ʃk^wan

dawn, beginning of daybreak

yəx^wk^wék^wiyəl

dawn, getting daylight

yə^ʔé^ʔək^wəl

dawn, daybreak t^ʔek^wəl

day, sky sk^weyəl

day before yesterday təwəlnəʔ

days of the week

Monday silwəlnét • From
‘past’.

Tuesday sθəmənts • From
‘two’.

Wednesday slix^ws • From
‘three’.

Thursday sʃəʔáθəns • From
‘four’.

Friday slqecəss • From ‘five’.

Saturday tq^watəm ~ taq^wtəm
• From ‘cut it off’.

Sunday, week səʃəlnét ~
sʃəʃəlnét • From ‘holy’.

evening x^wənéʔent

evening (Nanaimo) x^wənéʔenət

midday, noon tax^w sk^weyəl

midnight tax^w snət

months

January t^ʔəl^wəmécən •
‘shining ice’.

February mimneʔ • The name
means ‘little child’ since February
is the shortest month.

February yəsələqínəm •
‘second box of stored food’.

March wəlʃəs • ‘time of the tree
frogs’. When the tree frogs
started singing, it was time to
stop the winter dances.

April li:məs • ‘month of the
sandhill crane’.

May pən^wé:m • ‘time of the
camas’.

May pən^wémən • ‘time of the
camas’.

May təmpé:n^w • ‘time of the
camas’.

June q^wiləs • ‘month of ripening’.

July təmk^wéləs • ‘hot time’.

August təmq^wéʔən^w • ‘time of
the mosquitos’.

September pəqəlénəx^w • This
refers to the changing colors.

October x^wəsəlénəx^w • This
refers to the falling leaves.

November təmk^wáləx^w • ‘time
of the dog salmon’.

December təmxəy^ʔ • ‘time of
cold weather’.

morning

early morning netəl

getting toward midmorning
yəqíqəlt

late morning qilt

New Year ʃəws silánəm

night snət

Time

noon, midday tɑx^w sk^weyəl

past, past time, to pass by

yəlɛ́w

seasons

spring təm̩q^wíləs • ‘time of ripening’.

spring, springtime

yəq^wíq^wələs • ‘ripening’

summer təm̩k^wéləs • ‘hot time’

summer q^wíləs • ‘ripe berries’

summertime q^wiq^wəlás •

‘ripened berries’

fall, autumn yəx̩áy̩ʒ̩θət • ‘time of getting cold’.

fall, autumn p̩ix^wəm

winter təm̩x̩áy̩ʒ̩ • ‘time of the cold weather’.

tomorrow k^weyələs

week, Sunday səx̩əlnét ~

s̩x̩əx̩əlnét • From ‘holy’.

year silánəm

yesterday cəlɛ́qət

Tools

adzes

adze sk^wəsčəs

adze, a D-adze stəlcəs

adze-like mattock štəlcəsəṁ

adze-like mattock štəməwəł

adze with straight hammer

štətəməłs

arrow t^θəmé:n̄

axe sq^wq^wəm

backhoe, digger šx^wiʔx^wəłs

bait melə

baler šqəqǫléʔcəłs

barb on halibut hook or on

spear šceʔtnəł

beater to pound fuller's earth

into goat's wool blankets

łečtən

beater to pound fuller's earth

into goat's wool blankets

šəčtən

container for boiling or tinting

cloth or bark šłelqəł^θé:łs

container for boiling white

clothes šq^wəłsəł^θé:łs

archery bow təx^wáʔc

bowstring, tendon, leadline

łimən

broom šx^wiʔx^wəθət

broom ʔax^wtən

bucket sk^wawəs

bullet šet • From English *shot*.

buoy, float pək^wtén

buoy, marker for shallow area

xe:t^θ

carder štəšəłqəṁ

carving tool šxtəy^kwəłs

club q^waq^wəstən

cross sticks, stretcher sticks for

drying fish šəmətáləs

cross sticks for smoking salmon

or barbecuing meat te:c̣

drawstring, bridle q̣payθətən

drill for starting fire šalcəp ~

šal cəp • A wood drill operated by a single person or a cord drill operated by two.

duck net poles x^wəłx^wəłə

file čqən

fish spear, shaft of a harpoon

sʔənəm

fishing line k^wik^wəłšən

fishing hook k^wuk^wiyək^w

float for a boat, log boom

taləʔq^w

hay fork šcaq^wəłs

hay fork šcaq^wəłstən

grinder šcatq^wəłs

gun sk^wəłéš

gunpowder, stumping powder

q^weł

hammer həməṁ • From English.

sledge hammer məl • From English *maul*.

harrow šx^wəq^wəṁəp • A farm

instrument of a heavy frame with teeth or disks used to break up and even off plowed ground.

hatchet sq^wi q^wq^wəm

hoe ləpyús • From French *la pioche*

‘mattock, pickaxe’.

hooks

hook ʔək^wtən

gaff hook łək^wtən • A hook on a pole used to move large fish.

Tools

- hook made out of bone**
tʰəmənə
- fishhook** kʷiyəkʷ ~ kʷuyəkʷ
- iron, steel, knitting needle**
čikmən • From Chinook Jargon
'metal, money'.
- knives**
- knife (Chemainus, Nanoose)**
šəptən
- knife (Nanaimo), scraper
(Chemainus, Nanoose)**
ʔəxtən
- drawknife** špe:nən • A two-
handled knife used with a drawing
motion to shave a surface.
- wood-carving knife, carving
tool** šxətékʷ
- wood-carving knife
(Nanaimo)** xətékʷəm
ʔəxtən
- knot** sʷiqəš
- ladder, step-ladder, stairs**
škʷiʔšətən
- lawn roller** štəsəhəp
- lead, shot, bullet** šet • From English
shot.
- leveler** šθəkʷəhəp • Board used for
leveling ground.
- log boom** talaʔqʷ
- weaving loom** ʔəyəmən
- lure used in cod fishing** skʷeqəp
- marker, index, indicator, signal,
measure** xəctəh
- mower** šliłəcnəcəls
- nail** tʰəstən
- needles**
- needle** pətʰtən
- needle for making nets**
ʔəkʷələstən
- wooden needle used to lace
bullrushes** čqʷeʔtən
- nets**
- dipnet** ʔəxtʰimtən
- gillnet** swəltən
- paintbrush** šyełqəls
- pattern** xcecəstən
- pestle** tʰəqʷtən
- picker (picking machine)**
štemčəls
- plow** šłəšəhəp
- pole** məqəhəθəh ~ məqəhəstən •
Pole for hanging lamp on while
pitlamping.
- prybar** šxʷeʔtʰəls ~ šxʷeʷətʰəls
- prybar** wətʰəléləct
- rake** šxəpəhəp
- herring rake** hətəməh
- roasting stick, sticks for
barbecuing** piʔkʷən
- fishing rod, casting rod** peyčtən
- cedar bark rope** syəkʷəm
- rope, thread** xʷiləh
- sander** šxʷaxʷəkʷəls
- saw** hətəstən
- scissors, clippers** tʰəmqtən
- shaft of a fishing spear** qeθəxʷ
- hoe, shovel** ləpən • From French *la
pelle* 'shovel, spade'.
- shovel** šapəl • From English.
- skis, sled, ice skates** šqiqəxəhət
- sling for hurling rocks** tʰəlqəs
- slingshot** ʔaʔt
- snowshoe** meqəšən qʷləyʷšən

Tools

string for spear or harpoon

sθəlqəlšətən

two-pointed spear, prongs of

spear teʔəl

spear point of fish spear

íθaqʷiʔtən

spindle whorl səlsəltən • A small

wheel on the end of a spinning pole
that keeps the yarn from falling off.

spinner, spinning machine,

spinning wheel šqeqləc

shake splitter šseqəls

strap, tumpline cəmətən • A strap

across the forehead used to carry
baskets or loads on the back.

sweeper šxʷiʔxʷəθət • This was a

bunch of branches tied together and
used for sweeping.

toenail clippers

štʰemqaləwšəńəm

tongs šəyəqtən

tool šya:yəs

traps

animal trap xəšəń

fish trap šəməńtən

fish trap tqep

washboard šxʷəxʷqʷəlwətəm

washboard šxʷəyʰkʷətʰeʔ

washing machine štʰəxʷəlwətəm

~ štʰəxʷəlwətəm

washing machine štʰəxʷətʰeʰs

weapon, tool həyʰtən

weir šxəš • A fence placed across a
stream to capture fish.

wheelbarrow xʷəypələ • From
English.

Transportation

- airplane** ɬaɬəkʷ • ‘flying’.
- anchor, piling, sinker** ɬqəhətən
- anchor, rock used as anchor**
qʷsəhətən
- bailer** ɬəltən
- boat** put • From English *boat*.
- boats** puʔəlt ~ pulət
- little boat** pupt
- sail boom** ʃəʃsətən
- boom, pole across bottom of the sail** ʃʷəʃsətən
- bow of boat, front of a car** sqɫan
- brace, foot brace** ləméʔsətən
- canoes**
- canoe, car** snəxʷəɬ
- canoes** səniɫxʷəɬ
- little canoe** sniɫxʷəɬ
- little canoes** snəniɫxʷəɬ
- canoe ramp** tʃʷəwəɬtən
- fellow racing canoes**
čɬtəyəwəɬ
- old-time racing canoe** šiʔšaʔɬ
- racing canoe** tiʔéwəɬ ~
tiʔəwəɬ
- single person canoe**
xʷənənəcaʔ
- two-person canoe**
xʷyəsyeʔsəɬa
- war canoe** qʃxəwɬ
- car** ka: • From English *car*.
- intersection** ʃqeʔtʰəʃən
- crosspiece in a canoe** ɬxəlwəɬtən
- brace, crosspiece** ʃmətəwəɬ
- crosspiece** qənwəɬtən
- ferry, steamship, train**
xʷəyqʷəɬəɬ • This word refers to anything with a steam engine.
- lifesaver** ʃpəkʷtən ~ ʃpəkʷtén
- mast** šiçəs
- mast on a sailboat** ʃpətənélə
- paddle** sqəməɬ
- pole for canoe** ʃʷəqʷtən ~
ʃʷəqʷtén
- pothole** ʃθayqʷənéʔ
- railroad, railroad tracks**
čikmən ʃeɬ • From Chinook
Jargon *chikmun* ‘metal, money’.
- railroad** lilú:t ʃeɬ • From English
railroad.
- reins** qapəstən
- sail, rag** patən
- sails, rags** palətən
- sail made of bulrush** saləʔəc
- steamboat** ʃʷəyqʷəɬəɬ
- stern** ʔiléʔeq ~ sʔiléʔeq
- stop sign** ʃxʷʔənəxʷ
- tire for car** snəxʷəɬšən
- railroad train** lilú:t • From English
railroad.
- train** ʃilqéməš • This is an old word.
It describes the train’s whistle as it
fades away.
- trawler** ʃxʷʔaʔʃʷiyén
- wagon** wekən • From English.
- wagons** weləkən
- little wagon** wewkən
- little wagons** wəléwkən
- baby carriage, wagon, stage**
coach, buggy tʰikʰək • From
Chinook Jargon. This word imitates
the noise of the clacking wheels.
- warship** ʃiləʃləwəɬ
- wheel, circle, something round**
staʔtiʔ

Verbs: Activity

- adze** ʔəməwəʔ • to adze a canoe
- bait** meʔəm • to bait a hook, to put on bait
- bake** heʔəm • to bake bread, to prepare dough and bake it
- bake** həqéʔs • to bake
- bake** ʔaθaʔqʷ • to bake something (for example, potatoes)
- ball** qiʔqtəmás • to play a traditional ball game
- basket** csisətəñ • making baskets
- basket** csitən • to make a basket
- basket** csəsiʔsətəñ • making a little basket
- berries** ʔʰu:m • to pick berries (Chemainus, Nanoose)
- berries** ʔʰəməm • to pick berries (Nanaimo)
- bet** cakʷəlaʔ • to bet
- bicycle** yəspráysəkəl • riding on a bicycle
- board** θeʔəm • to board, to live with others
- board** θiʔəmθət • to board, to live with others
- board** ʔa:ʔ • to get aboard a canoe or car
- boil** ʔəpʔʷt • to boil it
- boil** qʷalst • to boil it
- boil** qʷəʔs • to boil
- braid** ʔimšəneʔ • to braid
- braid** ʔəməšt • to braid it
- build** θəyt • to make it, to build it, to fix it
- bury** pənət • to bury it, to plant it
- butcher** kʷiç • to butcher, to clean fish
- butcher** kʷçelʔs • to butcher, to clean fish
- butcher** kʷiçət • to butcher it, to clean it (fish)
- buy** ʔiləqət • to buy it
- camp** qələm • to camp, to stay overnight
- canoe** cnəxʷəʔ • to have, make a canoe
- canoe** cənixʷəʔ • to make, have canoes
- canoe** chənəñxʷəʔ • making canoes
- canoe** ʔəʔxʷíləm ~ ʔəñxʷíləm • to go canoeing
- canoe stroke** wətʰəñəm • to pry under side of canoe, sturdy the canoe
- canoe stroke** qənəc • steering, using paddle as a rudder
- canoe stroke** ʔiməs • canoe stroke used to pull canoe sideways towards shore
- cards** ʔepəl • playing cards
- cards** ʔəpəl • to play cards
- carve** xte kʷ • to carve
- change** ʔiyéqt • to change it, to exchange it
- chant** cyəwən • to chant, to dance in the bighouse
- chew** ʔçəməx • to chew gum
- chew** ʔəʔʰéʔt • to chew on bones
- chew gum** ʔçəməx • chewing gum
- clam** šəyqʷə • to dig clams (Nanaimo)
- clam** ʔxʷa:ʔ • to dig clams, to get clams
- cook** kʷukʷ • to cook • From English.

Verbs: Activity

- cook** k^wuk^wt • to cook it
cook t^θx^was • to cook clams in a pit
cook q̇^wələm • to bake, to cook
cook q̇^wələt • to cook it
copy ẋ^wəʔé • to copy, to imitate
crush mi^θət • to crush it, to mash it (berries, potatoes)
dance mi^lə • to dance in the bighouse
dance q̇^wəyələš • to dance
deer ʔə^məš • to go deer hunting
design λ̇ⁱcət • to crochet, to knit in a design
dig θəyq^w • to dig a hole
dig θəyq^we^ls • to dig a hole, to dig up
dig θəyq^wt • to dig it
dig weq̇ət • to dig it
dig wəq̇e^ls • to dig a hole, to dig up
disk l̇cənəp • to disk
do sə^ləθət • to do something
do ẋte^ʔ • to do, to make
dress ʔi^θəm • to get dressed, to dress oneself, to put on clothing
drink ləq̇^wət • to gulp it down
drink qa^ʔqa^ʔ • to drink
drive λ̇^aləṁθət • driving
drive λ̇^aləṁθət • to drive, to steer
drum q̇əwətəm • to drum
dry ċəy^xwə^ls • to dry
dry ẋ^we^ʔi^θwi^ls • drying the dishes, wiping the dishes
dry k̇^wəl̇ċ • to dry herring by smoke or by sun
eat hayəqən • to finish eating
eat ləṗ • to eat soup
eat ləy^{ẋ}t • to eat it
eat i^θək̇^wt • to eat up, to riddle with holes
eat ẋ^las • to eat
eat ẋ^lastəl • to eat together, to have a meal together
eat ʔə^ltən • to eat
fight k̇^wintəl • to fight
fill hə^lct • to fill in a hole
fishing hiwə^lténəṁ • fishing with a rod and reel
fishing l̇cálə^ʔ • fishing with a rod and reel
fishing k̇^wayək^w • to troll
float ṗəṗək^w • floating
fly lək̇^w • to fly
fry ċək^wẋ • to fry, to get fried
fry ċək^wẋé^ls • to fry
fry ċək^wẋ^wt • to fry it
game ləhél̇ • to play the bonegame
game pəpsíwətəl • socking a ball to each other
garden θəyənəp • to garden
gather q̇pe^ʔəm • to gather sticks or small things
gather q̇pət • to gather it
gather q̇əp • to gather things together
gather ʔəl^{ẋ}é^ʔəm • to gather
gloves ct^θəẋ^wələca^ʔ • making mittens
gloves i^θẋ^waləcəst • to put mittens/gloves on him/her
harrow ẋəpənəp • to harrow

Verbs: Activity

- heave** hik^wət • to heave together,
to pull together
- hide** k^weýləpəh̄ • hiding
something, storing something
- hire** ye k^w • to hire
- hunt** piʔátət̄ • to hunt fowl
- hunt** ʔəməš • to hunt
- iron** θe k^wt • to iron it
- iron** θe k^wəls • ironing
- knit** k^wəytχəcsəm • to knit
- knit** wət^θéls • to pry, to knit
- level** θk^wənəp • to level by
dragging boards
- make** χətéʔəm • to make
something
- mash** mət^θéls • to mash
- mash** mət^θéʔəm • to mash
- mat** cpəθšətən • to have/make
mats
- measure** χe:t^θt • to measure it
- milk** p̄t^θəl məx^w • to milk (a cow)
- mix** maləq^wət • to mix it
- more** čx^wat • to add more to it
- net** q^wseýən • to throw out a net,
to set a net
- net** χ^wk^weýəh̄ • pulling in a net
- nibble** t^θe məls • to nibble
- nibble** t^θe t^θəməls • nibbling
- pack** cəməm • to pack, to load
someone's back
- pack** yəcəmé:m̄ • to pack
something (bundle, baby) on
one's back
- paddle** yaʔθət • to paddle
backward, to back up
- paddle** ʔəšəl • to paddle
- paint** yəłq̄t • to paint it
- patch** p̄əwít • to patch it
- peel** si k^wət • to peel it (bark)
- pick** ləmčéls • to pick (berries,
fruit, vegetables)
- pick** ləmčt • to pick it
- pick** t^θu:m • to pick berries
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
- pick** t^θəməm • to pick berries
(Nanaimo)
- pick out** yəlq̄^wt • to pick out, to
pick through, to sort out
- pile** mək^wət • to pile it (hay)
- plant** pənət • to bury it, to plant
it
- plant** pəh̄əm • to plant, to sow
- play** həwáləm̄ • to play
- plow** łšənəp • to plow
- pluck** q̄^wəməws • to pluck a fowl
- pluck** q̄^wəməwst • to pluck it (a
fowl)
- pole** χ^waq̄^wət • to pole (a canoe or
log)
- pour** k^wələs • to pour (liquid)
- pour** k^wələt • to pour it (liquid)
- practice** tətáʔθət • practicing,
trying out
- preserve** q̄ilé:m̄ • preserving food
(by smoking, drying, canning,
etc.)
- pry** wət^θéls • to pry, to knit
- pry** wəwéʔt^θəls • prying, digging
- pull** tey • to pull canoe (in a race)
- pull** x^wk^wast • to pull it, to drag
it, to tow it
- pull off** caʔ • to pull off a layer
or covering, to split wood out
of a living tree, to pull off
cedar bark
- push** θχət • to push it

Verbs: Activity

- quench** x^wt^θəlqínəm • to quench one's thirst
- race** ʔiwátəl • to race each other
- repair** θəynəx^w • to manage to repair, fix it
- rock** hik^wət • to rock it (for example, a baby in a cradle)
- rock** qítə • to rock, to swing
- rock** k^wik^wəláθət • rocking or tipping (canoe)
- roll** siləm • to roll
- run** x^wčənəm • to run
- sail** pəténəm • to sail
- sail** pətəńém • sailing
- sand** x^wk^wels • to sand something
- sand** yicət • to sand it, to rub sand on it
- sand** ʔiʔxels • to sand
- scare** x^waʔəs • to scare game when hunting by breaking sticks, making noise when scaring game
- school** sk^wul^wk^wəl • to attend school
- serve** leʔxt • to serve it (food), to dish it up, to lay it on a plate
- set** təná:ləm • to set the table
- sew** lqət • to sew it on, to baste it
- sew** pət^θ • to get sewn
- sew** pət^θət • to sew it
- shine a light** t^θe^kwət • to shine a light on it
- shop** ʔiləqéls • to shop
- shop** ʔəlqéls • shopping
- shuck** x^wləwət • to shuck it (shellfish)
- skim** pəʔt • to skim cream off milk
- slurp** ləpt • to slurp it up
- smoke-dry** x^wšaməsəls • to smoke-dry fish
- smoke-dry** x^wšaməst • to smoke-dry it (fish)
- smoke-dry** šaməs • to smoke-dry (food)
- smoke-dry** šemət • to smoke-dry it
- smoke-dry** šaméls • to smoke-dry (food)
- smoke-dry** šaməls • smoke-drying (food)
- soak** q^wseʔəm • to soak, to keep something wet
- soak** təlqiʔt • to soak it
- soak** ʔaq^wət • to soak it
- soup** ləp • to eat soup
- spin** qeləc • to spin (wool)
- spin** sələt • to spin it (wool)
- steal** qeń • to steal, to rob
- steam** t^θx^wat • to steam bake it
- steam bake** t^θx^was • to steam bake
- steer** xələmθət • to rudder, to steer (boat, car)
- steer** xələmθət • steering (boat, car, plane)
- strip** lipət • to strip them (hops or berries)
- sweep** ʔix^wət • to sweep it
- swing** qítaʔ • to swing
- tidy** θəyəláʔq^wəm • to tidy up, to straighten up
- tidy** qəməsθət • to tidy up
- train** θəyθət • to fix yourself, to train, to get better
- undress** ləw^téʔəm • to undress, to get undressed

Verbs: Activity

wade siχ^wəm • to wade

war χiləχ • to go to war

wash t^θəχ^wíls • to wash dishes

wash t^θχ^wəlqən • to wash wool

water qaləm • to get water, to
pack water, to dip a container
in liquid

wear hak^wəš • to use it, to wear it

wear təyəmt • to wear it

weave lən • to weave

whittle χetk^wt • whittling on it

whittle χət^wk • to whittle on it

work ya:ys • to work

write χələm • to write

write χələt • to write it

Verbs: The Body

- ache** seyəm • to ache, to be sore
ache ʃəl • to hurt, to ache, to meet with misfortune, to run out of money
alive həlí • to be alive
arm mət'ɛʃət • to fold, bend arm, bend a branch down
arm pi'pi'ɛ'ʃəŋəm • having arms akimbo (elbows out and hands on hips)
awake sx'əx'wí' • to be awake
awake x'əy'x'wiyás • to awake early, to be an early bird
barefoot səmmé'ʃən • to be barefoot
bathe ʃak'w • to be bathed
bathe ʃak'wəm • to bathe
belch t'θix'winməst • to belch
bend mək'wət • to bend his/her head to his/her knees
bend q'pasəm • to bend over
bleed θəx'wəm • bleeding
bleed θx'am • to bleed
blink ləp'x'nəx'w • to blink one's eye, to close one's eyes
blood θiyé:ntəm • to pass blood, to have blood in one's urine
blow cax'wət • blowing into him/her with cupped hands
blow cx'wat • to blow into him/her with cupped hands, to give artificial respiration to him/her
blow nose x'wma'á'lq'sənəm • to blow one's nose
break lək'w'cəs • to break finger, hand
break lək'w'ɛ'xən • to break arm
break lək'w'ínəs • to break collarbone
break lək'w'š'én • to have a broken foot
break lək'w'š'ən • to break foot, leg
break lək'w'š'ən • to break one's foot
break lək'w'ələwəl • to break ribs
break lək'w'əwí'c ~ x'w'lək'w'əwí'c • to break back
breathe he't'θəm • to breathe
breathe x'wanək'wəm • to breathe heavily, to rasp
brush pi'pə'x'wəθət • to brush oneself
burn x'wiyəq'wəs • face to get burnt
burn k'w'sayəθən • to burn mouth
burn k'w'əscəs • to burn hand
burn k'w'əsšən • to burn foot
burp q'w'e'cət • to burp, to belch
burp q'w'e'q'w'əcət • burping, belching
burp q'w'e'c'tət • to burp it up
choke t'ayq'w'lné:nt • choking, strangling
clap ləq'w'cəm • to clap one's hands, to applaud, to cheer
cleanse 'a'q'w'ət • to cleanse him/her
cleanse 'i'p'ət • to cleanse him/her (someone who has been in mourning or ill)
club q'w'aq'w'əst • to club him/her on the head
cold t'θaləm • (person) to get cold
comb t'ʃet • to comb it out
comb t'ʃi'q'w'əm • to comb one's hair
cough ta'q'w'əm • to cough

Verbs: The Body

- cramp** q̇əlṗ • (muscle) to cramp
cramp q̇əlṗq̇əlṗnəctəm • to have a cramp
cramp q̇əlṗq̇əlṗšən • to have a cramp in the leg
cry ʃe:m • to cry
cure ləwət • to cure him/her
cut ləċcəs • to cut hand, finger
cut ləċšən • to cut foot, leg
diarrhea k̇wək̇wálətəm • to have diarrhea
dirty naq̇w • to sit on something dirty or nasty
dislocate q̇wəyáʔt • to dislocate it (for example, a shoulder)
drown sq̇wsiws • to drown
dry ċəẏẋwθət • to dry oneself
eye ʃənəq̇t • to open one's eyes
eye ʃəʃənəq̇t • opening eyes
eyes ʃšəlṗẋálċəs • to have eyes rolled back
faint məʃél • to pass out, to faint, to be knocked out
faint ʔaẇk̇wəlnəṗ • to faint, to pass out
fall asleep nəq̇w • to fall asleep, to oversleep
fart tq̇əls • to fart
fart wətəq̇ • to have gas, to fart
fat nas • to be fat, to be chubby, to be obese
fester q̇ẇcəm • to fester, (bruise) to swell
fever həẏq̇wəθət • to have a fever
foot seʔšénəm • to raise one's feet
full məq̇ • to get full of food
full məq̇áʔθət • to fill oneself with food
gargle ẋẇṫθaẋẇq̇ínəm • gargling
grab k̇wu:ns • to grab hold
haircut l̇iċáʔq̇wəm • to get a haircut
haircut ʃəmʃwəsəm • to get a haircut
hand k̇wənəcəstəl • to hold hands
hand k̇wənáʔcəstəl • holding hands
hand seʔcsəm • to raise one's hand
hand ṫəmcəs • to hit one's hand against something
headache ʃəlaʔq̇w • to have a headache
heal həlít • to heal him/her
hiccup ċəċák̇wéʔl • hiccupping
hungry k̇weẏ • to be hungry, to get hungry
hurt meʔk̇wəṗ • to get hurt or injured
hurt səyəm • to hurt, to ache
hurt ʃlət • to hurt him/her/it
hurt ʃəṗ • to hurt, ache, get sore
hurt ʃəlcəs • to hurt one's hand
hurt ʃəlé:nəʔ • to have an earache
hurt ʃəlṗínəs • to have a pain in the chest
hurt ʃəlṗíws • to have a sore body
hurt ʃəlṗnəẋw • to hurt him/her/it accidentally
hurt ʃəlṗšən • to hurt one's foot
hurt ʃəlṗtál • to hurt each other
hurt ʃəlṗənəs • to have a toothache

Verbs: The Body

- hurt** ʃələqən • to have a sore throat
- hurt** ʃələwɪʔc • to have a sore back, to hurt one's back
- hurt** ʃəlʃəlʃən • to have sore feet
- infected** qeɸ • to get infected
- injure** meʔkʷəl • to get injured
- injure** səmɛʔkʷəlɔs • to have an injured hand
- injure** skʷeyələʃən • to have an injured arm
- itchy** ʃitʰəm • to get itchy
- kiss** xʷmækʷəθət • to kiss him/her
- kneel** θqəlʃéʔəm • to kneel
- kneel** qewəm • to kneel
- lap** ʃeʔt • to put it on one's lap
- left** tʰikʷaʔ • to be left-handed, left
- let go** kʷeʔcəst • to let go of hands, to drop hands
- lick** tʰimət • to lick it
- lie** ʃaqəθət • to lie down
- lie** sqɸiʔél • to be lying on one's stomach
- lose weight** tʰəw • to lose weight
- mucus** ʃʃapələs • to have mucus in the eyes
- mucus** ʃetštəm • to have mucus in the chest
- nod** xʷniqʷəsəm • to nod
- nose** xʷθəxʷəmólqsən • to have a bloody nose
- oil** malxʷaʔqʷəm • to put oil in hair
- paralyzed** sʃʷaʃʷiʔəws • (legs or arms) are paralyzed
- pierce** xʷqʷe:nət • to pierce his/her ear
- point** ʔiʷəst • to point to it
- poke** xʷməqʷələst • to poke him in the eye
- poke** tʰiqʷət • to poke it, to stab it
- pop in** ʃəm kʷt • to pop it with the teeth
- pour** kʷlɑst • to pour water on him/her
- pull out** qʷəmət • to pull it out (tooth or stump)
- punch** tʰiqʷe:nwəst • to punch him/her in the stomach
- put in the mouth** cəmət • to put it in the mouth
- rest** qewəm • to rest
- rub** yəmqt • to rub him/her down with something, such as cedar branches
- scratch** ʃiqət • to scratch it (an itch)
- scrub** ʔiqʷət • to purify by scrubbing with cedar boughs
- sex** kʷeʃət • to have sex
- shake hands** kʷənəcəst • to take hands, shake hands
- shave** ʔəʃayʰinəm • to shave
- shiver** ʃətʃθət • to shiver, to tremble
- shoelace** qəpɔnəm • to tie shoelace
- sick** qaqiʔ • to be sick
- slap** xʷlɑqʷəst • to slap him/her on the face
- slap** xʷlɑqʷiwət • to slap him/her on the bottom
- sleep** ʔitət • to sleep

Verbs: The Body

- sliver** ʧq̣^wecəs • to get a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the hand
- sliver** ʧq̣^wšén • to get a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the foot
- sliver** scəq̣^wšén • to have a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the foot
- smile** x^wyənəməs • to smile
- sneeze** hesəm • to sneeze
- snore** ʃatəq̣^wəm • to snore
- spit** ʃx^wat • to spit it out
- spit** pšət • to spit it (medicine, something chewed)
- sprain** q^wəyáʔcəs • sprained hand
- sprain** q^wəyáʔšən • sprained foot
- sprain** pəʃq̣^wcəs • to sprain wrist
- sprain** pəʃq̣^wšən • to sprain ankle, foot
- sprain** pəʃq̣^wθət • to sprain something
- starve** x^wenəc • to starve
- steam bathe** haʔx^wθət • to steam bathe, to use a sweat lodge
- step on** cəšónəm ~ ʧəšónəm • to step on something
- step on** θəq̣nəx^w • to step on it (accidentally)
- step on** ʔimət • to step on it, to put weight on it
- step on** ʔəmnəx^w • to step on it (accidentally)
- stockings** təkénəm • to put one's socks on
- stretch** θak^wθət • (a person) to stretch out
- suck** saʃət • to suck it
- suck** t^θaʔq^wət • to suck it
- swallow** məq̣əm • to swallow
- swallow** məq̣ət • to swallow it
- sweat** yaq̣^wəm • to sweat, to perspire
- sweat** x^weʃsəm • sweating
- swollen** pɑ:mšən • swollen foot
- take off** meʔšénəm • to take one's shoes off
- take off** meʔšiʔq^wəm • to take one's hat off
- teeth** t^θəxnisəm • to bare one's teeth
- thirsty** cəq̣əlq̣ála • to be thirsty
- throat** x^wtseqən • to have a sore throat
- tickle** sey^ttəls • tickling
- tickle** sey^ttəm • tickling
- tie** qitət • to tie it around waist
- tie** qe p̣ • to be tied up, to catch cold, to get inflected
- tie** qəp̣cənəm • to tie one's shoelace
- tie** qəp̣šé:n t • to tie his/her shoe
- tie** qəp̣šénəm • to tie one's shoe
- tiptoe** sxi^txət^θšən • to tiptoe
- tiptoe** qəy^tt^θ • to tiptoe on one foot
- toward** ʔa:səm • to look toward, to face toward
- undress** ʃəwít^θeʔ • to be undressed, to be naked
- up against trouble** maʃ • to be up against trouble, to be possessed
- urine** səx^wáʔt • to urinate on it
- vomit** yeʔət • to vomit
- wake** x^wəy • to wake up
- walk** x^weʔšən • to walk, to take a foot step

Verbs: The Body

wash x^wt^θǰ^wast • to wash his/her
face

wash x^wt^θǰ^wasəm • to wash one's
face

wash t^θǰ^wšénəm • to wash one's
feet

wash t^θǰ^wacsəm • to wash one's
hands

wash t^θǰ^winəsəm • to brush one's
teeth

weep ǰa:məθət • to weep

whistle šapəs • to whistle, a
whistle

wink x^wǰaýk^wəsəm • to wink

yawn wiqəs • to yawn

Verbs: Communication

- advise** niwət • to advise him/her, to correct him/her, to teach him/her
- advise** nəwáyət • to give advice
- agree** ʔa:nɫ • agreeing, okay
- agree** ʔa:nt • to let him/her do it, to give him/her permission
- agree** ʔanɫ • to agree
- applaud** łəq^wcəm • to clap one's hands, to applaud, to cheer
- argue** q^waq^wəɫtəl • arguing
- ask** ptem • to ask
- ask** ptemət • to ask him/her
- ask** ʔi:m • to ask for something, to beg
- ask** ʔi:t • to ask him/her, to beg him/her
- assemble** qəp • to assemble, to gather things together
- attention** hi:wəsəm • to bring attention to oneself
- bequeath** yəxceʔt • to bequeath it
- borrow** caláʔɫ • to borrow, to rent
- borrow** caláʔt • to borrow it, to rent it
- borrow** ʔixəm • to borrow money
- brag** ya:wəθət • to brag
- call** te:m • to call out
- call** temət • to call him/her, to telephone him/her
- call** xeyəm • to call to competitors in a match, to cheer, to boo
- call** xeyət • to call to them, to cheer them, to boo them
- call** ʔa:m • to call, to call for
- call** ʔa:t • to call him/her, to call for him/her
- care** ʔəmyət • caring for him/her, giving daughter in marriage
- challenge** tqet • to challenge, to guess in bone game
- change** θəyqtəl • to change places
- Chemainus** x^wšcəmínəsqən • to speak Chemainus
- child** səmńéʔ • to already have a child
- Chinese** x^wčeymənqən • to speak Chinese
- claim** ʔəyəm • to claim something (for example, land)
- comfort** ʔaʔt • to comfort him/her, to stop him/her from crying
- copy** x^wiʔx^wəʔét • copying it, imitating him/her
- count** k^wšem • to count
- count** k^wšet • to count it
- cover** ʔx^wat • to cover it, to give him/her gifts in bighouse ceremony
- Cowichan** x^wqəwácəñqən • to speak Cowichan
- dancer** xəwsalk^wɫstəx^w • to initiate him/her as a new dancer
- decide** xcat • to figure it out, to decide it
- defend** na:nt • to take his/her side, to defend him/her, give permission, to let him/her do it
- divorce** k^waʔtəl • to divorce, to separate
- drink** k^wəłínəst • to give him/her a drink
- enemy** cšəmen • to make an enemy

Verbs: Communication

English x^wənítəmqən • to speak
English

exhibit ləmstənəq • to put on
show, to exhibit

feed ʃlástəńəq • to feed people

feed ʔəłtənəstəx^w • to feed
him/her/it

First Nations x^wəlməx^wqən • to
speak a First Nations language

fixing θeýəqəń • fixing words

French x^wflənčqən • to speak
French

give ʔaməst • to give it to
him/her, to hand it to him/her

give ʔex^wéʔt • to give it to
him/her, to share it with
him/her, hand it to him/her

give ʔeʔem • to give something
away

grandparent csisələ • to have a
little grandparent

guess piqət • to pick the outside
in the bonegame, to guess the
female bones on the outside, to
guess both ways

guess x^wcət • to guess the ones in
between in the bonegame

guess tēməls • to guess, to make
a guess in the bonegame

help čawətəl • to help each other

help čewət • to help him/her

honor ʔałət • to honor him/her

honor ʔaʔłət • honoring him/her

hum q^wəʔq^wəlqé:nəm • to hum

insult t̄qət • to insult him/her, to
jeer at him/her

invite ʃeʔšən • to invite people to
the winter dance

invite ʃeʔəšət • to invite him/her

Japanese x^wčapaníqən • to speak
Japanese

jinx ʃtət • to jinx him/her, to
throw powers at him/her

join q̄aʔθət • to join

joke łet^θət • to joke with him/her

joke x^wiʔəýəqəp • to be always
joking

laugh yənəm • to laugh

laugh yənyənt • to laugh at
him/her/it

Lekwiltok yəq^wəłtéʔx̄qən • to
speak Lekwiltok

lend caláʔt • to lend it to
him/her

lend ʔəx̄ímt • to lend money

lie šəməł^θəqéńəm • to tell a lie

lose s̄łəx^w • to lose a game, to get
beat

lullaby he:ńət humming a lullaby
• to him/her

make θəytəl • to make up

marry məlyítəl • to get married

meet q̄aʔtəl • to meet each other

Musqueam x^wməsk^wiʔəmqən ~
x^wməθk^wiʔəmqən • to speak
Musqueam

name k^wišət • to name it
(Nanaimo)

name ne:t • to name it
(Chemainus, Nanoose)

Nanaimo snənéyməx^wqən • to
speak Nanaimo

Nanoose snəwnəwəsqən • to
speak Nanoose

noise q̄alx^wəm • to make a noise

order ya:m • to order, to place an
order

Verbs: Communication

owe ʔixəm • to owe money

parent həmnəʔtəl • to be parent and child

pay qewət • to pay him/her

pay back nəwnəc • to pay, to pay back

pay back nəwnəct • to pay, to pay him/her back

permit ʔa:nt • to give him/her permission

praise ye:wt • to praise him/her

pray ʔiwɪʔəl • to pray

pray ʔiwɪʔəlt • to pray for him/her/it

propose cx^we mət • to propose to him/her

propose ʔeʔəm • to propose marriage • To go to potential wife's family and stay around waiting to be approved.

quiet cəcəx^w • to be quiet, to shut up

quiet cəx^wəl • to be quiet, to get quiet

raise k^wəmət • to raise him/her, to rear him/her

rape cələwələm • to rape, to make a fool of someone

refund x^wəʔələmstəx^w • to refund it to him/her

refuse ʔəwəstəx^w • to refuse him/her

repeat qələtáyəθən • to repeat words, to say it again

respect siʔe mstəx^w • to respect him/her

revenge məʔəθət • to get revenge

Saanich x^wšsenəcqən • to speak Saanich

Saanich x^wsənčáθən • to speak Saanich

say θət • to say

scream k^wecəm • to scream

sell ləq • to be sold

sell semət • to sell it

sell x^wayəm • to sell

sell x^wayəməst • to sell it to him/her

separate k^waʔtəl • to divorce, separate

separate ʔik^wətəl • to get separated from each other

Seshelt x^wšišéʔlqən • to speak Seshelt

shout k^wcət • to shout at him/her, to correct or command him/her

show ʔiwəst • to show him/her how to do something

shut up cəx^wəl • to shut up, to keep quiet

silence səm • Be silent! Quiet!

sing ʔiləm • to sing

Spanish x^wspe nəšqən • to speak Spanish

speak q^wal • to talk, speak (Chemainus, Nanoose)

speak q^we1 • to talk, speak (Nanaimo)

Squamish x^wsq^wš^waməšqən • to speak Squamish

stop k^wiyét • to stop him/her/it

swear qaləyəθínəm • swearing

talk čx^wənəm • to talk about someone

talk nanəm • to talk, converse, have a discussion

talk q^wal • to talk, speak (Chemainus, Nanoose)

Verbs: Communication

talk q^walstəx^w • to talk to him/her
(Chemainus, Nanoose)

talk q^weɪ • to talk, speak
(Nanaimo)

talk q^weɪstəx^w • to talk to
him/her (Nanaimo)

teach x^wsʔəw̥cəst • to teach
him/her how to do something

teach x^wəw̥cəst • to teach
him/her, to show him/her how
to do something with hands

tell cset • to tell him/her to do
something

tell cəsət • telling someone to do
something

tell yəθəst • to tell him/her

tell off tqət • to tell him/her off

tell stories hi:yét • telling stories
about him/her

tell stories x̣^wiʔém̄ • to tell a story

thank çi:t~çiʔət • to thank
him/her

thank çiyətəl ~ çi:təl • to thank
each other

trade ʔiyáqtəl • to trade

visit neçəw̥tx^wəm • to visit

wait ʔəlməct • to wait for
him/her

wait ʔəlməcən • to wait

walk qəšintəl • to walk together

warn ya:t • to warn him/her

wave təlqəst • to wave to him/her

whisper təqəm • to whisper

whisper təqət • to whisper to him
or her

whisper tətəqəm • whispering

will nəwənt • to will it to him/her

win x̣^wənəq • to win

yell te:m • to call for, to yell out,
to telephone

yell tēmət • to yell to him/her, to
phone him/her

Verbs: Contact

- arrest** qiǫ • to get arrested, to get tied up, to be delayed
- attach** lqet • to attach, to join together
- bail** x^wtələt • to bail it out, to clear (a forest)
- ball** mək^wət • to hit him/her with the ball
- bang** i^θaθət • to bang, to hammer, to strike, to ring
- bat** q^wq^weɪss • batting
- beat** ǰəyət • to beat or hit him/her/it
- bend** pa:yt • to bend it
- bend** qemət • to bend it
- bind** qiǫət • to bind him/her, to put him/her in jail
- bite** cəmət • to put it in the mouth
- bite** lišət • to tear it with the teeth, to bite it off
- bite** qiǫ^w • to be bitten
- bite** qiǫ^wət • to bite it
- blow** hasət • to blow on it
- blow** pa:t • to blow it
- blow up** x^wpɑ:t • to blow it up
- break** lək^wát • to break it (in two)
- break** lək^wnəx^w • to break it
- break** pq^wat • to smash it, to crush it into powder
- break** pəq^w • to break something up
- break** yaǫ^wət • to break it, to smash it
- break** yəǫ^wətct • to break it up for him/her
- break** iǫ^wat • to break it off, to cut it off, to tear a piece off
- break off** pq^weʔəm • to break some off, to take a little piece
- brush** piǰ^wət • to brush it down, to dust it off
- brush** x^wik^wət • to brush close by
- brush** ʔipət • to brush it off
- bump** tiǫ^w • to bump, to smash into
- bump** tiǫ^wtəl • to bump into each other, to collide with each other
- bump** tiǫ^wət • to hit him/her, to bump him/her
- bump** i^θas • to be bumped, to get hit
- burn** yəq^wt • to burn it, to light a fire, to turn it on
- burn** ǰθət • to burn it in half
- burn** k^wesət • to burn it
- catch** cəl^wnəx^w • to catch it
- char** q^wəyt • to char it (canoe)
- chase** yəwəwəʔət • chasing it (horse, children)
- chew** i^θeʔt • to chew it
- chew** qəyǰt • to chew it, to gnaw it
- choke** tiq^wɪnɛ:nt • to choke him/her, to strangle him/her
- close** x^wtqet • to close it
- close** ǰqət • to even it out, to make them the same
- club** q^waq^wnəx^w • to club him/her/it accidentally
- club** q^waq^wət • to club it
- coil** qəǫ^wəst • to coil it, to wind it
- collect** ʔaləǰət • to collect it, to gather it, to select it

Verbs: Contact

- come off** k^waʔ • to pull loose, to come off
- cover** ləx^wət • to cover it
- cover** ləx^wəθət • to cover yourself
- cover** qəpəqəh̄ • to cover something
- cut** h̄iç • to get cut, to get sliced
- cut** h̄içət • to cut it, to slice it
- cut** šipət • to cut along it
- cut** t̄q^wat • to cut a piece of it off
- cut** t̄q^we:m • to cut a piece off
- dip** ləlq^wəxət • to dip it partly in the water
- disappear** θx^wat • to make it disappear, to tuck in the end of yarn
- divide** θələqt • to divide it, to take some
- double** θq^wət • to double it, to fold it, to put two together
- drill** x^wq^weʔet • to drill it
- drop** k^we:t • to drop it, to let it go
- dry** çəy^wx^wt • to dry it
- fatten** nast • to fatten it up, to oil it, to put oil on it
- feel** pəx̄ət • to feel it, to touch it
- fell** yeqət • to fell it, to make it fall down (something tall and upright)
- fill** ləçət • to fill it
- finish** qəȳt̄^θ • to finish it off, to end it
- fix** θəyt • to make it, to build it, to fix it, to repair it
- flip** h̄ət̄ • to flick it, to flip it, to lightly skim it
- flip** h̄t̄et • to flip it (with your fingers), flick it
- freeze** θimáʔt • to freeze it
- get** k^wənnəm • to get taken, to get grabbed
- get** k^wənnəx^w • to grab, to catch up to, to get
- glue** p̄əliʔt • to glue it together, to stick it together
- gnaw** x̄ik^wət • to gnaw on it, to chew it
- grab** k^wənnəx^w • to grab him/her it, to catch up to him/her/it, to get him/her it
- grab** x̄imət • to grab it, to hold it with claws
- graze** h̄ik^w • to graze, to just hit the edge
- hammer** t̄^θas • to get pounded, to be hit
- hang** q̄i^wət • to hang it, to hang it over
- heat up** h̄ət̄qt̄ • to heat it up, to warm it up
- heat up** pək^wət • to heat it up
- hit** pas • to get hit by something thrown or dropped
- hit** pasət • to hit him/her/it with a thrown object
- hit** tiq^w • to hit or run into
- hook** h̄ik^wət • to hook it
- hook** ʔaʔk^wət • hooking it
- jerk** x̄θet • to jerk it
- kick** ləméʔt • to kick it
- kill** x̄^wa:yt • to kill them
- kill** q̄ayt • to kill him/her/it
- kill** q̄əynəx^w • to kill it accidentally
- knock** k^wak^wəx^wcəm̄ • knocking at the door
- knock** k^wax^wət • to knock on it

Verbs: Contact

knock k^waʔk^wəx^wcəm • knocking

knock k^wəx^wcəm • to knock

leash sqaqəpəs • to have a leash
on

leash qaəpəst • to put a leash on it

lock x^wləkliʔ • to lock it

make θəyt • to make it, to build
it, to fix it

massage yaʔət • to rub or
massage it

medicine ləxənt • to rub
medication on him/her, to give
him/her medicine

nail t^θisət • to nail it

oil məlx^wt • to oil it, to massage
it with oil

open x^wyaʔət • to open it

pack ʔitəst • to hold something
by the middle (e.g. a baby or a
sack of potatoes)

pick up mək^wət • to pick it up

pierce cəq^w • to be pierced, shot,
stuck

pierce cəq^wat • to pierce it, to poke
it

pierce šq^we:nət • to pierce it

pin ʔəy^q • to be pinned down,
held down

pinch t^θlekt • to pinch him/her

pound təmət • to pound on it, to
beat a drum

pry weʔət • to pry it

pull x^wk^wat • to pull it, to pull the
slack up

pull yəx^waq^wt • to drag it, to pull
it, to tow it

pull apart taʔt • to pull it apart

punch cəq^wənət • to punch
him/her, to hit him/her with
fist

punch t^θiq^w • to get punched

punch t^θq^weɪs • to punch, to stab

rattle k^wetx̄t • rattling it

rip ʔšet • to rip it, to plow it up

rub yaʔət • to rub it

rub yəq^q • to rub, to scrape against

rub pəʔət • to rub it

scrape q^wayt • to scrape it clean

scratch xiəpət • to scratch, scrape,
claw it

scratch ʔix̄ • to get scratched

scrub yək^wət • to scrub it, to rub
it together

separate θəláqtəl • to split up, to
separate from each other

shake x^wisət • to shake it

sharpen yəq^qəst • to sharpen it

sharpen yəq^qət • to sharpen it, to
rub them together

sharpen t^θq^wast • to sharpen it
(Nanaimo?)

shoot cəq^w • to get shot

shoot k^wələš • to shoot, to sting

shoot k^wələšt • to shoot it

shoot k^wələšθət • to shoot oneself

smash yak^wəm • to smash, to
break

snip t^θəmq^qeɪs • to snip

spank q^wq^wiwət • to spank
him/her

spear θq^qeɪs • to spear something,
to poke with a pole

spear θq^qət • to spear it

splash ləq^wnəx^w • to splash it, to
get it wet

Verbs: Contact

- splay** maʔət • to splay it, to prop it up, to spear it
- split** səq̣ • to split, to tear
- split** ṣq̣ət • to split it, to tear it
- spread** peθət • to spread it out (blanket, cloth)
- spread** ṭət • to spread it, to flatten it out, to open it up (hand, arms, wings)
- spread** ʃ̣əp̣x̣t • to scatter them, to spread them out, to throw them down
- squash** məq̣ʷət • to squash it
- squeeze** p̣əỵʃ̣ • to be squeezed
- stick** q̣p̣ət • to stick it to something
- stick** ṭəỵəṁ • to stick to something
- stick** p̣alét • to stick it together, to glue it together
- sting** ḳʷələš • to shoot, to sting
- stir** ḳʷəỵx̣ • to get stirred
- stoke** θəỵx̣t • to stoke it
- stomp** məq̣ʷət • to stomp on it, to squish it
- straight** θḳʷət • to tauten it, to straighten it, to stretch it taut
- stretch** θḳʷat • to stretch it out
- stretch** ʔaʔət • to stretch it, to pull it (a bowstring)
- strike** tiq̣ʷ • to be struck
- strip** ʃ̣ip̣ət • to strip it/them off, to pick it/them
- stuck** miq̣ • to be stuck into something
- stuck** ṭəḳʷ • to get stuck
- stuck** ʃ̣əḳʷ • to be stuck, to get stuck
- take** ḳʷənət • to take him/her/it, to grab it, to catch it
- take** məḳʷət • to take it all
- tangle** q̣əḷq̣t • to tangle it, to hang it
- tap** ʃ̣aq̣ʷət • to tap it, to pat it
- tear** səq̣nəx̣ʷ • to tear it accidentally
- throw** weṇš • to throw it
- tickle** səỵṭ • to tickle him/her
- tie up** q̣isət • to tie it up
- trap** ʃ̣əṣ̌ənt • to trap it
- try** ʃ̣amət • to try it on
- turn off** ʃ̣əḳʷənt • to turn it off, to put it out
- turn over** tələt • to turn it over, to stir it
- uncover** tx̣ʷat • to uncover him/her
- untie** yəx̣ʷət • to undo it, to untie it, to unlock it
- use** haḳʷəš • to put it on, to use it
- wash** ṭʰx̣ʷat • to wash it
- wear out** ṭʰx̣ət • to wear it out
- wedge** ʃ̣ḳʷat • to wedge it in, to stick it in between
- wet** ʃ̣q̣ʷət • to wet it
- wet** ʃ̣əq̣ʷnəx̣ʷ • to splash it, to get it wet
- wipe** ʔeṭʰət • to wipe it
- wrap** ʃ̣q̣ʷət • to wrap it up, to clean it up, to put outer clothing on someone

Verbs: Location and Motion

- aboard** ʔa:ɫ • to get aboard a canoe or car
- aboard** ʔa:ɫstəx^w • to put them in the car, to have them get in the car
- aboard** ʔəláʔəl • to be aboard (car, boat, etc.)
- above** sláɫwéʔɫ • to be above, to be up on top
- across** yəšáʔx^wəʔq^wəl ~ šáʔx^wəʔq^wəl • crossing
- across** šaq^wəl • to cross to the other side
- across** x̣eʔət • to lay it across, to block it
- add** ɫaʔt • to add it, to put it in with it
- aft** ʔiléʔeq • to be aft, to be in the stern, to be in the back seat
- aft** ʔiléʔeqəm • to go aft, to go to the stern, to get in the back seat
- aft** ʔiléʔeqəmstəx^w • to have them go aft, to have them go to the stern, to have them get in the back seat
- arrive** tecəl • to arrive, to get here, to approach
- arrive** təs • to arrive
- aside** ɫeɫš • to move it aside or out of the way, to put it back, to move it toward the fire
- away** x^wəném • to be away from
- back up** yəháýəθət backing up, going backwards
- be here** ʔiʔ • to be here, to be now • Also an auxiliary verb.
- be there** niʔ • to be there, to be then • Also an auxiliary verb.
- beach** ca:m • to go up into the mountains, to come up from the beach
- beach** cəw̄mən • to be down by the beach
- beach** taʃ^wət • to beach it
- beach** yətátəx^w • coming down from the mountains
- beach** ɫax^w • to come down from the mountains, to go down to the beach
- beach** ɫax^wstəx^w • to take it down to the beach, to bring it down from the mountains
- beat** ʔx^wət • to beat him/her in game, to be ahead of him/her
- before** ʔamət • to arrive before, to get there before
- below** ʔiʔəp • to be down below
- between** x^wcəθət • to go between, to be in the middle
- bow** ɫɫan • to be forward in a boat, to be in the bow, to be in the front seat
- bow** ɫɫanəm • to go forward, to go to the bow, to get in the front seat
- bow** ɫɫanəmstəx^w • to have him/her go forward, to have them go to the bow, to have him/her get in the front seat
- bring** x^wəʔáləmstəx^w • to bring him/her back
- bring** ɫək^wstəx^w • to bring him/her home
- bring** məwəstəx^w • to bring him/her
- bring** pək^wstəx^w • to bring it up to the surface

Verbs: Location and Motion

bring ʔewəstəx^w • to bring it here

bring ʔəmístəx^w • to bring it

canoe nəx^wəlá:lh • to go by canoe

canoe səhənhx^wəł • to arrive in canoes

canoe sənhx^wəł • to arrive in a canoe

climb k^wiʔ • to climb up (tree or stairs)

climb k^wiʔqən • to climb up the hill

close cıməł • to get close

close stətés • to be nearby, to be close to, to be next to

close tax^w • to be close, near

close ʔcət • to put or weave them close

close ʔəc • to be close together

close p̄liqt • to move it closer

come həmí > mí • to come

come back x^wəʔáləm • to come back, go back, return

come here mí ʔewə > mewə • to come here

come here ʔewə • to come here

come in hənhəw • to come in

come in nəwíləm • to come in, to go in

come on micíləm • Come on!

crawl ctem • to crawl

dive nəqəm • to dive down into the water

dive yəhənhqəm • diving down

down x^waθət • to get down, to come down

drift həwq^w • to drift

end ʔiʔələxəh • being at the end

enter nəwíləm • to enter, to go in

escape həw • to escape, to run away, to get cured

face ʔasəm • to face a direction

fall overboard q^wəs • to fall overboard, to fall in the water

far ca:k^w • to be far

fast yəx^wal̄təm • to go by fast, to zoom by

flee həw • to flee, to be cured

float yəhəwq^wətəm • floating away, drifting

float p̄ək^w • to come to the surface of the water, to float

follow c̄e:lqəm • to follow

follow c̄e:lt • to follow him/her/it, to chase him/her/it

follow cək^wəlálqəm • following behind

forward x^wiwəl • to come forward, to come to the front, (salmon) to go upriver

forward x^wiwəlstəx^w • to have him/her come forward

forward q̄łanəm • to go forward, to go to the bow, to get in the front seat

forward q̄łan • to be forward in a boat, to be in the bow, to be in the front seat

from štińí • to be from a place

front setət • to put it in front of oneself

get ʔəmást • to go and get him/her

get here tecəl • to get here

get off q̄^wim • to get out, to get off

Verbs: Location and Motion

- get on** čiləm • to get on
get out of the way ʔeli • to get out of the way, to go away
get there təs • to get there
get there x^wəníʔ • to get there
go nem • to go
go neməstəx^w • to take him/her
go ʃ^wteʔ • to go towards
go ahead yəwánθət • to go in front, to go ahead
go along nəpəcəl • to go along
go ashore ʔe:l • to go ashore
go away ta:nt • to go away from him/her, to leave him/her
go back x^wəʔáləm • to come back, to go back, to return (Chemainus, Nanoose)
go down x^weʔ • to go down, to decrease
go down ʃpil • to go down, to sink
go home yəʔátək^w • going home
go home ʔək^w • to come home, to go home
go on a trip he:wəʔ • to go on a trip
go on a trip he:wəʔ • to go on a trip, to be away from home
go out səlx̃ • to go outside to cool off
go out ʔəʃqəl • to go outside
go out of sight ʔen • to go out of sight
go over ča:ləc • to go on the other side of the hill
go upstream təyəl • to go upstream
go upstream təyt • to go upstream, to go north
go downhill ʃəpqénəm • going downhill
hang ʃqəθə́n • to be hanging down
hang qəlq̃ • to be hung, put over
hang on sʔək^wəs • hanging on
hang over seʔqəm • hanging over, draped
here tecəl • to get here
here ʔistəx^w • to leave it here, to keep it here
hide k^we:l • to hide oneself
hide ʔa:nθət • to hide oneself
home hə́nəmət • to get home, to come home
home ʔək^w • to come home, go home
home ʔək^wstəx^w • to bring them home
home ʔamət • to be home
hook ʔək^w • to be hooked, snagged, to be hung
horizontal sʔeʔq̃ • to be horizontal, to be lying down
hung ʔək^w • to be hooked, snagged, to be hung
hung up sqiqəw̃ • to be hung up
in səníw̃ • to be in, to be inside, to be indoors
in səníw̃stəx^w • to have him/her inside
in the way həlqəʔθət • to get in the way
in the way ləqéʔ • to get in the way
inside out ʃpələ́:c̃ • to be inside out
jump cʃəm • to jump
land qpiləm • to land, to alight

Verbs: Location and Motion

last ʔiʔáq^wt • to be last one in line, to be behind him/her

lay k^wθət • to make an animal go down

lay ʔeǰ • to lay down

lay ʔeǰət • to lay it down

lean cəńət • to lean it against something

lean scəʔcín • to be leaning on something

lean k^wańəs • to lean over the side

leave həyéʔ • to leave

leave həyéʔstəx^w • to take them along

leave k^weʔt • to leave it, to drop it

leave shore ta:l • to leave shore, to out onto the floor in the bighouse

let go k^weʔt • to let go, to drop it, to leave it alone

lie sʔeʔǰ • to be lying down, to be horizontal

lie θiǰ • to lie on fabric

lift seʔ • to be lifted, to be raised

line up ʔəńástəl • to lineup, to be side by side, to stand next to each other

line up ʔəńélət • to line people up

line up ʔəńət • to line them up, to put them side by side

lower it down x^we:t • to lower it down

middle ʂtetəl • to be in the middle

mountain ca:m • to go up into the mountains, to come up from the beach

mountain yəʔátəx^w • coming down from the mountains

mountain ʔax^w • to come down from the mountains, to go down to the beach

mountain ʔax^wstəx^w • to take it down to the beach, to bring it down from the mountains

move k^weyəǰəm • to move

move teqəl • to move, to change living places

near tax^w • to be close, to be near

near tsət • to get close to him/her/it

near təs • to arrive, to get near

nearby stətés • to be nearby, close to, next to

next to stətés • to be nearby, close to, next to

on ʔeʔ • to land on top of

on scəǰéʔ • to be on top of

on ʔiləm • to get on top of

out of sight ʔen • to go out of sight

pick up ʂəmá:st • to go pick him/her up

put away leʔǰ • to put it away

put down ʔeǰət • to put it down

return x^wəʔáləm • to come back, go back, return

return ʔeməqt • to return it, to take it back

ride ʔa:l • to get on a vehicle, to get aboard

roll over məǰt • to roll it over, to turn it over

shade ʔen • to be in the shade, to be out of sight

shelter ǰələǰt • to shelter him/her

shoo weʔət • to shoo them away

Verbs: Location and Motion

shore ʎe:l • to come to shore, to go from center to the side of the bighouse

sink ʎpil • to go down, to sink

sit x^wčeñəcəm • to sit down

sit ʎəmət • to sit down, to get out of bed

sit ʎəmət • sitting down, getting out of bed

slip ʎasəm • to slip down (e.g. skirt)

slip qəʃšən • to slip, to slide

snagged ʎak^w • to be hooked, snagged, to be hung

sneak ʎiçət • to sneak up on, to stalk

sneak ʎiŵ • to sneak off, to run away

soak q^wsət • to put it in the water

somersault x^wk^weʎi^θəlíq^wəm • to somersault

space apart ləʃ • to be spaced apart (as in knitting)

space apart ləʃət • to space it apart

spin səlq^θət • to spin, to twirl, to go around in a circle

spin ʃ^wəm x^wiýá^θət • spinning around

stalk ʎiçət • to sneak up on it, to stalk it

stand ʎxiləš • to stand

stay away ʎələý • to stay away

stern ʎilé^q • to be aft, to be in the stern, to be in the back seat

stern ʎilé^qəm • to go aft, to go to the stern, to get in the back seat

store leʎš • to store it, to put it away

surface yəpəpək^w coming • to the surface

surface pək^w • to come to the surface of the water, float

sweep ʎiç^w • to get swept away

swim ticəm • to swim

take čiʎəlt • to take it away from someone

take həyéʎstəx^w • to take him/her along

take neməstəx^w • to take him/her

take yək^wənét • to take it along

take off meʎš • to take it off

take out qəyéʎt • to take it out, to bring it out

take outside ʎəʎqt • to take it outside

through čləq^w • to go through an opening

throw away ʎik^wət • to throw it away

together yəsqəqíp • to go together in a group

trail lənéʎ • to take that road, trail, to go that way

turn around ʃəlçəθət • to turn it around

turn off içəθət • to turn off (the road)

turn over cəlóŵ • to turn over

under hiq • to shove under, to slide under

underneath siq • to be underneath

underneath siqstəx^w • to have it underneath

Verbs: Location and Motion

underneath sʰpałweʔɪ • to be underneath (with weight bearing down)

underneath sʰpałweʔɪstəx^w • to have it underneath with weight bearing down

underneath ʰpałwílə̀m • to be underneath, to go underneath

up ʔamət • to be up

up above cicəɫ • to be up above

walk ʔi:məš • walking

walk ʔiməš • to walk

walk ʔiməštəl • to walk together

walk ʔimšástəl • walking together

wedged x^wəc̣ • to get wedged between

where x^wcəl • to go where • This word introduces a question.

where ʔəncə • to be where • This word introduces a question.

where tənəncə • to be from where • This word introduces a question.

Verbs: Nature

- bark** wəwáʔəs • to bark
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
- bark** ʃeʷəls • to bark (Nanaimo)
- bark** qʷelqəm • (seal) to bark
- bask** qiqəwáʔəət • basking in the sun
- blow** pxʷat • (whale) to blow
- calm** liqʷ • to be calm (wind), to be smooth (water)
- calm** sliqʷəl • to be calm (weather, water)
- collapse** ləm • to collapse, (land) to erode
- cool** təməlt • to cool it off
- dark** ʃacəət • to get dark
- dark** ʃec • to be dark
- dark** təp • to be dark (Nanaimo)
- dry** čeyxʷəm • (weather) to get dry
- fall** p̄ixʷəm • (leaves) falling
- float** p̄kʷət • to float it, to let it float
- flood** hi kʷət • to flood it, to make a wake
- flood** ʃəlʃəlq • to flood
- flow** ʃəxʷ • to flow, (words) to come out
- foam** pəp̄qʷáməət • foaming up
- growl** ʃinəm • to growl
- howl** qəwəm • to howl
- mud** ʃiqəl • to be muddy
- open** ʃeqəm • (shellfish) to open up
- rain** ʃəməxʷ • to rain
- rain** ʃəʃən • to pour rain
- rapid** ʃʷu:m • (water) to be rapid, swift (Chemainus, Nanoose)
- rapid** ʃʷəməm • (water) to be rapid, swift (Nanaimo)
- ripple** meyəqəm • (water) to ripple
- ripple** yemətəm • (water) to ripple
- scatter** ʃepəxəm • to scatter things, (leaves) to fall
- snort** ʃalqʷəls • (seal, sea lion) snorting
- snow** yiq • to snow
- soak** ʃəlq • to soak, to flood, for river to rise, for tide to come in
- splash** ʃəlqʷəət • to splash
- spout** pxʷəls • (whale) to spout
- sprinkle** ʃelətəm • to sprinkle, to drizzle
- stink** haqʷəm • to stink, to give off an odor
- swim** ʃtem • (fish, porpoise) to swim underwater
- tide** čəlqəntəstʰem • the outgoing tide has turned
- tide** tʰem • for the tide to go out
- tide** yətʰe tʰəm • the tide is going out
- tide** qəməl • for the tide to come in
- tide** qəqəməl ~ yəqəqəməl • the tide is coming in
- weather** ʔiʔíləm ~ ʔəyíləm • to become good weather
- windy** ʃeʃ • to be windy, water to be rough
- afraid** siʔsiʔ • to be afraid, scared

Verbs: Psychology and Perception

ashamed ʃiʔʃeʔ • to be ashamed, embarrassed

ashamed ʃiʔʃeʔméʔt • to be ashamed of him/her

astonish cəq̄ • to be astonished, to be amazed, to be shocked

astonish cəq̄méʔt • to be astonished at him/her, to be amazed at him/her, to be shocked at him/her

astonish cəq̄nəx^w • to manage to astonish him/her, to manage to amaze him/her, to manage to shock him/her

astonish cəq̄ət • to astonish him/her, to amaze him/her, to shock him/her

believe q̄elméʔt • to believe him/her

believe q̄el̄ • to believe

careful laləm̄əθət • to take care of oneself, to be careful, to watch out for oneself

clever scəw̄ét • to be clever, adept

disbelieve him̄t^θeñt • to not believe him/her

dream q̄əlq̄ələθəñ • dreaming

embarrass ʃiʔʃeʔnəx^w • to embarrass him/her accidentally

embarrass ʃiʔʃeʔstəx^w • to shame, embarrass him/her on purpose

enough ʃlaməls • to have enough money, to afford

fed up sk^wiłəm • to be fed up, to be annoyed

find səw̄q̄əłct • to find it for him/her

forget mel̄q̄ • to forget

forget mel̄qm̄éʔt • to forget him/her

foul up təʃ • to foul up, to mess up

glance p̄əlq̄nəx^w • to glance at him/her/it, to get a glimpse at him/her/it

glimpse p̄əlq̄nəx^w • to glance him/her/it, to get a glimpse of him/her/it

happy hilək^w • to be happy, excited

happy hilək^wm̄éʔt • to be happy for him/her

happy hilək^wstəx^w • to get him/her excited, happy

happy ʔiyəs • to be happy

happy ʔiyəsstəx^w • to make him/her happy

hate q̄əlstəx^w • to hate

hear c̄eləm̄ • to hear

know statəl̄stəx^w • to know him/her/it

know təl̄nəx^w • to know, find out, realize

learn taʔəlt • to study it, to figure it out

learn təl̄nəx^w • to learn it

learn təl̄ət • to learn, to study, to check out, to scrutinize

like ʃiʔt • to like it, to treasure it

like ʔəȳstəx^w • to like

listen x^wiyən̄é:m̄ • to listen

listen x^wiyən̄é:m̄stəx^w • to get him/her to listen

lonely səlsəl̄q̄^w • to be lonely

lonely səlsəl̄q̄^wm̄éʔt • to be lonely for him/her

Verbs: Psychology and Perception

lonely səlsəlq^wnəx^w • to unintentionally make him/her lonely

lonely səlsəlq^wstəx^w • to make him/her lonely

look ləmət • to look at him/her/it

look ʃləm̄ • to look, to watch

look after ʔalət • to look after it, to be very careful with it, to restore it

look down qpəsəm • to look down

look down sqəpəθəməx^w • to look down

look for səwq̄ • to look for, search for

lose ʔək^wnəx^w • to lose him/her/it

mad ʔeyəq̄ • to get mad

mad ʔeyəq̄stəx^w • to make him/her mad

mad ʔetiyaq̄ • to be angry, mad

miss q^wiʃ^w • to miss, to make a mistake

miss ʔəyq • to miss, to fail to see, to guess wrong

mistake cməlméləm • to make a mistake, to be mixed up

mistake ʔəʃ • to make a mistake

notice siwəl • to notice someone, to hear something

pity ʔ^θix^wəm • to pity, feel sorry, please

pity ʔ^θx^wimət • to have pity on him/her

please ʔ^θix^wəm • please, to pity

pretend hiw̄lé:nəqaʔ •

pretending, making it up

ransack ʃəyq • to ransack, to search for something

recognize cpit • to recognize

recognize pitət • to recognize him/her, to figure out who he/she is

relieved x^win • to be relieved

remember hek^w • to remember, to call to mind

remember hek^wméʔt • to remember him/her

remember hek^wstəx^w • to remind him/her

sad qiləs • to be sad, to mourn, to be lonely

sad qiləsméʔt • to be sad for him/her

sad qiləsstəx^w • to make him/her sad

scared siʔsiʔ • to get scared

scared siʔsiʔméʔt • to be scared of him/her

scared siʔsiʔnəx^w • to frighten him/her accidentally

scared siʔsiʔstəx^w • to frighten him/her on purpose

see ləmnəx^w • to see him/her/it

show wiʔəlt • to show, to bring out

smart ʃlət^θəl • to be smart

smell haq^wəm • to smell bad, to stink

smell haq^wnəx^w • to smell it

smell chaq^w • to smell an odor

sober up p̄əl • to sober up, to come to

sorry ʔ^θx^wimət • to feel sorry for him/her

stare ʃəlʃəlmət • to stare at him/her

Verbs: Psychology and Perception

startle tʰəy̌kʷ • to be startled, to
be shocked

startle tʰəy̌kʷmɛʔt • to be startled
at him/her

startle tʰəy̌kʷt • to startle
him/her, to frighten him/her

suspect kʷeləkʷ • to suspect, to
be suspicious, to worry

think xʷqʷelqʷəlɪwəŋ • thinking

tired kʷiləm • to be fed up, to be
bothered, to be tired

tired kʷiləmɛʔt • to be fed up
with him/her

tired lciwsmɛʔt • to be tired of
him/her

tired lciws • to be tired

tired q̌səm • to be tired of
waiting

try stitəm • to try harder

try ťeʔt • to try it, to taste a little
bit of it

want sʰiʔ • to want, to like

wish for šitəm • to wish for

Verbs: States and Processes

- absorb** ʦəq^w • to absorb, to be dry
- add** ɟaʔ • to get added
- appear** wił • to appear, to come into view
- appear** ʃiʔ • to appear, to become visible
- appear** t^θəmʃ • to pop into sight • For example, the sun through clouds.
- bad** qəlqéləm • to have a bad thing happen, to have an accident
- bang** wəlálməx^w • to make banging noise by falling
- bend** pəy • to bend (get bent)
- better** θəyθət • to fix yourself, to train, to get better
- bitter** seʃəm • to be bitter
- bloom** pəqəm • to bloom
- blue** q^waq^wəyəl • turning blue
- blue** q^wayəl • to turn blue, to be pale
- born** k^wan • to be born
- break** lək^w • to get broken
- break** yaḵ^wəm • to break, to smash, (car) to break down
- break** təq^w • (string) to break
- burn** yəq^w • to burn, to catch fire, to burn down
- burn** k^wes • to get burnt
- burst** ʃšeʃən • to burst (tire, balloon)
- bury** pən • to get buried
- busy** t^θe t^θəp • to be busy
- catch** ʃ^wi q^w • to get caught, (rope) to get hooked or tangled
- cheaper** məyaʔ • to get cheaper
- chip** ləmč • to get chipped, to erode
- clank** yəqétʃəm • to clank, noise of a rolling object
- collapse** ləm • to collapse, (land) to erode
- collected** qəpəls • to be collected, to be gathered
- come off** meʔ • to come off
- come undone** yəʃ^w • to come undone, to get untied
- cook** q^wəl • to be ripe, to cook
- cook** q^wəl q^wəl • to be cooked, to be burnt, to be sunburnt, to be ripe
- cover** ʃəx^w • to get covered
- crumble** ʦət q^w • to crumble, to break into pieces
- decrease** məyáʔt • to decrease it
- decrease** x^weʔ • to decrease in quantity
- deep** ʃəp • to be deep
- die** ʃ^way • for more than one person to die
- die** qay • to die
- different** neč • to be different
- dirty** ləmʃ^wθət • to get dirty
- disappear** θəx^w • to disappear, to fade away
- disappear** t^θəw • to disappear, to fade, to taper off to nothing, to lose weight
- drip** x^we ləʃəm • to drip
- drip** x^we lšəm • dripping
- drip** t^θqəm • to drip
- drop** qəʃəm • dropping, dropping off, (hair) falling out
- drop** qʃəm • to drop, drop off, (hair) to fall out

Verbs: States and Processes

drop off ʔəłép • to slip off, to drop off, to come off

dry čeyx^{wəm} • getting dry

dry čəy^{x^w} • to get dry

dust p^{k^{wəm}} • to make a cloud of dust or a spray of water

energetic sx^{wəyíws} • to be energetic, to be full of energy, to be alert, to be on guard

enough ʔam • to be enough, to fit

fade x^{wik^{wəl}} • to fade

fall hiləm • to fall, to tumble

fall wəʔəč • to fall, to stumble and fall

fall yiqəm • (things) to fall, to tip over

fall ʔhaq^w • to fall over

fall down yeq • (tree) to fall down

fall down yič^w • (house) to fall down, to cave in, to collapse, to topple

fast č^{wə:m} • to be fast, to be in a hurry (Chemainus, Nanoose)

fast č^{wəməm} • to be fast, to be in a hurry (Nanaimo)

fill ləč • (container) to be full, to get full

finish hay • to be finished, to be done

finish šqət • to finish it, to be done with it

finish šəq • to be finished, to be done

finish ʔəsəp • to get finished with something

fit ʔam • to be enough, to fit

flicker ʔewəqəm • (light) to flicker, to spark

flicker ʔəwqəm • flickering

floppy stəlp • to be floppy

full ləč • (container) to be full

go out ʔək^{wən} • (light, fire) to go out

gone ʔəw^{k^w} • to be all gone, to be finished off, to have run out, zero

gray x^{wik^{wəl}} • to turn gray, to fade out

grease məlx^w • to get greased

grow čisəm • to grow

grow old qiləsθət • to grow old

hard timət • to do it intensely

hard ʔəč^w • to be hard

hot k^{wasθət} • to get hot

hot k^{wes} • to be hot, to get burned

hot k^{weləs} • to be hot

imitate č^{wəʔé} • to be like, to imitate

knotted qis • to be knotted

late ʔayəm • to be slow, to be late

lengthen ʔaθət • to lengthen it, to add more

less č^{wəl} • to be less, to be uneven

level ləq • to be even, to be level

light x^{wəʔé:x^{wə}} • to be lightweight

like stəʔé • to be like

loose yəč^w • to come loose, to come undone, to come untied

lost ʔik^w • to be lost

lots qəč • to be lots

mash mit^θ • to get mashed

match mač • to be matched, to meet your match, to be even

melt yač^w • to melt

Verbs: States and Processes

- mix** maləq^w • to get mixed in with
- mix** maləq^wətəl • to mix with each other
- more** cəx^w • to be more, to increase
- overflow** p̄iləm • to overflow
- pop** ʎemək^wəm • to pop, to make a popping noise
- pop** ʎəlqéls • to pop, to spatter, (grease, fire) to sparkle
- quick** ʎaŋθət • to be quick, to be in a hurry
- raw** təwín̄ • to be raw, to be uncooked
- ready** θəyθət • to get ready, to prepare oneself
- ready** x^wəsá:y̆ • to be ready
- red** k^wiməl • to become red, to turn red
- repeat** qəlét • to repeat it
- ripe** q̄wəl • to be ripe, to cook
- roll** sil • to roll
- rotten** t̄^θaq^wəm • to be rotten
- rumble** q̄wayəx^wəm • to rumble
- scatter** ʎəpǣ • to scatter, to spread, to spill
- separate** k^wiʎéʎ • to get separated
- shrink** q̄əl̄p̄θət • to shrink
- skein** ʃk^weħnəc • to be in skeins
- slack** liq^w • (rope) to get slack
- smell** meǣəm • to smell, to give off an odor
- smell** pe^{t̄}əəm • to smell foul, to stink (for example, a skunk)
- smoke** pek^w • to get smoked
- smoke** ʎeyəqəm • (fire) to smoke
- snap** k^wełəqəm • to snap, to make popping sound
- soft** qiʎqeʎ • to be soft
- spark** pix^wəm • to spark
- spill** k^wəl̄ • to spill, to tip over
- spot** t̄əlq • to spot, to stain, to become spotty
- spread** pək^w • (dust, flour) to spread
- spread** ʎəpǣθət • (people) to spread out, to split up
- squash** məq^w • to squash, to burst
- squeak** qe^{t̄}qəm • squeaking sound • Like from a door, floor, or shoe.
- stop** ʎənəx^w • to stop
- straight** θək^w • to be straight, to be stretched taut
- swell** cx^wətəm • to be swollen, bloated
- swell** p̄a:m • to swell
- swell** q̄^wcəm • to be swollen
- tangle** q̄əlq̄ • to get tangled, to get wrapped around
- tight** təq^w • (rope) to get tight
- tip** k^włəθət • to tip over
- tip over** p̄əlq̄^w • to tip over, to twist
- tremble** cənəm • to tremble
- true** θəʎit • to be true
- uncover** təx^w • to be uncovered
- untie** siy̆ǣǣ^w • to be undone
- uproot** q̄^wəm • to be uprooted, to be pulled up
- use** hak^w • to get used
- warm** qəw • to be warmed, to be heated
- warm** ʎx^wəm • to get warm

Verbs: States and Processes

wash ɪ^θəʃ^w • to get washed

wet ɪəq^w • to be wet

wet ɪəq^wθát • got wet

wet ɪelqəm • to be wet, to be
soaking wet

worn out ɪ^θəʃ • to be worn out, to
be worn down, to be burnt up,
to be burnt down

wrap around ɔ̃i^w • to get
wrapped around something

wrinkled ɔ̃^wa^p • to get wrinkled

Hul'qum'ínum-to-English



?a?an'í? oldsquaw (Chemainus, Nanoose)
?a?áwi oldsquaw (Nanaimo)
?a?k'wət hooking it
?a?lət honoring him/her
?a?í slingshot
?a?x'wəl'məx' couple, man and wife
?ak'w to be hooked, snagged, to be hung
?aləxət to collect it, to gather it, to select it
?aləpəls apples
?a:l to get aboard a canoe or car
?a:l'stəx' to put him/her in the car, to have him/her get in the car
?alət to honor him/her
?alət to look after it, to be very careful with it, to restore it
?a:m to call, to call for
?aməst to give it to him/her, to hand it to him/her
?amət to be up, to be home, to be lazy
?amətəm homesick
?anl to agree
?a:nl agreeing, okay

?a:nt to let him/her do it, to give him/her permission
?anəw' deer fat
?apən'éł ten times
?ap'é:nə ten people
?apəls apple • From English.
?apən ten
?apən ?i? k'w'lix' thirteen
?apən ?i? k'w'lq'ecəs fifteen
?apən ?i? k'w'nəca? eleven
?apən ?i? k'w'te'cəs eighteen
?apən ?i? k'w'tu:x' nineteen
?apən ?i? k'w't'xəm sixteen
?apən ?i? k'w't'a'k'əs seventeen
?apən ?i? k'w'xə?áθən fourteen
?apən ?i? k'w'yəs'éłə twelve
?aq'wət to soak it
?aq'wət to cleanse him/her
?asəm to face a direction, to face toward, to look toward
?a:t to call him/her, to call for him/her
?atət to stretch it, to pull it (a bowstring)
?aθa'q' to bake something (for example, potatoes)
?aθət to lengthen it, to add more
?aw'k'wəl'nəl to faint, to pass out
?aw'θət to be quick, to be in a hurry
?ax'w'tən broom
?ayəm to be slow, to be late
?ayəm'sən' slow walker
?e'em to give something away
?e'et this here
?e'əl'qi? snakes

? a c č ċ h e h i k k'w k'w l l' l m m' n n' u p p' q q' qw q'w s sh t i θ t' t' θ x' u w w' xw x' x' y y'

Hul'qumínum-to-English

- ?eli** to get out of the way, to go away
?eliʔ good • This is a plural word. It refers to more than one person or thing.
?eləš sister or female cousin of a man, brother or male cousin of a woman
?elələš brothers of a single woman, sisters of a single man
?e:ltən they • Third person plural pronoun.
?eməqt to return it, to take it back
?e:nθə it's me
?esx^w seal
?esx^wəlqən seal hair
?et^θəłct to wipe it for him/her
?et^θət to wipe it
?ewə to come here
?ewəstəx^w to bring it here
?ex^wéʔt to give it to him/her, to share it with him/her, hand it to him/her
?eǰə Canada goose
?e:yt lingcod (Chemainus, Nanoose)
?eyǰ crab (Chemainus, Nanoose)
?eyǰalǰ little crabs (Chemainus, Nanoose)
?iʔ and
?iʔ to be here, to be now • Also an auxiliary verb.
?iʔíləm ~ ?əyíləm to become good weather
?iʔteʔ let's
?iʔələxən being at the end
?iʔǰels to sand
?ikčəm handkerchief
?i:ks egg, eggs • From English.
?ik^w to be lost
?ik^wəłct to throw it away for him/her
?ik^wət to throw it away
?ik^wətəl to get separated from each other
?iléʔeq to be aft, to be in the stern, to be in the back seat
?iléʔeq ~ sʔiléʔəq stern
?iléʔeqəm to go aft, to go to the stern, to get in the back seat
?iléʔeqəmstəx^w to have them go aft, to have them go to the stern, to have them get in the back seat
?iləqəłcət to buy it for him/her
?iləqət to buy it
?iləqətəlmən to want to buy
?iləǰən end of line, beginning of line, corner
?iláʔθ mouth of river
?iləqéls to shop
?iməš to walk
?iməšʔəlmən to want to walk
?iməšnéʔtən visitor
?iməšnəx^w to manage to get him/her to walk
?iməšstənámət to pretend to walk
?iməšstəx^w to make him/her walk
?iməštəl to walk together
?imət to step on it, to put weight on it

? a c č ċ ch e h i k k^w k^wl l ł m n n̄ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄^w s sh t í θ t^θ t^θ ǰ u w w̄ xw ǰ ǰ^w y ȳ

Hulqumínum-to-English

- ʔiməθ** grandchild, grandniece,
 grand nephew, cousin's
 grandchild
ʔiməyeʔ grandchild (address
 form)
ʔimš ástəl walking together
ʔi:məš walking
ʔipən apron • From English.
ʔipət to brush it off
ʔipət to cleanse him/her (someone
 who has been in mourning or ill)
ʔiqʷət to purify by scrubbing with
 cedar boughs
ʔispáwtə baking powder • From
 English *yeast powder*.
ʔistəxʷ to leave it here, to keep it
 here
ʔitət to sleep
ʔitət éwtxʷ hotel
ʔitətnámət to manage to sleep
ʔitətnəxʷ to manage to get
 him/her to sleep
ʔitəstətnámət to pretend to
 sleep
ʔitəstəxʷ to put him/her to sleep
ʔitətəlwət pajamas, nightgown
ʔitəst to hold something by the
 middle (e.g. a baby or a sack of
 potatoes)
ʔitʰəm to get dressed, to dress
 oneself, to put on clothing
ʔiwátəl to race each other
ʔiwəst to show him/her how to do
 something, to point to it
ʔiχ to get scratched
ʔiχəm to borrow money, to owe
 money
ʔiχʷ to get swept away
ʔiχʷət to sweep it
ʔiy áqtəl to trade
ʔiy éqt to change it, to exchange it
ʔiyəs to be happy
ʔiyəsstəxʷ to make him/her
 happy
ʔə to, of, by • Preposition introducing a
 place, a passive agent, or an oblique
 object.
ʔə question particle • Used to form a
 yes-no question.
ʔəkʷʔíkʷiyaʔqʷ great great
 grandparents/children
ʔəkʷiyaʔqʷ great great
 grandparent/child
ʔəkʷ áləstən needle for making
 nets
ʔəkʷnəxʷ to lose him/her/it
ʔəkʷs chiton, China slipper
ʔəkʷtən hook
ʔələý to stay away
ʔəlməct to wait for him/her
ʔəlməcən to wait
ʔəlx'éʔəm to gather
ʔəláʔəl to be aboard (car, boat,
 etc.)
ʔəléləš brothers of a single
 woman, sisters of a single man
ʔəlqéls shopping
ʔəlxʷ íləm ~ ʔənxʷ íləm to go
 canoeing
ʔəlép to slip off, to drop off, to
 come off
ʔəlqiʔ snake
ʔəlqiʔalkʷt person who sings
 snake song

ʔ a c č ċ ħ e h i k kʷ kʷl l ł m n ŋ u p p̣ q q̣ qw q̣ʷ s sh t í θ tʰ tʰ š u w ẉ xw x̣ xʷ y ý

Hulqumínum-to-English

?əltən to eat	?əńéx^w still, stopped
?əltənnámət to manage to eat	?əńéx^w məstíməx^w adult, grown-up
?əltənəstənámət to pretend to eat	?əńwəl ~ ?əńweł center, middle
?əltónəstəx^w to feed him/her/it	?əńx^wíləm ~ ?əłx^wíləm to go canoeing
?əltəńéwtx^w restaurant	?əpanamát ten pieces of stuff
?əltəńólman to want to eat	?əpánəs ten dollars
?əmnəx^w to step on it (accidentally)	?əpánəs ?i? k^włix^wəs thirteen dollars
?əmət to sit down, to get out of bed	?əpánəs ?i? k^włqacsəs fifteen dollars
?əmətstəx^w to have him/her sit, get out of bed	?əpánəs ?i? k^wnəcəs eleven dollars
?əmyółt caring for him/her, giving daughter in marriage	?əpánəs ?i? k^wta?csəs eighteen dollars
?əń íməθ grandchildren, grandnieces, grand nephews, cousin's grandchildren	?əpánəs ?i? k^wtu:x^wəs nineteen dollars
?əń ístəx^w to bring it	?əpánəs ?i? k^wt̥xəməs sixteen dollars
?əńəš to hunt, to go deer hunting	?əpánəs ?i? k^wt̥^ha?k^wsəs seventeen dollars
?əńmət sitting down, getting out of bed	?əpánəs ?i? k^wšəθínəs fourteen dollars
?əńmətéwtx^w bathroom	?əpánəs ?i? k^wyəsáləs twelve dollars
?əncə to be where • This word introduces a question.	?əpénnəc one thousand
?ənəx^w to stop	?əpénəqən ten containers
?ənəx^wnámət to manage to stop	?əpénəwəl ten conveyances
?ənəx^wnəx^w to manage to get him/her to stop	?əpənáləs ten circular objects
?ənəx^wstənámət to pretend to stop	?əsəp̥ to get finished with something
?ənəx^wstəx^w to make him/her stop	?əš oops! • Ladies say this.
?əń your • Second person singular possessive.	?əšəl to paddle
?əń... -ələp your • Second person plural possessive.	?əšəlstəx^w to have him/her paddle
	?əłqt to take it outside
	?əłqəl to go outside

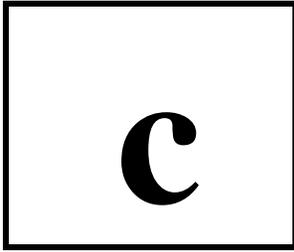
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Hul'qum'ínum-to-English

- ʔəwə no, not
ʔəwəstəx^w to refuse him/her
ʔəwətéʔ none
ʔəwəteʔstém nothing
ʔəw that, and • This is a connective particle that follows adverbs or verbs and introduces a complement clause.
ʔəw... ʔal just, quite • ʔəw appears before a verb or adjective and ʔal appears after it.
ʔəw hay ʔal alone
ʔəwk^w to be all gone, to be finished off, to have run out, zero
ʔəx^wín small
ʔəx^wínəqəń little container
ʔəxayθínəm to shave
ʔəxímt to lend money
ʔəxtən knife (Nanaimo), scraper (Chemainus, Nanoose)
ʔəxθímtən dipnet
ʔəyá:θ sharp
ʔəyq to miss, to fail to see, to guess wrong
ʔəyámən weaving loom
ʔəy good
ʔəyáləməx^w good person
ʔəyé:nwəs brave
ʔəyíləm ~ ʔiʔíləm to become good weather
ʔəystəx^w to like
ʔəyənəp smooth ground
ʔəyáymət beautiful, clean

ʔ a c č čh e h i k k^w k^wl l t m m̄ n n̄ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄^w s sh t í θ t^θ t^θ ʔ u w w̄ xw x̄ x^w y ȳ

Huḷqum ínum-to-English



caʔt to pull off a layer or covering,
to split wood out of a living tree,
to pull off cedar bark

ca:k^w to be far

ca:k^wəlaʔ to bet

caláʔt to borrow, to rent

caláʔtt to lend it to him/her, to
borrow it, to rent it

caləq^w up in the mountains, high
ground

ca:m to go up into the mountains,
to come up from the beach

caq^wcəq^w low tide

cax^wət blowing into him/her with
cupped hands

ceʔ will • Future tense.

ceʔcʰím hopscotch

cecləš little hand

cecəw beach

ce:lqəm to follow

ce:lt to follow him/her/it, to chase
him/her/it

celəš hand

celəmən éwt^w log house

ce:p you • Second person plural
subject pronoun.

cex^w spouse, fiancée, fiancé

chaq^w to smell an odor

chə́nə́nx^wət making canoes

ciʔcət parent (when speaking of
someone else's parent)

cicət to be up above, up high, high

cicət siʔém God, Heavenly
Father

cicət təməx^w heaven

ciləs steep

ci:tməx^w ~ cəcí:tməx^w great
horned owl

ck^waləs very low tide, water is
way out

ck^wim red

ck^wimələs reddish brown

ck^wšas twenty dollars

ck^wəš twenty

ck^wəš ələs twenty circular objects

ck^wəš am át twenty pieces of stuff

ck^wəš əwət twenty conveyances

ck^wəš é:lə twenty people

ck^wəš él twenty times

ck^wəš íqən twenty containers

clil éʔem stepparent

claq^w to go through an opening

clmənəm stepchild

cmek^weʔ funeral, to hold a funeral

cməlméləm to make a mistake,
to be mixed up

cnəx^wət to have, make a canoe

cpit to recognize

cpəθšətən to have/make mats

cqəlqələm eye trouble, sore eyes

cqəlqə́la to be thirsty

cqíx black

cq^way green, blue • This color
includes a range of blues and greens.

cq^wiq^wəmš^w skinny

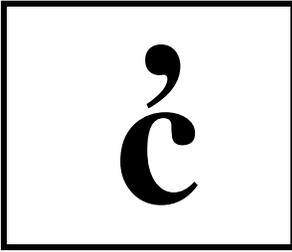
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Hul'qum'ínum-to-English

- cq^we:nq^wu:n** earache
cset to tell him/her to do something
csisələ to have a little grandparent
csisətəñ making baskets
csitən to make a basket
csəsi[?]sətəñ making a little basket
cšəmen to make an enemy
ct we • First person plural subject pronoun.
ct our • First person plural possessive pronoun.
ctamət what's the matter • This word introduces a question.
ct^θəx^wələca[?] making mittens
cłəm to jump
cəcí:tməx^w ~ ci:tməx^w great horned owl
cək^wcək^w low tide
cək^wələlqəm following behind
cəlceləš hands
cəlél soon
cəlí[?]cət parents
cəlk^wásəm Northwest Bay • 'facing the water'.
cəlnəx^w to catch it
cəlqáma[?] raspberry
cəlólw to turn over
cəlcá:lq^wəm lizard • This is smaller than *pi[?]tšən*.
cələcləš little hands
cələqəl yesterday
cələwaləm to rape, to make a fool of someone
cəməm to pack, to load someone's back
- cəmətən** strap, tumpline • A strap across the forehead used to carry baskets or loads on the back.
cən I • First person singular subject pronoun.
cənix^wəl to make, have canoes
cəñət to lean it against something
cəsət telling someone to do something
cəššəñəm ~ čəššəñəm to step on something
cəwtél brother-in-law (man's sister's husband), son-in-law, daughter-in-law (address form)
cəw^wmən to be down by the beach
cx^wat to blow into him/her with cupped hands, to give artificial respiration to him/her
cx^wemət to propose to him/her
cx^wik^w grey
cx^wətəm to be swollen, bloated
cyəwən to chant, to dance in the bighouse

? a c č č̣ h e h i k k^w k^wl l t m n n̄ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄^w s sh t i θ t^θ t^θ x̣ u w w̄ xw x̣^w y ȳ

Hul'qum'ínum-to-English



ča:l̥ac to go on the other side of the hill
čaq^waʔ skunk cabbage
čawətəl to help each other
čeʔ to land on top of
čecəx^w to be quiet, to shut up
čecwiʔ little dish, little bowl
čecwiʔtəŋ little dish
čeləm to hear
če:mtəxən bare rocky mountain
čewət to help him/her
čewiʔ china (dishes), clam or oyster shell
čewiʔeʃən white-winged scoter • 'shells on wing'.
čewiʔtén ~ čewiʔtən big dish, platter
čex^wəl to be quiet, to get quiet, to shut up, to keep quiet
čex^wəlstəx^w to tell him/her to shut up
čeyx^wəm (weather) to get dry
če:yə wife or husband of deceased brother or sister
čeyx^wəm getting dry
čiʔəlt to take it away from someone
čiʔət ~ či:t to thank him/her

čiʔətəlmən ~ či:təlmən to want to thank him/her
čiləm to get on top of
čiməl to get close
čisəm to grow
či:t ~ čiʔət to thank him/her
či:təlmən ~ čiʔətəlmən to want to thank him/her
čiyáyə twins
čiyətəl ~ či:təl to thank each other
čtalaʔ bird lice
čthiwaləmtəl playmate
čltəyəwəl fellow racing canoes
čtwəlməx^w fellow First Nations people
čtʃe:m mourners
čqət to astonish him/her, to amaze him/her, to shock him/her
čq^waq^wa red-winged blackbird
čq^walstən fork
čq^wat to pierce it, to poke it
čq^weʔtən wooden needle used to lace bullrushes
čq^wecəs to get a thorn, splinter, or splinter in the hand
čq^wənət to punch him/her, to hit him/her with fist
čsey fir (Douglas-fir) wood
čtem to crawl
čə hearsay, I'm told • Evidential particle indicating secondary source information.
čəlíʔčəčewiʔ little dishes, little shells
čəlqən tə st^əem the outgoing tide has turned

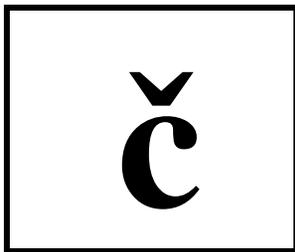
ʔ a c č čh e h i k k^w k^wl l t m m̄ n n̄ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄^w s sh t i θ t^ə t^ə x̄ u w w̄ xw x̄ x^w y ȳ

Hulqumínúm-to-English

čálečwi? little dishes	čəýx^w to get dry
čálewi? dishes	čəýx^wt to dry it
čəm í:l thin	čəýx^wθət to dry oneself
čəməčəy í? ant	čəýx^wəls to dry
čəməš áyθən jaw	čx^wat to add more to it
čəməš herring roe	čx^wmən chest
čəmət to put it in the mouth	
čənəm to tremble	
čəq to be astonished, to be amazed, to be shocked	
čəqm é?t to be astonished at him/her, to be amazed at him/her, to be shocked at him/her	
čəqnəx^w to manage to astonish him/her, to manage to amaze him/her, to manage to shock him/her	
čəq^w to absorb, to be dry	
čəq^wəla? traditional ball game	
čəq^w to be pierced, to get shot, to be stuck	
čəq^wn ístən brooch, pin	
čəq^wš én to get a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the foot	
čəsčəsc ín spider, spiderweb	
čəsqən golden eagle	
čətəm sapsucker, woodpecker	
čətq^w to crumble, to break into pieces	
čəwš íləm Tzouhalem	
čəwtən assistant, helper	
čəx^w to be more, to increase	
čəx^wlé? sometimes	
čəytən girdle, corset	
čəýčə:yə wives or husbands of deceased brothers and sisters	

? a c č čh e h i k k^w k^wl l t m n n u p p q q^w q^w s sh t í θ t^θ š u w w^w xw š š^w y ý

Hulqumínũm-to-English



č you • Second person singular subject pronoun.

ček^wət ~ **čekət** jacket • From English.

čeymən Chinese person • From English *Chinaman*.

čičkən chick

čikmən iron, steel, knitting needle

• From Chinook Jargon ‘metal, money’.

čikmən šel railroad, railroad tracks • From Chinook Jargon *čikmən* ‘metal, money’.

čqən file

čəč í? qəń mink

čəčək^w é?l hiccupping

čəkən chicken • From English.

čəkəns chicken, chickens • From English.

čəkəń éwtx^w chicken coop

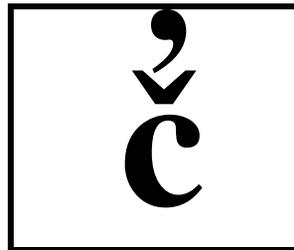
čəlčəs soldier, soldiers • From English.

čəməš pitch, chewing gum

čəšəńəm ~ **cəšəńəm** to step on something

čəyməńəlwət denim jeans • This is from *čəymən* ‘Chinaman’ because the Chinese wore denim work clothes.

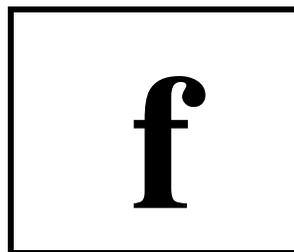
čx^wəńəm to talk about someone



čək^wš to fry, to get fried

čək^wš éls to fry

čək^wšt to fry it

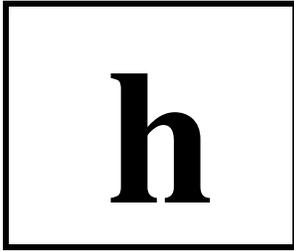


fesəns ~ **pesəns** ring-necked pheasant • From English.

fleńč French person • From English.

? a c č čh e h i k k^w k^wl l t m n n̄ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄^w s sh t í θ t^θ š u w w̄ xw š š^w y ý

Hulqumínum-to-English



haʔpət deer (Nanaimo) • This is an old word.
haʔxʷθət to steam bathe, to use a sweat lodge
hakʷ to get used
hakʷəʃ to use it, to wear it
hanə́n humpback salmon (Nanaimo)
ha:n̓ humpback salmon (Chemainus, Nanoose)
hapətí:l̓ ~ hapətəl̓ cricket
haqʷəm to smell bad, to stink, to give off an odor
hasət to blow on it
hay to be finished, to be done
hay ce:p qaʔ thank you • Said to more than one person.
hay č qaʔ thank you • Said to one person.
hayəqən to finish eating
hayəl̓əq wave
haywaʔqʷ chief
he:ʔe yes
hehəwt little rat
hekʷ to remember, to call to mind
hekʷm éʔt to remember him/her
hekʷstəxʷ to remind him/her
he:n̓ət humming a lullaby to him/her

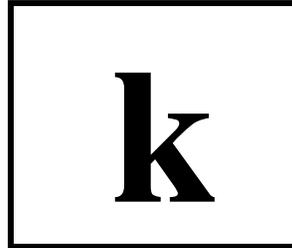
hesəm to sneeze
hetʰəm to breathe
hewt rat
he:wəʔ to go on a trip, to be away from home
heyəm to bake bread, to prepare dough and bake it
hikʷət to rock it (for example, a baby in a cradle)
hikʷət to heave together, to pull together
hikʷət to flood it, to make a wake
hiləkʷ to be happy, excited
hiləkʷm éʔt to be happy for him/her
hiləkʷstəxʷ to get him/her excited, happy
hiləm to fall, to tumble
hiləm qaʔ waterfall
him̓át costume
him̓tʰənt to not believe him/her
hiq to shove under, to slide under
hiθ long time
hiwəlt é́nəm̓ fishing with a rod and reel
hiwəstən escort for dancer
hi:wəsəm to bring attention to oneself
hiw̓lé:n̓əqaʔ pretending, making it up
hiw̓qʷel̓əqʷ fair wind, breeze along the water
hi:yét telling stories about him/her
həl̓éləm̓ houses
həl̓í to be alive
həl̓íqʷə suitcases, handbags
həl̓ít to heal him/her

ʔ a c č č̌ h e h i k kʷ k̓l̓ l̓ t m̓ n̓ n̓ u p p̓ q̓ qʷ q̓ʷ s sh t í θ tʰ tʰ̌ x̌ u w w̓ xw̓ x̌ x̌ʷ y y̌

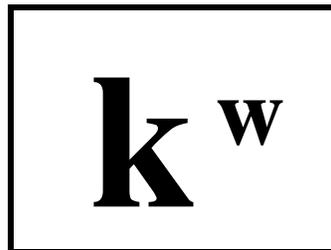
Hulqumínum-to-English

həlítən healer
həlíx^wtən blankets
həlqəlθət to get in the way
həlct to fill in a hole
həlíq[?]əl easy
həlqəmínəm Halkomelem
həmé:nəm weakened • Referring,
 for example, to a canoe or a roof.
həmən hammer • From English.
həmá pigeon, rock dove
həméməñə little offspring, little
 sons, little daughters
həmí > mí to come
həmna[?]təl to be parent and child
həñəmət to get home, to come
 home
həñəw to come in
həqéls to bake
həq^wnəx^w to smell it
həwálm to play
həwálméwt^w play area,
 playhouse, playroom
həwálmstəx^w to play with
 him/her
həwq^w to drift
həyé[?] to leave
həyé[?]stəx^w to take him/her along
həye[?]əlmən to want to leave
həyínəs teeth
həyíx^wəle[?] eagles
həyéwəl goodbye • This is a
 compound of *həyé[?]* ‘leave’ and *wəl*
 ‘already’.
həyq^w fire
həyq^wí:n light, car headlight
 (Nanaimo)

həyq^wú:n light, car headlight
 (Chemainus, Nanoose)
həyq^wəθət to have a fever
həytən weapon, tool



ka: car • From English car.
kapi coffee • From English.
kapú coat • From Chinook Jargon,
 from French *la capote*.
kekəpú little coat
kesəlinéwt^w gas station
kiks cake • From English.
klikəs cracker, crackers • From
 English.
klips grape, grapes • From English.
kul ~ k^wul gold • From English.
kələpú coats
kəmpúc boots • From English
gumboots.



? a c č ċ e h i k k^w k^wl l t m n n u p p q q^w q^w s sh t í θ t^θ t^θ x u w w^w xw x^w y ý

Hulqumínum-to-English

k^wa? to pull loose, to come off	k^wik^wám^ləx^w little root
k^wa?k^wsə́n little star	k^wil quail • From English.
k^wa?k^wəx^wcəm knocking	k^wiləm to be fed up, to be bothered, to be tired
k^wa?təl to divorce, to separate	k^wiləmé?t to be fed up with him/her
k^wak^wəx^wcəm knocking at the door	k^wiləmnəx^w to bother him/her unintentionally
k^wáməcən Quamichan • ‘hunchback’.	k^wiləməstəx^w to bother him/her
k^wa:n corn • From English.	k^wiməl to become red, to turn red
k^wan to be born	k^wintəl to fight
k^wasən star	k^wišət to name it (Nanaimo)
k^watə quarter • From Chinook Jargon, from English.	k^wuk^w to cook • From English.
k^wax^wət to knock on it	k^wuk^wéw^tx^w kitchen
k^wcət to shout at him/her, to correct or command him/her	k^wuk^wt to cook it
k^we?cəst to let go of hands, to drop hands	k^wul ~ kul gold • From English.
k^we?t to let go, to drop it, to leave it alone	k^wuláləs orange • From ‘gold- colored’.
k^wecəm to scream	k^wu:ns to grab hold
k^we:l to hide oneself	k^wsə the (remote) • Article used with feminine nouns that are distant in time (including deceased persons) or hypothetical. This is also used to introduce clauses.
k^we:t to drop it, to let it go	k^wθey? that (out of sight) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
k^wełət to have sex	k^wθə the (out of sight) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
k^wewe?əc elk	k^wθət to make an animal go down
k^weyələs tomorrow	k^wəcmín deer hoof rattle
k^weyəxəm to move	k^wəcmínšən deer hoof rattle worn on dancers’ legs
k^weyləpə́n hiding something, storing something	k^wək^wáłšən long-legged crab
k^weyxət tə šx^wəx^wá?əs thunderstorm • ‘The thunder is stirring.’	k^wək^wímləx^w roots
k^wi?é? to get separated	k^wək^wmé?t to cook for him/her
k^wi?k^wəmləx^w Bush Creek area, Ivy Green Park • ‘little root’	
k^wi?tšəlp dogwood	
k^wik^wámáləs reddish brown	

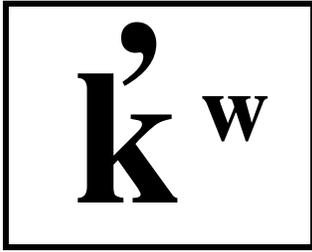
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Hulqumínum-to-English

- k^wəlálaʔəlp** alder
k^wələš to shoot, to sting
k^wələšnámət to shoot oneself
 accidentally
k^wələšt to shoot it
k^wələšθət to shoot oneself
k^wəmləx^w ~ k^wəmələx^w root
k^wəmt^θcəs wrist
k^wəmt^θnəc hipbone
k^wəmt^θəéxəń elbow
k^wənéməm shell rattle used by
 masked dancers
k^wənnəm to get taken, to get
 grabbed
k^wənnəx^w to grab him/her/it, to
 catch up to him/her/it, to get
 him/her/it
k^wənšətən ~ šk^wənšətən ~
šk^wənšən lantern, torch
k^wənəcəst to take hands, shake
 hands
k^wənəcəstəl to hold hands
k^wənəłct to take it for him/her
k^wənət to take him/her/it, to grab
 it, to catch it
k^wənətəlmən to want to take it
k^wəńáʔcəstəl holding hands
k^wəńíwəs initiator
k^wəšú pig, bacon • From Chinook
 Jargon, from French *le cochon*.
k^wəšuʔéwtx^w pigpen, pigshed
k^wəx^wcəm to knock
k^wəx^wmən deer hoof
k^wəytǎcsəm to knit
k^wəyǎ to get stirred

ʔ a c č č̣ h e h i k k^w k^wl l ł m m̄ n n̄ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄^w s sh t í θ t^θ t^θ ǎ u w w̄ xw ǎ ǎ^w y ý

Hul'qum'ínum-to-English



k^w a, some • Indefinite article.
k^w ~ k^wə the (remote) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns) that are distant in time (including deceased persons) or hypothetical. This is also used to introduce clauses.
k^waləx^w dog salmon
k^wamk^wəm strong, fit, healthy
k^wa:nɪ porpoise, dolphin
k^wanəs to lean over the side
k^wasθət to get hot
k^wałk^wa saltwater
k^wayək^w to troll
k^wčels to butcher, to clean fish
k^we:č dogfish
k^wek^wtəŋ little mouse
k^we:k^wələk^w suspicious
k^welək^w to suspect, to be suspicious, to worry
k^weləs to be hot
k^weləqəm to snap, to make popping sound
k^wes to be hot, to get burned
k^wesət to burn it
k^wetx̄t rattling it
k^wetx̄əm̄nəc ~ x^wk^wetx̄ó̄m̄nəc rattlesnake
k^wetəŋ mouse

k^weȳ to be hungry, to get hungry
k^wi? to climb up (tree or stairs)
k^wi?qən to climb up the hill
k^wi?x^w chewing gum, balsam or pine pitch
k^wič to butcher, to clean fish
k^wičət to butcher it, to clean it (fish)
k^wik^wle? little stomach, belly
k^wik^wəlšən fishing line
k^wik^wəláθət rocking or tipping (canoe)
k^win how many
k^winél how many times
k^wi:nə how many people
k^winələs how many circular objects
k^winəmát how many pieces of stuff
k^winəqən how many containers
k^winəs how many dollars
k^winəwəl how many conveyances
k^win'éwtx^w how many buildings, rooms
k^wiyét to stop him/her/it
k^wiyək^w ~ k^wuyək^w fishhook
k^włast to pour water on him/her
k^włəθət to tip over
k^włels to pour (liquid)
k^włet to pour it (liquid)
k^wuk^wiyək^w fishing hook
k^wuyək^w ~ k^wiyək^w fishhook
k^wsayəθən to burn mouth
k^wsic ~ k^wsəc trout
k^wšem to count
k^wšet to count it

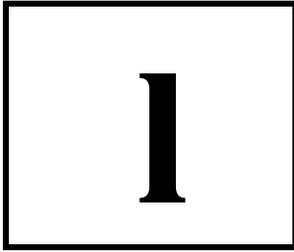
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Hulqumínúm-to-English

- k^wə́cá:tcə** shark
k^wə́k^wá́lətəm to have diarrhea
k^wə́lc to dry herring by smoke or
by sun
k^wə́líʔk^wsəc little trouts
k^wə́ləqən bluff, cliff, bare
mountainside, very large flat
rock
k^wə́ləw skin
k^wə́ləwólwət leather
k^wə́lə stomach, belly
k^wə́ł to spill, to tip over
k^wə́łínəst to give him/her a drink
k^wə́łnəx^w to spill it accidentally
k^wə́mət to raise him/her, to rear
him/her
k^wə́ńtáls flint
k^wə́scəs to burn hand
k^wə́snəx^w to burn it accidentally
(live thing)
k^wə́sšən to burn foot
k^wə́yəcən grizzly bear

? a c č čh e h i k k^w k^wl l ł m m̄ n n̄ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄^w s sh t í θ t^θ ʔ u w w̄ xw ʃ ʃ^w y ý

Hul'qum'ínum-to-English



laʔθən plate
laláməθət to take care of oneself, to be careful, to watch out for oneself
laməxʷəm to make a rumbling sound
leʔcəs cedar root basket used for storage
leʔš to store it, to put it away
leləm house
leləmélʰ babysitter, day care
le:lʷəs benches, sleeping platforms
lem liquor • From Chinook Jargon, from English *rum*.
lemət to look at him/her/it
leməxətən watchman
leméwtxʷ liquor store
lexən éwtxʷ drugstore, pharmacy
le:yqsən village on Valdez Island • ‘fir-bark point’.
lilaʔ salmonberry
lilaʔəlp salmonberry bush
lilú:t railroad train • From English *railroad*.
lilú:t šeł railroad • From from English *railroad*.
liləm little house
lilət é:m desk, little table

lilxʷtən little blanket
li:məs April • ‘month of the sandhill crane’.
liqʷ to be calm (wind), to be smooth (water)
liqʷ (rope) to get slack
lis ék sack, bag • From Chinook Jargon, from French *le sac*.
liy ám the devil • From French *le diable*.
ləč (container) to be full, to get full
ləč tə lqelč full moon
ləčləč high tide
ləčət to fill it
ləhél to play the bonegame
ləklí key • From Chinook Jargon, from French *le clé*.
ləkʷ to get broken
ləkʷát to break it (in two)
ləkʷcəs to break finger, hand
ləkʷéxən to break arm
ləkʷín cross
ləkʷínəs to break collarbone
ləkʷnəxʷ to break it
ləkʷš éh to have a broken foot
ləkʷšən to break one’s foot
ləkʷələwəł to break ribs
ləkʷəw íʔc ~ xʷləkʷəw íʔc to break back
ləlíxʷtən blankets
lələč yellow • From ‘dull oregon-grape’.
lələčəlp Oregon-grape (dull)
lələs ék sacks
lələt ém tables
ləməéʔšətən brace, foot brace
ləməéʔt to kick it

? a c č č̣ h e h i k kʷ ḳʷ l ḷ ḷ t ṃ ṇ ṇ u p p̣ q̣ q̣w q̣ʷ s sh t í θ tʰ iʰ x̣ u w ẉ xw x̣ x̣ʷ y ỵ

Hulqumínum-to-English

ləmləmk^wəl'é?cə? elk • This is an old word.

ləmnəx^w to see him/her/it

ləmstənəq to put on show, to exhibit

ləmət ú sheep • From Chinook Jargon, from French *le mouton*.

ləmət úlqən wool

ləm to collapse, (land) to erode

ləpát cup • From Chinook Jargon, from French *le pot*.

ləpén hoe, shovel • From French *la pelle* 'shovel, spade'.

ləplá:š board • From Chinook Jargon, from French *la planche*.

ləplít priest • From Chinook Jargon, from French *le prêtre*.

ləpy ús hoe • From French *la pioche* 'mattock, pickaxe'.

ləq to be sold

ləq to be even, to be level

ləqél to get in the way

ləq^wə suitcase, handbag

ləq^wət to gulp it down

ləq^wəy' ~ sləq^wəy' reed mat

ləš á:n shawl • From French *le châle*.

lətém table • From French *la table*.

ləw én oats • From French *l'avoine*.

ləwəš rib • This also refers to ribs on canoes and boats.

ləš to be spaced apart (as in knitting)

ləšət to space it apart

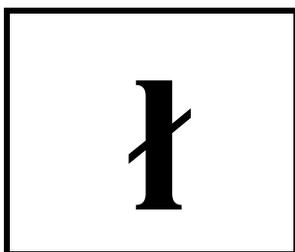
ləš^wtən blanket

ləš^wət to cover it

ləš^wəθət to cover oneself

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Hulqumínum-to-English



l̥acθət to get dark
l̥ak^w to fly
l̥al̥əs smelt
l̥al̥ək^w airplane • ‘flying’.
l̥ap̥ to eat soup
l̥aq̥əθət to lie down
l̥aq̥^wət to tap it, to pat it
l̥asəm to slip down (e.g. skirt)
l̥at̥əq̥^wəm to snore
l̥cal̥əʔ fishing with a rod and reel
l̥ciwsméʔt to be tired of him/her
l̥ciwsnəx^w to unintentionally tire
 him/her out
l̥ciwstəx^w to tire him/her out
l̥ciw̥s to be tired
l̥c̥et cover
l̥cim̥ən comb
l̥c̥ənəp̥ to disk
l̥č̥əm̥əx̥ to chew gum
l̥č̥əm̥əx̥ chewing gum
l̥eʔ do! •The particle is added after a
 verb in order to make a polite
 command.
l̥eʔx̥t to serve it (food), to dish it
 up, to lay it on a plate
l̥ec to be dark, to be dusk
l̥eč̥t̥ən beater to pound fuller’s
 earth into goat’s wool

l̥e:l to come to shore, to go to
 ashore, to go from center to the
 side of the bighouse
l̥el̥ətəm to sprinkle, to drizzle
l̥el̥š to move it aside or out of the
 way, to put it back, to move it
 toward the fire
l̥elt̥əm drizzling
l̥eq̥əm to whisper
l̥eq̥ to lay down
l̥eq̥ət to lay it down, to put it
 down
l̥et̥^əəl smart, annoying
l̥et̥^əət to joke with him/her
l̥ew̥ to escape, to flee, to run away,
 to get cured
l̥ew̥q̥əm̥ seawater black mussel
l̥ew̥ət to cure him/her
l̥ex̥ənt̥ to rub medication on
 him/her, to give him/her
 medicine
l̥eyx̥t to eat it
l̥ey̥ that (out of sight) • Article used
 with feminine singular nouns.
l̥iʔáq^wt to be last one in line, to be
 behind him/her
l̥ic̥ to get cut, to get sliced
l̥ic̥áʔq^wəm to get a haircut
l̥ic̥áʔq^wəm̥éw̥tx^w barbershop
l̥ic̥ət to cut it, to slice it
l̥ik^w to graze, to just hit the edge
l̥ik^wət to hook it
l̥il̥ék^w to be in a hurry
l̥im̥əs canoe stroke used to pull
 canoe sideways towards shore
l̥ip̥ət to strip them (hops or
 berries)

ʔ a c č č̣ h e h i k k^w k^wl̥ l̥ l̥ m̥ n̥ n̥ u p̥ p̥ q̥ q̥ qw̥ q̥^w s sh t̥ i̥ θ t̥^ə i̥^ə x̥ u w̥ w̥ xw̥ x̥ x̥^w y̥ y̥

Hulqumínúm-to-English

łiřat to tear it with the teeth, to bite it off	łacřan to cut foot, leg
łix^w three	łactan saw
łix^w necawac three hundred	łak^wtan gaff hook • ł hook on a pole used to move large fish.
łix^w éwtx^w three buildings, rooms	łalq^wθat to splash
łix^wəqan three containers	łalq^wəxat to dip it partly in the water
łix^was three dollars	łaltan bailer
łix^wəm slippery	łalłalq to flood
łniməl it's us	łalq to soak, to flood, for river to rise, for tide to come in
łqelc moon	łaləqəm whispering
łqet to attach, to join together	łamc to get chipped, to erode
łqənatən anchor, piling, sinker	łamcélis to pick (berries, fruit, vegetables)
łqət to sew it on, to baste it	łamcélisnámət to manage to pick
łqacsas five dollars	łamcélisstax^w to send him/her picking
łqecsəqan five containers	łamcət to pick it
łqecəs five	łamłamələc Clem Clem
łqecəs necawac five hundred	łaməx^w to rain
łqecəs aləs five circular objects	łaməx^wəlwət ~ łamx^wəlwət raincoat
łqecəwəl five conveyances	łamx^wθat to get dirty
łqecəwtx^w five buildings, rooms	łəñ to weave
łqet wide	łəñ é? to take that road, trail, to go that way
łqəcs élə five people	łəptən eyelash, eyelid
łqəcs él five times	łəpənəx^w to blink one's eye, to close one's eyes
łqəcsəlśá?əs fifty dollars	łəpəq^wt to boil it
łqəcsəlśé? fifty	łəpt to slurp it up
łqəcsəlśí?əqan fifty containers	łəqnístən button
łqəcamát five pieces of stuff	łəqəlč moonlight
łq^wət to wet it	łəqət to whisper to him or her
łsəq half, half-dollar	
łsəqmít nickel • 'half a dime'.	
łtet to flip it (with your fingers), flick it	
łə the (out of sight) • Article used with feminine singular nouns.	
łaccəs to cut hand, finger	
łəcmən sawdust	

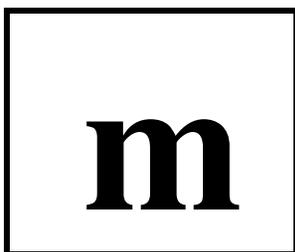
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Hul'qum'ínum-to-English

<p>łəq̣nəc hindquarter of a deer or other animal</p> <p>łəq̣əs seaweed, laver</p> <p>łəq^w to be wet</p> <p>łəq^wnəx^w to splash it, to get it wet</p> <p>łəq^wθát got wet</p> <p>łəq̣^wcəm to clap one's hands, to applaud, to cheer</p> <p>łəq̣^wcəmstəx^w to make him/her clap hands</p> <p>łəṭx̣θət to shiver, to tremble</p> <p>łəṭ to flick it, to flip it, to lightly skim it</p> <p>łəṭq̣t to heat it up, to warm it up</p> <p>łəṭəmən̄ herring rake</p> <p>łəθnəc cormorant</p> <p>łəṭ^θ łəṭ^θ comical person</p> <p>łəẉ^θíṭ^θe[?] to be undressed, to be naked</p> <p>łəẉ^θé[?]əm to undress, to get undressed</p> <p>łəẉ^θé[?]əmstəx^w to undress him/her</p> <p>łəẉəłne[?] day before yesterday</p> <p>łəx^wmat three pieces of stuff</p> <p>łəx^wəlšá[?]əs thirty dollars</p> <p>łəx^wəlšé[?] thirty</p> <p>łəx^wəlší[?]əqən thirty containers</p> <p>łəx̣^w to flow, (words) to come out</p> <p>łwet who (Chemainus, Nanoose) • This word introduces a question.</p> <p>łwet ʔalə whoever (Chemainus, Nanoose) • This phrase introduces a question.</p> <p>łwələp it's you (plural)</p> <p>łx^waləs three circular objects</p> <p>łx^wáyá[?]θ three-pronged</p>	<p>łx^welə three people</p> <p>łx^weł three times</p> <p>łx^wəlcə[?] spit</p> <p>łx^wəwəl three conveyances</p> <p>łx̣iləš to stand</p> <p>łx̣iləšm'é[?]t to stand for him/her</p> <p>łx̣iləšstəx^w to stand him/her up</p> <p>łx̣əlwəłtən crosspiece in a canoe</p> <p>łx̣əlwəłtən mouth of the Chase River • 'crosspiece'.</p> <p>łx̣ənəptən floor</p> <p>łx̣^wat to spit it out</p>
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Hul'qumínú'm-to-English



maʔaq^w duck, waterfowl
maʔaq^walł duckling
mačəs match, matches • From English.
maléʔq^weʔ Indian Burial Island, Nanaimo I.R. #6 • ‘graveyard’
maləmčəs little matches
maləq^w to get mixed in with
maləq^wət to mix it
maləq^wətəl to mix with each other
malx^waʔq^wəm to put oil in hair
małsəm cranberry • Some speakers say this is a large, round marsh blueberry.
mamčəs little match
maməl sand crayfish, mud shrimp
maq^wəm swamp
matət to splay it, to prop it up, to spear it
mał to be up against trouble, to be possessed, to be matched, to meet your match, to be even
małəθət to get revenge
mawəč deer • From Chinook Jargon.
meʔ dad (address form, endearment form)
meʔ grandfather (address form, endearment form)

meʔ to come off
meʔk^wəl to get injured
meʔk^wəl to get hurt or injured
meʔš to take it off
meʔšénəm to take one’s shoes off
meʔšiʔq^wəm to take one’s hat off
meʔx^wəlɬp Labrador tea bush
mecəñ testicles
mełq to forget
mełqméʔt to forget him/her
melə bait
meləm to bait a hook, to put on bait
meləxəl Malahat mountain
memi:t ~ **mimi:t** little blue grouse
memiyeʔ daddy (address form)
memstíməx^w Little People • These little mischief makers are said to make trees fall near you.
memələ people at the dance
meməñə children
men father
me:n weak
meqeʔ snow
meqəšən q^wləyšən snowshoe
mexəm to smell, to give off an odor
meyəqəm (water) to ripple
miłéwtx^w winter dance house
miłə to dance in the bighouse
miłəwətəm dance costume or garment
mimheʔ February • The name means ‘little child’ since February is the shortest month.

ʔ a c č č̣ h e h i k k^w k^wl ł ł m m̄ n n̄ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄^w s sh t i θ t^θ i^θ x̣ u w w̄ xw x̣^w y ȳ

Hulqumínum-to-English

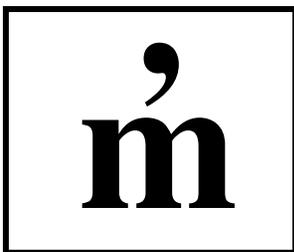
mimne? little offspring, little son,
 little daughter
mimé:n weakling
mimi:t ~ **memi:t** little blue
 grouse
mimiye? grandchild, grandniece,
 grand nephew, cousin's
 grandchild (address form)
mimank í monkey, little monkey •
 From English.
miməq^w little duck, duckling
miq to be stuck into something
mit dime • From Chinook Jargon, from
 English *bit* as in *two bits*.
mi:t blue grouse
mit^θ to get mashed
mit^θət to crush it, to mash it
 (berries, potatoes)
mol sledge hammer • From English
maul.
mulə mill • From French *le moulin*.
musməs cow, beef • From Chinook
 Jargon.
musməs?éwtx^w cowshed
musməsáll calf
mək^wéls haystack
mək^wət to hit him/her with the ball
mək^wət to pile it (hay)
mək^wət to bend his/her head to
 his/her knees
mək^w all
mək^wət to pick it up
mək^wət to take it all
məlíməsəq^w little crabs (Nanaimo)
məlstíməx^w people
mələc ~ **smələc** horsefly
məlx^w to get greased

məlx^wt to oil it, to massage it with
 oil
məlyítəl to get married
məlét to roll it over, to turn it
 over
məlq^w uvula, fish heart
mələl soft, fluffy
məməhəs little rocks, small rocks,
 round objects
məməxél caterpillar • This black
 and gold caterpillar turns into a
 butterfly.
mənáyə?ł doll
məhəs tə cícəl si?ém Jesus
 Christ, son of God
məhə child, offspring
meqməqé? snowy owl
məqsən nose
məq to get full of food
məqə?θ gift of leftover food for
 departing guests
məqá?θət to fill oneself with food
məqəm to swallow
məqənəθəh ~ **məqénətən** pole
 • Pole for hanging lamp on while
 pitlamping.
məqət to swallow it
məq^w thick, big around
məq^w to squash, to burst
məq^wət to squash it, to stomp on it
məstíməx^w person, human
məsən gall, gall bladder
məsəq^w crab (Nanaimo)
məščən louse, head lice
mətúliyə? Victoria • From English.
mətéxət to fold, bend arm, bend a
 branch down

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Hulqumínúm-to-English

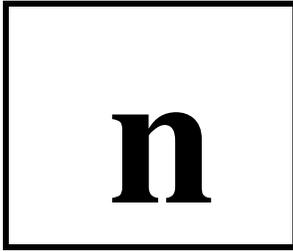
mət̚mət̚ springy
mət̚éʔəm to mash
mət̚éls to mash
mət̚əl pus, infection
mət̚əlqíwiʔac deer fly, tick,
wood tick
məʔél to pass out, to faint, to be
knocked out
məxʷəy éʔ navel, belly button
məyaʔ to get cheaper
məyáʔt to decrease it
məyəqʷaʔ ~ sməyəqʷaʔ ladybug



ṁewəstəxʷ to bring him/her
ṁi ~ hə́ṁí to come
ṁi ʔewə > ṁewə to come here
ṁi ʔiləm Come on!
ṁi kʷańəsəm tə sə́ṁśáθət
sunrise • ‘The sun is coming up.’

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Huġqum ínum-to-English



naʔət that there
na:l fat person
namət kʷə you're welcome
namət yəxʷ you're welcome •
 This is an older form.
na:nt to take his/her side, to
 defend him/her, give permission,
 to let him/her do it
nanəm to talk, converse, have a
 discussion
nañəcaʔ one person
napəs cape
naqʷ to sit on something dirty or
 nasty
nas to be fat, to be chubby, to be
 obese
nast to fatten it up, to oil it, to put
 oil on it
naw spouse (informal term,
 address form)
neʔəl it's them
neč to be different
nečəwəc one hundred
nečəwtxʷəm to visit
nečəxʷəl one conveyance
nem to go
neməstəxʷ to take him/her
ne:t to name it (Chemainus,
 Nanoose)

netəl early morning
niʔ to be there, to be then • Also an
 auxiliary verb.
niʔ yes, it is
nikʷ aunt, uncle, parent's cousin
 (address form)
nikʷiyeʔ aunt, uncle, parent's
 cousin (address form)
nił it's him/her/it
niwət to advise him/her, to correct
 him/her, to teach him/her
nə I beg your pardon • Used when
 you can't hear a person and you want
 them to repeat.
nə my • First person singular
 possessive.
nəc ím why • This word introduces a
 question.
nəcaʔ one
nəcaʔ ələs one circular object
nəcamət one piece of stuff
nəcaqən one container
nəčəxʷ once
nəčəs one dollar
nəčəw məxʷ different people,
 stranger
nəčəwtxʷ one building, one room
nəpəcəl to go along
nəqəm to dive down into the
 water
nəqəmnámət to manage to dive
nəqʷ to fall asleep, to oversleep
nə:s nurse • From English.
nəwə it's you
nəwənt to will it to him/her
nəw íləm to come in, to go in, to
 enter

ʔ a c č čh e h i k kʷ kʷl l ł m m̄ n n̄ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄ʷ s sh t í θ tʰ iʰ x̣ u w w̄ xw x̣ xʷ y ȳ

Hulqumínum-to-English

nəw̄nəc to pay, to pay back

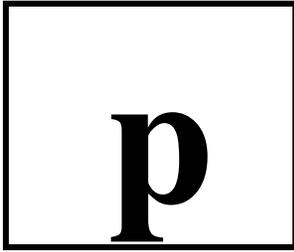
nəw̄nəct to pay, to pay him/her
back

nəw̄áyəl to give advice

nəx^wəlá:l to go by canoe

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Hul'qum ínum-to-English



pałətən sails, rags
pa:pəq^w moldy
paq^w mold
pas to get hit by something
 thrown or dropped
pasət to hit him/her/it with a
 thrown object
pašələq^w yellow cedar
pa:t to blow it
patən sail, rag
pa:yt to bend it
payə beer • From English.
pek^w to get smoked
pek^wət to heat it up
pe:l^θ turkey vulture
pene'əlp vine maple
pe:s pear • From English.
pestən United States, American •
 From Chinook Jargon, from English
Boston.
pesəns ~ fesəns ring-necked
 pheasant • From English.
peθət to spread it out (blanket,
 cloth)
peł^θəm to smell foul, to stink (for
 example, a skunk)
peyčtən fishing rod, casting rod
pi'átəl to hunt fowl

pi'k^wən roasting stick, sticks for
 barbecuing
pi'pi' é'xəńəm having arms
 akimbo (elbows out and hands
 on hips)
pi'tšən ~ pəpí'tšən lizard
pipə paper, form • From Chinook
 Jargon, from English.
pipəx^wəθət to brush oneself
pi:q̣ ~ pi:yəq̣ nighthawk
piq̣ət to pick the outside in the
 bonegame, to guess both ways
piš cat (Nanaimo, Nanoose) • From
 Chinook Jargon *pishpish.*
pišəlqən cat fur
pitət to recognize him/her, to
 figure out who he/she is
pix^wəm to spark
pix^wət to brush it down, to dust it
 off
pi:yəq̣ ~ pi:q̣ nighthawk
pk^wəm to make a cloud of dust or
 a spray of water
płət thick
płətšən thick foot
płətnəc thick area
pu'əlt ~ pulət boats
puk^w book • From English.
pul bull • From English.
pulət ~ pu'əlt boats
pups kitten
pupt little boat
pus cat • From Chinook Jargon.
put boat • From English boat.
putewtx^w boathouse
pq^wat to smash it, to crush it into
 powder

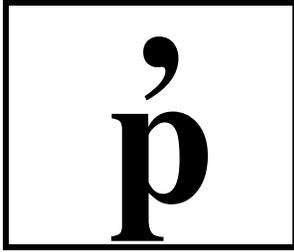
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Hulqumínum-to-English

- pq^weʔəm** to break some off, to
take a little piece
- pq^wicən ~ pq^wəcən** sand
- pšət** to spit it (medicine, something
chewed)
- ptem̐** to ask
- ptem̐ət** to ask him/her
- pək^w** (dust, flour) to spread
- pəlúʔps** small cats
- pələpíʔtšən** lizards
- pən** to get buried
- pən éʔq** geoduck, January
- pən éləxət^θ** Penelakut, Kuper
Island • ‘buried edge’.
- pənəlcət** to plant it for him/her
- pənət** to bury it, to plant it
- pənx^w é:m** May • ‘time of the
camas’.
- pənx^w émən** May • ‘time of the
camas’.
- pəh̐əm** to plant, to sow
- pəpíʔtšən ~ piʔtšən** lizard
- pəps íwət** ball game • Game of
throwing the ball over the house,
Annie Over.
- pəps íwətəl** socking a ball to each
other
- pəpə** pepper • From English.
- pəpət^θ ín̐** skunk
- pəq^w** to break something up
- pət énəm** to sail
- pətəh̐ém̐** sailing
- pəθšətən** small carpet, footmat
- pəy** to bend (get bent)
- pəx^wat** (whale) to blow
- pəx^wəls** (whale) to spout
- pəx^wəyqsən** sand fly

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Hul'qum'ínum-to-English

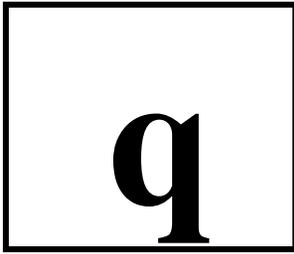


pa't^həs cradle board
palét to stick it together, to glue it together
pa:m to swell
pa:mšən swollen foot
pa'pəq'əm beer
pe? indeed, I'm certain • Evidential particle indicating certainty.
pe't to skim cream off milk
pe'p'q white • This is a plural form used to refer to a group of white things.
peqəm to bloom
pe't^h to get sewn
pe't^hət to sew it
pe'łət to rub it
pe'łət to feel it, to touch it
pi'p'qi'ás waxberry, snowberry
pičt coal, charcoal (Nanaimo)
piləm to overflow
pisəc cone of tree, for example, pine
pix'əm (leaves) falling, fall, autumn
pk'ət to float it, to let it float
p'liqt to move it closer
p'qi'q white-headed
p'qəlwət goat's wool blanket
p'qəlqəh mountain goat, goat's wool

p'q'ax^w hazelnut
p'θənəptən carpet, floorspread, picnic blanket
p't^həlməx^w to milk (a cow)
p't^həné'əlp juniper
p'əc't coal, charcoal (Chemainus, Nanoose)
p'ək^w to come to the surface of the water, to float
p'ək^wnámət to manage to come to the surface
p'ək^wstəx^w to bring it up to the surface
p'ək^wtén buoy, float
p'əli? tree bark
p'əli't to glue it together, to stick it together
p'əlq'nəx^w to glance at him/her/it, to get a glimpse at him/her/it
p'əl to sober up, to come to
p'əlq^w to tip over, to twist
p'əlq^wcəs to sprain wrist
p'əlq^wšən to sprain ankle, foot
p'əlq^wθət to sprain something
p'əp'ám bread, yeast bread
p'əp'ám səplíl bread, loaf of bread, yeast bread • 'rising or swelling bread'.
p'əp'q'ámθət foaming up
p'əp'ək^w floating
p'əq white
p'əqəlénəx^w September • This refers to the changing colors.
p'ə't^htən needle
p'əwi? flounder
p'əwít to patch it
p'əy'ł to be squeezed
p'x'əlp ~ t'x'əlp oak

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Hul'qum ínum-to-English



qa' water
qa'qa' to drink
qa'qa'stəx^w to give him/her a drink
qa'əlqa broth, for example, chicken broth
qa'əm watery
qa:lməx^w ~ **sqa:lməx^w** milk (Nanaimo)
qaləm to get water, to pack water, to dip a container in liquid
qaləy'əθ ínəm swearing
qa:nɪp arbutus
qaqθət babyish
qe'is new, recent
qe'is ʔal awhile
qe'qəŋqəŋ little thief
qeləç to spin (wool)
qeləŋqəŋ thieves
qelq wild rose
qelqəɪp wild rose bush
qemət to bend it
qen to steal, to rob
qeq baby
qeqəm calm spot in the water
qeqəŋ housepost in bighouse
qeqyəx little mink (as trickster in stories)
qeθəɪp ocean spray

qeθəx^w shaft of a fishing spear
qet'qəm squeaking sound • Like from a door, floor, or shoe.
qewθéwtəx^w root cellar
qewəm to rest
qeyəx mink (as trickster in stories)
qi'qe' to be soft
qi'qtəm'ás to play a traditional ball game
qi'xən'é'tən shadow
qiləs to be sad, to mourn, to be lonely
qiləsm'é't to be sad for him/her
qiləsstəx^w to make him/her sad
qiqləm little eye
qiqəqəɪs policeman
qiqəqəɪs'éwtəx^w jailhouse, police station
qiqəwá'θət basking in the sun
qiq to get arrested, to get tied up, to be delayed
qiqqəqəɪs policemen
qiqət to bind him/her, to put him/her in jail
qitəsən headband
qitət to tie it around waist
qiw'x steelhead (Nanaimo)
qixəm slippery
qixən'é:m shadow
qpasəm to bend over, to look down
qpiləm to land, to alight
qpət to stick it to something
qtewəstən waist, waistband or waistline
qłəm to drop, drop off, (hair) to fall out

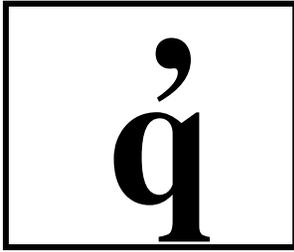
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Huḷqumínúm-to-English

qəl bad	qəḥṣən to slip, to slide
qəláʔθ dull	qəy éʔt to take it out, to bring it out
qəlá:maʔ ~ qəlí:maʔ dirty, ugly	
qəlamaʔəl̩məxʷ dirty person	
qəlét to repeat it, again	
qəlet áyəθən to repeat words, to say it again	
qəlí:maʔ ~ qəlá:maʔ dirty, ugly	
qəlqéləm̩ to have a bad thing happen, to have an accident	
qəlstəxʷ to hate	
qələm̩ eye	
qələḥ salmon roe, salmon eggs	
qəlástən Mark Bay—west side of Gabriola Island • ‘backwards’.	
qəlíqləm̩ little eyes	
qəlqələl̩ spoiled	
qəlqələθəḥ̩ dreaming	
qəm é:neʔ Lewis’ moon snail	
qəmineʔ abalone	
qəmət drake merganser • This is a male merganser. The species is unidentified.	
qəm̩əl for the tide to come in	
qəḥqəḥ̩ thief	
qəqíləm̩ eyes	
qəqəm̩əl̩ the tide is coming in	
qəqəw éθəl̩qən rabbit skin	
qəqḥ éḥ̩əḥ̩ blanket	
qətqət̩c̩ála spider	
qətṣətən leggings, leg protectors	
qəḷəm̩ dropping, dropping off, (hair) falling out	
qəw to be warmed, to be heated	
qəw̩cəḥ̩ Cowichan	
qəḥ to be lots, many, a lot	

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Hulqum ínum-to-English



q̇a ~ **q̇ə** indeed, alright • Emphatic particle.
q̇aʔ to get added
q̇aʔt to add it, to put it in with it
q̇aʔtəl to meet each other
q̇aʔθən tə sməlyítəl
 anniversary • ‘a full circle of a year from the date of the marriage’.
q̇aʔθət to join
q̇alxʷəm to make a noise
q̇am̄ kelp
q̇ańámət to manage to join
q̇ańəxʷ to put it in accidentally
q̇ap̄əst to put a leash on it
q̇ap̄əstən reins
q̇aqiʔ to be sick
q̇aqiʔy éwtxʷ hospital
q̇aw̄əl partner (address form)
q̇ay to die
q̇ayt to kill him/her/it
q̇elméʔt to believe him/her
q̇el̄ to believe
q̇eləmiʔ ~ **q̇ələmiʔ** teen-age girls
q̇emiʔ teen-age girl
q̇enəc steering, using paddle as a rudder
q̇ep̄əls to be collected, to be gathered

q̇ep̄ to be tied up, to catch cold, to get inflected
q̇ep̄əctən shoelace
q̇eq̄miʔ little girl
q̇eq̄əw̄ skate
q̇et̄əm sweet
q̇el̄əl̄sən calf of leg
q̇ew̄əm to kneel
q̇ew̄ət to pay him/her
q̇ew̄əm to howl
q̇eȳx̄əlp cascara
q̇ikʷ to be bitten
q̇ikʷət to bite it
q̇ilt late morning
q̇i:ləm old
q̇iləsθət to grow old
q̇ilé:m̄ preserving food (by smoking, drying, canning, etc.)
q̇iléw̄txʷ smoke house
q̇is to be knotted
q̇isət to tie it up
q̇itaʔ swing, hammock
q̇itaʔəlp honeysuckle
q̇it̄ə to rock, to swing
q̇iw̄ to get wrapped around something
q̇iw̄ət to hang it, to hang it over
q̇ix̄əyeʔ Black person
q̇łan to be forward in a boat, to be in the bow, to be in the front seat
q̇łanəm to go forward, to go to the bow, to get in the front seat
q̇łanəmstəxʷ to have him/her go forward, to have him/her go to the bow, to have them get in the front seat

ʔ a c ċ č h i k kʷ k̄w l l̄ t m̄ n̄ n̄ u p̄ p̄ q̄ q̄w q̄ʷ s sh t ī θ t̄ θ̄ x̄ u w w̄ xw x̄ x̄ʷ y ȳ

Hul'qumínú'm-to-English

q̣peʔəm to gather sticks or small things	q̣aléʔx̣ət to tie a kerchief on the arm for dancing
q̣pəlct to gather them for him/her	q̣alémiʔ ~ q̣eləmiʔ teen-age girls
q̣pət to gather it	q̣aléq̣miʔ little girls
q̣payθətən drawstring, bridle	q̣alíć False Narrows, main village site, site of Kulleet Bay • 'sheltered'.
q̣peleʔctən bottlecap, lid on a pot, cover for a container	q̣alᵏʷəst to coil it, to wind it
q̣pən éʔtən ribbon	q̣almə́n provisions • Stuff to take camping.
q̣səm to be tired of waiting	q̣alq̣t to tangle it, to hang it
q̣ə ~ q̣a indeed, alright • Emphatic particle.	q̣alstən ~ q̣alśətən mat, shawl, canoe cover
q̣əciʔ moss	q̣əmələlp ~ q̣əmə́nəlp maple tree
q̣əčəqs coho salmon	q̣əməsθət to tidy up
q̣aléʔəq̣eʔ ~ q̣alé:q̣eʔ crow	q̣ənłánəməcən ~ q̣əlłánəməcən orca, killer whale
q̣aléx̣əctən fence, enclosure	q̣ənwəłtən crosspiece
q̣əlłánəməcən ~ q̣ənłánəməcən orca, killer whale	q̣əp to assemble, to gather things together
q̣əlᵑ (muscle) to cramp	q̣əp̣cənəm to tie one's shoelace
q̣əlᵑθət to shrink	q̣əp̣éq̣ə́n to cover something
q̣əlᵑ to get tangled, to get wrapped around, to be hung, to be put over	q̣əp̣ś é:nt to tie his/her shoe
q̣əlq̣əlᵑnəctəm to have a cramp	q̣əp̣ś énəm to tie one's shoe
q̣əlq̣əlᵑsən to have a cramp in the leg	q̣əq̣íʔ intestines
q̣əlq̣əlᵑtəm shrunk	q̣əq̣əwəłwətəm clothesline
q̣əlq̣əlᵑ snag	q̣əsq̣əscín spider
q̣ələct to shelter him/her	q̣əṣíntəl to walk together
q̣ələctən umbrella, shelter	q̣ətmə́n fish fin
q̣ələm to camp, to stay overnight	q̣əl^θ doubled
q̣ələmstəx^w to take him/her camping, let him/her stay overnight	q̣əwət drum
q̣ələmə́lmən to want to camp	q̣əwətəm to drum
q̣ələx̣ fish roe, salmon eggs	q̣əwə cane, crutch

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Hulqumínúm-to-English

q̇ǎxmín seeds from Indian
consumption plant, barestem
desert-parsley
q̇ǎxq̇ǎx can, tin
q̇ǎyáǎn̄ slug (banana slug,
sometimes locally called “snail”)
q̇ǎyéman sea shells
q̇ǎyíʔac moose
q̇ǎynaxʷ to kill it accidentally
q̇ǎyǎt to chew it, to gnaw it
q̇ǎyʔt to finish it off, to end it
q̇ǎyǎǎm whirlpool
q̇ǎǎwł war canoe

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Hul'qum'ínum-to-English



q^waʔap crab apple
q^waʔapəlp crab apple tree
q^waʔpəlp devil's club
q^waʔq^wiʔliʔ logs
q^wal to talk, speak (Chemainus, Nanoose)
q^walst to boil it
q^walstəx^w to talk to him/her (Chemainus, Nanoose)
q^waləlmən to want to talk (Chemainus, Nanoose)
q^waltəm driftwood
q^waq^wəltəlp arguing
q^waq^wəyəlp turning blue
q^wayəlp to turn blue, to be pale
q^weʔen mosquito
q^wečtət to burp it up
q^wečət to burp, to belch
q^wel to talk, speak (Nanaimo)
q^welqəm (seal) to bark
q^welstəx^w to talk to him/her (Nanaimo)
q^weləlmən to want to talk (Nanaimo)
q^weq^wəčət burping, belching
q^wiʔq^wliʔšənp little shoe
q^winiʔəθən Pacific cod • 'whisker'.
q^winəʔq pubic hair

q^winəyeʔ clown, masked dancers' clown
q^wiq^wməs hair hat used by dancers
q^wiš^w to miss, to make a mistake
q^wləy log
q^wləyšən shoe, shoes
q^wseʔəm to soak, to keep something wet
q^wseyən to throw out a net, to set a net
q^wsəhətən anchor, rock used as anchor
q^wsət to put it in the water
q^wta:yθən sturgeon
q^wθaləs bowl, platter, wooden tray
q^wəʔq^wəlpé:nəm to hum
q^wəlpəʔiθətənp radio, phonograph
q^wəlpəyšən shoes
q^wəlpəlpq^wliʔšənp little shoes
q^wəlp to boil
q^wəlpsmən broth
q^wəlpəcəs cedar boughs
q^wəmeypéwtx^w dog house
q^wəmpəlp cranberry • This berry is described as red and cherry-sized.
q^wəmpš^wcəs wrist
q^wəmpš^wnəc hipbones
q^wəmpš^wšən ankle
q^wənp seagull
q^wənəs whale
q^wəpqtén shoulder
q^wəs to fall overboard, to fall in the water
q^wəyáʔt to dislocate it (for example, a shoulder)
q^wəyáʔcəs sprained hand

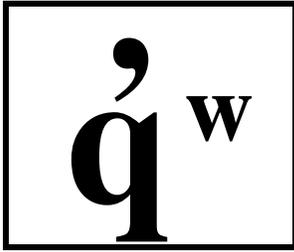
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Hulqumínum-to-English

qʷə́yáʔsən sprained foot

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Hulqumínum-to-English



q̣^waʔcəp ashes
q̣^waʔq̣^wiʔst éyməx^w midget,
 dwarf, Little People
q̣^wap̣ to get wrinkled
q̣^waq̣^wiyəls baseball
q̣^waq̣^wmən ~ q̣^wəq̣^wmən chip,
 wood chip
q̣^waq̣^wnəx^w to club him/her/it
 accidentally
q̣^waq̣^wəq̣^w bladderwrack kelp,
 rockweed
q̣^waq̣^wəst to club him/her on the
 head
q̣^waq̣^wəstən club
q̣^waq̣^wət to club it
q̣^waq̣^wəlǎš excuse me • Used, for
 example, when reaching across
 someone.
q̣^wayt to scrape it clean
q̣^wayəx^wəm to rumble
q̣^wcəm to be swollen, to fester
q̣^weł gunpowder, stumping powder
q̣^wiləs summer • ‘ripe berries’.
q̣^wiləs June • ‘month of ripening’.
q̣^wim to get out, to get off
q̣^wiq̣^wəlás summertime • ‘ripened
 berries’.
q̣^wu:ń ear (Chemainus, Nanoose)

q̣^wq̣^wastəńəlwət paddle shirt •
 This shirt has club-shaped paddles
 with no shafts.
q̣^wq̣^welss batting
q̣^wq̣^wiwət to spank him/her
q̣^wq̣^wəyálstən golf club
q̣^wəl to be ripe, to cook
q̣^wəlítəq̣ seagull (Nanaimo)
q̣^wəls éwtx^w cannery
q̣^wələłct to cook it for him/her
q̣^wələm to bake, to cook
q̣^wələt to cook it
q̣^wəlq̣^wəl to be cooked, to be
 burnt, to be sunburnt, to be ripe
q̣^wəm to be uprooted, to be pulled up
q̣^wəmət to pull it out (tooth or
 stump)
q̣^wəməws to pluck a fowl
q̣^wəməwst to pluck it (a fowl)
q̣^wənəń ear (Nanaimo)
q̣^wənq̣^wínəń ears (Nanaimo)
q̣^wənq̣^wú:ń ears (Chemainus,
 Nanoose)
q̣^wəq̣^wmən ~ q̣^waq̣^wmən chip,
 wood chip
q̣^wəq̣^wtən baseball bat
q̣^wəq̣^wíʔtəl siblings
q̣^wəq̣^wsícəń ~ q̣^wəq̣^wsəcəń
 swallow
q̣^wəš^wíʔəc onion
q̣^wəyt to char it (canoe)
q̣^wəyələš to dance
q̣^wəyələšstən ámət to pretend to
 dance
q̣^wəyələšstəx^w to have him/her
 dance
q̣^wəłəẉcəs fingernail

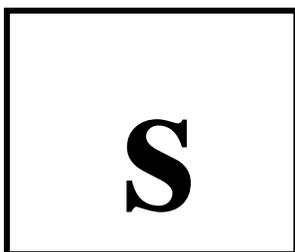
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Hulqum ínum-to-English

q^w x^w a l ə w̄ s̄ ə n toenail

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Hulqumínú-m-to-English



sʔakʷəs hanging on
sʔaləqʷaʔ younger siblings
 (brothers, sisters, cousins)
sʔamənaʔ Duncan, Somenos
sʔaθəs face
sʔaχʷaʔ butter clam
sʔe:lətʰəm clothing, dresses
sʔeləxʷ old, old person
sʔexʷeʔ gift
sʔeyəw abalone shell
sʔiʔaləməcəs right hand
sʔiʔaləmiwəs right side, right arm
sʔiʔaləwʃən right foot
sʔiʔkʷəl trash, garbage
sʔiʔtənstéwət provisions • What
 we are going to feed someone with.
sʔiléʔeq ~ ʔiléʔeq stern
sʔiltəxʷ roofbeams, boards on top
 of bighouse
sʔiləws fringe
sʔinəs breastbone, chest
sʔitʰəm clothing, dress
sʔəlnəc stump
sʔəlqsən point of land
sʔəlqən tip (of tree, pen, etc.)
sʔəlsən hem of skirt, pants
sʔəlxʷé:n elder, ancestor
sʔələléxʷ elders
sʔəltənstəxʷ feed

sʔəmət lazy
sʔənəm fish spear, shaft of a
 harpoon
sʔəqʷ incorrect
sʔəθnəc bay
sʔəyeʔ lover
sʔəylə spirit power
saʔsəqʷt ~ səʔásəqʷt younger
 sister, brother, or cousin
saʔsχʷ dew
saʔəkʷ Sooke
saləʔəc wall mat, sail made of
 bulrush
sa:qʷ cow-parsnip
satəc ~ θatəc north wind
saʔət to suck it
saχʷəl grass
saχʷəláləs green • ‘grass-colored’.
saχʷələwʔtxʷ barn
sayəws costume hat for dancer,
 made of cedar bark or goat’s
 wool
sayəm bitter, sour
scaʔkʷəm smelt
scaʔtχ halibut
scekʷəl how • Introduces a question.
sce:lən salmon
sciwətél brothers-in-law (man’s
 sisters’ husbands), children-in-
 law
sclayθən upper lip
scləʔəltəxʷ upper floor, upstairs
scliqən ʔə tə sme:nt mountain
 top
scaʔcín to be leaning on
 something

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Hul'qum'ínum-to-English

scəlq^wqín back of the house—inside	se:n'łe? elder brothers, sisters, cousins
scələm liver	setət to put it in front of oneself
scəlq^wéxən back of the house—outside	sewən bag lunch, trail food
scəwtél brother-in-law (man's sister's husband) son-in-law, daughter-in-law	sexəm to be bitter
scəw'ét to be clever, adept	seyəm to ache, to be sore
scəx^wəm wind	sey' wool
sca'cməq^w ~ sca'əməq^w little great grandparent	sey'ít^θə? wool cloth
sca'ləm'əq^w great grandparents/children	sey'təls tickling
sca'la? leaf	sey'təm tickling
sca'məq^w great grandparent/child	sha:θən ~ θa:θən leftovers
sce?šən rapids, ripples in stream	shəlí soul
sči'yə strawberry (Chemainus, Nanoose)	si'ém honored person, respected one
sči'yə?elp strawberry plant (Chemainus, Nanoose)	si:?'ém honored people, respected ones
sčq^wə'nə earring	si'əmstəx^w to respect him/her
sčə'cé? to be on top of	si'qəcən ~ θi'qəcən underside of roof
sčə'cé?stəx^w to have them on top	si'si? to be afraid, to get scared
sčəpx^wə'n wart	si'si'm'é?t to be scared of him/her
sčəq^wš'én to have a thorn, sliver, or splinter in the foot	si'si'nəx^w to frighten him/her accidentally
sčəštəcəs branch	si'si'stəx^w to frighten him/her on purpose
sčəy'x^w dried fish, dried food	si'stə'n little basket
se? to be lifted, to be raised	sik^wət to peel it (bark)
se?csəm to raise one's hand	sil cloth • From Chinook Jargon, from English <i>sail</i> .
se?š'énəm to raise one's feet	sil to roll
sel'qəm hanging over, draped	siləq^wá'əl Chemainus River
selətən baskets	siləm to roll
semət to sell it	sil'anəm year
sens penny • From English <i>cent</i> .	sil'éwtx^w tent
	silə grandparent, grandparent's sibling or cousin

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Hul'qumínum-to-English

silwəlnét Monday • From 'past'.	skʷəʔkʷéʔθeʔs ~
sinéʔac ~ siné:c tyee	skʷəʔkʷéʔθeʔ islands
si:nlqiʔ flying, two-headed snake	skʷəc waterfall
siq̓ to be underneath	skʷəlkʷəlθ western grebe
siq̓stəxʷ to have it underneath	skʷəl̓éš gun
sista nun • From English <i>sister</i> .	skʷəl̓íʔkʷθeʔs ~ skʷəl̓íʔkʷθeʔ
sisəl̓ə little grandmother	little islands
sitən basket	skʷəń̓éxʷ bullhead
siwəl to notice someone, to hear something	skʷəsčəs adze
siw̓ín̓ wordpower	skʷəyχəcsəm handicraft • For example, knitting or basketwork.
siχʷəm to wade	skʷawəs water-tight basket, bucket
si:yéʔtən black widow spider • This spider is said to be hairy and shiny with a red dot on its back.	skʷe:n̓ feather • Back feathers of eagle, split and used for costumes.
siyé:yeʔ Little People • These little mischief makers are said to make trees fall near you.	skʷey to be impossible, unable
siyéy̓ə friends	skʷeyələx̓əń̓ to have an injured arm
siy̓óχʷ to be undone	skʷeyiws handicapped
skati ~ skʷati crazy	skʷins when, at what time • This word introduces a question.
skʷamə ratfish	skʷit̓iʔ sea egg, sea urchin
skʷaməcən hunchback	skʷləy̓ littleneck clam
skʷati ~ skati crazy	skʷqeqe ~ skʷqeqa robin (American)
skʷeqəp lure used in cod fishing	skʷšem number, counting
skʷeyəl day, sky	skʷəlwéχeʔ butterfly (Chemainus, Nanoose)
skʷiʔkʷθeʔs ~ skʷiʔkʷθeʔ little island	skʷəməcən spitbug
skʷiləm to be fed up, to be annoyed	skʷəyəθ slave, prisoner of war, domesticated animal
skʷiš name (Nanaimo)	sli:m sandhill crane
skʷit̓əc blue jay	sliqʷəl to be calm (weather, water)
skʷul school • From English.	sləhél̓ lahal, stick game, bone game
skʷul̓kʷəl̓ to attend school	sləq̓ʷəy̓ ~ ləq̓ʷəy̓ reed mat
skʷul̓stəń̓əq teacher	sləwiʔ inner cedar bark
skʷθeʔs ~ skʷθeʔ island	

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Hulqumínum-to-English

słəx^wətənéʔ	baby blanket	słəq̄śəñ	moccasins, slippers
słalwéʔ	to be above, to be up on top	słəq̄əweʔ	back
słaləlnəc	little buttocks	słxməyqsən	jellyfish
słap̄	soup	słx^wəlca	saliva
słeʔ	bedspread, cover, sheet	smał	stroke
słək^wəm	breath	smeʔəltəx^wtən	brothers-in-law (husband's brothers, woman's sisters' husbands), sisters-in-law (wife's sisters, man's brothers' wives)
słelp̄	to be floppy	smeñnət	pebble, little mountain
słelniʔ	girl, little woman	smeñt	gift
słeləq̄	to be lying down, to be horizontal	sme:nt	mountain, rock (Chemainus, Nanoose)
słelwət	little herring (or an almost empty herring bucket)	smetəx^wtən	brother-in-law (husband's brother, woman's sister's husband) sister-in-law, (wife's sister, man's brother's wife)
słeniʔ	woman	smeł^θəñ	pride, proud person
słewən	sleeping mat	smileʔ	winter dance
słewət	herring	smim̄təqsəñ	little snout
słeḡəñ	medicine	smim̄yəθál	little fawn
słiq^w	flesh	smək^w	ball game using balsam burl ball
słix^ws	Wednesday • From 'three'.	sməłśén	bluff
słiḡ	blanket strips, leftover money or goods from potlatch	sməłəc̄ ~ mələc̄	horsefly
słiyémən	Sliammon	sməlyítəl	marriage, married
słk^weməws	pulse	sməłś	soft-shelled crab
słqəl'éḡəñ	side of wind-dried salmon	smənmé:nt	rocks (Chemainus, Nanoose)
słqēcəss	Friday • From 'five'.	sməq̄^waʔ	great blue heron
słq^wəlnəs	gums	sməq̄^wəc	Point Roberts
słq^wəñə	cheeks	sməstíməx^w	body of a person
słt^θemən	small bay near Jack's point • site of salmon ceremony	smətəlí	ball game
słəlnəc	buttocks	smətəx^w ~ śmətəx^w	bullhead
słəlp̄əl'éḡəñ	bat	sməłtəqsən	nasal mucus, snout
słəlíc	cut in strips		
słəməx^w	rain		
słəñłéniʔ	women		
słəqtál	doubled blanket		

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Hul'qumínum-to-English

smə́tʰqə́n brain	spa:l̥ raven
smə́yə́qʷaʔ ~ mə́yə́qʷaʔ ladybug	spapiʔ crooked, bent, leaning
smə́yəθ deer (Chemainus, Nanoose), meat	speʔeθ black bear
smə́yəθaʔqʷ deer head	speʔeθal̥ bear cub
smə́yəθal̥ fawn	speʔeíʰ currant
snas fat, lard	speʔəl̥xən open field near Harmac • 'large field'
sne name (Chemainus, Nanoose)	speʔxʷ fog
sneŋc̥ corpse	speʔxʷəm spray
snet night	spe:nxʷ camas
snínxʷəl̥ little canoe	spipk̥ʷəm speck of dust
snə́cə́wyəl̥ half brother or sister	spiw̥ ice (Nanaimo)
snən éyməxʷ Nanaimo, Nanaimo person • 'facing inside'.	spk̥ʷəm dust
snən éyməxʷqən to speak Nanaimo	spəhél̥s wind, breeze
snə́n̥ínxʷəl̥ little canoes	spək̥ʷ flour
snə́q ín̥ next room	spəlqʷííʰeʔ ~ spəpəlqʷííʰeʔ screech owl (western), ghost
snə́qs ín̥ endpoint	spəl̥xʷəm lung
snəs álməxʷ butter	spəl̥xən field, clearing
snə́wəlləc ~ snə́wəlnəc campsite at Dodds Narrows • 'sheltered bay'	spəh̥əm seed, something planted
snə́wə́n inheritance, gift from a will	spəpəlqʷííʰeʔ ~ spəlqʷííʰeʔ screech owl (western), ghost
snə́w̥nə́w̥əs Nanoose	spəxʷ ~ sp̥əxʷ stomach, tripe, windbag
snə́w̥nə́w̥əsqən to speak Nanoose	spəx̥əw éʔc fin
snə́xʷəl̥ canoe, car	spəq̥ʷəm foam, bubbles
snə́xʷəl̥sən tire for car	spə́l̥əm smoke, cigarette, pipe, tobacco
snə́x̥cəs finger	sp̥əl̥əq̥əm flowers
snə́x̥sən toe	sp̥e̋q̥əm flower
sol̥cəs soldier, soldiers • From English.	sp̥əxʷ ~ spəxʷ stomach, tripe, windbag
sup soap • From English.	sqa:lməxʷ ~ qa:lməxʷ milk (Nanaimo)
spaʔ dried and pressed roe	sqeʔeq younger brother, sister, cousin
spalə́xʷəm steam, vapor	sqe̋q̥əm eddy, calm water

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Hul'qumínum-to-English

sqewθ potato, wapato	sqəlíqmaí little paddles on paddleshirts
sqeyłəlqən river otter fur	sqəlqəl'pəs curly hair
sqimək' octopus (Chemainus, Nanoose)	sqəməl paddle
sqiqələs sadness, sorrow	sqəmələlwət paddle shirt • This shirt has little paddles with shafts.
sqpi'él to be lying on one's stomach	sqəpástəl gathering, meeting
sqθeq pass, narrows	sqəpéls collection, gathering
sqələ'éq younger brothers, sisters, cousins	sqəwcəs money used to pay people
sqəlqələθən dream	sqəw'q'éwəm knees
sqəl'éw beaver	sqəyəp waterfall
sqəl'éwəlqən beaver pelt	sqəyəp Cassidy Falls
sqəma' breast	sq^wal speech, words (Chemainus, Nanoose)
sqəm'íl high tide	sq^waq^wəl'mət sayings
sqənəx^w glutton, heavy eater	sq^wa:x^w ~ sx^wa:x^w northern saw- whet owl • It said that if a hunter holds out his finger and the owl jumps on it, he will be very lucky.
sqəpəθəməx^w to look down	sq^wel speech, words (Nanaimo)
sqəqəw'éθ rabbit	sq^wini'əθən beard
sqəw aboriginal style bread	sq^winq^wən necklace
sqá'šən partner, person you are walking with	sq^winq^wən beads, rosary beads
sqáqí' dead	sq^winəws body hair
sqáqəpəs to have a leash on	sq^win'ələxən underarm hair
sqət to split it, to tear it	sq^wiq^wmi' beach at Cameron Island • 'little dog'
sqe:ł river otter	sq^wiq^wmi' little dog, puppy
sqəw payment, pay	sq^wsiws to drown
sqəwəm knee	sq^wəlq^wálx^w ~ sq^wəlq^wəlx^w hail
sqeył scar, scarred	sq^wəlq^wəl narrative, story, news, told about
sqílə' dried fish	sq^wəm'éy dog
sqíqələ:m dried fish (Nanaimo)	sq^wəm'éyəlqən dog hair
sqíqələm dried fish (Chemainus, Nanoose)	sq^wəmq^wəm'éy dogs
sqíqəs knot	sq^wəncəs hair on arm
sqíqəw to be hung up	
sqłan bow of boat, front of a car	
sqələxəctən gate	

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Hulqumínum-to-English

sq^wəq^we sore, infected place	-stamš to make, let, have me do something • Causative suffix.
sq^wǰ^waməš Vancouver, Squamish	statləs little spouse
sq^wa^wəycəp ~ sq^wa:ycəp soot	statləw creek, little river
sq^wcəm boil, sore	statəlstəx^w to know him/her/it
sq^wcəməm boils, a lot of little boils	statəm warm, lukewarm, tepid
sq^wilməx^w blackberry, blackberries	stayti[?] wheel, circle, something round
sq^wiq^wq^wəm hatchet	stekən stocking, sock • From English.
sq^wiq^wleš little bird	steləkən stockings, socks
sq^wq^wəm axe	stem what • This word introduces a question.
sq^wə[?]q^wilstəx^w to have it cooked	stem[?]alə whatever • This phrase introduces a question.
sq^wəl barbecued meat, cooked bread	stetəlnamət knowledge
sq^wələš bird • There is no generic word for bird in Həlqəmínəm. <i>sq^wələš</i> is sometimes used to mean ‘bird’ in general, but it specifically means only the smaller birds such as songbirds.	stey canoe race
sq^wəlləs copper	stiqíw horse
sq^wəlq^wələš birds	stiqíwalł foal
sq^wəlq^wəlsən twister, little tornado	stišəm fish slime
sq^wələm barbecued	stitqíw colt, small horse
sq^wəməs forehead	stitəm to try harder
sq^wəq^wcəs red huckleberry	stiwən niece, nephew, cousin’s child
sq^wǰ^waməws body odor	stix^wəm ruffed grouse
-stalə to make, let, have you (plural) do something • Causative suffix.	stu:p ~ stu:f stove • From English.
staləs spouse	stqe:ye[?] wolf
staləw river	stə[?]é to be like
-stalx^w to make, let, have us do something • Causative suffix.	stə[?]tíwən nieces, nephews, cousin’s children
-stamə to make, let, have you do something • Causative suffix.	stəltaləw rivers
staməš warrior	stəlátləw creeks, little rivers
	stəlqé:ye[?] wolves
	stəltáləs spouses
	stəlcəs adze, a D-adze

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Hulqumínum-to-English

-stənamət to pretend to do something • Reflexive causative suffix.	sθəqiʔ sockeye salmon
stəq log-jam	stʰaləm bones
stətés to be nearby, to be close to, to be next to	stʰam bone
stətələw creeks, little rivers	stʰamaʔqʷ ~ stʰaməʔqʷ skull
stəwixʷəl children (Nanaimo)	stʰamələxən armbone • Upper arm bone, the humerus.
stəywət north wind	stʰaqʷiʔ spring salmon
stəytiʔ toy hoop	stʰeʔtʰl fatty meat
stətəqeʔ bruised	stʰeqən bulrush, cattail
stʰiləkʷ strawberry (Nanaimo)	stʰeqəm dripping water
stʰiləkʷəlp strawberry plant (Nanaimo)	stʰiʔtʰ ú:m little berries
stʰiləm song, hymn	stʰkʷəʔíwʰs left side, left arm
stʰimšəneʔ braid of hair	stʰu:m berries (Chemainus, Nanoose)
stʰiqəl mud	stʰu:məmən sweetener, berry juice
stʰiqələnəp tide-flats, muddy spot	stʰqəm drop of water
stʰiwiʔəl prayer	stʰəkʷcís left hand
stʰqʷiʔals bangs	stʰəkʷšín left foot
stəcem cedar branches • These are split and used for baskets.	stʰəkʷ worm
stəlq spot, stain	stʰəməm berries (Nanaimo)
stəlɬʷəlʰ octopus (Nanaimo)	stʰəmínəs chestbone, breastbone, sternum
stənəlɬəp stacked (wood)	stʰəmšən shin
stəpəl playing cards, deck of cards	stʰxʷas steamed clams
stəwəqʷ fuller's earth • This black earth is burned white and then pounded into wool.	stʰxəm lingcod (Nanaimo)
sθimaʔ ice (Chemainus, Nanoose)	stʰxʷəlwətəm laundry
sθiməʔéls freezing weather (Chemainus, Nanoose)	sʰaʰəm enough
sθkʷənáp leveled ground	sʰeʔšən invitation to feast, party, etc.
sθəʔθékʷ straight	sʰeləqəm wild beast, fierce thing, ghost, monster
sθəlqəlšətən string for spear or harpoon	sʰeyəqəm smoke from a fire or chimney
sθəmənts Tuesday • From 'two'.	sʰiʔ to want, to like
	sʰiʔʰqəl child
	sʰiʔʰqəlθət childish

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Hul'qum'ínum-to-English

sʰilləp ~ sʰilnəp Departure Bay, main village site • ‘deep’	səlaʰəcéwtx^w mat house used for summer living
sʰim̄ ~ sʰəlím̄ correct, proper, right	səlk^wšén̄ broken foot
sʰpalweʰt̄ to be underneath (with weight bearing down)	səlq̄θət to spin, to twirl, to go around in a circle
sʰpalweʰt̄stəx^w to have it underneath with weight bearing down	səlq̄h̄ap leveled ground
sʰpayθən lower lip	səlχ̄ to go outside to cool off
sʰpelq̄ən̄ feathers, feather mattress, feather pillow	səlésəh̄s little pennies
sʰpiʰt̄eʰ slip, petticoat	səlíc̄ full
sʰpiq̄ən way down the mountain, down below the hill	səlk^wəléχ̄ən̄ ~ selk^wəléχ̄ən̄ broken wing
sʰqe:n feather	səllic̄ high tide
sʰələʰam cockle	səls̄ilə grandparents, grandparent’s siblings or cousins
sʰəlím̄ ~ sʰim̄ correct, proper, right	səls̄əlq̄^w to be lonely
sʰəlk^wíls spark, burst of firecracker	səls̄əlq̄^wméʰt to be lonely for him/her
sʰəlnəp ancient ground	səls̄əlq̄^wnəx^w to unintentionally make him/her lonely
sʰəl̄iq̄ət̄ children (Chemainus, Nanoose)	səls̄əlq̄^wstəx^w to make him/her lonely
sʰələʰəʰ dirty (clothes, people, car)	səls̄əltən spindle whorl • A small wheel on the end of a spinning pole that keeps the yarn from falling off.
sʰəm̄k^w fermented salmon roe	səl̄əs half-drunk, feeling good
sʰəh̄əq̄ potlatch	səl̄ət to spin it (wool)
sʰəp̄áȳəθən chin, jaw	səl̄əθət to do something
sʰəq̄šən̄ moccasins, slippers	səmméʰšən to be barefoot
sʰəx^w to lose a game, to get beat	səmh̄éʰ to already have a child
səʰásəq̄^wt̄ ~ saʰsəq̄^wt̄ younger sister, brother, or cousin	səmh̄ Be silent! Quiet!
səʰasəq̄^wt̄ál̄əw̄cəs little finger	səmh̄áȳə ~ səmh̄səmh̄áȳə bee
səʰasəq̄^wt̄ál̄əw̄šən little toe	səmh̄éʰk^wəl̄cəs to have an injured hand
sək^wəȳ í ball game (like badminton)	səmh̄íȳəθ deers
	səmh̄səmh̄áȳə ~ səmh̄áȳə bee
	səmh̄š̄áθət sun
	sənh̄ix^wəl̄ canoes

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Hulqumínum-to-English

sənniʔəlp Oregon-grape (tall)
səh̄íw̄ to be in, to be inside, to be indoors
səh̄íw̄stəxʷ to have him/her inside
səh̄l̄áíw̄cəs thumb
səh̄l̄áíw̄sən big toe
səh̄l̄eʔ eldest brother, sister, cousin
səh̄əh̄xʷəł to arrive in canoes
səh̄əw̄néc Chemainus Harbour, Chemainus Bay • ‘entering back end of bay’
səh̄xʷəł to arrive in a canoe
səplíl bread • From Chinook Jargon.
səpliléw̄txʷ bakery
səqé:n ~ θəqé:n bracken fern
səqíws pants, underpants, trousers
səq̄ to split, to tear
səq̄nəxʷ to tear it accidentally
səsáq̄ tə skʷeyəl northern lights • ‘The sky is ripped open.’
səw̄q̄ to look for, search for
səw̄áíəm̄ toy, game
səw̄q̄əłct to find it for him/her
səw̄áýqeʔ men
səw̄áýqeʔalł boys
səx̄əłnét ~ s̄x̄əx̄əłnét Sunday, week • From ‘holy’.
səx̄ʷaʔ urine
səx̄ʷáʔt to urinate on it
səyq̄ clay
səyəm strong smell
səyəm to hurt, to ache
səýtt to tickle him/her
swakʷən common loon (breeding phase)

swa:w̄ləs teen-age boys
swə:m horse clam
swə:mən horse clam shell
swetə sweater • From English.
swi:w̄ləs teen-age boy
swəłtən gillnet
swənmeł nephew, niece, when the parent is deceased
swəq̄ʷáʔł goat’s wool blanket
swəw̄íʔqeʔalł little boy
swəw̄q̄ʷáʔł goat’s wool blankets
swəýqeʔ man
swəýqeʔ musməs bull
swəýqeʔalł boy
sxʷʔəθqən back of mouth
sxʷaʔxʷək̄ʷ drunk, out of it
sxʷa:xʷ ~ sqʷa:xʷ northern saw-whet owl • It said that if a hunter holds out his finger and the owl jumps on it, he will be very lucky.
sxʷayəm Millstone River • ‘goldeneye duck’
sxʷənítəmaʔł pertaining to White man, White man’s
sxʷət Swainson’s thrush • This identification is tentative. This bird is said to sing: “Please Mr. Salmon, let the salmonberries ripen.”
sxʷəłqəh̄ pillow
sxʷəw̄qən swan
sxʷəxʷáʔəs thunderbird
sxʷəxʷíʔ to be awake
sxʷəyəm goldeneye duck
sxʷəýíw̄s to be energetic, to be full of energy, to be alert, to be on guard
s̄x̄aləməs grey-haired

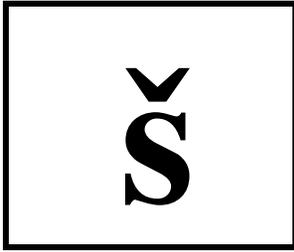
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Hulqumínúṁ-to-English

sǰayəm smaller stomach of cow	sǰəyəs head
sǰeʔǰeʔ taboo, something forbidden	sǰəyəs áʔq fish head
sǰeməθ sap	sǰ^waǰ^wíʔəw̄s (legs or arms) are paralyzed
sǰe:š rufous-sided towhee (spotted towhee)	sǰ^wayǰ^wəy mask dance, masked dancer
sǰetš mucus in the lungs	sǰ^wesəm soapberry (fruit)
sǰe:tʰ murre	sǰ^wiʔém story
sǰixneʔ little foot	sǰ^wiǰiʔ mountain goat (Nanaimo)
sǰixətʰšən to tiptoe	sǰ^wəńcəli ~ sǰ^wət̄cəli hummingbird
sǰlast feed	syaʔəll pieces of firewood
sǰtək^w totem pole, carving	sya:lǰ^w insane, crazy
sǰtʰəməlqən deer hair • Hair that has fallen out and is dried up.	syał woodpile, firewood
sǰəʔáθəns Thursday • From ‘four’.	syałéw̄tx^w woodshed
sǰəʔénəx^wall tadpole	syaq^wəm sunlight, sun’s heat
sǰəʔénx^w bullfrog	syaq^wəm sweat, perspiration
sǰəʔenx^wé:n plantain (common or broad-leaved)	sya:ys work, job
sǰəlǰixneʔ little feet	sya:yséw̄tx^w ~ ya:yséw̄tx^w workroom, toolshed
sǰəmǰəm scouring rush	syeʔtən widow
sǰəńə leg, foot	syeǰ^w hired person
sǰəńəs tə səm̄š áθət sunbeam • ‘leg of the sun’.	syeǰə friend, relative
sǰəpəǰ^w upper nose of fish	syəǰ^wəm cedar bark rope
sǰəp̄šəń fish tail	syəθ story, history, legend
sǰət̄k^wáls ~ ǰət̄k^wáls crystal	syəwən power song, dancer’s song
sǰətʰəm dog hair	syəw̄ánəmaʔ aboriginal
sǰəw̄ǰəm steelhead	syəw̄én traditions, history
sǰəw̄ə spine • Backbone with ribs attached.	syəw̄ə seer, psychic, fortune-teller
sǰəǰíl marked, painted	syəǰceʔ gift
sǰəǰínə legs, feet	
sǰəǰəlnét ~ səǰəlnét Sunday, week • From ‘holy’.	
sǰəǰəneʔ little legs, little feet	
sǰəyək^wəs raccoon	

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Hul'qum'ínum-to-English



šáʔxʷəʔqʷəl ~ **yəšáʔxʷəʔqʷəl**
crossing

šakʷ to be bathed

šakʷəm to bathe

šakʷəm'éwtxʷ bath house

šakʷəməlwət swimming suit,
bathing suit

šalcəp ~ **šəlcəp** drill for starting
fire • A wood drill operated by a
single person or a cord drill operated
by two.

šaiqʷəls (seal, sea lion) snorting

šaməs to smoke-dry (food)

šaməls smoke-drying food

šapəl shovel • From English.

šapələs black scoter • ‘whistle
mouth’.

šapəs to whistle, a whistle

šaqʷəl to cross to the other side

šaqʷəl'námət to manage to get
across

šaqʷəl'stəxʷ to help him/her
across to the other side

šapšəp nightingale • Unidentified
bird that sings at night.

šayaʔ ~ **šayeʔ** maggot

šceʔcpθ ~ **šceʔčpθ** little aunt,
uncle, parent's cousin through
marriage

šceʔlnəl barb on halibut hook or
on spear

šceləpθ ~ **ščeləpθ** aunts, uncles,
parent's cousins through
marriage

šcepθ ~ **ščepθ** aunt, uncle,
parent's cousin through
marriage

šcłeqəń palate, roof of the mouth

šcəń'éwəstən back rest

šcaləməqʷ great grandparents-in-
law

šcaməqʷ great grandparent-in-law

šcaqʷəls hay fork

šcaqʷəl'stən hay fork

šcałqʷəls grinder

šceʔšətən footstool

ščelénəctən chairs

šcəńəctən chair

šcičnəctəń little chair

ščələxʷəs mask

ščəlxʷiwən insides

ščəl'í'čnəctəń little chairs

ščəm'ínəs Chemainus

šceʔčpθ ~ **šceʔcpθ** little aunt,
uncle, parent's cousin through
marriage

šceləpθ ~ **ščeləpθ** aunts, uncles,
parent's cousins through
marriage

šcepθ ~ **ščepθ** aunt, uncle,
parent's cousin through
marriage

ščekʷxəls frying pan

šeʔitən hair

šeʔšł trail, little path

šeʔt to put it on one's lap

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Hul'qum'ínum-to-English

šeʔəl roads, trails, doors
šeləmcəs ring
šel road, door, roadway, foot path
šemət to smoke-dry it
šeqəm (shellfish) to open up
šes sea lion
šesəlqən sea lion hair
šesəm shallows
šet lead, shot, bullet • From English *shot*.
šet bullet • From English *shot*.
šewəq carrot
šewəl vagina, vulva
šeyəltən babysitter, caretaker of new dancer
še:y gills
šiʔšaʔ old-time racing canoe
šiʔšptən little knife (Chemainus, Nanoose)
šičəm strong smell
šičəs mast
šikəs Shaker, Shakers • From English.
šilqéməš train, old word for train
 • This is an old word. It describes the train's whistle as it fades away.
šipət to cut along it
šišəc bushes, underbrush
šišələs stubborn, obstinate
šitəm to wish for
škapiélə coffee pot
škʷan birthday
škʷeńnəc to be in skeins
škʷitʰcaləs blue • 'blue-jay colored'.
škʷəlkʷəl face of mountain, bluff

škʷənšətən ~ kʷənšətən ~ škʷənšən lantern, torch
škʷcastən window
škʷeʔəm basket • Some say this is a round or square basket with a cover used for storage. Others say this is a basket used for carrying hot water and for cooking with hot rocks.
škʷiʔləw father-in-law, mother-in-law
škʷiʔšətən ladder, step-ladder, stairs
škʷiʔʰələqʷ pitched roof
škʷiʔʰələqʷ top of head, peak of hat
šleməxətən escort, seeing eye dog, lookout place
šlələmélə bottles
šləmélə bottle
šləqʷəʔélə pocket
šləθí:nə kitchen cupboard
šləlqəʔʰé:ls container for boiling or tinting cloth or bark
šləmčəls picker (picking machine)
šlətʰəl to be smart
šlətəcńəcəls mower
šləixəstən face paint
šləlpəs wrinkles on the face
šləńé trail, route
šme:tʰənqən liar
šmuməsəlńəc cow droppings
šməkʷélə graveyard
šmətxʷ ~ smətxʷ bullhead
šmətəwəl brace, crosspiece
šmətʰələs mucus, eye goo, pus in the eye
šməyəθəlńəc deer droppings

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Hul'qumínum-to-English

šneʔəm ~ šne:m shaman	šqaʔáls ~ šqaʔəs ~ šqaʔás tears, teardrops • 'eye water'.
šnenəc price, cost	šqəláwəs beaver mask
šnetəlqən ~ xʷnetəlqən breakfast	šqəltən diaper
šnəʔáʔθ the other side, opposite shore, across the road	šqən xʷélə esophagus
šnəwəl'éxətən vest	šqəpəqəh cover
šnəxʷəl'éwt xʷ canoe shed, garage	šqəqəl'éʔcəls baler
šukʷə sugar • From English.	šqəqəl ~ šqaqəl puddle, pool
šukʷəʔélə sugar bowl	šqət to finish it, to be done with it
špa:yəs cross-eyed	šqətʰ x'élə anus
špe:ntən drawknife • A two-handled knife used with a drawing motion to shave a surface.	šqəʔəxən corner
špuhəc rectum	šqəθəh to be hanging down
špusəl'nəc cat droppings	šqəwəl partner, person you are travelling with
špəpəʔélə pepper shaker	šqəʔt'əxən intersection
špəpənəm field, garden, place where things are planted	šq'iqəwəls clothesline
špətən élə mast on a sailboat	šq'ixəls pupil of the eye
špaqʷəs cliff	šq'peqətən lid
šp'ipəxʷáʔqʷəm fine-toothed comb	šq'pəw'íʔctən shoulder blade
špəkʷtən ~ špəkʷtén lifesaver	šqəlwəltən beam in house • This is an open beam used to hang stuff.
špəl'é:c to be inside out	šqəqəwəlwətəm clothesline, pole
špəłəm élə pipe (stovepipe, smoking pipe)	šqətəwəl bridge, ramp, handicapped ramp
šqaʔélə water container	šqəy't nəc heel
šqaʔəs ~ šqəʔáls ~ šqaʔás tears, teardrops • 'eye water'.	šqəy't'ələqʷ top of roof where rafters meet ridgepole
šqaqəl ~ šqəqəl puddle, pool	šqʷaʔələqʷ juice of any fruit
šqeqləc spinner, spinning machine, spinning wheel	šqʷaləwən thoughts, manners
šq'iqəx'áθət skis, sled, ice skates	šqʷa'ls sauce pan
šq'iqəx'áθət playground slide	šqʷa'lsət'é:ls container for boiling white clothes
šqitəs ~ šqitəstən headband	šqʷe:nət to pierce it
	šqʷiʔqʷál speaker (Chemainus, Nanoose)
	šqʷəʔqʷél speaker (Nanaimo)
	šqʷiʔqʷáls sauce pan, little pot

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Hulqum ínum-to-English

šq ^w ilq ^w əl lawyer	štət é:m telephone, megaphone
šq ^w inəlqsən nosehair	štət lélə wallet, little purse
šq ^w əltən voice	štət əq á:s black eye
šq ^w əm éy dog owner, master	šténəqən ~ štəténəqən shade
šq ^w əmeýəl nəc dog droppings	štət cəsəm adze-like mattock
šq ^w əq ^w é hole	štəm əwəl adze-like mattock
šq ^w aq ^w əpəs wrinkled face	štənəxən neighbor
šq ^w u:n élə eardrum	štətəm əls adze with straight hammer
šq ^w ələš élə bird's nest	štəyq ^w ən é? pothole
šq ^w əw əla? q ^w bald	štəy əm boarder
šq ^w əw əltən ~ šq ^w əw əltən laxative	štə k ^w ən əp leveler • Board used for leveling ground.
šse q əls shake splitter	štə l w íltən liner, lining material for canoes or walls, dry wall
šsi? ém chief, boss, shopkeeper	št ^ə əm əcən bracelet
šsilə grandparent-in-law	št ^ə əx ^w i:ls dishpan, sink
šsəplil élə bread container, bread box	št ^ə əm q əl əw š ən əm toenail clippers
šsəsəx ^w ə? urethra	št ^ə it ^ə əq ^w əs black eye, punched in the eye
ššax ^w ək ^w əm bathtub, bathing hole	št ^ə əm nəc tailbone
štə l əw élə river bank	št ^ə əm əw é? c ~ št ^ə əm əw í? c backbone
štem (fish, porpoise) to swim underwater	št ^ə ət ^ə a? skeleton
štešq ín əm three-pronged comb	št ^ə əx ^w əl w ət əm ~ št ^ə əx ^w əl w ət əm washing machine
štešq ^w əm three-pronged comb	št ^ə əx ^w ət ^ə əls washing machine
štət əl to be in the middle	št ^ə x ^w əl n əs əm toothbrush
štih élə ~ štəh élə teapot	ššlə əm élə salt shaker
štín í to be from a place	ššl i? šp ən ə little earlobe
štəl əl əs glasses	ššpi w ən shirt
štəl əl əs élə glasses case	ššp ən ə earlobe
štəl élə purse, wallet	šš əl əl q s ən mucus, dried nasal mucus
štəni? íws ancestor	
štəps əm élə collar, neckhole	
štəs ən əp lawn roller	
štəšn éc ~ təšn éc saskatoon berry	
štəš əl q ən carder	

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Hul'qumínum-to-English

šǎpnéc under water, bottom of the ocean, basement	šayəl older brother, sister, cousin
šǎp̄isnéc tail	šweq̄wəq̄ pothole in road
šǎšánəp plow	šx ^{w?} a [?] š ^w iy éñ trawler
šǎx ^w astən window blind	šx ^{w?} aləq̄ ^w a [?] brothers, sisters, cousins
šəctən beater to pound fuller's earth into goat's wool	šx ^{w?} amət bed, sleeping platform, home
šəlák ^w round, circle	šx ^{w?} aq̄ ^w a [?] brother, sister, cousin
šəlcəp ~ šalcəp drill for starting fire • A wood drill operated by a single person or a cord drill operated by two.	šx ^{w?} e [?] t̄ ^θ əls eraser
šəlməx ^w cəs hand rattles	šx ^{w?} eləš sister-in-law (woman's husband's sister, brother's or male cousin's wife)
šəl'é [?] šl trails, little paths	šx ^{w?} eθətən clouds
šəl'í [?] šptəñ little knives (Chemainus, Nanoose)	šx ^{w?} et̄ ^θ š éñəm mat, doormat
šələ penis	šx ^{w?} i [?] łtəñ dishes
šəmélš to smoke-dry (some food)	šx ^{w?} i [?] q̄ ^w əθət facecloth
šəmən ~ šəmén enemy	šx ^{w?} i [?] š ^w əls backhoe, digger
šəməñtən fish trap	šx ^{w?} i [?] š ^w əθət sweeper • This was a bunch of branches tied together and used for sweeping.
šəmət̄ ^θ áləš cross sticks, stretcher sticks for drying fish	šx ^{w?} i:ləl inside of thighs
šəmət̄ ^θ əq̄éñəm to tell a lie	šx ^{w?} i:ñə cheek • For some people, this only refers to an animal's cheek.
šəmsəməȳélə beehive	šx ^{w?} itət bed
šəmšəm low tide	šx ^{w?} iš ^w əθət broom
šənək ^w s prize, award	šx ^{w?} iyəm ústən clown mask
šəptən knife (Chemainus, Nanoose)	šx ^{w?} əléləš sisters-in-law (woman's husband's sisters, male cousins' wives, husband's female cousins)
šəq̄ to be finished, to be done	šx ^{w?} ənəx ^w stop sign
šəst̄ ^θ əpsəm Coffin Point	šx ^{w?} əñéc horned grebe (similar to the Western grebe but smaller)
šəsəkli Jesus Christ • From French.	šx ^{w?} əñ í:ñə cheeks
šəšəmálwətəm clothesline	šx ^{w?} əθq̄ən throat
šəšáyəl ~ šəšéyəl older brothers, sisters, cousins	šx ^{w?} əw̄k ^w élə dresser, chest of drawers
šəyq̄ to ransack, to search for something	
šəyq̄ ^w ə to dig clams (Nanaimo)	

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Hul'qumínum-to-English

šx ^w ?əx ^á yθətəm	razor	šxat ^θ əstən	picture, photograph
šx ^w ax ^w ək ^w əls	sander	šxe ^l	weir • A fence placed across a stream to capture fish.
šx ^w e [?] t ^θ əls ~ šx ^w e ^w ət ^θ əls	prybar	šxe ^l əpsəmtən	collarbone
šx ^w i [?] qəls	baking pan	šx ^t əyk ^w əls	carving tool
šx ^w i [?] ta [?] q ^w əm	shampoo	šxək ^w ət ^θ é:ls	clothespin
šx ^w iléwe [?]	turnip	šxələx ⁱ :l	striped
šx ^w imélə [?]	store	šxəlcastən	design, pattern (for embroidery, etc.)
šx ^w i ^w áləm	playground, game	šxəl ^x álcəs	to have eyes rolled back
šx ^w i ^w áləm spəl ^x ən	playing field	šxə ⁿ ətən	tracks, foot print
šx ^w k ^w əcnəc	island in Nanoose Bay • ‘two rumps up’	šxəpənəp	rake
šx ^w ə [?] x ^w əlíwə ⁿ	hollow	šxət ^é k ^w	wood-carving knife, carving tool
šx ^w əlmástən	mirror	šxə ^l wíltən	beam, crossbeam
šx ^w əlmástən	window • For most people, this means ‘mirror’.	šxəx ^á ls	writer, secretary
šx ^w əlmənik ^w	aunts, uncles, parent’s cousins	šxəx ^é :t ^θ əls	measuring stick, measuring tape, ruler
šx ^w əlmnélək ^w	aunts, uncles, parent’s cousins	šxəxeyélə	reef at Dodds Narrows • ‘crybaby’
šx ^w əlmnik ^w	aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin	šxəy ^l əls	refrigerator, cooler
šx ^w əlmnə ⁿ ək ^w	little aunt, uncle, parent’s cousin	šx ^w ?a [?] k ^w əsəls	hanger, hook, clothes peg
šx ^w əné [?] əm	shamans	šx ^w ančənəm	runner
šx ^w ən ^w ás	overcast, cloudy	šx ^w at ^θ əsəm	facecloth, towel
šx ^w ə ^l qə ⁿ élə	pillow case	šx ^w et ^θ wí:ls	dish towel
šx ^w əw ^é li	relatives, parents	šx ^w u:m	rapids (Chemainus, Nanoose)
šx ^w əx ^w á [?] əs	thunder	šx ^w q ^w iwətən	belt (Nanaimo), belt for dancers
šx ^w əx ^w q ^w əlwətəm	washboard	šx ^w q ^w tén	shoulder
šx ^w əy ⁱ wən	nice, kind	šx ^w əməm	rapids (Nanaimo)
šx ^w əy ^k ə ^w ət ^θ e [?]	washboard	šx ^w əq ^w ə ⁿ əp	harrow • A farm instrument of a heavy frame with teeth or disks used to break up and even off plowed ground.
šx ^w əy ^q élə	fireplace, cooking pit		
šx ^w a [?] θəs	palm of hand, sole of foot		
šx ^w aləməs	mask		
šx ^w apələs	to have mucus in the eyes		
šx ^w aθəscəs	palm of hand		

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Hulqumínúm-to-English

šyatq^wəsəm facecloth

šya:ys worker, laborer

šya:yəs tool

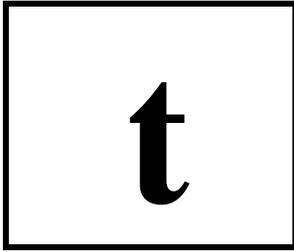
šya:yəs hired hand

šyełqəls paintbrush

šyəłəxənəm slow whirlpool

šyəmtən belt (Chemainus,
Nanoose)

Hulqumínum-to-English



taʔcsəs eight dollars
taʔcəmát eight pieces of stuff
taʔəlt to study it, to figure it out
takta doctor • From English.
ta:l to leave shore, to out onto the floor in the bighouse
-tal ~ -təl to do something to each other • Reciprocal suffix.
-talə you • Second person singular object pronoun.
taláʔq^w float for a boat, log boom
-talx^w əs • First person plural object pronoun.
taməlqł ~ təməlqł starfish
ta:nt to go away from him/her, to leave him/her
taq^wəm to cough
tawsən one thousand • From English.
tawən town
tax^w to be close, to be near
tax^w later
tax^w sk^weyəl midday, noon
tax^w snet midnight
taǰ^wət to beach it
teʔ grandmother (address form, endearment form)
teʔ mum (address form, endearment form)

teʔcsáləs eight circular objects
teʔcsélə eight people
teʔcsél eight times
teʔcsəqən eight containers
teʔcəs eight
teʔcəs necəwəc eight hundred
teʔteʔ canoe race (Nanaimo)
teʔtiyeʔ mommy (address form)
teʔtəx^wtən Mt. Benson
teʔəl two-pointed spear, prongs of spear
tecəl to arrive, to get here, to approach
tecəlnámət to manage to get here
tecəlstəx^w to get him/her here
teléwtəx^w bank
telə money • From Chinook Jargon, from English *dollar*.
te:m to call for, to yell out, to telephone
te:mstəx^w to have him/her call, to bring him/her to the telephone
teməlct to call her/him for him/her
temət to call him/her, to telephone him/her, to yell to him/her
ten mother
teqəl to move, to change living places
tetlə little money
tey canoe race (Nanoose)
tey to pull canoe (in a race)
teyəwəl modern racing canoe
teý that (in sight) (Chemainus, Nanoose) • Article used with plain

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Hul'qumínú'm-to-English

nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).	tu:x^wəqən nine containers
ti'əwəl ~ ti'əwəl racing canoe	tu:x^wəs nine dollars
ti'í here, this one	tqep fish trap
ti'tiyəx^w to be in a hurry	tqet to challenge, to guess in bone game
ti'əwəl ~ ti'əwəl racing canoe	tqət to tell him/her off
tih tea • From English.	tqels to fart
timət to do it intensely	tsas poor, pitiful
timəθət to try harder	tsət to get close to him/her/it
tintin bell or bells, o'clock • From Chinook Jargon. This is the sound of the ship's bell ringing the hour.	tšet to comb it out
tiq^w Ballenas Islands • 'tight'.	tši'q^wəm to comb one's hair
tiq^w to be tight, to be stuck	tə the (in sight) (Nanaimo) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).
tiq^wlné:nt to choke him/her, to strangle him/her	tə'csəlšá'əs eighty dollars
tiq^w to bump, to smash into, to hit or run into	tə'csəlšé' eighty
tiq^wtəl to bump into each other, to collide with each other	tə'csəlší'əqən eighty containers
tiq^wət to hit him/her, to bump him/her	tə'í:tš too narrow
tiwən niece, nephew (address form)	tə'əncə which • This word introduces a question.
tiya'x^wé:n trouble, problem	təkénəm to put one's socks on
tłət to spread it, to flatten it out, to open it up (hand, arms, wings)	-təl ~ -tal to do something to each other • Reciprocal suffix.
tu:x^w nine	təlki turkey • From English.
tu:x^w nečəwəc nine hundred	təlsθət to shuffle them (feet) quickly
tu:x^w áləs nine circular objects	tələt to turn it over, to stir it
tu:x^w áwəl nine conveyances	təl'nəx^w to learn it, to know it, to find it out, to realize it
tu:x^w elə nine people	təltələw' wild, wild animal
tux^w él nine times	təltələw' ləmət ú mountain sheep, wild sheep
tu:x^w mət nine pieces of stuff	təltələw' pus bobcat, wild cat
tu:x^w əłšá'əs ninety dollars	tələt to learn, to study, to check out, to scrutinize
tu:x^w əłšé' ninety	təmsəlqən sea otter fur, velvet
tu:x^w əłší'əqən ninety containers	təməlql ~ taməlql starfish

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Hul'qumínum-to-English

təməł ochre • Used to make paint for dancers.

təməłáləs brown • ‘ochre-colored’.

təməłəpsəm pileated woodpecker • ‘ochre neck’.

təməs sea otter

təməx^w land, earth, world

təmk^wáləx^w November • ‘time of the dog salmon’.

təmk^wéləs summer • ‘hot time’

təmpé:nx^w May • ‘time of the camas’.

təmq^wéʔənx^w August • ‘time of the mosquitos’.

təmq^wíləs spring • ‘time of ripening’.

təmk^wéləs July • ‘hot time’.

təmtém when

təməlt to cool it off

təmxáył December, winter • ‘time of cold weather’.

təní there, that one

tənəqsən mallard

təncáləq^w west wind

tənwəq^w east wind, south wind

təp dark, dusk (Nanaimo)

təp to be dark (Nanaimo)

təpsəm neck

təq^w (rope) to get tight

təq^wtəq^w red snapper

təs to get there, to arrive, to get near

təsnámət to manage to get there

təšnéc ~ štəšnéc saskatoon berry

təšnécəlp saskatoon berry bush

təšú canvas

təw a bit

təwín to be raw, to be uncooked

təwníl that one (in sight)

(Nanaimo) • Demonstrative used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

təwtəwáləqəp tree fungus, conk, echo

təx^w to be uncovered

təx^wθəł tongue

təx̄ to foul up, to mess up

təx̄^wáʔc archery bow

təx̄^wáʔcəlp yew

təyt north winds, to go upstream, to go north

təyəł to go upstream

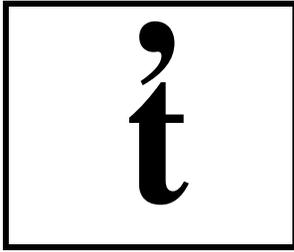
təywət upstream, north

təx^wat to uncover him/her

təxəməmát six pieces of stuff

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Huġqum ínum-to-English



íáʔt to pull it apart
íáʔx^w balsam
íáʔx^wəłp balsam tree
íak^w to come home, to go home
íak^wnámət to manage to come home
íamən wall
íá:nθət to hide oneself
íaq^wtəm ~ íq^watəm Saturday •
 From ‘cut it off’.
íat old • Referring to the olden days.
íatəłəm flea
íax^w to come down from the mountains, to go down to the beach
íax^wstəx^w to take it down to the beach, to bring it down from the mountains
íayq^wíné:nt choking, strangling
íeʔt to try it, to taste a little bit of it
íe:ć cross sticks for smoking salmon or barbecuing meat
íećəłp spirea, hardhack
íelqəm to be wet, to be soaking wet
íeləw arm, wing
íemək^w fish roe
íemək^w salmon eggs

íeməls to guess, to make a guess in the bonegame
íem^wx gooseberry
íem^wxəłp gooseberry bush
íen to go out of sight, to be in the shade
íepəl playing cards
íeqeʔ liver of human
íeqeʔ salal berries
íetiyəq to be angry, mad
íeyəq to get mad
íeyəq^wnəx^w to unintentionally anger him/her
íeyəq^wstəx^w to make him/her mad
íicəm to swim
íiləm to sing
íiləmstənámət to pretend to sing
íiləmstəx^w to have him/her/them sing
íiləməłmən to want to sing
íi:m to ask for something, to beg
íimšəneʔ to braid
íiqəl to be muddy
íi:t to ask him/her, to beg him/her
íitəmáθət student
íitəməls teacher, trainer
íiwiʔəl to pray
íiwiʔələwtəx^w church
íiwiʔəlstəx^w to take him/her to church
íiwiʔəłt to pray for him/her/it
ík^wa:yθətən cork, plug, bottle stopper
ík^wəlmən to want to go home
íqət to insult him/her, to jeer at him/her

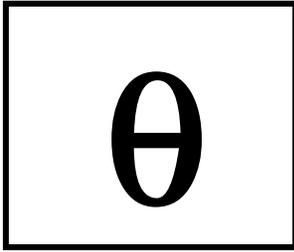
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Hulqumínum-to-English

íqas rock cod	íñət to line them up, to put them side by side
íqast to sharpen it (Nanaimo?)	íəpəl to play cards
íq^wat to cut a piece of it off, to break it off, to tear a piece off	íəq^wəm thimbleberry
íq^watəm ~ íəq^wtəm Saturday • From 'cut it off'.	íəq^w (string) to break
íq^we:m to cut a piece off	íətá'íələm little flea
íq^we:nmən leftovers from wood cutting, breaking string	íətá'əθət practicing, trying out
íə'csáwəl eight conveyances	íətəm wren
íək^w to get stuck	íətəmíe' wren • The story name for wren.
íək^wíək^w mud, muddy, swampy	íəx to make a mistake
íək^wstəx^w to bring him/her home	íəyəm to claim something (for example, land)
íək^wstəx^w to bring them home	íəyəm to stick to something
íəlq to spot, to stain, to become spotty	íəyəmt to wear it
íəlíéləw arms, wings	íx^wa:l to dig clams, to get clams
íələm wild cherry bark	íx^wəlp ~ p^x^wəlp oak
íələməlp wild cherry tree	íxəm six
íəlátələm fleas	íxəm necəwəc six hundred
íəlqi't to soak it	íxəm áləs six circular objects
íəlqast to wave to him/her	íxəmél six times
íəmúləč ~ íəmóləč barrel, washtub • From Chinook Jargon.	íxəmələ six people
íəməšt to braid it	íxəməłšá'əs sixty dollars
íəməwəl to adze a canoe	íxəməłšé' sixty
íəmcəs to hit one's hand against something	íxəməłší'əqən sixty containers
íəmət to pound on it, to beat a drum	íxəməqən six containers
íəməwəłct to adze a canoe for him/her	íxəməs six dollars
íəńá:ləm to set the table	íxəməwəl six conveyances
íəńástəl to lineup, to be side by side, to stand next to each other	íxəθət to turn off (the road)
íəńélət to line people up	íx^wəwəłtən canoe ramp

? a c č čh e h i k k^w k^wl l t m n n u p p q q^w q^w s sh t í θ t^θ ʔ x u w w xw x^w y y

Hulqumínúm-to-English



θaʔkʷsəqən seven containers
θakʷθət (a person) to stretch out
θaləθən mouths
-θamə you • Second person object pronoun.
θamən eyebrow
-θamš me • First person singular object pronoun.
-θat ~ -θət to do something to one's self • Reflexive suffix.
θatəc ~ satəc north wind
θaθən mouth
θa:θən ~ sha:θən leftovers
θeʔθqiʔ fern or berry sprouts, shoots
θekʷt to iron it
θekʷəls ironing
θeməxʷəl two conveyances
θeməc two hundred
θe:wtxʷ bighouse, longhouse
θey̆ that (in sight) • Article used with feminine singular nouns.
θey̆əm to board
θey̆əqən fixing words
θi big
θi leləm bighouse, longhouse • This modern phrase seems to be replacing the older word *the:wtxw*.

θiʔqəcən ~ siʔqəcən underside of roof
θiʔθəy̆əlməxʷ tidy • Referring to a tidy person, a person with a very clean house.
θiʔəmθət to live with others
θikʷt sea cucumber
θil to lie on fabric
θil'éʔtən sheet
θimáʔt to freeze it
θiqsən big nose
θiθələwšən big foot
θiθéləq big waves
θiθíws ~ θiθəws big bird
θiθəšən big foot
θiyé:ntəm to pass blood, to have blood in one's urine
θkʷat to stretch it out
θkʷənəp to level by dragging boards
θkʷət to tauten it, to straighten it, to stretch it taut
θqet tree
θqəls to spear something, to poke with a pole
θqəlǰ'éʔəm to kneel
θqət to spear it
θqʷət to double it, to fold it, to put two together
θə the (in sight) • Article used with feminine singular nouns.
θəʔít to be true
θəhá:yθən big mouth, talkative
θəkʷ to be straight, to be stretched taut
θəláqtəl to split up, to separate from each other

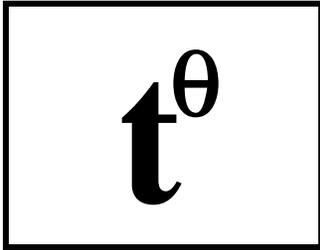
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Hulqumínum-to-English

θələqt to divide it, to take some	θəyq^wels to dig a hole, to dig up
θəláyθətən tablecloth	θəyq^wt to dig it
θəlíʔθqət little trees	θəyt to make it, to build it, to fix it
θəłšətən braided mat of bulrushes or old cloth	θəytəl to make up
θəłθil'éʔtən sheets	θəyθət to get ready, to prepare oneself, to fix self, to train, to get better
θəłónəptən linoleum	θəyənəp to garden
θəł really, truly • Evidential particle indicating that the speaker is sure of the information.	θəyǰt to stoke it
θəm'éʔ twice	θəyʔiʔəń blood
θəm'tx^w two buildings, rooms	θəy'ələʔq^wəm to tidy up, to straighten up
θənθən kidney	θx^wam to bleed
θəq'é:n ~ səq'é:n bracken fern	θx^wat to make it disappear, to tuck in the end of yarn
θəqəlš'ətən sunbeam	θǰət to push it
θəqəlš'ənəm rainbow	
θəqmín village at Shell Beach, Ladysmith Harbour	
θəq'nəx^w to step on it (accidentally)	
θət to say	
-θət ~ -θat to do something to one's self • Reflexive suffix.	
θəθíʔ correct, right, okay	
θəθíqət trees, woods, forest	
θəθəhíws big birds	
θəw'níł that one (in sight) • Demonstrative used with feminine singular nouns.	
θəx^w to disappear, to fade away	
θəx^wám Petroglyph Park • 'bleeding'.	
θəx^wəm bleeding	
θəynəx^w to manage to repair it, fix it	
θəyqtəl to change places	
θəyq^w to dig a hole	

? a c č ċ e h i k k^w k^wl l ł m n ŋ u p p̣ q q̣ qw q̣^w s sh t í θ t^θ ǰ ŋ u w ẉ xw ǰ ǰ^w y ỵ

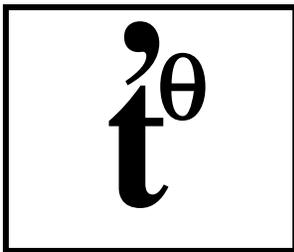
Hul'qum'ínum-to-English



tʰeý that (in sight) (Chemainus, Nanoose) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

tʰə the (in sight) (Chemainus, Nanoose) • Article used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).

tʰəw̃n íl that one (in sight) (Chemainus, Nanoose) • Demonstrative used with plain nouns (that is, nouns that are not feminine singular nouns).



tʰaʔkʷcəmát seven pieces of stuff

tʰaʔkʷs élə seven people

tʰaʔkʷsəs seven dollars

tʰaʔkʷsəwəl seven conveyances

tʰaʔkʷəs seven

tʰaʔkʷəs necəwəc seven hundred

tʰaʔkʷəs él seven times

tʰaʔqʷət to suck it

tʰaləm (person) to get cold

tʰapələs blind

tʰaqʷiʔtən spear point of fish
spear

tʰaqʷəm to be rotten

tʰas to be bumped, to get hit, to get pounded

tʰaθət to bang, to hammer, to strike, to ring

tʰeʔt to chew it

tʰekʷəl dawn, daybreak

tʰekʷəlct to turn it on for him/her

tʰekʷət to shine a light on it

tʰeleʔ heart

tʰeləmətʰ needles of a tree, fish scales

tʰem for the tide to go out

tʰeməls to nibble

tʰelʰəməls nibbling

tʰelʰəp to be busy

tʰelʰəxʷəm blue

tʰewəm qaʔ fresh water

tʰiktʰək baby carriage, wagon, stage coach, buggy • From Chinook Jargon. This word is imitating the noise of the clacking wheels.

tʰikʷaʔ to be left-handed, left

tʰimət to lick it

tʰiqt flicker (northern)

tʰiqəl muddy, swampy

tʰiqʷ to get punched

tʰiqʷət to poke it, to stab it

tʰisət to nail it

tʰitʰqʷástəl boxing

tʰitʰəxʷəm sandbar, gravel bar

tʰiwəq red elderberries

ʔ a c č ċ h e h i k kʷ kʷl l l̃ m̃ ñ ñ u p p̃ q̃ q̃w q̃ʷ s sh t i θ tʰ tʰʔ x̃ u w w̃ xw x̃ x̃ʷ y ỹ

Hul'qumínú'm-to-English

ᵀᵀᵀ ix ^w inmæst to belch	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔámq̄tən scissors, clippers
ᵀᵀᵀ ix ^w t ^ʔ əx ^w osprey	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔámənə hook made out of bone
ᵀᵀᵀ ix ^w əm to pity, to feel sorry for, please	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəpsi ^ʔ áθə́ squirrel
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔek ^w t to pinch him/her	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəpi ^ʔ á ^ʔ q ^w great great great grandparent/child
ᵀᵀᵀ u:m to pick berries (Chemainus, Nanoose)	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəq̄ ^w tən pestle
ᵀᵀᵀ u:m to pick berries (Chemainus, Nanoose)	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəq̄ ^w əye ^ʔ sea snail
ᵀᵀᵀ q̄inʔp hemlock	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəstən nail
ᵀᵀᵀ q̄əm to drip	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəʔ ^ʔ é ^ʔ t to chew on bones
ᵀᵀᵀ q̄ ^w els to punch, to stab	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəʔ ^ʔ ípi ^ʔ a ^ʔ q ^w great great great grandparents/children
ᵀᵀᵀ q̄ ^w e:nwæst to punch him/her in the stomach	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəʔ ^ʔ š dragonfly
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔə ^ʔ k ^w sáləs seven circular objects	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəʔ ^ʔ əx̄ ^ʔ áls egg, eggs
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəčélə kingfisher	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəʔ ^ʔ x̄ ^ʔ ít beads • These are little beads useds for beadwork.
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔək ^w səlšá ^ʔ əs seventy dollars	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəw̄ to disappear, to fade, to taper off to nothing, to lose weight
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔək ^w səlšé ^ʔ seventy	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəx̄ to be worn out, to be worn down, to be burnt up, to be burnt down
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔək ^w səlší ^ʔ əq̄ən seventy containers	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəx̄ ^ʔ éw̄tx ^w pawnshop
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔək ^w t to eat up, to riddle with holes	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəx̄ ^ʔ minéw̄tx ^w second-hand store
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔək ^w t ^ʔ ək ^w əl lightning, flashing	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəx̄ ^ʔ nísəm to bare one's teeth
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔək ^w t ^ʔ ək ^w əl tə šx ^w əx ^w á ^ʔ əs lightning • 'The thunder is flashing.'	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəx̄ ^ʔ tə́n poison
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəl̄c needles of a tree	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəx̄ ^ʔ t ^ʔ əx̄ ^ʔ stinging nettle
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəl̄c fish scales, tree needles	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəx̄ ^w to get washed
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəl̄q̄əs sling for hurling rocks	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəx̄ ^w íls to wash dishes
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəl̄x ^w əmócən January • 'shining ice'.	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəx̄ ^w ílslət to wash dishes for him/her
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəmáýə barnacle	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəx̄ ^w šénəm to wash one's feet
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəmé:́n arrow	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəx̄ ^w ə́n chokecherry
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəmək ^w a ^ʔ tommy cod	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəyk ^w ik ^w blue elderberries
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəməm to pick berries (Nanaimo)	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəystən antler, horn
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəm̄x̄ to pop into sight • For example, the sun through clouds.	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəyə fur seal
ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəm̄q̄els to snip	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəýk ^w to be startled, to be shocked
	ᵀᵀᵀ ʔəýk ^w mé ^ʔ t to be startled at him/her

ʔ a c č ċ h e h i k k^w k̄^wl l̄ t m m̄ n n̄ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄^w s sh t í θ t^ʔ ᵀ^ʔ x̄ u w w̄ xw x̄ x^w y ý

Hulqumínúm-to-English

tʰəykʷnəxʷ to accidentally startle
him/her

tʰəykʷt to startle him/her, to
frighten him/her

tʰxʷas to steam bake, to cook
clams in a pit

tʰxʷat to steam bake it

tʰxʷimət to feel sorry for him/her,
to have pity on him/her

tʰxət to wear it out

tʰxət gravel

tʰxʷacsəm to wash one's hands

tʰxʷaləcaʔ gloves

tʰxʷaləcəst to put mittens/gloves
on him/her

tʰxʷat to wash it

tʰxʷinəsəm to brush one's teeth

tʰxʷəlqən to wash wool

Hul'qumínum-to-English



ǎ the (oblique) • Article used with proper nouns in the oblique case.
ǎaʔt to comfort him/her, to stop him/her from crying
ǎalámθat driving, steering (boat, car, plane)
ǎam to be enough, to fit
ǎaməls to have enough money, to afford
ǎamət to arrive before, to get there before
ǎamət to try it on
ǎaməxən ~ ǎaláməxən butterfly (Nanaimo)
ǎayəqs hollow log drum
ǎcət to put or weave them close
ǎeʔšən to invite people to the winter dance
ǎeʔəm to propose marriage • To go to potential wife's family and stay around waiting to be approved.
ǎeʔəšət to invite him/her
ǎekʷǎkʷən lighthouse, blinking light
ǎekʷəxən goose • 'long wing'.
ǎel stained
ǎe:ltxʷ False Narrows, main village site, site of rich clam bed
 • 'rich place'

ǎeləc blind
ǎeləm salt
ǎeməkʷəm to pop, to make a popping noise
ǎepəxəm to scatter things, (leaves) to fall
ǎeqt long
ǎeqtšən long leg
ǎeqtəl éxən long arm
ǎeqtəpsəm giraffe
ǎeǎələm salty
ǎewəqəm (light) to flicker, to spark
ǎewq bottom, buttocks
ǎewəls to bark (Nanaimo)
ǎeyəqəm (fire) to smoke
ǎhaqʷ to fall over
ǎiʔ to be difficult, hard
ǎiʔt to like it, to treasure it
ǎicət to crochet, to knit in a design
ǎicət to sneak up on it, to stalk it
ǎikʷən peas
ǎimən bowstring, tendon, leadline
ǎim ~ ǎəlím ~ ǎəlím very much so, really
ǎinə eulachon oil
ǎilǎp to be down below
ǎilǎptən underclothes, skirt
ǎiw to sneak off, to run away
ǎpalw íləm to be underneath, to go underneath
ǎpet large waterproof basket
ǎpil to go down, to sink
ǎqət to even it out, to make them the same

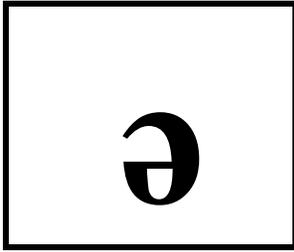
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Hul'qumínú'm-to-English

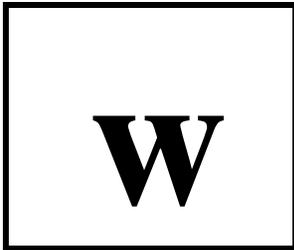
łq ^o ət to wrap it up, to clean it up, to put outer clothing on someone	łəqtémət ^o tall person
łšet to rip it, to plow it up	łəsíp licorice fern
łseχən to burst (tire, balloon)	łəłécə rocks (Nanaimo)
łšənəp to plow	łəłí:ćəmət ^o short
łəć to be close together	łəwqəm flickering
łəćə rock (Nanaimo)	łəx ^w to get covered
łək ^w əné? deaf	łəχélə bird lice
łək ^w ən (light, fire) to go out	łəχ ^w to be hard
łək ^w ənt to turn it off, to put it out	łəχ ^w ámət puzzle, something hard to do
łəlí:m̄ ~ łəlím ~ łim̄ very much so, really	łəχ ^w łəχ ^w oyster
łəlpáləs Cowichan Bay	łəyəqtən tongs
łəlqéls to pop, to spatter, (grease, fire) to sparkle	łəyq̄ to be pinned down, held down
łələmθət to drive, to rudder, to steer (boat, car)	łx ^w at to cover it, to give him/her gifts in bighouse ceremony
łəláməχən ~ łaməχən butterfly (Nanaimo)	łx ^w i?qtən scarf, headscarf, kerchief
łəlím ~ łəlí:m̄ ~ łim̄ very much so, really	łx ^w əm to get warm
łəlłəlmət to stare at him/her	łx ^w ənəq to win
łəmá:st to go pick him/her up, to go and get him/her	łx ^w ət to beat him/her in game, to be ahead of him/her
łəmk ^w t to pop it with the teeth	
łəmqən all day	
łəp to be deep	
łəpqénəm going downhill	
łəpχ to scatter, to spread, to spill	
łəpχt to scatter them, to spread them out, to throw them down	
łəpχθət (people) to spread out, to split up	
łəqtá:ls oval • From 'long' and 'round'.	
łəqtélć long-haired	

? a c č ċ h e h i k k^w k^wl l t m m̄ n n̄ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄^w s sh t í θ t^o ł u w w̄ xw x̄ x^w y ȳ

Hulqumínum-to-English



-əlmən ~ -əl̩mən want •
Desiderative suffix.



wal̩a maybe, perhaps • Evidential
particle expressing a conjecture on the
part of the speaker.

weciʔ perch

wec̣ watch, clock • From English.

wekən wagon • From English.

weləkən wagons

welət to shoo them away

wenš to throw it

weqət to dig it

wet who (Nanaimo) • This word
introduces a question.

wet ʔal̩ə whoever (Nanaimo) •
This phrase introduces a question.

wetʰət to pry it

weẉc̣ little watch

weẉkən̩ little wagon

wiʔalt to show, to bring out

wil̩ to appear, to come into view

wiqəs to yawn

wu:l̩ tule

wəl̩alməx^w to make banging
noise by falling

wəl̩á:m̩ echo

wəl̩éẉkən̩ little wagons

wəl̩ already

wəl̩x̣əs March • ‘time of the tree
frogs’. When the tree frogs started
singing, it was time to stop the winter
dances.

wənm̩él̩ niece, nephew, cousin’s
child when the parent is
deceased (address form)

wəq̣els to dig a hole, to dig up

wəq̣əq̣ land snail

wəq̣^w downstream, east

wəq̣^wəx̣ən downstream, east

wətəq̣ to have gas, to fart

wətʰéls to pry, to knit

wətʰəl̩éʔct prybar

wətʰəh̩əm to pry under side of
canoe, sturdy the canoe

wəł̩əc̣ to fall, to stumble and fall

wəẉáʔəs to bark (Chemainus,
Nanoose)

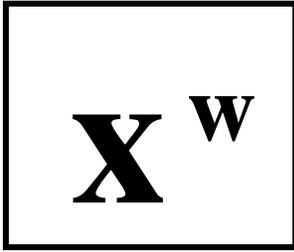
wəẉéʔtʰəls prying, digging

wəx̣əs tree frog

wəyẉáystənəq̣ jealousy

ʔ a c č č̣ h e h i k k^w k^wl̩ l̩ t m̩ n̩ n̩ u p p̣ q̣ q̣w q̣^w s sh t i θ tʰ tʰ x̣ u w ẉ xw x̣ x̣^w y ỵ

Hul'qum'ínum-to-English



x^w?i^wčəsáñəq teacher of how to do things

x^w?əłqəyám Snake Island • ‘snake place’.

x^w?əyám qa? spring water, clear water

x^wa?əs to scare game when hunting by breaking sticks, making noise when scaring game

x^wanək^wəm to breathe heavily, to rasp

x^wat wise, clever

x^waθət to get down, to come down

x^wayəm to sell

x^wayəməst to sell it to him/her

x^wca^w low tide

x^wcel to go where • This word introduces a question.

x^wcət to guess the ones in between in the bonegame

x^wčəñəcəm to sit down

x^wčəñəcəmálmən to want to sit

x^wčəmí:ləcən Twin Beaches, Gabriola Island • ‘close together beach’.

x^wčəsi? Bonsall Creek, Chemainus Reserve # 6 • ‘go between’.

x^wčəθət to go between, to be in the middle

x^wčapaníqən to speak Japanese

x^wčeymənqən to speak Chinese

x^we? to go down, to decrease in quantity

x^we?šən to walk, to take a foot step

x^we?x^we? fast runner

x^weləšəm to drip

x^welšəm dripping

x^wenəc to starve

x^we:t to lower it down

x^weýəwəsəñəq waker, one who urges you on

x^wflenčqən to speak French

x^wi?íwən generous

x^wik^wəs Pacific loon (winter phase) • ‘grey head’.

x^wi?əyəqəp to be always joking

x^wi?əyəyəqəp ~ x^wi?əyəqəp joker

x^wi?x^wk^watəl ~ x^wəwx^wk^watəl tug-of-war

x^wi?x^wət^θé:nəm ~

x^wəx^wət^θénəm seesaw, teeter-totter

x^wik^wət to brush close by

x^wik^wəl to turn gray, to fade out

x^win to be relieved

x^wisət to shake it

x^wi:t wheat • From English.

x^wiwəl to come forward, to come to the front, (salmon) to go upriver

x^wiwəlstəx^w to have him/her come forward

? a c č ċ h e h i k k^w k^wl l t m m n n u p p q q^w q^w s sh t i θ t^θ i^θ x u w w^w xw x^w y y

Hulqumínum-to-English

x^wiyáʔθəw íc rock cod (Nanaimo)	x^wmək^wəθət to kiss him/her
x^wiyéʔqəpəm joke	x^wməq^wáləst to poke him in the eye
x^wiyən é:m̓ to listen	x^wməsk^wiʔəm ~ x^wməθk^wiʔəm Musqueam
x^wiyəne:m̓stən ám̓ət to pretend to listen	x^wməsk^wiʔəmqən ~ x^wməθk^wiʔəmqən to speak Musqueam
x^wiyən é:m̓stəx^w to get him/her to listen	x^wneʔəntqən supper, the evening meal (Chemainus, Nanoose)
x^wiyəq^wəs face to get burnt	x^wneḥətqən supper, the evening meal (Nanaimo)
x^wk^wəmləx^wəθən Coffin Point area • ‘root place’.	x^wnetəlqən ~ šnetəlqən breakfast
x^wk^wən k^wən l̓n é n ə m hunter, good provider	x^wniq^wəsəm to nod
x^wk^wən ə w ə n half full	x^wp̓a:t to blow it up
x^wk̓^wələx^wəm Qualicum	x^wqələm qəʔ dirty water, muddy water
x^wk̓^wast to pull it, to drag it, to tow it	x^wqələwən bad-tempered, mean
x^wk̓^wat to pull it, to pull the slack up	x^wqəw̓əcəḥqən to speak Cowichan
x^wk̓^weʔt̓ ə l í q^w ə m to somersault	x^wq^weʔet to drill it
x^wk̓^wels to sand something	x^wq^welq^wəl í w ə ḥ thinking
x^wk̓^wetx̓ ə m̓ n ə c ~ k̓^wetx̓ ə m̓ n ə c rattlesnake	x^wq^we:nət to pierce his/her ear
x^wk̓^wəl í m pregnant	x^wsʔəšʔəšəl paddler
x^wləklít to lock it	x^wsʔəw̓cəst to teach him/her how to do something
x^wlək^wəw íʔc ~ lək^wəw íʔc to break back	x^wsk̓^wak̓^wiyəq^w fisherman • Using a rod and reel.
x^wləmíʔ Lummi Island, Lummi people	x^wsləhél bone game player
x^wləq^wəst to slap him/her on the face	x^wsləw̓l̓n é n ə m hunter, provider of food
x^wləcəqən dark place, enclosed place	x^wsməl̓məl̓q ~ x^wsməl̓míl̓q absent-minded, forgetful
x^wl̓q^wiwət to slap him/her on the bottom	x^wspenəšqən to speak Spanish
x^wləwət to shuck it (shellfish)	x^wsqaʔqəʔ alcoholic
x^wmaʔəlqsənəm to blow one’s nose	x^wsq̓əwətəm drummer

ʔ a c č č̓ h e h i k k^w k̓^w l̓ l̓ t̓ m̓ n̓ n̓ u p p̓ q̓ q̓w̓ q̓^w s sh t̓ i̓ θ̓ t̓^θ t̓^θ x̓ u w̓ w̓ xw̓ x̓ x̓^w y̓ y̓

Hul'qum'ínum-to-English

x^wsq^wǰ^waməšqən to speak Squamish	x^wt^θəlqínəm to quench one's thirst, snack, teatime
x^wsq^wəyq^wəyiləš someone who likes to dance	x^wt^θǰ^wast to wash his/her face
x^wstícəm swimmer	x^wt^θǰ^wasəm to wash one's face
x^wsənčáθən to speak Saanich	x^wǰ^wayk^wəsəm to wink
x^wsəyáməs salmonberry worm	x^wǰ^wí? stingy
x^wswenəm orphan	x^wǰ^wí? íws stingy
x^wšaməsels to smoke-dry fish	x^wǰ^wəp deep place
x^wšaməst to smoke-dry it (fish)	x^wǰ^wəp la[?]θən bowl • 'deep plate'.
x^wšcəmínəsqən to speak Chemainus	x^wǰ^wəpnéc Maple Bay
x^wšišé[?]lqən to speak Seshelt	x^wǰ^wəqt^wnəc cougar
x^wšitəm tə təməx^w earthquake • 'The earth shakes.'	x^wə- become • Inchoative prefix.
x^wšq^wəlq^wáləwən knowledgeable person	x^wə[?]áləm to come back, to go back, to return (Chemainus, Nanoose)
x^wšsenəc ~ x^wšsinəc Saanich	x^wə[?]áləmstəx^w to refund it to him/her, to bring him/her back
x^wšsenəcqən to speak Saanich	x^wə[?]é:x^we[?] to be lightweight
x^wtax^wsk^wéyəlqən dinner, the noon meal	x^wəc[?] to get wedged between
x^wtitəməltəñ coach in canoe racing, captain	x^wək^wnecəm salamander
x^wtqet to close it	x^wəlməx^w First Nations person
x^wtseqən to have sore throat	x^wəlməx^wqən to speak a First Nations language
x^wtələt to bail it out, to clear (a forest)	x^wəlməx^wqənstəx^w to get him/her to speak a First Nations language
x^wtəqnéc beaver dam	x^wələnítəm White people
x^wtəq^wwí:ls shortcut	x^wəlíx^wəlməx^w little First Nations people
x^wθa:l^θ Maude Island	x^wəné[?]ent evening
x^wθiqən loudmouth, bigmouth	x^wəné[?]enət evening (Nanaimo)
x^wθqetəm bushy, thick woods, thick forest	x^wəném to be away from
x^wθəx^wəməlqsəñ to have a bloody nose	x^wəní[?] to get there
x^wθx^waməlqsən bloody nose	x^wənítəm White person
x^wt^θax^wqínəm gargling	x^wənítəmqən to speak English
	x^wənónəca[?] single person canoe
	x^wəsá:y to be ready

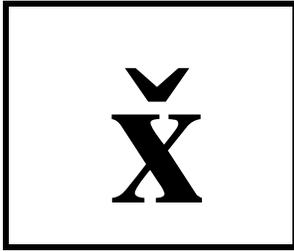
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Hulqumínum-to-English

- x^wəsq̄íq̄ələ** preserves, preserved
food
- x^wəsəlénəx^w** October • This refers
to the falling leaves.
- x^wətəs** heavy
- x^wətəsmá:t** pregnant, heavy with
child
- x^wəwcəst** to teach him/her, to
show him/her how to do
something with hands
- x^wəwx^wk^watəl̄ ~ x^wiʔx^wk^watəl̄**
tug-of-war
- x^wəx^wílməx^w** First Nations people
- x^wəx^wiyém̄** sand flea
- x^wəx^wət̄^θénəm ~**
x^wiʔx^wət̄^θé:nəm̄ seesaw, teeter-
totter
- x^wəx^wəy ím** leech
- x^wəy** to wake up
- x^wəypélə** wheelbarrow • From
English.
- x^wəyáθəñəq** language teacher
- x^wəyq̄^wəl̄əł** ferry, steamship, train •
This word refers to anything with a
steam engine.
- x^wəy^wx^wiyás** to awake early, to be
an early bird
- x^wyaǰ^wət** to open it
- x^wyənəməs** to smile
- x^wyənəməsstəx^w** to make
him/her smile
- x^wyəsyéʔsələ** two-person canoe

? a c č ċ h e h i k k^w k^wl l̄ l̄ m m̄ n n̄ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄^w s sh t í θ t̄^θ t̄^θ ǰ u w w̄ xw ǰ ǰ^w y ȳ

Huḷqumínúm-to-English



ǰaʔqən marten
ǰacaʔ lake
ǰaləcaʔ lakes
ǰa:məθət to weep
ǰaǰcaʔ little lake, pond
ǰayǰ cold
ǰcecəstən pattern
ǰcət to figure it out, to decide it
ǰeʔǰeʔ sacred, holy
ǰelə rare, unusual
ǰe:ls the Transformer, the
 Changer
ǰeləw ladle, wooden spoon
ǰe:m to cry
ǰe:mstənámət to pretend to cry
ǰe:məstəx^w to cause him/her to
 cry
ǰetštəm to have mucus in the
 chest
ǰetk^wt whittling on it
ǰe:t^θ measurement, buoy, channel
 marker
ǰe:t^θt to measure it
ǰeǰ storm, gale, to be windy, water
 to be rough
ǰeǰət to lay it across, to block it
ǰews new
ǰews silánəm New Year

ǰeyəm to call to competitors in a
 match, to cheer, to boo
ǰeyət to call to them, to cheer
 them, to boo them
ǰiʔ to appear, to become visible
ǰiʔǰeʔ to be ashamed, embarrassed
ǰiʔǰeʔméʔt to be ashamed of
 him/her
ǰiʔǰeʔnəx^w to embarrass him/her
 accidentally
ǰiʔǰeʔstəx^w to shame, embarrass
 him/her on purpose
ǰik^wət to gnaw on it, to chew it
ǰiləǰ to go to war
ǰiləǰləwəl warship
ǰimət to grab it, to hold it with
 claws
ǰinəpsəm Greenpoint
ǰinəm to growl
ǰipət to strip it/them off, to pick
 it/them
ǰipələct to scratch it for him/her
ǰipət to scratch, to scrape, to claw
 it
ǰiqət to scratch it (an itch)
ǰisəl fierce, scary
ǰit^θəm to get itchy
ǰix^we red sea urchin
ǰixəmél^s ~ ǰəǰəmél^s hawk •
 ‘grabbing’.
ǰk^wət to wedge it in, to stick it in
 between
ǰk^wit^θétən clothespin, clothespeg
ǰlas to eat
ǰlastəl to eat together, to have a
 meal together
ǰlastəhəq to feed people

ʔ a c č ċ ħ e h i k k^w k^wl l ł m n ŋ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄^w s sh t i θ t^θ t^θ ǰ u w w̄ xw ǰ ǰ^w y ȳ

Hulqumínum-to-English

ǰlém to look, to watch	ǰəl'é:nəʔ to have an earache
ǰlæt to hurt him/her/it	ǰəlínəs to have a pain in the chest
ǰpeý cedar	ǰəlíwəs to have a sore body
ǰpeýcəs cedar boughs	ǰəlínəx^w to hurt him/her/it accidentally
ǰpeýəlp cedar tree	ǰəlšən to hurt one's foot
ǰteʔ to do, to make	ǰəltál to hurt each other
ǰtek^w to carve	ǰələnəs to have a toothache
ǰtæt to jinx him/her, to throw powers at him/her	ǰələqən to have a sore throat
ǰθet to jerk it	ǰələwíʔc to have a sore back, to hurt one's back
ǰθəm box	ǰəmx^wəsəm éwtx^w barbershop
ǰθət to burn it in half	ǰəmx^wəsəm to get a haircut
ǰłínəstən collarbone, clavicle	ǰəmǰəm horsetail
ǰəʔáθən four	ǰənəqt to open one's eyes
ǰəʔáθən nečəwəc four hundred	ǰəpənəp to harrow
ǰəctéń marker, index, indicator, signal, measure	ǰəqənəx^w to scratch him/her/it accidentally
ǰək^w to be stuck, to get stuck	ǰəšt'éń nits, flea or head louse eggs
ǰəlčət to turn it around	ǰəšəń animal trap
ǰəléltx^w village on Chemainus River, Westholme, Halalt Indian Reserve • 'painted house'.	ǰəšəńt to trap it
ǰələm black Katy chiton	ǰət'éʔəm to make something
ǰələw'salk^wł new dancers	ǰəténx^w to manage to make it
ǰəlǰəlšəń to have sore feet	ǰət'ék^wəm ʔəxtən • wood-carving knife (Nanaimo)
ǰəlčnəx^w to manage to roll it over	ǰətík^wt to whittle on it
ǰəltən pen, pencil	ǰəθínamat four pieces of stuff
ǰələləcət to write it for him/her	ǰəθí:nə four people
ǰələm to write	ǰəθínəwəl four conveyances
ǰələt to write it	ǰəθínəqən four containers
ǰəlǰəlč brant	ǰəθínəs four dollars
ǰəlǰələs raccoon (Nanaimo)	ǰəθínəwtx^w four buildings, rooms
ǰəl to hurt, to ache, to meet with misfortune, to run out of money	ǰəθənáləs four circular objects
ǰəláʔq^w to have a headache	ǰəθənłšáʔəs forty dollars
ǰələcəs to hurt one's hand	

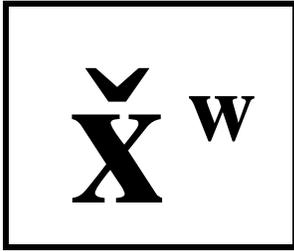
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Hulqumínum-to-English

ǰəθənlǰéʔ forty
ǰəθənlǰǰíʔəqənl forty containers
ǰəθənlǰél four times
ǰətǰkʷáls ~ sǰətǰkʷáls crystal
ǰəǰǰən to pour rain
ǰəǰǰətənl sail boom
ǰəwǰsalkʷl new dancer
ǰəwǰsalkʷlstəxʷ to initiate
 him/her as a new dancer
ǰəwǰǰəwǰí:nlǰp thistle
ǰəǰǰíltənl pencils, pens
ǰəǰǰíθənl boxes
ǰəǰpéyǰ cedar shakes
ǰəǰpǰícənl chipmunk
ǰəǰəməls ~ ǰǰǰəməls hawk •
 ‘grabbing’.
ǰəǰənləqt opening eyes
ǰəǰənl frost
ǰəyǰǰəlqəʔ cold water
ǰəyǰət to beat or hit him/her/it
ǰəyǰǰəyǰǰ cod eggs (lingcod roe)

ʔ a c č čh e h i k kʷ kʷl l l̥ m m̥ n n̥ u p p̥ q q̥ qw q̥ʷ s sh t í θ tʰ tʰ̥ ǰ u w w̥ xw ǰ ǰʷ y y̥

Hul'qumínum-to-English

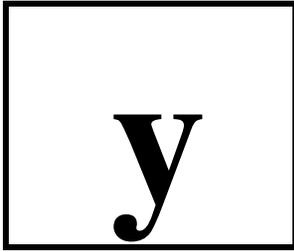


ǰ^wamlnəł throat, windpipe,
trachea, Adam's apple
ǰ^wa:q^w merganser (common)
ǰ^waq^wət to pole (a canoe or log)
ǰ^wat ~ **ǰ^wət** blanket from strips
ǰ^watq^wəm Bellingham, Whatcom
River
ǰ^way red hot
ǰ^way for more than one person to
die
ǰ^wa:yt to kill them
ǰ^wčənəm to run
ǰ^wčənəmstəx^w to make him/her
run
ǰ^wčənəmálmən to want to run
ǰ^we[?]t^θwí:ls drying the dishes,
wiping the dishes
ǰ^welšəm sweating
ǰ^wesəməłp soapberry bush
ǰ^wi[?]ém to tell a story
ǰ^wi[?]ǰ^wə[?]ét copying it, imitating
him/her
ǰ^wilčəqs chipmunk
ǰ^wiləm rope, thread
ǰ^wiq^w to get caught, (rope) to get
hooked or tangled
ǰ^wk^weýəh pulling in a net
ǰ^wu:m (water) to be rapid, swift
(Chemainus, Nanoose)

ǰ^wte[?] to go towards
ǰ^wə[?]é to be like, to imitate, to copy
ǰ^wə[?]ǰ^wi[?]é:m storyteller
ǰ^wəl to be less, to be uneven
ǰ^wəłtəp mythical bird
ǰ^wəlǰ^wələ duck net poles
ǰ^wə:m (water) to be rapid, swift, to
be fast, to be in a hurry
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
ǰ^wə:m can, to be able to
(Chemainus, Nanoose)
ǰ^wəməm (water) to be rapid, swift,
to be fast, to be in a hurry
(Nanaimo)
ǰ^wəməm can, to be able to
(Nanaimo)
ǰ^wəmšəh fast walker
ǰ^wəm^xwíyá[?]θət spinning around
ǰ^wəq^wtén shoulder
ǰ^wəq^wtən ~ **ǰ^wəq^wtén** pole for
canoe
ǰ^wət ~ **ǰ^wat** blanket from strips
ǰ^wətšətən boom, pole across
bottom of the sail
ǰ^wəyǰ^wəyáyə housefly
ǰ^wəýe[?] not yet
ǰ^wəýq^wələł steamboat

? a c č ċ h e h i k k^w k^wl l ł m m̄ n n̄ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄^w s sh t i θ t^θ t^θ ǰ u w w̄ xw ǰ ǰ^w y ý

Hulqumínun̄-to-English



yaʔθət to paddle backward, to back up
yaḵʷəm to break, to smash, (car) to break down
yaḵʷət to break it, to smash it
ya:laʔ cow-parsnip (edible part)
ya:m to order, to place an order
yaqʷəm to sweat, to perspire
ya:saʔqʷ hat
ya:t to warn him/her
yaθ always
yaʕət to rub it
yaʕət to rub or massage it
ya:wθət to brag
yaḵʷ to melt
ya:ys to work
ya:ysʔəl̄mən to want to work
ya:ysaʔqʷ workhat
ya:yséwtxʷ ~ sya:yséwtxʷ workroom, toolshed
ya:ysnámət to manage to work
ya:ysstənámət to pretend to work
ya:ysstəxʷ to have him/her/them work
ya:ysəl̄wət workclothes
yaýsaʔqʷ little hat
yeʔət to vomit
yeḵʷ to hire

yemətəm (water) to ripple
yeq̄ (tree) to fall down
yeq̄ət to fell it, to make it fall down (something tall and upright)
ye:wʔ to praise him/her
yeýsəl̄ə two people
yiʔḵʷəleʔ eaglet
yičət to sand it, to rub sand on it
yiq to snow
yiqəm (things) to fall, to tip over
yitəm dirty sweat
yiḵʷ (house) to fall down, to cave in, to collapse, to topple
yiýnəs little tooth
yəcəm é:m̄ to pack something (bundle, baby) on one's back
yəháyəθət backing up, going backwards
yəhə́nqəm̄ diving down
yəhə́nəm̄ before, going on to
yəhə́wq̄ətəm floating away, drifting
yəkʷən é:t to take it along
yəkʷət̄t to break it up for him/her
yəkʷət to scrub it, to rub it together
yəlq̄ʷt to pick out, to pick through, to sort out
yəl éw̄ after, past, past time, to pass by
yəl éw̄ taxʷ skʷeyəl afternoon
yəmqt to rub him/her down with something, such as cedar branches
yəmšətən leggings, leg warmers

ʔ a c č ċ ĥ e h i k kʷ k̄w l l̄ t m̄ n̄ n̄ u p p̄ q̄ q̄w q̄ʷ s sh t ī θ t̄ θ̄ ḵ u w w̄ xw ḵ ḵʷ y ý

Hul'qum'ínum-to-English

yám̄tən corset for new mothers	yəsq̄q̄íp to go together in a group
yənəm to laugh	yəšáʔxʷəʔqʷəl̄ ~ šáʔxʷəʔqʷəl̄ crossing
yənəmstəxʷ to make him/her laugh	yət̄át̄əkʷ going home
yənəs tooth	yət̄át̄əxʷ coming down from the mountains
yənyənt to laugh at him/her/it	yəθəst to tell him/her
yəp̄əp̄əkʷ coming to the surface	yət̄^θét̄^θəkʷəl̄ dawn, getting daylight
yəqəqəm̄əl̄ the tide is coming in	yət̄^θét̄^θəm̄ the tide is going out
yəq̄ to rub, to scrape against	yət̄^θət̄^θəxʷ tə səm̄šáθət sunset • 'The sun is going down.'
yəq̄ét̄xəm̄ to clank, noise of a rolling object	əł̄q̄t to paint it
yəq̄íq̄əlt getting toward midmorning	yəw áñθət to go in front, to go ahead
yəq̄əst to sharpen it	yəw éñ first
yəq̄ət to sharpen it, to rub them together	yəw éwəʔtət chasing it (horse, children)
yəqʷ to burn, to catch fire, to burn down	yəxʷ must, must have, perhaps • Evidential particle expressing doubt or inference.
yəqʷm̄ín ashes	yəxʷal̄təm̄ to go by fast, to zoom by
yəqʷnəxʷ to burn it accidentally	yəxʷaqʷt to drag it, to pull it, to tow it
yəqʷt to burn it, to light a fire, to turn it on	yəxʷkʷékʷiyəl̄ dawn, beginning of daybreak
yəqʷəlt̄éʔx̄ Lekwiltok • 'the people from the fiery north'.	yəx̄áȳł̄θət fall, autumn • 'time of getting cold'.
yəqʷəlt̄éʔx̄qən to speak Lekwiltok	yəx̄ceʔt to bequeath it
yəq̄^wíq̄^wəl̄əs spring, springtime • 'ripening'.	yəx̄^w to come loose, to come undone, to come untied
yəsál̄əmat two pieces of stuff	yəx̄^wəl̄áʔəs village on east side of Kuper Island near Telegraph Harbour • 'eagle place'.
yəsál̄əs two dollars, two circular objects	yəx̄^wəleʔ bald eagle
yəsél̄ə two	
yəsél̄ə necəwəc two hundred	
yəsəl̄əq̄ínəm February • 'second box of stored food'.	
yəsél̄əqən two containers	
yəspáȳsəkəl̄ riding on a bicycle	

? a c č ċ h e h i k kʷ k̄w l l̄ t m̄ n̄ n̄ u p p̄ q̄ q̄w q̄ʷ s sh t̄ ī θ t̄^θ ī^θ x̄ u w w̄ xw x̄ x̄ʷ ȳ ȳ

Hulqumínũm-to-English

yǎ^wǎt to undo it, to untie it, to
unlock it

? a c č čh e h i k k^w k^wl l ł m m̄ n n̄ u p p̄ q q̄ qw q̄^w s sh t t̄ t̄^θ t̄^θ ǎ u w w̄ xw ǎ^w y ȳ