1999

Edition of Coyote steals son's wife

Carolyn Fox Gibbons

The University of Montana

Follow this and additional works at: http://scholarworks.umt.edu/etd

Recommended Citation

The University of MONTANA

Permission is granted by the author to reproduce this material in its entirety, provided that this material is used for scholarly purposes and is properly cited in published works and reports.

** Please check "Yes" or "No" and provide signature **

Yes, I grant permission X
No, I do not grant permission

Author's Signature

Date 12-29-99

Any copying for commercial purposes or financial gain may be undertaken only with the author's explicit consent.
An edition of

Coyote Steals Son’s Wife

by

Carolyn Fox Gibbons

B.A., University of California at Berkeley 1975

Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts

The University of Montana

1999

Approved by:

Chairperson

Dean, Graduate School

Date

12-29-99
An Edition of Coyote Steals Son’s Wife

Director: Anthony Mattina

"Coyote Steals Son’s Wife" is one of the narratives collected by Gladys A. Reichard in the first half of the twentieth century. Although the English translation was published in 1947, the narrative in its native Couer d’Alene has remained unpublished.

This thesis is organized in five parts. In the first, I describe how I prepared the original transcript for interlinearization, and I discuss briefly the myth itself. The second is my continuous English translation of the myth. The third section is a facsimile of Reichard’s typed transcript of her original hand written recording of Dorothy Nicodemus’ oral narrative. The fourth is a morphological parsing of the text with interlinear glosses and free English translation. The fifth is the glossary of morphemes and stems found in the text including the frequency of the morphemes.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title page</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoneme Chart</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Abbreviations</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter One: Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Two: Continuous Translation</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Three: Facsimile</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Four: Interlinear Translation</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Five: Glossary</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coeur d'Alene Phonemes

(Reichard’s symbols in brackets)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>c [ts]</th>
<th>č [tc]</th>
<th>kʷ</th>
<th>q</th>
<th>qʷ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p'</td>
<td>t'</td>
<td>c' [ts']</td>
<td>č' [tc']</td>
<td>k'ʷ</td>
<td>q'</td>
<td>q'ʷ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>b</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>j [dj]</th>
<th>gʷ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>ʃ [ʃ]</td>
<td>š [ʃ]</td>
<td>xʷ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m'</td>
<td>n'</td>
<td>r'</td>
<td>l'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| i[ɪ] | u[ʊ, u] |

| ɛ  | (ə)[E] | ɔ[ɔ] |

<p>| a  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acc</td>
<td>accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>act</td>
<td>actual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>art</td>
<td>article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cont</td>
<td>continuative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ct</td>
<td>causative transitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cust</td>
<td>customary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>directional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dev</td>
<td>developmental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erg</td>
<td>ergative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fut</td>
<td>future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen</td>
<td>genitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inch</td>
<td>inchoative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>intentional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irr</td>
<td>irrealis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc</td>
<td>locative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neg</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom</td>
<td>nominative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nte</td>
<td>non topic ergative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obl</td>
<td>oblique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>possessor applicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reflex</td>
<td>reflexive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel</td>
<td>relational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sta</td>
<td>stative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub</td>
<td>subordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>transitive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

Although the story of how Coyote stole his daughter-in-law was probably
told for centuries among the Coeur d'Alene people of northern Idaho, it was not put
down on paper until Gladys A. Reichard heard it from Dorothy Nicodemus in the
late 1920's. The title is "Coyote Steals Son's Wife" on her manuscript and "Coyote
Steals Daughter-in-law" in her article, "An Analysis of Coeur D'Alene Indian
Myths."

In the introduction I will first describe the procedures I followed, then give a
brief analysis of the myth itself. The continuous translation of the text follows the
introduction in Chapter Two.

The initial task was to decipher Reichard's orthography. The original story
had been told to Reichard by Dorothy Nicodemus. Reichard numbered this text
XVIII, and subsequently reordered the myths renumbering it IV (the facsimile
shows that the numerals were crossed out and replaced). Because her typewriter did
not have the capability to type phonetic characters, she wrote these in. Examples
include the iota i; the echo vowel (raised iota); and the glottalization marks above
consonants. It was difficult at times to determine what symbol was intended. For
instance, it was a challenge to differentiate between stress marks and glottal stops.
I relied heavily on Reichard's 1938 grammar to guide me in the decipherment of her
transcriptions while typing my facsimile.
The sounds of the Coeur d'Alene language added to the enjoyment of creating my facsimile. Coeur d'Alene uses reduplication of the stem to denote such things as "baby talk," plurality and other inflections and derivations. Reichard states, "It is not difficult to understand how such a morphological device may affect the literary style in a marked degree, especially if the people using it play with it."^ Onomatopoeia, and the lengthening of stressed syllables (marking extended time, such as, he we...nt, to mean he traveled a great distance over a long period of time), are used frequently also. These clues were taken into account when writing the continuous translation in Chapter Two.

I had a difficult time understanding Reichard's English interlinear version of the text. Capitalization was not used, except in the proper names for Coyote, Snipe, Black Swan and Mole, nor were any punctuation marks given, such as quotation marks, commas or periods. To give an example, here are the first few translated lines from the text: *he dwelt Coyote his son the oldest two wives that one of them Snipe and the other Black Swan had a baby and Snipe did not have a baby this was the one liked Black Swan Snipe was not liked.* Periods were in the Coeur d'Alene line, but not in the English. After using Shoebox (a computer program used for morpheme analysis), and parsing the words I can now understand the passage to mean "Coyote lived in a house with his oldest son. There were two wives: Snipe and Black Swan. Black Swan had a baby, and Snipe did not have a baby. Black Swan was liked. Snipe was not liked."

---

1Reichard 1947 p. 25
Before the text was ready for parsing in Shoebox, the original orthography of Reichard had to be transliterated into Coeur d’Alene orthography. Once this was done, the text was loaded into Shoebox and the work of parsing out the morphemes began. As prefixes and suffixes were pruned away, the stems and roots were revealed. Reichard’s “Stem-List of the Coeur d’Alene Language” and Nicodemus 1975 verified my results.

Another kind of problem was presented by “coyote talk”. Reichard had noted at the beginning of the story that “The words in this story must be taken with qualifications since the whole story is cast in ‘coyote talk’”. Reichard 1938 on page 545, grammatical paragraph 120, states, “Coyote uses c^2 for s, this being a stylistic device.” So in other words, Coyote talks with a lisp. Further investigation might reveal how significant a factor this trait may be.

The next step was to compile a glossary of the stems and affixes found in the text. This actually turned out to be the most useful step. I was able to search for morphemes from the the Shoebox interlinearized text. The study of the distribution of morphemes made it possible to correct some of the errors I had made, for example, distinguishing between the continuative y’c and the customary ?EC. Doak 1997 states, “Continuative: y’c-. this prefix does not occur on transitive stems. It may be used with simple intransitive stem or with genitive agent constructions.”

Even with the aid of computers, my complete understanding of the story remains limited. Because I do not have sufficient background in Coeur d’Alene mythology and culture necessary to do it justice, I can do no more than point out

\(^2\)See phoneme chart.
what seemed to me to be universal themes. "Coyote Steals Son's Wife" is similar to Homer's The Odyssey. Like Coyote's son, Odysseus needs to return from a far off land, where he experiences many adventures, in order to reclaim his wife. Like Odysseus, Coyote's son encounters man-eaters: Long Legs' younger brother in Coyote and Cyclops in the Odyssey. The Beaver Women who lull Coyote's son into spending a long time with them remind me of Circe. Coyote's son returns home and hides in the mat house, while Odysseus returns home disguised as an old man. Revenge comes when Coyote's son kills everyone, except his faithful wife and mother; and Odysseus kills all the suitors. The spinning of the spiders is vaguely reminiscent of Penelope's weaving. Just as the story of the Odyssey has widespread distribution in the west, so does this Coyote myth which is found in various versions throughout the United States and Canada.\(^4\)

The text can be viewed as illustrating a rite of passage. Coyote's son must become a man and take charge of his life before he can return home and claim his wife. In the first part of the story Coyote's son is being manipulated by everyone: his father tricks him into going into the sky; Long Legs uses Coyote's son to trick his brother; the Beaver Women use him to hunt for food. It is not until Coyote's son stops and realizes that he is lonesome that the story changes and he exerts his power to get home. He demands that the Spider women listen to him and then when he returns to earth, he seeks revenge on all who did his wife harm.

\(^3\)The proper names Long Legs and Beaver Women are mentioned and capitalized in Reichard 1947, but in the transcript, Coyote Steals Son's Wife, the names are not.

\(^4\)Reichard 1947 p. 80
As interesting as the story is, the focus of my project is to do some textual analysis of this Coeur d’Alene text, and as such my analysis is to be considered a preliminary attempt. Although I have spent numerous hours working on this story, I feel I have only scratched the surface. Every time I recognize a new form, I find myself rethinking previous words, and going back to reanalyze previous analyses. The computer is an effective tool for this kind of analytical work. The work is very addicting, and occasionally frustrating: many items remain unanalyzed. Hopefully, my work will aid other researchers who might want to pursue further this interesting and important endeavour.
Coyote lived in a house with his oldest son. His oldest son had two wives, Snipe and Black Swan. Black Swan had a baby; Snipe didn’t. Black Swan was loved, but Snipe was not. Coyote thought to himself, I should love Snipe. That Black Swan is ugly. Why should she be loved? Coyote wondered what he could do so his son would die, and he could have Snipe for himself.

Coyote went and called on his powers. He asked them, “What can I do so my child will die?”

One said, “You can carry him little by little up into the sky.”

Another power, the oldest, said, “I will make it possible for him to climb on me.”

Another said, “I will be a golden eagle on the top of a tree. Two baby eagles will be sitting in a nest.”

Then another said, “I will beckon with my eyebrows and make him rise into the sky.”

Coyote left. He found his son and told him, “I saw two eagles up in a nest. There is an unusual ladder for you to use to reach them.”

The son said, “Oh, I will go for them in the morning.”
The next morning the son said, “Let’s go for the eagles!” They found the spot and saw the eagles sitting above them. They were big. They were just about old enough to fly. The son started to climb. He climbed and climbed for a long time. When he looked down, he saw his father lying on his back. Coyote was arching his eyebrows. His son said, “Why are you arching your eyebrows?”

Coyote said, “Oh, I’m just worried about you. I don’t want to worry, so I just arch my eyebrows.” The son didn’t look down again. He was already way up and yet he continued to climb. Finally he entered the sky.

Coyote left. He ran until he reached the house. He told Black Swan, “Leave here! Because of you, your husband has left!” Then he told his children, “Your brother has left, and you will never see him again.” Then he went to Snipe and told her that she was to be his wife. Again he sent Black Swan away.

Meanwhile, the son was walking in the sky. It was just like the earth. He walked and walked. He walked a very long way. He saw an elk. He shot it. Then he butchered it. Then he dried it. Night fell. Just as he was about to fall asleep, he heard people talking. He started to understand them.

One said, “I suppose you saw that person, and you were just about to defecate on him. I suppose you will stand over that person.”

Then the other said, “I suppose you saw that elk. I suppose you were going to defecate on that elk.”
Then the son heard them fighting with canes. The one who killed people had human bones on his cane, and the one who ate elk had elk bones on his cane. One spiked the other into the ground.

At this point, Coyote's son arrived to see the long-legged creature. He was very tall. He had long legs.

He told Coyote's son, "If you give me that elk, I will protect you." He told the son, "Take all kinds of food. Then we will fight. Just when he is about to hold me down, I will say to you 'Chop my leg grandson.' You lay a stick there and chop it. I will run around like I am in pain." Then he will drop down. Then again I will say, 'Chop my leg grandson.' When he takes the axe, you chop it for real. Then he will become envious, and he will run off." Long Legs ate the meat.

---

1There is a note in the original transcription which reads. "the oldest ate game [youngest] ate people. ‘I suppose you’ll defecate on man so you can eat’ ‘I suppose you’ll defecate on elk so you can eat’ Each had a cane and on it was tied a bone of every person he had killed. So there was an elk cane and a human cane.”

2The translation uses “younger brother” in this passage. Strangers are often addressed as if they were relatives, yet in this case I am not sure if Long Legs wants the son to give the elk to the younger brother; or, if Long Legs is going to protect Coyote’s son from his “younger brother.” I chose the latter because it seems to make the most sense.

3The note in the original transcription reads “when he chopped his own he chopped stick but to coyote he chopped leg." This passage is confusing. They are obviously trying to play a trick on the other spider, but I am not sure what happens.
Coyote’s son left. He stood under a tree because it began to rain. He covered his arrows under a blanket. Then he heard women laughing. Beaver’s older sister is going downstream laughing “ha ha.” and Beaver’s younger sister is going upstream.⁴

Coyote’s son heard the sound of beavers’ tails beating. There was a beaver being beaten with a stick. Then one beaver said, “All right, our husband is already wet.” Then the women beavers came toward Coyote’s son. They came straight at him. They came closer and closer. Coyote’s son hid at the base of a tree. The women saw him and said, “You are already wet. We will just go back.” Then they left. There were four beaver women. Each carried two beavers on their backs. Coyote’s son followed them back to their house. When he entered, he noticed that there were many beavers assembled there. They cooked the beavers which they had beaten and carried on their backs. Then they ate them. Then they sat around.

Coyote’s son said, “I am going to go hunting.” He left. He shot a deer. He thought, “Wait a minute, I remember seeing two deer back there.” He went back and shot it. He brought the second deer back to where he had placed the first one. But the first one was GONE! All that was left were bloodstains and blood scattered around.

He went back to the house of the beavers.

⁴This expression is used to alert the listener that something important is about to happen. Reichard 1947 p. 28.
One of the women said, "He got a deer! This is our man!" They quickly cooked the deer and ate it. These women were glad.

Coyote's son said, "I would have had two deer, but when I got back to where I had left it, the first one was gone!"

The women didn't say anything. They were quiet. They just laughed. They didn't say anything.

Then the next morning, Coyote's son again went hunting. He shot more game.

He thought to himself, "I will be careful with this one. I wonder what ate that one yesterday?" He hid in the bushes. In a short while, a long leg stamped down from above .... then another. There were just long legs. The body was small and flat. The long legged creature began to eat the deer. Coyote's son shot it! It died.

Then Coyote's son left. He found another deer and shot it. Now he had two deer. He butchered them and carried them back to the house on his back.

When he got there, the women were silent. They looked like they had been crying. He put the deer down. The women did not prepare them for eating.

Coyote's son took off his moccasins. But the women didn't speak. Coyote's son was not given anything to eat. Just one woman ate and she kept her back turned away from him.

Then Coyote's son began to eat and said, "I killed the creature with the long legs: the one with the small head."

Just when he said this, the women burst into tears. "He was our father."

---

5When someone is upset it is the custom to not say anything until the offender figures out what he has done. Reichard 1947 p. 44.
Coyote's son said, "What is the matter with all of you!"

They said, "You killed our father."

Then he said, "You didn't tell me who he was! I told you that something had eaten my kill, and you didn't say a word! You didn't say 'Oh, he's our father.'"

Then Coyote's son said, "Stop your crying. He will soon live again."

He left and walked until he came to where Long Legs lay. He stepped ceremoniously over him. Long Legs began to move.

Coyote's son said, "Your children didn't tell me. I told them that something had eaten my kill, but no one said, 'He is our father.'"

Then Long Legs said, "Didn't you know that I saved your life when you first got here; when you were about to broil the meat? My brother is a man-eater and he would have eaten you. I was the one who saved you." Then Long Legs said, "Come with me. Follow in my tracks."

They went, and Coyote's son shot many deer; who knows how many! Then he returned to the beaver's house.

When he reached his house, the women were happy. He said to them, "You are all stupid. You should have told me that he was your father, and then I would not have killed him. But you didn't say anything."

The next morning he left. He killed a deer. He just killed one deer. He carried it back to the house on his back. He was lonesome for his child. He remembered how he used to have a baby with Black Swan. He lay down and covered himself with his blanket. #6 His beaver children came and started to play.

---

#6 See previous footnote #5 regarding Reichard 1947 p. 44.
One woman said, “Leave him alone. Your father has a hole in his moccasin near his big toe made by Black Swan.”

Coyote’s son just lay there.

Then he got up. He thought, “I wonder how I can get back to Black Swan’s house?” He spoke in vain. He was just talking.

Then he heard a sound ludidi ludidi. Spiders! There were two sitting across from one another...spinning...ludidi ludidi.

“It’s mine” said the closest.

“No, the root starts growing on my side,” said the other.

“No, it’s mine! I didn’t smash it!” said the other.

Coyote’s son said to the one closest to him, “My grandmother, will you bring me back?”

They remained quiet.

He said, “I will pay you for your clothing.”

Silence. They didn’t even look at him.

“Hey, I am speaking to you!” They were silent, just nothing! He said, “I’ll give you each a sackful of meat.”

Silence.

Then he said, “You are my grandmothers! I am speaking to you! I want to pay you for the hemp!”

---

7This is a sign that a man wants another woman. Reichard 1947 p.28
The original transcription has a note saying, “An expression to say with jealousy ‘He’s homesick for another woman.’”

8This is the sound that spiders make while spinning. Reichard 1947 p.29.

9A note in the original transcript reads, “one old woman was sitting on each side. They were arguing about a hemp stalk which grew a long way underground near one over to the other’s side where it came out of [the] ground, hence the argument.”
“Ah...” they said, “Our grandson.”

“I have been trying to talk to your for a long time,” he said.

Then one spider said, “As if spiders might wear clothes!”

“Oh, I see grandson. We are talking about hemp.” The other said.

“All right, all right, you want to pay us for the hemp.”

“I don’t know,” said Coyote’s son, “I hope it is still in one piece.”

The spiders got a box. They laid Coyote’s son in it. They told him that it would stop four times before he would reach the earth. They said that he would hear the wind blowing through the grass when he got there.

“When you stop the first time, open the lid and you will fall again. Just close the lid.”

He was lowered down. Then he fell. Then he stopped himself. He rocked back and forth and fell again. He did this four times. He landed and heard the sound of the grass blowing in the wind. He was back on earth. He gave the rope a tug and up it rose, back into the sky.

He walked a ways.

“This is where our house used to be. But it isn’t here any more. It’s gone.”

He looked around. “Here is where they moved camp.”

He followed the trail. He walked for a long time. “This is where they camped.” There was a small fire a short distance from the main camp. It looked like they had moved camp again.

---

10 A note in the original transcription explains that the box was like a coffin.
11 Four is a significant number in Coeur d’Alene mythology. Reichard 1947 p. 27.
12 The motion is described in a note in the original transcription.
He traveled a little further and saw his wife. She was carrying the bundle with the sticks for the mat house on her back. On top of the bundle sat the child. Coyote’s son approached them.

The baby looked at him. “Papa.”

His mother said, “Long ago your papa left.”

The baby said, “No, Papa.”

The mother said again, “No, your papa left a long time ago.”

Just then she turned around and saw Coyote’s son. Black Swan said, “It is pitiful the way I have been treated! Your father keeps sending us away. Your father took Snipe for his wife and sent me away. I was supposed to go far away.”

Then Coyote’s son said, “Now I will kill them!”

Black Swan went on, “Just as we get close, he says, ‘get away, leave us!’ Didn’t you see where our fire was at the last camp? The one away from the main one...that was our fire.”

Coyote’s son said, “Here, carry me on your back. Take me to the rear of the house. Lay me down there.”

Black Swan said, “No, he will beat me!”

Coyote’s son said, “Hurry, you will lay me down and then untie me from the bundle.”

They went. She kept getting closer. Coyote’s son kept saying, “Just go quietly...keep going.”

---

13A note in the original transcription gives this description: “wife is packing long house made of reeds.”
Just as she started to lay him down and untie the bundle. Coyote yelled.

"What are you doing? We are trying to get away from you! You have followed us against my orders."

The son began to get up. He slowly rose and began crying. "This is how you treat my wife! I pity her."

The son grabbed a stick. He brained his father. Then he bludgeoned Snipe to death. He also beat his brothers to death.

He went toward his mother, but she cried, "No! It wasn't my fault. I didn't want her to be treated this way." Mole\textsuperscript{14} was allowed to live. There were just three people left alive.

That is the end of the road.

\textsuperscript{14}Mole is Coyote's wife. Reichard 1947 p 16.
CHAPTER THREE
FACSIMILE

The following is a facsimile of Gladys Reichard’s text "Coyote Steals Son’s Wife," which endeavors to reproduce faithfully Reichard’s original transcription. Some of the original lines in the typescript are longer than this facsimile depicts. A double line represents a page break. I have added bracketed numbers which correspond to the lines of the interlinearized text.
XVIII IV (688) Coyote steals Son's Wife

1

[1] ätswi'c x"a smyi'w tãa' asaq's sci' "tEc. [2] ttc'äsÉl la
de dwelt Coyote his son the oldest two

smi'y'má"áms ìuw'á tcnä'k"á"á t'Et'aq'i'n' hił la tcnä'k"á"á qä'lpýä
wives that one of them Snipe and the other Black Swan

apł gugwaxti 'l't. [3] hił t'Et'aq"i'n'lut(h)ay'pt gugwaxti 'l't.s. [4] x"i'n
had a baby and Snipe did not have a baby this

x"a xami'ntc a"qä'lpýä là t'Et'aq"i'n' lutxami 'ntc. [5] nā"áku' là
was the one liked Black Swan Snipe was not liked: he thought

smyi'w tca"á tcnä' tcáltcunxami 'ntc at'Et'aq"i'n'luw'á sdjä' y'djiy't.s
Coyote I ought to be the one who is liked by Snipe that one is ugly

ta"a qä'lpýä kum' xami'ntc. [6] yo tca"á mää'li'i' axi'sEn ñ tca"á ta'xux
Black Swan and she is liked my! what (where) ought I with him to do so that he will die

la hasq"a's sq"asä'äs tcä' ultä'k"i'nEn luw'á t'Et'aq"i'n'.[7] hoi x"ist
my child I ought to take in turn that Snipe then he went

lä smyi'w. [8] hoi tcâtpuk"i'ntcEm là sanqä"m'i'ltups.s [9] äk"n m'al'i'
Coyote then he called his powers his dung he said what

na'axi'sEn na"a ta'xux la hasq"a's sq"asä'ä. [10] äkú'stEm na" u' u' k"nä'ntxw
shall I do so he will die my child he was said to carry him little by little

tatc ttc'Ema'sq'ut. [11] äk"n x"iy'ä sci' "tEc tcaîtci'tccà"t
 to heaven he said this oldest I will be set up

na"a xätcâstcute'í'gwul.
so that he will climb well

[12] kum' lä tcnä'k"á"á äk"n tcáltcunmalqânu'ps là áy'tscä"t
then another said I will be golden eagle on a tree
ha suntc'śa'mqs xʷi'[13] na'a tsaaqí'w'āx xʷi'[14] nāʾā tcātȟ'i'ł ē's ēl
top here the nest is to be here they will sit on it two

tōqʷ ulmalqEnu'ps.[14] kum' łā ttcnā'kʷą̄̊̂'ākʷą̄̊̂ n tcałtcun̄nto'rsEm ēkʷn
also belonging to eagle then another said I will beckon he said

tsī' hoi ultctsxʷi'wł (xʷā) smųyí'w.[15] xul ults'ā'l'El'.[16] āku' stus
all right then went back this way he went until he arrived he said to him

XVIII IV (688) 2

la sqʷa'sqʷą̄̊̂są̄̊̂'ās gwi' tcEn la malqānu'ps. [17] āku' stEm txascEni'w'ās
his son I saw it the eagle he was said to it is good to the feet

dą̄̊̂' āku'w'ā́ tcāt'stc'śi'gwulEn. [18] āku'stEm ę̄̊̂ kum' la'axʷ nāá
unusual by you it is to be your ladder he was said to ę̄̊̂ ę̄̊̂ then in the morning

tcnuixui.[19] hoi la'axʷ āku' stEm xui ustcsxu'łimāt.[20] hoi ultxu'ylc
I will go back then in the morning he was said to go let's go for it then again they went

hoi gwi' tcxulc ātcāt'p'i'ł t'i'ł kum' tcāst'i' nūl̄[21] t'i'ł pi' stāy'lt.
then they saw them sitting already then already they were about to fly they were big

[22] hoi tcko'tc'śi'gwul la sqʷa'sqʷą̄̊̂'ās. [23] hoi tcko'tc'śi' gwul.
then he climbed this way the son then he climbed ed

[24] ults'Ia'śEEnts łā pi' pā'ą̄̊̂ ę̄̊̂ uk'wi'ı̨̊̂ ...[25] xʷi'ł ul'ą̄̊̂ ts'ą̄̊̂ xEl
he looked back his father lay there thus he did again

to'rus to'rus xʷi'yą̄̊̂ smųyí'w āku' stus tguwılı' stim' ukutı̨̊̂ rs ēkʷn lu
he beckoned he beckoned this Coyote he said to him why are you beckoning

kʷI tc'śi'łm̄nEm.[26] kum' ni lut tcały tcunmiyi'psEn kum' utc'am'.
I am worrying about am I not to be conscious of danger then just he you then
(know what is behind it)
to 'rs. [27] hoi lut(h)ā'ut'a'ts'xEnts ła t'i' tāte (h)ngwi'st kum'
beckoned then he did not again look at him already high up then
tāll'tsi" ulttc'i'gwul. [28] hoi n'utx' iuw'a attc'Em'asq'ut.[29] hoi
from there he climbed then he went into the sky then
x"ist. [30] hoi ulcttxtx'ā't'p ła smyiy'w.
he went then this way he ran away Coyote:
[31] xul ultci'n'nu'ix' ła ā̂ţsātx's.[32] āku'stus x"iy'ā cā'lpysa xuc
he proceeded to reenter his house: he said to her this Black Swan go
lā' kuc tcgwal' ku"w'ā'ngwāt hit tcäli'pāp usqī 'l'tumx'.[33] hoi āku'stus
go far off because of you it is that he left your husband then he said to them
lā sstsūm'i'ltāl't.s tcäli'pāp x"a qaqī'tstcEm'p. [34] hoi x"ā
her his children he has left your little older brother then never (it is over)
tčāsgwī'tctp.[35] hoi utta'k"i'nts ła t'Et'aq"i'ni.[36] hoi usstāmi'yaams.
will you never see then again he told Snipe then he had a wife

XVIII IV (691) Coyote Steals Son's Wife 3

[37] hoi mā'ā'mi'nts ła qā'lpysā.[38] hoi ła sq"a'sqūsā'ā's xul tcatq'ā't'p
then he sent her away Black Swan then his son proceeded to the top
ux"alā tmi 'x"ul'umx". [39] hoi x"ist x"...st.[40] gwtcxts x"ā spī 'ltst'ā'ā.
just like the earth then he went he we...nt he saw it an elk
[41] hoi t'a'pEnts.[42] hoi ts'ā'q"unts lu'pEnts hoi hunk'i'nts.[43] hoi
then he shot it then he butchered it he dried it then it was night then
ucūl tca'ý'i't.c 'tsqaq'na'ā'śtćint utsquq"a'ś'a'q"a'ā'.[44] hoi hoi
just as he was about to sleep is when he heard people talking then

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
(h)unsu'x'änä'amEnts há ttcnä'k'wä'ä'xum'ú't ku'ugwi'tc āṣtcint xum'ú't then then at once he understood it one I suppose you see people I suppose
tcālkunsunntcuntcuntcuntcuntcuntcuntcuntcuntcuntcuntxu'psums.[45] xum'ú't tcālkutsantsElāstcī'nt kum' suppose you will defecate on people I suppose you will stand under people then
ultātcnä'k'wä'ä'ultā'ā'ak'n xum'ú't ku'ugwi'tc āṣpi'īts'ā'ā'.[46] xum'ú't the other said in turn I suppose you see elk I suppose
pupūts'ā'ī'xupsūms hoi kum'ētc'mi'nts ātii'tiy'ā'q'āt'suk'w'itcsEn. you defecate on elk then he heard it fighting with a cane
[47] hoi māl'(h)uncEt'u'lumx'unts.[48] hoi tcī'ts'ā'l'el'ī'ā tsi'ctscet ā hā then he spiked him into the ground then he arrived here the long
stsc'a'mtc'EmalqEn hungwi'st.[49] āk'n ā tci'itu'mc husEsi'nt'sā'ā'nā'ā legs was tall he said the oldest my younger brother
tcī'istāx'wsyā'pi'īts'ā'ā'nā'ā tsānk'wi'ī'ntsEn.[50] āk'ūstus xwuc give me the elk you secured and I will protect you he said to him go take them (be careful with)
tcā'm'Ent a'ya'R iiits'i'īlEn. all kinds of food
[51] k'w'nā'ucittcuntcī'ts'ā'l'el'ī'na'ā'ctci'tiy'ā'q't.[52] nā'ā'cti tc soon when I arrive we will fight just as he
ēltcscetcā'ntsEn nā'ā'ak'ūstmEn cEli'w'āscEnts hi'isi'lā'ā'nā'ā k'w'intsx' is about to hold me I will say to you chop my leg my daughter's child take

XVIII IV (693) Coyote Steals son's wife 4

x'ā slip' x'i' nā'ā'tc'ā'tscx'Ents x'w'ā'ā'cā'īEnt.[53] nā'ā'ak'ūstmE take a stick here lay it down then chop it I will say to you
cEli'w'āscEnts si'lā'ā'.[54] kum' nā'ā'tcnuudo'īq'w'untsut.[55] k m' k'w'nā'ā chop my leg grandson then I will again exert myself then the will

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
däxt. [56] kum’ k”nâ’ä ultâ’ä’ä k”n cEli’ w’ascEnts si’lâ’ä. [57] nâ’ä
go away then soon again he will say chop my leg grandson when

he (it) takes the ax you are to chop it then he was envious he ran off

[60] hoi i’lEnts x”a sqitttc. [61] hoi x”ist lâ smyi’w lâ sq”a’ sq”äsâ’ä’ä’s
then he ate it the meat then he went Coyote his son he

x”ist [62] x”i’l a’xEl q’up’t hoi gul’t’s’Elâ’calq” hoi kum’ x”ä
went thus he did it then he stood under a tree and then while it was

y’tsq’u’p’t kum’ ä’ä’ts’Em kum’ lâ’ä t’a’pânts x”i’l a’xEl. [63] hoi
raining then he was blanketed then his arrow thus he did: then

tcttsaqi’ nâ’ä hâ smi’y’äm ätsmâ’x”mux’ä t hâ hâ hâ.
he heard this way a woman laughing hâ hâ hâ:

[64] an’axti’l hänmu’lcântc hâ’ä y’u’k”äs hâ hâ ancari’ci’l
going downstream beaver’s his older sister hâ hâ upstream

hänmu’lcântc hâ tsEtsi’y”äs. [65] hoi kum’ p’atcEtcEtce x”a’ä x”EntEm
beaver his younger sister and then noise of beaver’s tail it was beaten

äslip’ hul x”a”ä x”EntEm äk”n ha hoi t’i’ll na’äs lâ sqi’l’tumnx”ät.
with the stick he was beaten he said all right he is already wet our husband

[66] hoi tcî’dâ’xt tctâtcx”i’ll. [67] hoi ultcEtstâ’lEntEm. [68] hoi
then they came this way toward here then again he was to come straight then

tcEtce’i’ll kum’ lâ’ä y’tccâ’t’ gul’q”unp’mEnts”talq” hoi kum’ x”i’l
they came near then by the tree they hid (at base of tree) and then thus

a’xEl. [69] hoi ak’stEm hâ hui t’i”l ku”n na”äs t’i”l’tcâttc’uy’Eni’s
did then he was said to all right (ready!) already you are wet the let’s go back

[70] hoi
then
they went back four each carrying on its backs two beavers these four

then again in they went many beavers then they cooked the

then again in they went many beavers then they cooked the

these women then there he said now I am going hunting then he went

then he proceeded to shoot it the deer he thought there were two on he went:

then on the way he shot another then he butchered it then

again he carried it on his back then he came back to the other it was gone

just blood and it was stained here and there (carelessly) then again he went

again he arrived at the house he said he got a deer this our man

now then they cooked they hurried (at it) then it was cooked and then they ate

they were pleased these women they were glad then he said I was going to have two
when I came back it was gone they said nothing (did not say what) they kept silence

when I came back it was gone they said nothing (did not say what) they kept silence

laughing they paid no attention then in the morning

XVIII IV (697) Coyote and Son’s Wife 6

he said now I am going hunting again then again he went he went as far as to shoot

another he procured in hunting he thought I will be careful I wonder by what it was eaten

he said now I am going hunting again then again he went he went as far as to shoot

a long a leg then also the other a long one

just legs there were the body was small

this body was flat now the deer here it lay

then he cut it this way then he ate it now he shot him then he died

then he cut it this way then he ate it now he shot him then he died

then from there he went then he saw a deer again he shot it then he had

two then he butchered it then he carried it this way on his back then he came back hither

then back as far as the house they were quiet those women it was as
24

if they were crying then he put it down again the deer

[118] lut(h)āk’u ʼt’EntEm.[119] hoi ut’ā’mc.[120] hoi ult’i’t’cEnEm.
it was not fixed then he sat down again then he took off his moccasins

[121] lut(h)āstci ʼt’EntEm ła ts’ét’s’i ʼts.
they did not speak he was not given anything to eat

[123] utmi’c tcnā’k’wā’ā hu l i ʼin xw’i’h ugul’n’āhi ʼtcn’. [124] hoi iin hi!
only one person it was who ate there they had their backs turned then he he ate and

āk’n hā’gwi ʼtcEn pu ’lusEn tsict ła sttc’a´malqcEn tsiy’ā tc’tc’n’ā
said look here I saw it I killed it long leg the one with the small

qi´n’. [125] utcāy’ā’k’ts ła ʼts’u’ ʼts’u’um xwi’yā smī ʼy’mā’ām.
head just as he said this they cried these women

XVII IV (807) Coyote and Son’s Wife 7

[126] āk’n ḫunpi ʼpā’ā.[127] āk’n stim’ kupits’utci’nEmc.[128] āk’n t’u’u
she said it is my father he said what what is with you the matter they said it is

pi ʼpā’āt tsā’ pu ’lustx’.[129] āk’n tgvāl’ stim’ ɬ lut(h)ā’aku ʼstimālp?
our father that one you killed he said why is it that you did not tell me

[130] ɬ āku’stulmEn ɬ ʼhtsālām ɬ ɬ hiit’ap kum’ kupguyā’ɬm.
when I told you it was for me eaten my kill then you as a group were silent

[131] lut(h)āy’uku’nEmp pi ʼpā’āt.[132] āk’n ho’itsEnul k’nā ɬlx’ā’lx’ult.
you did not say our father he said stop crying soon he will live again

[133] hoi ult’ā’ci’nEm ɬlx’tsmEnts.[134] hoi ɬlx’istic ɬulci ʼtsEnts
then he put on his moccasins again he got ready then he went again as to arrive
he went as far it again

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
at the one whose legs lay about the long legs then he stepped over him

then he gradually got up they did not tell me your children

I said to them it was eaten for me my kill then they did not say our

father he said did you not know I caught you coming down (save you)

when you broiled meat he was going to eat you the man-eater
(set meat up)

I am the one who saved you he was said to all right I will go away

you are to follow my tracks then he went he shot it the deer

I don't know how many then again he returned he proceeds then again to into the house

hā utsmā'x'mux't ĭa smī'y' mà' ām ĭli' mūlc t'i'ī' gwī'yāśk'u' ĭl'EntEm

hā they were laughing the women they were being glad already it was finished being

fixed

what you are to eat well again they are happy the women the[n] he said

you ought to have told me then I would not have killed him
V in IV (809) Coyote steals Son’s Wife

[149] hoi uila "x" kum’ uix*i’st.[150] hoi kum’ta’pEm
then again it was morning and again he went away then he killed

lä ä̱ts’i’i...[151] tmic nák”"ä̱ tuw’ä uitsi’sä’xts [152] hoi tsi’i xițts a deer just one
which he carried back on his back hither then there he left it for them

hunte’u^pi ‘lgwäs t’i ’ąpstsutsum’i’i ‘il’täl’ı tna’äku ‘yo tsmi’apl
he became lonesome already he had children he thought my! she used to have

ugu’x’a qä’lpýa.[153] hoi tá’k”mEntsut tcäył’x”änä ’äntsü’t
a baby Black Swan then he lay down he covered himself with blanket

ä̱si ’ts’Ems.[154] hoi tçtxu’i tla stutsutsum’i’i täl’ı’ss. [155] x”ı’ı
with his blanket hen they came his children here

i’ts”ätstcEn.[156] äk’n tuw’ä smi’y’mä̱a m ho’iyatcul ılp’xu’scEn
they played she said those women let him alone his toe is perforated

aspan’qä’lpýa tsa’ä̱ pi’pä’amp.
by spouse Black Swan that your father

[157] hoi át’uk”wi’...[158] hoi x”ä’t’uc.[159] hoi x”ist nää̱ku
then he lay then he got up then he got up the he went he thought

nää̱ mä̱ä’l’i tca’ä nää̱ tcn’a’xel nää̱ tcn’ulana’qälpyä x”ist x”ı’ı’s
I wonder how I will do to get back to Black Swan he went he went

ättwi’c.[160] äk’n im hâ uy’tsq corrosion palette.[161] ludidi ludidi hoi xut
a house said in vain he was talking again ludidi ludidi then he proceeded

çin’u ’tx’.[162] tu”il ä̱ts’ä̱ mut ı ttcnä’k”w’ăng hı’l täl’ x”ı’ı’ı tå
to go in there she was sitting one (of them) and from here (over there)

ttcnä’k”w’ăng guilt’ı’k”t’uk”t x”ı’ı’ı ılt’s’a’xel ludidi ludidi tcn’ulä’
the other they were old thus ludidi ludidi it is mine

[163] kum’ tuw’ä tcnä’k”w’ät lut xwä sunq”wuda’u’scEn tcn’ulä’.
then that other no the root started on my side

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
she said the other no mine right here from here this

she said the other no mine right here from here this

root started and here it grows again here like this then no

then no it’s mine no I scabbed it he said that coyote my father’s mothers

XVIII IV (811) Coyote steals Son’s Wife 9

tcältcunuy’u ‘km\mp.[167] ugulqäm.[168] äk’n k’nä’a xa’q’EntulmEn escort me back they were silent he said I will pay you

atcätxatsnu’m’Enmp.[169] ats’aya’R ugulqäm lutats’a’ts’xstEm.[170] lut somthing to be your clothes all remained silent he was not looked at no

äk’n hä kup’itsq’a’q’a’äEm.[171] ugulqäm ultmi’c du du. äku’stus no he said I am talking to you they were silent just du du he said to then[m]

hä kup’atcäyts’i’lnmp äsqilttc k’nä’a kupgul’nuk’it’a’qänäy’. look here will be yours to eat meat future for each of you one sackful

[172] ugulqäm ho’i äku’stus kuphusi’lää’ kuphusq’a’q’a’äEm. they paid no attention to then he said to them you are my father’s sisters I am speaking to you

[173] xui k’nä’a ägwä’smEn nää xa’q’EntulmEn.[174] a’itsq’a’q’a’äEm. come it will be hemp I will pay you a’ they spoke

x’aa si’l’äät ni x’aa’nkc’l kuphusq’a’q’a’äEm.[175] äk’n luw’ä our brother’s son is it not a long long time since to you I have been speaking they said

gultu’pn’ xali’n pi’nttc hit itcatqa’l’ttcalqs.[176] hä si’lää tsi’n spiders as if always it is that (we wear) clothes yes brother’s son all right

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
ägwâ´s'mEn tsâ´a´ts´xEn x*i'y*i'a tgwâl´ gwâ´s'mEn hît tc'atsq"a r'q"aí. hemp look at it this is the reason hemp is what we are talking about

[177] tsi" tsi" ägwâ´s'mEn nā'i' kuxa´ q'câc. [178] tcâltmicnâ'mn'u´s all right all right hemp you pay us I'll just take a chance

åts'uku´stus ni guli´ PÆw'ascEn tsi" nā'i' kupgul'nā' k"a'â.[179] hoi he said to them is it all in one piece this one for each of you then

k"intEm x"ā mimic. [180] tsi´ThEm hunt'ā' k"untEm.

it was taken a box he was given in it he was laid

[181] âku´stEm ucî mu´s tcâsttsaqtsaqi´w'âs. [182] âku´stEm lā he was said to just four time it will stop he was told

åmti´x"ul'umx" nā'i' kutâ'k'uk"x' k"w'nā'i' kuy'tsatsaqi´nā'i' åst'ā'dā'â at the earth when you arrive it will be you are hearing the grass

nā'utsu'ptsEn. [183] tc'a'nâqi´nt âku´stEm nā'i' kutctux"tux"i´w'âs kum' making its noise open it he was told when it stops then

tâl'tsi" nā'i' kudâ´x"t nā'i' x*i'ı' ku'axEIl kum' nā'i' kudā´x"t. [184] hoi farther you will fall if you do thus thus (roll about) then you will fall then

XVIII IV (813) 10

ulcan'qi´ntEm. [185] hîl dā'x"umstEm hoi dux"ti´·· tax"mEntsut. again it is closed then he was lowered then he fell stopped

[186] kum' x"i'ı' a´xEIl kum' tâl'tsi dâx"t. [187] hoi ucî mu´s hoi dâx"t.

then thus he did then from there he fell then just four times he fell

[188] tâ´k'uk"x' hoi tcîtc'mi´nts ulstâ´dâ'â utsu´p. [189] hoi tc'a'nâqi´nts he landed then he heard again grass noise wind blowing grass then he opened it

xux"i' tmi'x"ul'umx". [190] hoi tsâ´I'uc hoi ulcan'qi´nts. [191] hoi that was the earth then he stood up agian he put lid on then

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
tā'ntEnEmstus ha Rātsāl'stscâ'ān.[192] hoi x"i'i'q ungwi'cic
he pulled it jerked the string rope then there it went up

x"a mimc.[193] hoi x"ist łu'u ātsmi'i tsātx'āt.[194] hoi x"ist tc'u.u.
the box then he went there where used to be our house then he went no one

[195] hoi gwitc tātc x"i'i'q q"i'i'q.[196] hoi ntcEci'nts.[197] xu·t dāst.
then he saw there toward they moved then he followed he proceeded they camped

[198] dāst tātc x"iy'ā l'El'Eku't hîl loq" āpstquq"il'kup.[199] hoi
they camped toward here a little distance and also there was a little fire then

tāl'sti" q"i'i'[200] xu·t gwitc lä smi'y'āms xux"ist āsux"i'lgwās
then farther they moved he went so far as to see his wife travelling carrying
little property on her back

tsi·ct āsux"i'lgwās ātso'm'āx'.[201] ātncat'Emu't ūw'ā sq"a sq"āsà'ā.
\it was long she was carrying the mat house on it sat that child

[202] hoi x"ist tcūtstsc'i ĕEnts x"i'i'tcūta'āts'x la gugwǎxti ʻl't
then he went he approached for a purpose her there it looked this way the baby

ta'a'ts'x.[203] āku'stEm q'āsp tcālī'pāp x"ā inbābābā.[204] lut tāl'tsi"%
it looked back it was said to long ago he left your papa (baby talk) no from there

a'xEl bābābā.[205] āku'stus lut q'āsp tcālī'pāp x"a inbābābā.[206] hoi
like this papa she said to it no long ago he left your bababa then

x"i'i'ta'a'ts'x x"i'i" x"ā tc'ī'smyi'w.[207] āku'stus q"a'y'q"iy't x"ā
here she looked here Coyote's child she said to him it is pitiful the way

tsā'gwtāt.[208] āk"n tc'ītsmā'āmi'nEms ūw' inpipā'ā.
we are treated she said we are being sent away that your father:

[209] āk"n t'a t'Et'Eq"i'ń ułtāk"i'nts
Snipe he has taken again
ultámi y’áms lá unpi pà'á. [210] àk'n kum’ átcin'á' tcí'tts
his turn at wiving your father she said as for me he was sending

má'á'mí nÉms tcáltcaslá'kuk. [211] hoi àk'n Í luw'á smúyí'w hoi
me away far I must go then he said it is that Coyote then
tá'x'úulc. [212] àk'n átmi'c tcí't t kum’ ná 'k’n ántsi'Á' lá'kuks.
I'll kill them she said just close we come then he says ther go farther

[213] àk'n ní lutágwi tcítx' lá tsí' tcí'dá'sdá's x'í'l apstq'i'í'í'kup.
she said did you not see it there where we camped there was a fire

[214] kum' x'á tátc Íuku't t'a apstq'i'í'l'kup tsí'Í' apstq'i'tcí'Í'pust.
then at a distance there was a fire that was ours

[215] àku'ústÉm xuuc ná'á sá'x'Í'sáxw [216] kum' àk'n ná'á xu'í tsiy' átswí'c
she was said to come you will carry me on your back she said you will go to the house
lá tatc unyar'i' p ná'á t'ák'úntsáxw. [217] àk'n lut k'í'ná'
toward the back thee lay me down she said no it will be

xaxa' tcátEn'sás. [218] àku'ústÉm lut na'á kut'á'xt ná'á t'á'k'úntsáxw
he will beat me she was said to no be swift put me down

kum' ná'á tctari' ts'á'ántsáxw. [219] hoi xuí. [220] hoi tcátc'ítc'i'í'í
untied me (in the bundle) then she went stop close she came close

äku'ústÉm tátc tsí'Íc tál' tsí' uqám x'í'st x'í'st x'í'st. [221] hoi xuí
she was said toward to there be! on not a word she went she went she proceeded

t'á'k'únts. [222] tcari' ts'á'ánts lá sux'í'í lgwás kum' àku'ústÉm tá
to put him down she untied the bundle her pack then she was said to by

'ásmyí'w ná'á stim' lá stcí'túts x'í'ums p'áxmi'ústÉm [223] kum'
Coyote what is she after she was (getting) sneaked away on and

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
kutcaca’pstq x”ut’i’c x”iy’a sq”a sq”äsä’äs. [224] x”ä’tuc i’ts’u’umc.
then you follow in slowly he arose that his son he got up he was crying
opposition (to orders)

[225] x”i” utc x”i”l ats’a xEl q”i”tmi’seEn x”iy’a hsmi’y’äm.
there just this is the way I treat her (meaning kindly) this my wife

[226] tsä’luc x”a sq”a sq”äsä’a tcutsk”i”nts x”a siyo’lalq” xata’pqEnts
he stood up the son he took a stick he brained him

x”iy’a
this

XVIII IV (817) 12

pi’pä’äs. [227] hoi la t’Et’Eq”i’n’ xata’pqEnts. [228] hoi taguﬁsi’ntsä’äs
his father then Snipe he beat her up then his brothers

la xatxata’qEnts. [229] hoi la nu’nä’äs tsq”i’sEnts. [230] tä’aku´stEm
he killed them then his mother also he went toward he was said to

lä’änu’nä’äs lut tcitciyäRäplä’ami’ntsut lut hiitts’a’x” hil
by his mother no it is not my fault she was shy about coming I did not intend to

ätsei’sEn x”a’isq”a sq”äsä’a. [231] hoi tc’am’ ätsx”a’lx”ult
 treat him thus your son then just she was left alive

pul’ya’hä’l’ hoi tc’am’ ttcä’äli’sulc. [232] hoi ts’i”l
Mole. then just the three of them that is the

hunx”a´tpalqs.
end of the road
CHAPTER FOUR
INTERLINEAR TRANSLATION

The following is the interlinearized text. The first line is the phonetic transcription in the modern day Coeur d’Alene orthography. The second line is a morphological breakdown of the phonetic transcription. In this line the hyphen (-) represents either an inflectional affix boundary, or other high frequency, highly productive directional affix; the plus sign (+) is used to show other boundaries including derivational affixes; the equal sign (=) marks lexical suffixes described in Reichard 1938 paragraphs 456 - 531: asterisks (*** ) mark unanalyzed forms. The third line is the English gloss line. The fourth is a free English translation.
Coyote lived in a house with his oldest son.

His wives were two; one Snipe and another Black Swan, who had a baby.

And Snipe didn’t have his baby.

Black Swan was liked. Snipe was not liked.

---

1 I have parsed this form two different ways. In this case I think the customary prefix $\text{؟c-}$ is used with the root $\text{؟wiš}$ to mean, "he lives there". In other lines of the text, 72, 159, 216 and 229 I have the prefix joined to the root with a + and I gloss as, "there is a house." Doak 4.1.1.2 #47.

2 The infix $\text{؟}$ may indicate the inchoative.

3 Note that in the previous sentence, the -s 3sgen is not used with $\text{gug^axtfîl’t}$. 

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
Coyote thought, "I should love Snipe. That Black Swan is ugly, why should she be loved? My!"

He wondered, "what ought I do so my son will die and I can take that Snipe."

Then Coyote went.

---

4This appears to be a false start since the first person is part of the next word.
He said, "What can I do so my child will die?"

He was said to, "You can carry him little by little to heaven."

This the oldest said, "I will set up so that he will climb well."

Then another said, "I will be a golden eagle on a tree top."

---

5This is probably a false start, and not connected with /xes/, meaning "well."
Here will be a nest where two, belonging to golden eagle, will sit.

And another said, "I will beckon." He said, "All right." Then again Coyote went back.

He said to his son, "I saw a golden eagle."
He was said to, "Your ladder will be good to your feet, but unusual."

He was said to, "Oh...then in the morning I will go again."

Then in the morning he was said to, "Let's go for it."

Then again they went and saw them [the eagles] sitting above; they were already about to fly.

They were big.

---

6The stem list states that if this is said with a rising tone, it means "oh", but if it is said with an even tone, it means disapproval. No tone was given in the translation. I think, "oh" would be the most appropriate.
22. hoi čatè'ígfal tà sq'ásq'asə?.
hoi čet -tè'ígfal tà s+q'as+s+q'ase?
then above -climb art son

Then the son climbed up.

23. hoi čatè'í...g*əl.
hoi čet -tè'ígfal
then above -climb

He climbed and climbed.

24. utciʔác'xanč te pípèʔes et'ak'í...i
ut -čc -ʔac'x -n-t-s te pípèʔ -s e-t'ak'í+i
again-hither-look_at -d-t-3serg art father -3serg prep-lay

Again he looked down; his father lay there.

25. x'íʔt ut'ac'áxəl tórus tórus x'iʔyə sməyəw
x'íʔt ut' -y'c -ʔaxil tor+us tor+us x'iʔyə s+myiw
here_is_where again -cont -do beckon beckon this coyote

ek'ústus tg'el' stim' uk'útórš ek'n lu
ʔek'un -st(u) -s tg'el' stim' u k' tor+us ʔek'un lut
say -ct -3serg why what just 2nom beckon say neg

k'í?č'iʔnəməm.
k' hən -y'c -č'i+ʔ+n -min-m
2nom 1gen -cont -worry -rel-M
Here Coyote kept beckoning, beckoning. He said to him, "Why do you just beckon?"
He said, "No, I am worried about you."

26. k'um' ni lut čey'čənmiyɨpsən8 k'um'
k'um' neʔ lut čet-s -ʔəc -hn+miy=ip -st(u) -n k'um'
and irr neg fut-int -cust -conscious_of_danger -ct -1serg and

7This is an example of the continuative inversion. See Doak 4.3.2.2.
8The transcript translates this as both "conscious of danger" and "know what is behind it."
"And I don’t want to be conscious of so danger, so I just beckon."

27. hoi lut(h)e? ut'áć'x̣ənc  tà t'i? tČ
hoi lut he ut -ʔac'x̣ -n-t-s tà t'i? tČ
then neg sub again -look_at -d-t-3serg art already toward

(h)ngʷəł kʷum' təl'ci? uʃtČ'igʷəł.
hn -gʷis+t kʷum' təl' ci? ut -tČ'igʷəł
loc -be_high and from there again -climb

Then he did not look at him again. He was already high up. Again he climbed.

28. hoi n'uṭxʷ tuw'ə atč'əmásq'ət.
hoi n'uṭxʷ tuw'ə a -t+č'əm=asq'it
then enter that prep -sky

Then he went into the sky.

29. hoi xʷist.
hoi xʷis+t
then go

Then he went.

30. hoi utčəcxʷet'p tə sməyiw.
hoi ut -čəc -xʷet' -p tə s+myiw
then again -hither -run -inch art coyote

Then Coyote ran away.

31. xʷut  utčin'úṭxʷ tə ečxʷəł.
  xʷut ut -čəc n'uṭxʷ tə gə -ečxʷəł
proceed again -hither -enter art obl -house-3gen

He proceeded until he re-entered his house.
32. ek*ústus x*i y’é qélpýe x*uaš lék*ukš tg*é1’
    ?ek*un -st(u) -s x*i y’é qélpýe x*uy-š lék*+uk’ -š tg*é1’
say -ct -3serg this Black_Swan go -imp go_far_off-imp because

    k*uw’éng*et hit čélipep øsq’il’tumx’.
    k*u_?eng’t hit čélipep in -s+qíl’tumx’
you and leave 2gen -husband

He said to Black Swan, "Go far off! Because of you, your husband has left!"

33. hoi ek*ústus òe scócam’íl’TEL’ts čélipep x’a
    hoi ?ek*un -st(u) -s òe s+cíce’m’=il’t+l’t -s čélipep x’a
then say -ct -3serg art children -3gen leave art

    qaqícčeám’p.
    qa+qíč -mp
little_older_brother -2pgen

Then he said to his children, "Your little older brother has left."

34. hoi x*e češg*íčtp.
    hoi x*e češ-s -g*íč -t-p
then art fut-int -see -t-2perg

    "You will never see him again."

35. hoi uttek*ínc òe t’at’aq’in.
    hoi ut -t+e+k’ínc -t-s òe t’at’aq’in’
then again -tell -t-3serg art Snipe

Then again, he told Snipe,

36. hoi usste?qíy’ems.
    hoi u s -te? -s+miy’ém -s
then just int-*** -wife -***

    "You will be my wife."
Then he sent Black Swan away.

Then his son proceeded to the top, and it was just like the earth.

He saw an elk.

Then he shot it.

Then he butchered it; he dried it; then nightfall.
Then just when he was about to sleep, he heard people talking.

"I suppose you saw that person and I suppose you were about to defecate on that person."

"I suppose you will stand above people." And the other said "I suppose you see elk."

9This seems to be a mistranscription for četk"ucanc'alesčint.

10A note in the original transcript says that this means, "they pull on him." This could mean something like they pull up the man they have just killed, the way a spider would.
I suppose you defecate on his elk." Then he heard fighting with canes.

Then one spiked the other into the ground.

Then he arrived here. Long Legs was tall.

He said to the oldest, "If you give my younger brother the elk, I will protect you."
44

50. ek’ústus x’uś čém’ant 13 ayá, ic’tán.
pek’un-st(u)-s x’uy-š čém’-n-t a+ya’ ii+y’c+?i’t+n
say -ct-3serg go -imp take-d-t all_kinds food

He said to him, "Go take all kinds of food!"

51. k’ne? ušít čančic’él’al’ na? čti’tiy’eq“t.
k’n+e? u+šít čn čč c’el’l na? č ti?+tiy’aq“+t
soon just lnom hither -arrive irr lnom fight

"Soon, just when I arrive, we will fight."

52. ne? šeš četčasčičεn’ams ne ek’ústman
ne? u+šít čt čn s-čc+čen’ -m-s ne? ek’un-st(u)-mi-n
irr just fut lnom int-take_hold -M-3gen irr say -ct -2acc-1serg

šel’w’esšanc hisile? ne? k’intx“ x‘e slip’
šel+iw’es=šin-t-s hn -sile? ne? k’in-t-x“ x‘e slip’
chop_leg -t-3serg lgen -grandson irr take-t-2serg art stick
x‘i ne? č’eč’antx“ x‘e šel’ant 14.
x‘i ne? č’e+č’en’n -n-t-x“ x‘e šel -n-t
here irr one_long_object_lies-d-t-2serg art chop-d-t

Just when he is about to hold me I will say to you, "Chop my leg, my grandson. You take a stick. Lay it here and chop it."

53. ne ek’ústman šel’w’esšanc sile?.
ne? ek’un-st(u) -mi -n šel+iw’es=šin-t -s15 sile?
irr say -ct -2acc -1serg chop_leg -t-3serg grandson

I will say to you, "Chop my leg grandson."

13 Note the imperative active voice. See R 337 and Doak 2.4.1.4.2.

14 See note 13.

15 This 3rd person construction does not match the translation given.
54. k*um’ ne? čənutdólq’əncut. k*um’ ne? čn ut -dolq” -ncut
and irr Inom again -exert -reflex

And again, I will exert\textsuperscript{16} myself.

55. k*um’ k”na? dext\textsuperscript{17}. k*um’ k”n+ε? dex+t
and future fall

And he will fall.

56. k*um’ k”ne? u-te?ak’n\textsuperscript{18} šəlíw’esənc sile’h. k*um’ k”n+ε? ut -te?’eäk’un šel + iw’es = šin-t-s\textsuperscript{19} sile’h.
and future again-thither-say chop_leg -t-3serg grandson

And then again he will say, "Chop my leg grandson."

57. ne? k’nc tε? šélman ne? šélantx”. ne? k’in-t-s tε šél+mən ne? šel -n-t-x”
irr take-t-3serg art ax irr chop-d-t-2serg

"When he takes the ax, you chop it."

58. hoi déx*ux”. hoi dex”+ux”
then envious

Then he was envious.

\textsuperscript{16} The original transcript translates this as, "move around as if hurt."

\textsuperscript{17} The original transcript translates this as, "he will fall." The typed transcript has "he went." "Fall" with the stem \textipa{/dex/}, makes more sense here.

\textsuperscript{18} The translation in the original transcript glosses as, "I'll say it again." The transcript from the typed copy does not match this.

\textsuperscript{19} Once again, the translation does not match the transcription.
59. x*et’pəncut.
   x*et’+p+ncut
   run_away

   He ran off.

60. hoi štənc     x*a  sqiltə.
    hoi ’itn-t-s     x*a  s+qiltə
    then  eat -t-3serg  art  meat

   Then he ate the meat.

61. hoi x*ist    ˈte  sməyiʷ  ˈta  sq”ásq’ɛseʔs  x*ist.
    hoi x*is+ɬ  ˈte  s+myiʷ  ˈta  s+q”as+q”aseʔ -s  x*is+ɬ
    then  go  art  coyote  art  son  -3gen  go

   Then Coyote’s son went. He went.

62. x”iʔɬ    áxəl  q’”up’t  hoi  gul’c’ələšəlq”  hoi  k”um’  x*ɛ
    x”i+ɬ  ?axl  q’up’+t  hoi  gul’+c’el’-ɛ  -s=alq”  hoi  k”um’  x*ɛ
    here_is_where  do  rain  then  stand_under-prep-tree  then  and  art

    y’cq’”up’t  k”um’  ɛšic’əm  k”um’  ˈte  t’ápməs
    y’c  -q’up’+t  k”um’  ɛ-šic’+m  k”um’  ˈte  t’ap+min-s
    cont  -rain  and  blanket  and  art  arrow -3gen

    x”iʔɬ.
    x”iʔ+ɬ  ?axl
    here_is_where  do

   It began to rain. Then he stood under a tree and while it was raining he blanketed his arrows.

63. hoi  čətca=qineʔ?  he  smiy’em  ecme’x”məx”ɬ  he  he  he.
    hoi  č  -ɬ+ca=ineʔ?  he  s+miy’em  y’c  -mex”+mex”+ɬ  he  he  he
    then  hither  -hear  art  woman  cont  -laugh  ha  ha  ha

   Then he heard a woman laughing, "ha ha ha."
"Beaver's older sister is going downstream, "ha ha" and Beaver's younger sister is going upstream."

And then p'ac'ac'ac'a (sound of beaver's tail). He was beaten with a stick. She said "All right, our husband is already wet."

Then they came straight at him.
Then they came near and he hid himself at the base of a tree. And this is what he did.

Then he was said to, "All right, all right, you are already wet. We will just be going back."

Then they left; four beavers, each carrying two beavers on their backs.

These four [beavers] each had two beavers.

22 The original transcript has this transcribed as gut and not gut'. The latter fits the translation better.
He followed them back, as far as the dwelling house.

They again went in. Many beavers were assembled.

Then they cooked the beavers.

Then they ate. They were always sitting.

These women were beavers.

Then he said, "I am going hunting."

Then he went.
79. hoi x"u† t'áponc x"e c'i'?.
    hoi x"u† t'ap -n-t-s x"e c'i'?
    then proceed shoot-d-t-3serg art deer

Then he proceeded to shoot a deer.

80. neʔk"ú ʔεʔesl tεl'cf? x"ist.
    neʔk"un ʔε -ʔesl tεl' ci? x"is+t
    think obl-two from there go

He thought, "There were two." He went.

81. hoi uʔtapt'ápm enék"eʔ?
    hoi u† -t'ap+t'ap-m ʔε -nεk"w+eʔ?
    then again -shoot -M obl -another

Then again, he shot another.

82. hoi c'eq"ənc.
    hoi c'eq" -n-t-s
    then butcher -d-t-3serg

Then he butchered it.

83. hoi utčiséx"c
    hoi utčox"uí x"e
    hoi utč-ćc -sex" -t-s
    then again-hither -carry_on_back-t-3serg then again-hither-go art
tεč  nεk"w+eʔ.
tεč  nεk"w+eʔ
    toward another

Then again he carried it on his back toward the other.

84. č'u⋯.
    č'u
gone

It was gone!
There was just blood and here and there bloodstains.

Then he went back and arrived at the house.

Then it was cooked and they hurried at it.

Then they cooked, and they ate. These women were glad.

---

23 Because of Reichard's translation, I believe this should have been transcribed with -ilš for plural.
91. hoi  ek\textsuperscript{\textasciicircum}n  četčasčiy\textasciicircum}ý\textasciicircum}ýsl.

Then he said, "I was going to have two."

92. čon'utčočx\textsuperscript{\textasciicircum}úi  č'u'  gu\textsuperscript{\textasciicircum} lutey'ing'štsilš.

"When I came back, it [the other deer] was gone." They said nothing.

93. ugutqé-m  œcméx\textsuperscript{\textasciicircum}t  gu\textsuperscript{\textasciicircum}m.

They were quiet. They laughed, but remained quiet.

94. hoi  ta la\textasciitilde{}ax\textasciitilde{}  ek\textasciicircum}n  hoi  čon'utčítip.

Then, in the morning he said, "Now I am going to go hunting again."

95. hoi  utx\textasciitilde{}íst.

Then, again he went.

96. x\textasciitilde{}uť  utťápm  uťyenék\textasciitilde{}ý\textasciitilde{}ý?

He went and again shot more game.

97. ne\textasciitilde{}k\textasciitilde{}ú  ne?  čšet'\textasciitilde{}n.

He thought, "I will take care of this."
"I wonder, what [that other] one was eaten by?"

Then he hid among the bushes.

In a short while, a long leg came from above and stamped.

Then another long one.

There were just long legs!

The body was small.
104.  

This body was flat.

105. then art deer here_is_where obl -lay

Then the deer lay there.

106. And he cut it this way and he ate it.

107. Now he [Coyote’s son] shot it.

108. Then it died.

109. Then he went from there.

110. Then he saw another deer and again he shot it.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
111. hoi ye?esel.
hoi ye? -esl
then procure_game-two

Then he had two deer.

112. hoi c'eq'anc.
hoi c'eq" -n -t-s
then butcher-d -t-3serg

Then he butchered them.

113. hoi utcséx"c.
hoi ut -čc -sex" -t-s
then again -hither -carry_on_back-t-3serg

He then carried them on his back.

114. hoi utcèx"uí.
hoi ut -čc -x"uy
then again -hither -go

Then again he came back;

115. hoi utpenecétx*.
hoi ut -pe -cetx*
then again -as_far_as -house

then back as far as the house.

116. gutqem tuw'e smiy'meʔem ac'áxəl
gut -qem tuw'e s+miy'tem+y'tem y'c -ʔaxil
plural -quiet that_near women cont -do
ic'uʔc'uʔumš.
y'c -c'uʔ+c'uʔm -š
cont -cry -cont

They were quiet, those women. It was like they were crying.
117. hoi  ut'ečistus  te c'i?.
hoi  ut  -ečin-st(u)-s  te c'i?
then  again  -put  -ct  -3serg  art  deer

Then he put the deer down.

118. lut(h)ek"úl'əntəm.
lut  he  k"ul'  -n-t-m
neg  sub  fix  -d-t-nte

They were not prepared for eating.

119. hoi  ut'ėməš.
hoi  ut  -ėm  -iš
then  again  -sit_down-dev

Then he sat down again.

120. hoi  utk"īt'šanəm.
hoi  ut  -k"it'  =šin  -m
then  again  -take_off_moccasins-M

The he took off his moccasins.

121. lut(h)aq"uq"ąq"eʔl'ı's.
lut  he  s  -q"uʔ+q"aʔq"eʔl'  -s
neg  sub  int  -talk  -3gen

They did not speak.

122. lut(h)ęčečtkəm  te  čeyc'ítəs.
lut  he  -čęčiʔ  -t-m  te  čėt  s  -y'c  -ʔiʔn  -s
neg  sub  cust-give  -t-nte  art  fut  int  -cont  -eat  -3gen

He was not given anything to eat.

123. utmɨš  čnëk"eʔ?  hət  ħʔn  x"iʔt
 tmɨš  tə  -nëk"+eʔ?  hiʔ  ?iʔn  x"iʔ+t
just  person-one  and  eat  here_is_where
ugul'n'ehído'n.
just side_by_side -turn_backs

Just one person ate, and they had their backs turned towards each other.

Then he ate and said, "Look here, I killed the long legs, the one with the small head."

They said, "He was our father."

He said, "What is the matter with all of you?"

---

24The transcript translates this as, "look here."
They said, "You killed our father."

He said, "Why didn't you tell me who he was?"

"I told you that something ate my kill and you were all silent!"

"You didn't say, 'He is our father.'"

He said, "Stop crying, soon he will live again."

---

25 t'u is used when introducing an answer to a question which cannot be answered by a simple "yes" or "no." See R 775.
Then again, he put his shoes on and got himself ready.

Then again he went. He went again until he arrived at where the long legs lay.

Then he stepped over him.

Then he gradually got up.

He said, "Your children didn't tell me."

"I said to them that my kill had been eaten."
"And they did not say, 'He is our father.'"

He said, "Didn't you know that I saved you when you broiled the meat."

"The man-eater was going to eat you."

"I was the one who saved you." He was said to, "All right I will go away."

"You follow me, in my tracks." He went and shot deer; who knows how many!"
Then again he returned.

Then he proceeded and again entered the house. The women were laughing and they were glad. They had finished eating and they were again glad.

He said, "You are all stupid."

"You didn't say to me 'He is our father!'"
"You ought to have told me, oughtn’t you, then I would not have killed him!"

Then, the next morning, he left.

Then again he killed a deer;

Then he left. He became lonesome; he already had children. He thought, "My! Black Swan used to have a baby."
Then his children came around.

They were playing.

The women said, "Leave him alone, Your father has a hole in his moccasin near the big toe made by Black Swan

---

26 This is a mean expression used by a person who is jealous. A note states, "He is longing for some other women." See Reichard 1947, p.28.
Then he went. He thought, "I wonder what I could do so I could go back to Black Swan's house?"

He spoke in vain; it was just his talk.

Then he proceeded to go in.

One was sitting over there and another person was across from her. They were old people. The one kept spinning, "it's mine."

---

27 This is the sound made by spiders. See Reichard 1947, p.29.
And the other closer person said, "No, the root is mine!

The other said, "No it’s mine! The root started growing from here."

"No, It’s mine! I didn’t smash it!"

Coyote’s son said to one closest to him, "My grandmothers, will you bring me back?"

---

28 The glottalization may come from the next sentence, which begins with "ek"un.

29 Reichard translates as, "he scabbed it." I am not familiar with this term and I could not find it in any dictionary. The root /p’oc/ is glossed at smash.
167. ugutqem.

They were silent.

168. ek"n k""ne? xáq'øntulman acetàxcanúm'ønmp.

say future pay-d-t-2pacc-1serg *** fut -clothing -2pgen

He said, "I will pay you for your clothing."

169. ac'ayá' u gutqem lutac'ác'xstəm.

act -all_kinds just plural -silence neg-cust -look -ct -nte

All were silent. He wasn't looked at.

170. lut ek"n he k"up'icq"á?q"e'øəm.

neg say that_is_right 2pnom 1gen-cont -speak -M

"No" he said, "That is right, I am speaking to you."

171. ugutqem uttmiš du du ek"ústus he

just plural-silence ut -tmiš du du ek"un -st(u)-s he

k"up'ačeyc'ílnmp esqiltč k""ne?

k"up a čet s -y'c-ʔiṭm-mp ?e -s+qiltč k""n+e?

2pnom *** fut int -cont-eat-2pgen obl -meat future

---

30 I chose Nicodemus' gloss in this case, because it made more sense in this context.
They were silent. Just *du du*. He said, "I will give you each a sackful of meat."

172. ugu'tqem hoi ek'ústus k'uphasile?
   u gut-qem hoi ?ek'un-st(u) -s k'up hn -sile?
just plural-silence then say -ct -3serg 2pnom 1gen-father's_mother

k'uphasq*a?q*e?lom.
k'up hn s -q*a?q*e?l -m
2pnom 1gen int -speak -M

They were silent. Then he said, "You are my father's mothers. I am speaking to you!"

173. x*ui k'ne? eg'ësmen ne? xáq'ëntulmen.
x*uy k'n+e? e -g'ësmn ne? xaq'-n-t-ulmi -n
go future prep-hemp irr pay -d-t-2pacc-1serg

"Come, I will pay you for hemp."

174. a... icq"a?q"e?l x*e sile?et ni x*âroš †
a.. ?éc -q*a?q"e?l x*e sile? et32 ne? x*ar -iš †
a.. cust-speak art grandson-1pgen irr long_time-dev the_one_who

k'uphasq*a?q*e?lom.
k'up hn -y'c -q*a?q"e?l -m
2nom 1gen -cont -speak -M

"Ah..." they spoke, "Our grandson." "I have been trying to speak with you for a long time."

---

31I believe this contains the † applicative or dative with -t transitive, but I do not know how to parse the remainder.

32The translation says that this means, "brother's son" or nephew, but I could not find this anywhere. "Grandson" makes more sense here.
175. ek'\n tuw'\e gut\u0161un' \xbarali? pint\c hi\t
say that plural -spider might always and

i\c\atq\al't\c alqs.
that_which -on_surface -clothes

The one spider said, "Spiders might always wear clothes."

176. he sile? ci? eg'\es\sm\n ce\?\ac'\x\e\n x'iy'e tg'\el' g'\es\sm\n
he sile? ci? e -g'\es\sm\n ce -?\ac'\k -n x'iy'\e tg'\el' g'\es\+m+n

ha nephew33 there prep-hemp ***-look_at -1erg this why hemp
hit c?acq'\a?q"e?\l.
hit c y'c -q'a?q"e?\l
and 1pnom cont -speak

"Ha, grandson, I see that hemp is what we are talking about."

177. ci? ci? eg'\es\sm\n ne? k'u\x\a$q'\se\.$

all_right all_right prep-hemp irr 2nom pay -s.o.

"All right, all right, you want to pay us for the hemp."

178. \c\c\etm\i\sne'\mn'\us34 ec'\ek'\u\u0161ustus ni gut\p\e\w'\es\\s\e\n
\c\c\et tmi\s ne'\mn'\us \?ec -\?ek'un-st(u)-s ne? gut=ip+ew'es=\sin

fut just I_don't_know cust-say -ct -3serg irr all_in_one_piece

33 See note #32.

34 Reichard glosses as, "I'll just take a chance."
"I'll just take a chance," he said, "that it is all in one piece from each of you."

Then a box was taken.

It was given to him and he was laid in it.

He was told, "You will hear the grass noises when you fall and reach the earth."

---

35I am not sure how to interpret this. It might mean that he will pay them each, or maybe that the piece of hemp is from each of them.
183. č’a?qínt ekʻústəm neʔ kʻučtəx̂ tox̂ ’iwx’es kʻum’
č’iʔ=qin+t ʔek’un-st(u)-m neʔ k̲' c̲ -têxʷ+têxʷ+’iw’es kʻum’
open_lid say -ct-n-te irr 2nom hither-stop and
ťl’ ciʔ neʔ k’udéxʷ’t neʔ x̂’iʔ+t k’uʔax̂al kʻum’ neʔ
ťl’ ciʔ neʔ kʷ déxʷ+t neʔ x̂’iʔ+t k’ ax̂il kʻum’ neʔ
from there irr 2nom fall irr here_is_where 2nom do and irr
k’udéxʷ’t.
k” -déxʷ+t
you -fall

"Open it," he was told, "when you stop, and from there you will fall further, if you do this.36"

184. hoi ʔulšan’qíntəm.
oi ʔul -šen’=qin -t-m
then again -close_lid -t-m

"Then close the lid again."

185. hiʔ déxʷəmstəm hoi déxʷt’... taƛʷməncut.
hiʔ déxʷ -m-st(u)-m hoi déxʷ+t têxʷ+m+ncut
and lower -M-ct -nte then fall stop

He was lowered down, then he fell and stopped.

186. k’um’ x̂’iʔ+t áx̂al k’um’ ťl’ ciʔ déxʷ.t.
k’um’ x̂’iʔ+t ?aʔx̂il k’um’ ťl’ ciʔ déxʷ+t
and here_is_where do and from there fall

And then this is what he did [rolled from side to side]37 and fell from there.

36 The transcript translates as, "roll about."

37 According to Reichard's original transcription notes, he is to "roll around". There is also a footnote in Reichard 1947, p.80 about this motion. The motion reminds you of a spider's motion.
Then he did this and fell four times.

He landed and then he heard grass blowing in the wind.

Then he opened the lid and it was earth.

Then he stood up and again closed the lid.

Then he pulled on the rope.

The the box went back up.
Then he went. "That is where our house used to be."

"It isn't there anymore. It's gone!"

Then he looked around. "Here is where they moved camp."

Then he followed this [the trail].

He proceeded. "They camped [here]."

---

³⁸x"iy'e is transcribed, but the translation glosses as, "here." x"i?, meaning, "here," makes more sense in this context.
They camped toward here. And a little distance away, there was a little fire.

Then they had moved camp.

He went a ways and saw his wife walking, carrying a mat house on her back.

Then he went; he approached them. The baby looked back at him.

39Reichard’s original transcript has the following note: "wife was packing long house made of reeds."
He [the baby] was said to, "Long ago your papa left."

"No" from there he did this, "papa".

Then at this point, she looked back; there was Coyote's son.

She said, "It is pitiful the way we are treated."

She said, "Your father, keeps sending us away."

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
She said, "Snipe has again taken her turn at wiving your father."

210. ek"n k"um' ečin'ę čiʔəcmeʔeʔmínəms
    ?ek"un k"um' e -čn?e čet-s-y'c -meʔ+?+m+min -m-s
say and prep-1s fut-int-cont-send_away -M-3gen
četčəslék"uk.
čet čn s -lek"+uk" fut 1nom int -go_far_off
She said, "And he keeps sending me away. I must go far off."

211. hoi ek"n t ṯuw'e sməyiw hoi tɛxʷənəlš.
hoi ?ek"un t ṯuw'e s+miyw hoi t'exʷ -n -iš
then say the_one_who that coyote then kill -1serg -pl
Then this coyote said, "Then I will kill them."

212. ek"n etmis čč'iʔt k"um' ne ?ek"n enciʔ lék'ukiś.
    ?ek"un e-tmis č č'i+?+t k"um' ne? ?ek"un hn-ciʔ lék"+uk"-s
say prep-just 1nom approach and irr say loc-there go_far_off-**
She said, "Just as we come close, he says 'go farther.'"

213. ek"n ni luteg'ičtxʷ tə ciʔ č'iʔidésdes
    ?ek"un neʔ lut he g"ič-t-xʷ tə ciʔ č čc-des+des
say irr not sub see-t-2serg art there 1nom hither-camp
x"iʔt apstq"fl'k"up.
x"iʔ+ tʔepət -s+t+q"iʔ=kup
here_is_where there_is -fire
She said, "Did you not see it there, where we camped? There was a fire."
214. k"um' x"e teč lək"út ta apstq"fl'k"up ci? † x"e
ci? † x"e
tə and art toward distance art there_is -fire there art
cilipust.
č + lipust
that_was_ours

"Then, at a distance, there was a fire. That was ours."

215. ek"ústəm x"uš ne? sɛx"cex".
ʔek"un-st(u) -m x"uy-š ne? sɛx" -t-se(l)-x" say -ct -nte go -imp irr carry_on_back -t-1acc-2serg

She was said to, "Come⁴⁰. You carry me on your back."

216. k"um' ek"n ne? x"uí ciy' ecwïš tə tač ənyar'́ip
ci? † x"e
k"um' ʔek"un ne? x"uy ci? ʔɛc+wiš tə tač hn+ya'rip
and say irr go there house art toward rear_of_house

ne? t'ek"əncex".
ne? t'ek"-n-t-se(l)-x"
irr lay -d-t-1acc -2serg

He⁴¹ said "Go there to the rear of the house and you will lay me down."

217. ek"n lut k"ne? ʔək'atxatən'ces.
ʔek"un lut k"n+e' ək'atxat+ən-t-se(l)-s
say neg future beat -d-t-1acc-3serg

She said, "No, he will beat me."

218. ek"ústəm lut na? k"uṭ'áxt ne?
ʔek"un -st(u) -m lut na? k" t'aḍ+t ne?
say -ct -nte neg irr 2nom be_swift irr

---

⁴⁰The stem list glosses as, "go" but the translation from the text uses, "come."

⁴¹The transcript translates as, "she," but "he" fits this context.
She was said to, "Be swift. You lay me down and then you will untie me (from the bundle)."

219. hoi x"ui.
hoi x"uy
then go

Then she went.

220. hoi čeč'ič'i?t ek"ústəm tČ ci?os
hoi č -č'ih+č'ih+t ?ek"un-st(u)-m tČ ci? -t
then hither -come_close say -ct -nte toward there -the_one_who
tel'ci? uqem x"ist x"ist x"ist.
tel' ci? u qem x"is+t x"is+t x"is+t
from there just quiet go go go

Then she kept getting closer. She was said to by the one there, "Just go quietly." She went. She went. She went.

221. hoi x"uł t'ék"ənc.
hoi x"uł t'ék" -n-t-s
then proceed lay -d-t-3serg

Then she proceeded to put him down.

222. čtaríc'ęənc te sæx"iļg"es k"um'
č -tar+ic'ę? -n-t-s te sæx"=ilg"es k"um'
hither-untie_wrapping-d-t-3serg art carry_little_property_on_back and

ek"ústəm te ʔesməyiw ne? stim' te sčiʔatix"əms
?ek"un-st(u)-m te e -s+myiw ne? stim' te ***
say -ct-nte art prep-coyote irr what art ***
pa?axmíntäm.
pa?ax -min-t-m
*** -rel-t-nte

She untied the bundle which she carried on her back, and was said to by Coyote, "What is she after? She was (getting) sneaked away on." 42

223. k"um' k"učašáptq x"at'í:š x"iy'a sq"ásq"ese?es.
k"um' k češ+a'p-stq x"et' -iš x"iy?e s+q"as+q"ase?-s
and 2nom follow_against_orders get_up -dev this son -3gen

"And you follow against orders." The son got up.

224. x"etas ič'ú?umš.
x"et' -iš y'c -c'u?m-iš
get_up -dev cont -cry -dev

He slowly got up and he was crying,

225. x"i? ušat x"i?+t ac'áx?el
x"i? u + śit x"i?+t y'c -?axil
here just here_is_where cont -do
q"i?tmísan x"iy'e həsmiy'ém.
q"iy'+t -min-si-n x"iy?e hn -s+miy'ém
pity -rel-2acc-1serg this 1gen -wife

"This is what is done. I pity you, my wife."

42 One would expect Coyote to speak directly to Black Swan here, but she seems to be addressed in the third person. In the next line Coyote uses the second person.
He was said to, "No. It is not my fault, I did not intend to treat her this way, my son."

Then just Mole was left alive. Then there were just three people.

That is the end of the road.
CHAPTER FIVE

GLOSSARY

The entries are in the following alphabetical order:

a b c c' č č' d ě ė ĝ ĕ ī ğ k' k'ŭ l l' ň m m' n n' o p p' q q' qw q’ŭ r r' s š t t' u w w' x ĺ x' x” y y’ č č’ č” č”’ ġ

The entries are in bold type. Stress marks are not used in the entries. A simple gloss in italics follows each entry. Entries with a hyphen (-) are affixes. Entries which include morpheme breaks, indicated by (+) or (=), have each morph referenced whenever possible. If the stem was found in Reichard 1939 it is either preceded by a √, with the corresponding gloss, or referenced as being in the "Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections" section of the same work. References to Nicodemus 1975 are cited as Nicodemus Dictionary. References to Doak 1997 have her name and the section number listed. Reference to Reichard 1938 are cited with R and the paragraph number. Parentheses at the end of the line include the number of times the entry is found in this text, followed by the sentence numbers in the interlinearization. When there are more than 25 occurrences for a given gloss, no line numbers are given.
a- prep; general preposition R 371 variation of ε-. (4) 4, 28, 64, 156

a+yacak all kinds; a (ε-) general preposition R 371; /ya?, be many. (2) 50, 169

a.. a..; stem list says if tone rises it means "oh" if tone is even "disapproval". (1) 174

bebebe papa; used in baby talk. (3) 203, 204, 205

caq=ίί+κε’ broil meat; /caq, solid object stands upright; =ίί meat R 497; -κε? all around, all over R 533. Reichard says that when -κε? is used with -ίί it means meat or body R 497. (1) 140

ceg"+t treated; /ceg" behave, have character; -t used with some verbs R 301. (1) 207

cen- under; Doak 2.2.2.2.1.

cenel he; predicative pronoun Doak 3.4.

cen+ε’ελ+ε=sčint stand under people; cen-, under Doak 2.2.2.2.1; /c’ελ, one stands ε-, prep R 371; =sčint, people R 505. (1) 45

cen+κ“in protect, save; cen- under, off of Doak 2.2.2.2.1; /κ“in either sing, or take hold of one small object. (2) 140, 142

cetx” house; /cetx” house. (6) 31, 72, 86, 115, 145, 193

ciš tall; /ciš be tall. (1) 124

ciš+ciš+t tall; /ciš be tall; CVC+CVC plural R 592; -t used with some verbs R 301. (1) 48

ciš+t long; /ciš be tall. (4) 100, 101, 200

ciy’e that; demonstrative adjective, that near thee R 700. (1) 124

ci’ there; demonstrative adverb, there near thee R 702. (17) 27, 80, 109, 128, 156, 176, 178, 183, 199, 204, 212, 213, 214, 216, 220, 232

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
ci’o  all right.  (3) 14, 177

ci’o+ t  there; demonstrative adverb with connective R 703.  (2) 77, 152

cici’y’e?  younger sister; /cici’y’e?  younger sister.  (1) 64

cni’o  used to be; /cni’o it was to be but is not.  (3) 141, 152, 193

cup=cen  grass noise; cup-?; =cen mouth R 475.  (1) 182

c’el  one stands; /c’el one stands.  (2) 190, 226

c’el’+i’  arrive; /c’el’ stand up; CVC+VC it came to be R 607.  (3) 15, 48, 86

c’eq”  butcher; /c’eq” butcher.  (3) 42, 82, 112

c’i’o  deer; /c’i’o deer.  (7) 79, 87, 105, 110, 117, 143, 150

c’uk”w’tc=šin  cane; Nicodemus glosses as walking stick.  (1) 46

c’u’o+c’u’om  cry; /c’u’om cry, weep.  (2) 116, 125

c-  hither; R 413.  (8) 63, 68, 87, 97, 183, 219, 220, 222

c  Ipnom; 1st person predicative pronoun Doak 3.4.  (6) 51, 69, 176, 208, 212, 213

cat+x*er+š  step over; ĉet- over R 398; /x*er step over person ceremonially.  (1) 135

ĉe-  hither; R 412.  (7) 14, 66, 67, 83, 114, 154, 226

ĉe+ņenis  return; ĉe- hither R 412; /ņenis depart.  (1) 144

ĉelipep  leave; this is cognate with Okanagan ucklip A. Mattina.  (3) 32, 203, 205

ĉet  fut; future R 757.  (25) 5, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 26, 34, 43, 44, 52, 69, 91, 122,
  125, 141, 145, 148, 166, 168, 171, 178, 181, 210

ĉem’  take; /ĉem’ take hold of pl. objects.  (1) 50
češ+a'p+stq follow against orders; češ accompany; a’p (?); -stq in opposition to R 542. (1) 223

češ=šin follow; češ accompany; =šin leg R 482. (3) 72, 143, 196

čet- above; above, on surface Doak 2.2.2.2.1, R 398. (6) 11, 13, 20, 22, 175, 201

četp'ínč called. (1) 8

čet+q’et’p top; čet- on surface, above R 398; q’et’p go up incline (1) 38

čet+yil’x”+n cover with material; čet- on surface R 398; yil’x” cover with material; -n (?). (1) 153

če’ ought; R 780. (6) 5, 6, 148

če- hither; shortened form is č- R 413. (19) 24, 31, 48, 51, 66, 83, 91, 92, 100, 106, 113, 114, 151, 161, 188, 209, 213

čic arrive; čic arrive. (1) 134

či’ give; či’ give; uses the lone t transitivizer Doak 4.2.1.2. (3) 49, 122, 180

či’tes three; R 636. (1) 231

čc+čen’ take hold; čc hither R 413; čen’ take hold of a large object. (1) 52

čtip hunt; čtip hunt. (2) 77, 94

čn Inom; Doak 3.1 1st person intransitive subject (17) 5, 11, 12, 14, 18, 51, 52, 54, 77, 91, 92, 94, 142, 159, 166, 210

čn’ės Is; 1st person singular independent pronoun Doak 3.4, Nicodemus Dictionary. (3) 5, 142, 210

čn(“)ul+ė”’s mine; 1st person possessive predicate Doak 3.4. (3) 162, 164, 165

čs- from behind; Doak 2.2.2.2.1. (1) 19

člipust that is ours; Doak 3.4, Table 8. (1) 214
č'am' just; ʃč'am' just. (3) 26, 231

č'e+č'en' one long object lies; CV+CVC diminutive small subject R 604; ʃč'en' one round object. (1) 52

č'eč'en'ε' small; Nicodemus Dictionary

č'eč'en'ε'=qin small head; small Nicodemus Dictionary; =qin head R 489. (1) 124

č'ih approach; ʃč'ih approach, get near. (2) 202

č'it child of; R offspring, child of 377a. (1) 206

č'ih+č'ih+t come close; CVC+CVC plural reduplication R 592; ʃč'ih approach, get near; -t used with some verbs of action R 301. (1) 220

č'it+č'it be near; CVC+CVC plural reduplication R 592; ʃč'it be near. (1) 68

č'i?=qin open lid; ʃč'i? open, uncover, unveil; =qin head, tip, top R 489. (2) 183, 189

č'i+?=n worry; ʃč'in dangerous; ? infix used for inchoative Doak 2.2.2.2.3. (1) 25

č'i+?=t approach; ʃč'it be near; ? infix used for inchoative Doak 2.2.2.2.3 (1) 212

č'min hear; Nicodemus Dictionary. (1) 188

č'u gone; ʃč'u be absent, gone, missing. (3) 84, 92, 194

dēs+dēs camp; CVC+CVC plural R 592; ʃdēs camp. (1) 213

dēs+t camp; ʃdēs camp; -t used with some verbs of action R 301. (2) 197, 198

dex" lower; ʃdex" lower, descend, dismount. (1) 185

dex"+t fall; ʃdex" lower, descend, dismount; -t used with some verbs of action R 301 (6) 55, 183, 185, 186, 187
\[\text{\texttt{dex}}^\text{u} + \text{\texttt{ux}}^\text{u} \text{ envious}; \sqrt{\text{\texttt{dex}}}^\text{u} \text{ lower, descend, dismount}; \text{CVC+VC inchoative R 607.} (1) 58\]

\[\text{\texttt{dex}} + \text{t} \text{ they go}; \sqrt{\text{\texttt{dex}}} \text{ pl. go, depart, travel, this stem actually changes for the plural; -t used with some verbs of action R 301.} (2) 66, 70\]

\[\text{\texttt{de?t}} \text{ unusual; } \sqrt{\text{\texttt{de?}}} \text{ exceptionally, surprisingly.} (1) 17\]

\[\text{\texttt{dolq}}^\text{u} \text{ exert; } \sqrt{\text{\texttt{dolq}}}^\text{u} \text{ person is strong.} (1) 54\]

\[\text{\texttt{e- prep; general preposition R 371 (21)}\]

\[-\text{et} \text{ Ipgen; first person plural genitive Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (9) 19, 65, 87, 128, 131, 139, 147, 193}\]

\[\text{gul' side by side; under; almost touching, under ledge, or inclined plane R 407.} (3) 68, 70, 123\]

\[\text{gul'c each.} (1) 71\]

\[\text{gul' plural; verbalizing or demonstrative pluralizing element R 389.} (16) 71, 76, 92, 93, 116, 130, 146, 162, 166, 167, 169, 172, 175, 228\]

\[\text{gul' = ip + ew'es = sin all in one piece;} \text{gul' } \text{plural R 389; =ip bottom, behind, after R 463; -ew'es between, together, in contact R 537; =sin foot, leg R 482 (?).} (1) 178\]

\[\text{gu + g'a\text{\texttt{x}} + t = il't baby; } \sqrt{\text{g'a\texttt{x}}} \text{ to be young; CV+CVC diminutive R 604; also "labialization may vocalize preceding a labialized consonant" Doak 2.3.2; -t (?) =il't offspring R 502.} (4) 2, 3, 152, 202\]

\[\text{g'esmn hemp; } \sqrt{\text{g'es}} \text{ spin, twist thread, Nicodemus glosses this as canvas, gunnysack.} (3) 173, 176, 177\]

\[\text{g'e} \text{y' + et + k'u'l' finish; } \sqrt{\text{g'e}y'} \text{ finish; et connector Doak 5.3.1.1; } \sqrt{k'u'l'} \text{ fix.} (1) 145\]

\[\text{g'ič see; } \sqrt{\text{g'ič}} \text{ see, note that root requires only loan t transitivizer Doak 4.2.1.2.} (11) 16, 20, 34, 40, 44,45, 110, 124, 195, 200, 213\]
g’is be high; /g’is be high. (1) 48

g’is+t be high; /g’is be high; -t used with some verbs of action R 301. (3) 27, 48, 100

g’is+iS rise; /g’is Nicodemus; CVC+VC inchoative R 607. (1) 192

he sub; subordinator used with negative Doak 2.4.2.2. (14) 3, 27, 92, 118, 121, 122, 129, 131, 137, 139, 140, 147, 165, 213

he art; definite article R 723. (20) 12, 44, 48, 63, 64, 70, 100, 124, 140, 145, 160, 166, 170, 171, 191

he that is right; Nicodemus Dictionary (3) 69, 142, 170

he ha; laughing sound (4) 63, 64

hiče? where; /hiče? where. (1) 159

hit and; connective, R 801. (14) 2, 3, 32, 65, 85, 98, 123, 124, 162, 175, 176, 185, 198, 231

hn- loc; locative, in, on Doak 2.2.2.2.1. (8) 14, 27, 48, 100, 180, 192, 196, 212

hn- Isgen; first person genitive, not necessarily singular Doak 2.2.2.2.1. (13) 6, 9, 25, 49, 53, 126, 143, 166, 170, 172, 174, 225

hn+čen+čen’x*=ups defecate on people; hn- locative Doak 2.2.2.2.1; CVC+CVC plural R 592; /čen’x* bump into; =ups anus R 456. (1) 44

hn+č’u+p=ilg’es become lonesome; hn- locative Doak 2.2.2.2.1; /č’u be absent, gone, missing, empty; -p involuntary R 306; =ilg’es property R 508. (1) 152

hn+ii my; hn- 1sgen Doak 2.2.2.2.1; ii for which R 375. (1) 130

hn+k’i?c nightfall; hn- locative Doak 2.2.2.2.1; /k’i?c early in morning, dusk. Nicodemus glosses as nightfall. (1) 42

hn+miy=ip conscious of danger; hn- locative Doak 2.2.2.2.1; /miy make clear, know; =ip bottom R 463. (1) 26
hn+mul+§=enč beaver; hn- locative Doak 2.2.2.2.1; \( \sqrt{\text{mul}} \) dip up; -§ =enč hollow, belly R 493 (?). (7) 64, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76

hn+sux\(^w\)=ene\(^p\)+min understand; hn- locative Doak 2.2.2.2.1; \( \sqrt{sux} \) be acquainted with, know; =ene\(^p\) ear R 473; -min relational Doak 2.2.2.2.2. Nicodemus says this literally means "he recognized with his ear, he came to understand (a new language)". (1) 44

hn+šet\(^\prime\)=ul'umx\(^w\) spike into ground; hn- locative Doak 2.2.2.2.1; \( \sqrt{\text{set}} \) level or, one long object projects; =ul'umx\(^w\) ground R 486. (1) 47

hn+x\(^w\)at+p=alqs the end of the road; hn- Doak 2.2.2.2.1; \( \sqrt{x} \)et come to an end, be exhausted; -p involuntary R 306; =alqs end R 477. Reichard comments on page 707, footnote 220, that this is a formal ending to a story. (1) 232

hn+ya\(^\prime\)rip rear of house; hn- locative Doak 2.2.2.2.1; \( \sqrt{\text{ya}'} \)rip rear of house. (1) 216

hn+\^i\^n+s+čint+en man eater; hn- locative Doak 2.2.2.2.1; \( \sqrt{\^i\^n} \) eat; \( \sqrt{s+čint} \) person; en- one who R 389. (1) 141

hoi then, now. (141)

hoi cease; \( \sqrt{\text{hoi}} \) cease. (1) 132

hoi+yaR+ul leave alone; \( \sqrt{\text{hoi}} \) cease; \( \sqrt{\text{yaR}} \) assemble; -ul habitually R 443. (1) 156

hui all right; Nicodemus Dictionary. (1) 69

ii that which; that which, the one who Doak 2.2.2.1.1, R 375. (2) 145, 175

ii+y'c+\^i\^n food; ii that which Doak 2.2.2.1.1; y'c continuative Doak 2.2.2.2.1; -\( \sqrt{\^i\^n} \) eat; -n nominalizer R 571. (1) 50

-ilš pl; optional third person plural enclitic Doak 3.2. (10) 20, 89, 92, 137, 138, 139, 211, 231

-ilš 3p; third person plural genitive pronominal Doak 3.3. (1) 145
in- 2gen; inflectional prefix for second person genitive Doak 2.2.2.2.1. (7) 31, 137, 203, 208, 209, 230

-iš dev; developmental, to a point or place Doak 2.2.2.2. (9) 119, 135, 136, 158, 174, 190, 223, 224, 226

k" 2nom; intransitive nominative second person singular Doak 3.1 & Reichard 174. (19) 25, 44, 45, 69, 140, 141, 177, 182, 183, 218, 223

k"in catch, take; k"in catch, take, take hold of one small object. (6) 6, 52, 57, 179, 209, 226

k"um' and, then; stem list adverb, conjunctions and interjections. (38)

k"up 2pnom; intransitive nominative second person plural Doak 3.1 (8) 127, 130, 146, 170, 171, 172, 174

k"up+gul'+nèk"+e' for each of you; k"up 2pnom Doak 3.1; gul'c each R 391; nè+k" one R 636 & 646; -e? R 646. (2) 171, 178

k"u+?e your; predicative pronoun second person singular Doak 3.4. (1) 17

k"uengage't you; predicative pronoun second person singular, "...may stand alone as predicates or may serve as emphatic adjuncts." Doak 3.4. (1) 32

k"inš how many; interrogative Nicodemus Dictionary p. 12 #4. (1) 143

k"it'=šin take off moccasins; k"it' take off clothes; =šin foot R 482. (1) 120

k"n+e? soon, future; R 528 & Doak 4.4.1. (9) 5, 55, 56, 132, 168, 171, 173, 182

k"ul' fix; k"ul' do, make, fix. (1) 118

k"ul'=cin+ncut cook; k"ul' make; =cin mouth R 475; -ncut reflexive R 567, Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (2) 74, 88

k"k"nýye? in a short while; stem list Adverbs, Conjunctions and Interjections. (1) 100

la?ax" morning; la?ax" be daytime, morning, tomorrow. (4) 18, 19, 94, 149

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
lek" be far; \(\text{\textbackslash lek}^\ast\) be far.  (1) 212

lek"+uk" go far off; \(\text{\textbackslash lek}^\ast\) be far; CVC+VC inchoative R 607, labialization of the final consonant seems to be dropped in these cases.  (3) 32, 210, 212

lek"+ut distance; \(\text{\textbackslash lek}^\ast\) be far; -ut state of R 447. (1) 214

lep'x"=\(\text{\sin}\) toe perforated; \(\text{\textbackslash lep}^\prime\text{\textbackslash x}^\ast\) fit into (as ball and socket); =\(\text{\sin}\) foot R 482. (1) 156

lim glad; \(\text{\textbackslash lim}\) glad. (3) 89, 90, 145

lim+t glad; \(\text{\textbackslash lim}\) glad. -t R 301. (1) 145

ludidi ludidi; this is the sound of spiders spinning Reichard (1947) p 29. (4) 161, 162

lup dry; \(\text{\textbackslash lup}\) be dry, thirsty. (1) 42

lut neg; \(\text{\textbackslash lut}\) be mischievous, not, negative. (25)

l'e+lek"+ut little distance; CV+CVC diminutive R 603; glottalization of l (?)\(\text{\textbackslash lek}^\ast\) be far; -ut state of R 447. (1) 198

\(\dagger\) the one who; connective Adverbs, Connectives and Interjections & R 799. (9) 6, 43, 125, 129, 142, 166, 174, 211, 220

-\(\text{\textasciitilde}\)- P; possessor applicative used with -t Doak 2.2.2.2.2, see also 4.2.3. (2) 130, 138

\(\text{\textasciitilde}a\) art; this is the article for something far away or less intimate R 708, seems to be a harmonizing alternate with \(\text{\textasciitilde}e\). (21) 1, 5, 6, 16, 19, 22, 27, 37, 61, 65, 94, 103, 124, 202, 209, 214, 227, 228, 229

\(\text{\textasciitilde}e\) art; this is the article for something far away or less intimate R 708. (50)

\(\text{\textasciitilde}oq"\) also, and; and, also Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections. (4) 13, 101, 198, 229

\(\text{\textasciitilde}uk"+y"+ig"t\) bloodstained here and there; \(\text{\textasciitilde}uk"\) bloodstained Nicodemus Dictionary; -y'?; -ig"t here and there. (1) 85

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
\textbf{tuw'a} \textit{that}; demonstrative R 700. \textit{tuw'a} seems to be in harmonic distribution with \textit{tuw’e}. (1) 28

\textbf{tuw’e} \textit{that}; demonstrative R 700. (12) 2 5, 6, 116, 151, 156, 163, 166, 175, 201, 208, 211

-\textit{m} \textit{M}; intransitive suffix for agent, middle, antipassive Doak 2.2.2.2.2 & Doak 4.1.2. (22) 8, 14, 19, 25, 44, 46, 52, 81, 96, 100, 120, 133, 141, 150, 153, 170, 173, 174, 185, 191, 208.

-\textit{m} \textit{n}t\text{e}; non topic ergative Doak 3.2.1. (30)

\textit{mel’-} \textit{from}; from, near Doak 2.2.2.2.1. (1) 47

\textit{mel’+ne?} \textit{what}; \textit{mel’} from Doak 2.2.2.2.1; \textit{ne?} irrealis, conjecture Doak 4.4.2. (1) 9

\textit{mex”+mex”+t} \textit{laugh}; \textit{mex”} laugh; CVC+CVC plural R 592; -\textit{t} used with some verbs of action R 607 (3) 63, 93, 145

\textit{mey} \textit{know}; \textit{mey} know (1) 140

\textit{me?l’i} \textit{wonder}; I couldn’t find this in the stem list, but I found it on p. 669 of Reichard 1938 (2) 6, 159

\textit{me?+?+m+min} \textit{send away}; \textit{mey} send away; -?\textit{-} inchoative Doak 2.2.2.2.3; -\textit{min} relational Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (3) 37, 208, 210 Doak 2.2.2.2.2

-\textit{me(l)-} \textit{Iacc}; first person singular object Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (4) 129, 137, 147, 148

-\textit{mi-} \textit{2acc}; second person singular object Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (2) 52, 53

\textit{mimš} \textit{box}; \textit{mimš}. (2) 179, 192

-\textit{min-} \textit{rel}; relational derivational suffix Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (3) 133, 222, 230

\textit{mit’č’ede?} \textit{blood}; \textit{mit’č’ede?} blood. (1) 85
mlqn=ups *eagle*; /mlqnups eagle; Nicodemus notes this derivation: mlqn dark and =ups tail. (3) 12, 13, 16

-mp 2pgen; second person plural genitive Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (7) 33, 131, 145, 156, 166, 168, 171

mus *four*; /mus four. (4) 70, 71, 181, 187

-n d; directional Doak 2.2.2.2.2 (48)

-n Iserg; first singular transitive subject Doak 3.2. (21) 6, 9, 16, 26, 50, 52, 53, 97, 124, 138, 140, 142, 145, 165, 168, 173, 176, 211, 230

na+’s+ get wet; /nas get wet; -?- inchoative Doak 2.2.2.2.3. (2) 65, 69

-ncut reflex; -sut reflexive Doak 2.2.2.2.2. I’m not sure about the n- and -t preceding it. It seems to be the directional and transitive. (7) 54, 59, 133, 153, 185, 230

nek’+e’ one, another; nek’ one R 636; -e’ R 646. (16) 2, 12, 14, 44, 45, 81, 83, 96, 101, 123, 151, 162, 163, 164

nept enter pl; /nept plural enter. (1) 73

ne? irr; particle indicating irrealis, or conjecture Doak 4.4.2 (25)

ne?k’un think; /ne?k’un think. (5) 5, 80, 97, 152, 159

ne?mn’us I don’t know; Stem list under Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections. (1) 178

nič’ cut; /nič’ cut with blade and Doak 4.1.2.2 #74. (1) 106

ni?+?em+iš among [bushes]; ni? amidst Doak 2.2.2.2.1; /em sit; -iš developmental Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (1) 99

nu?ne? mother; /nu?ne? mother. (2) 229, 230

n’aš’+t+iš downstream; /n’aš’ downstream; -t used with some verbs of action R 301; -iš direction “-ward” R 539. (1) 64
n'eh=ičn'  turn backs; n'eh ?; =ičn' back R 459.  (1) 123

n'utxʷ  enter; √n'ulxʷ enter.  (4) 28, 31, 145, 161

-p  2perg; second person plural transitive subject Doak 2.2.2.2.2.  (4) 34, 129, 147, 148

-p  inch; intransitive suffix, involuntary, inchoative.  (2) 30, 59

pene  as far as; as far as R 793.  (2) 72, 115

pił+pił+c'i'+ixʷ=ups  defecate on elk; √speł+c'i? elk; CVC+CVC plural R 592; -ixʷ willingly R 455; =ups anus area R 456.  (1) 46

pintč  always; stem list under Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections.  (2) 75, 175

pipe'?  father; √pipe'? father.  (10) 24, 126, 128, 131, 139, 147, 156, 208, 109, 226

pis=t'ey't  big; √pis pl. objects are big; t'ey't ? R 525.  (1) 21

pulut  kill; √pulut  kill, injure.  (3) 124, 128, 148

pul'yahal  Mole; proper name Doak p.148.  (1) 231

p'ačačca  p'ačačca; sound of beaver's tail hitting something. (1) 65

p'ił  sit; √p'ił person sits.  (2) 13, 20

p'o+p'oc'  smash; CV+CVC  reduplication for distributive "here and there" R 596  √p'oc' smash. (1) 165

qil'tč=alqs  clothes; √qil'tč flesh, meat; =alqs clothes R 471.  (1) 175

qa+qicč  little older brother; CV+CVC use of reduplication seems to make this the diminutive little "older brother" R 603; √qicč older brother.  (1) 32

qelpye  Black Swan; √qelpye black swan.  (8) 2, 4, 5, 32, 37, 152, 156, 159

qem  quiet; √qem be unconcerned, pay no attention.  (8) 93, 116, 167, 169, 171, 172, 220
q'esp long ago; q'esp be long time, long ago. (2) 203, 205

q'εʔ=šin shoes; q'yʔ stick to; =šin foot R 482. (1) 133

q'ic' grows (veg); q'ic' vegetation grows. (1) 164

q'up'+t rain; q'up' rain; -t used with some verbs of action R 301. (2) 62

q"a?q"eʔl speak; q"a?q"eʔl speak, talk. (1) 172

q"iy'+t pity; q"iy' pity; -t used with some verbs of action R 301. (1) 225

q"iy'+q"iy'+t pitiful; q"iy' pitiful; CVC+CVC distributive plural R 595; -t used with some verbs of action R 301. (1) 207

q"u'+q"a'+q"eʔl talk; q"a?q"eʔl talk, speak; CVC+CVC reduplication for plural distribution R 592. (3) 43, 121, 160

q"el+t cook; q"el cook, burn; -t used with some verbs of action R 301. (1) 89

q"en'p'+min+cut=alq" hide self at base of tree; q"en'p' disappear, go out of sight; -min relational Doak 2.2.2.2; -cut reflexive Doak 2.2.2.2; =alq" tree R 498. (1) 68

q"iʔ move camp; q"iʔ moves camp, village travels. (2) 195, 199

-s 3gen; third person genitive Doak 3.3. (30)

-s 3serg; third person ergative Doak 2.2.2.2.2 (49)

-s- int; intentional Doak 2.2.2.2.1 also see Doak 4.4.4.4.4. (23)

sex" carry on-back; sex" carry on back, uses the lone transitivizer -t Doak 4.2.1.2. (6) 70, 83, 113, 151, 215, 222

sex"=ilg"es carry little property on back; sex" carry on back; =ilg"es property R 508. (4) 70, 200, 222

-se(I)- 1acc; first person singular object Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (8) 130, 138, 143, 215, 216, 217, 218

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
-si- 2acc; second person singular object Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (4) 49, 140, 142, 230

sic’+m blanket; /sic’ to blanket; -m intransitive suffix for middle Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (2) 62, 153

sile? grandparent, grandson, mother’s father; /sile? mother’s father. Note that on one line in the text 176, the translation is nephew. I could not find any reference to this gloss. This could perhaps have just been a mistake when translating, because the subject referred to is clearly the grandson. (7) 52, 53, 56, 166, 172, 174, 176

since? younger brother; /since? younger brother. (1) 228

si+since? younger brother; /since? younger brother; CV+CVC possibly used for diminutive or modesty R 604, 605 since since? already means younger brother. (1) 49

siyol=alq’ stick; /siyol+alq’ stick; =alq’ suffix refers to a long object R 432, but is included in the root. (1) 226

slip’ stick; /slip’ be wood. (2) 52, 65

-st(u) ct; causative transitive Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (46)

s+cicem’=il’t+l’t children; s- nominalizer R 373; /cicem’ are small; =il’t offspring, child R 502; I am not sure about the reduplication in this case, since it seems to be reduplicating the suffix, not the root. Evidence of reduplication may also be noticed in the root itself. (3) 33, 152, 154

s+ćint people; /s+ćint people (2) 43, 44

s+ć’ec=ilt stupid; s- nominalizer R 373; /ć’ec stupid; =ilt offspring, child R 502. (1) 146

s+hn+ć’am+qs top; s- nominalizer R 373; hn- locative Doak 2.2.2.2.1; /ć’am be surface; -qs ? (1) 12

s+hn+q’em=il’t=ups power [dung]; /s+hn+qe’m+il’tups dung (Coyote’s powers); s- nominalizer R 373; hn- locative Doak 2.2.2.2.1; /q’em swallow; =il’t offspring from R 502; =ups anus R 456. (1) 8
s+hn+q'"de"usšn root; /s+hn+q'"de"usšn root. (2) 163, 164

s+jéy'jéy'+t+s ugly; s- nominalizer R 373; /jéy'jéy' be ugly, homely, unsightly.
(1) 5

s+miy'em wife, woman; /s+miy'em wife woman; (3) 63, 200, 225

s+miy'em+y'em women; wives ; /s+miy'em women, wife; Reduplication for plural does not seem to follow the normal pattern. The reduplication is on the final CVC. (8) 2, 76, 89, 116, 125, 145, 156

s+miyw coyote; /s+miyw coyote. (11) 1, 5, 7, 14, 25, 30, 61, 166, 206, 222

s+pan' spouse; s- nominalizer R 373; /pan' be spouse. (1) 156

s+p'itc'e? elk; /s+p'itc'e? elk. (3) 40, 45, 49

s+qiltč meat, body; s- nominalizer R 373; /qiltč flesh, meat. (4) 60, 103, 104, 171

s+qil'tumx* man, husband; s- nominalizer R 373; /qil'tumx* man, husband. (3) 32, 65, 87

s+q'as+q'ase? child, son; /s+q'as+q'ase? child. (7) 16, 22, 38, 61, 223, 226, 230

s+ši?t=mš oldest; s- nominalizer R 373; /ši?t oldest, be first; =mš people R 506 (3) 1, 11, 49

s+tč'ig"el ladder; /s+tč'ig"el Nicodemus Dictionary. (1) 17

s+t'ede? grass; /s+t'ede? grass. (2) 182, 188

stim' what; direct interrogative "what is it?" R 811. (5) 25, 98, 127, 129, 222

s+t+c'am+c'am=alq=šin long legs; /s+t'amč'amalqšen Nicodemus Dictionary. Sometimes this seems to be a proper name in the story. Note: There is a stem /s+t'ím' which means unidentifiable animal. (4) 48, 100, 102, 124

s+t+q"il'=kup fire; s- nominalizer R 373; t- on, part of R 393; /q"il' kindle, light make fire; =kup fire, fuel R 480. (2) 213, 214

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
s + t + q”i + q”il’ = kup *little fire*; s- nominalizer R 373; -t on, part of R 393; /q”il’ kindle, light, make fire; CV+CVC diminutive R 604; =kup fire R 480. (1) 198

s + *x”uy + n* tracks; s- nominalizer R 373; /x”uy go; -n nominalizer R 571. (1) 143

-š imp; imperative, Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (4) 32, 50, 215

-š cont; combined with y’c and -m suffix creates a continuative antipassive Doak 2.4.1.4.3. (2) 116, 127

šen’=qin close lid; šen’ one flat object lies; =qin top R 489. (2) 184, 190

šec’+min hear; šec’ wait; -min used for R 452. (1) 46

šel chop; šel chop. (2) 52, 57

šel+iw’es=šin chop leg; šel chop, split; -iw’es between R 537; -šin leg R 482. (3) 52, 53, 56

šel+mén ax; šel chop, split l chop, split; -mén instrumental R 452 and R 872 (1) 57

šėš s.o.; some one Doak 4.2.1.3. (1) 177

šet’ take care of; šet’ take care of. (2) 11, 97

š=alq” tree; š?; =alq” log, sticklike object, tree R 498. (1) 62

-t sta; intransitive suffix for resultive of stative Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (7) 48, 89, 90, 124, 145, 207

-t- tran; transitive Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (61)

tač toward; Nicodemus Dictionary. This alternates with teč depending on vowel harmony. (1) 216

tal’q stamp; tal’q step on, touch with foot. (1) 100

tar+ic’e? untie wrapping; tar untie; -ic’e? wrapping R 533. (2) 218, 222
t+caq+caq+iw'es stop, set down; t- on, part of R 393; /caq solid object stands upright; CVC+CVC plural R 592; -iw'es have contact with R 537. Nicodemus says this means "to put down from above." (1) 181

t+caq=ine' hear; t- on, part of R 393; /caq solid object stands upright; =ine' ear 473. Nicodemus says this root means "a receptacle stands with concave side up." (3) 43, 63, 182

t+caq+iw'es nest; t- on, part of R 393 /caq solid object stands upright; -iw'es between, together, be in contact R 537. (1) 13

t+č'em=asq'it heaven, sky; t- on, part of R 393; /č'em be surface; =asq'it sky, atmosphere R 472. Nicodemus says this means literally "vault of the sky." (2) 10, 28

te- thither; toward there Doak 2.2.2.2.1. (8) 6, 45, 56, 202, 206, 209, 230

tēc toward; Nicodemus Dictionary. (7) 27, 66, 83, 195, 198, 214, 220

tel' from; adverb for comparative degree R 821. (11) 27, 80, 100, 109, 162, 164, 183, 186, 199, 204, 220

ten+ten pull; /ten pull on a line; CVC+CVC plural 592. (1) 191

tēx"+m+ncut stop; /tēx" stop; -m middle Doak 2.2.2.2.2; -ncut reflexive Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (1) 185

tēx"+tēx"+iw'es stop; /tēx" stop; CVC+CVC plural 592; -iw'es come in contact R 537 (1) 183

tē+k"in tell; tē- thither R 416; /k"in sing. (1) 35

tg"el' because, why; causal clause, that is the reason R 802. (4) 25, 32, 129, 176

ti?+ti?fly; /ti? fly; CVC+CVC plural R 592. (1) 20

ti?+tiy'aq"+t fight; /tiy'aq" fight; CVC+CVC plural R 592

t+mix"=ul'umx" earth; on, part of R 393; /mix" hang in bunches (earth as it appears from sky); =ul'umx" ground R 486. (3) 38, 182, 189
tmiš  just. (7) 85, 102, 123, 151, 171, 178, 212

tor=us  beckon;  tor stretch out, extend (as hand);  =us eye R 478. (5) 14, 25, 26

tupen'  spider;  tupen' spider. (1) 175

t+əxes=šin+iw'es  good to feet;  t- on, part of R 393;  əxas be well, be good;  =šin feet R 482;  -iw'es be in contact R 537. (1) 17

t'ap  kill, shoot;  t'ap shoot. (9) 41, 79, 96, 107, 110, 130, 138, 143, 150

t'ap+min  arrow;  t'ap arrow;  -min instrumental R 452. (1) 62

t'ap+t'ap  shoot;  t'ap shoot;  CVC+CVC plural, distributive R 592. (1) 81

t'aš+t  be swift;  t'aš be swift;  -t used with some verbs of action R 301. (1) 301

t'ət'aq'in'  Snipe. (8) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 35, 209, 227

t'ek'w+uk'w  fall down;  t'ek'w one lies;  CVC+VC inchoative R 607. (1) 182

t'ek'w+i  lay;  t'ek'w one lies;  -i exageragion Doak 2.3.9.2 (1) 24

t'ešw  kill;  t'ešw die, kill plural. (1) 211

t'ešw+ušw  die;  ešw kill;  CVC+VC inchoative R 607. Nicodemus says that this word is only used in reference to people. (3) 6, 9, 108

t'ik'w+t'ik'w+ut  old;  t'ik'w old;  CVC+CVC plural R 592;  -ut state of R 447. (1) 162

t'i'  already, evid;  already, surely, absolutely, quite R 782. (8) 20, 21, 27, 65, 69, 145, 152

t'u  t'u;  necessary to introduce the answer to a question if it be not merely "yes" or "no" R 775. (1) 128

tc'ašw  fault;  c'ašw fault. (1) 230
tc-  person; prefix used when numbers refer to people R 643. (13) 2, 12, 14, 44, 45, 123, 162, 163, 164, 231

tc'ig"el  climb; Nicodemus Dictionary. (4) 11, 22, 23, 27

u just; prefix of emphasis R 386, Doak 2.2.3. (16) 19, 25, 26, 38, 70, 93, 123, 125, 160, 167, 169, 171, 172, 182, 188, 220

ul-  belonging to; belonging to R 377, Doak 2.2.3. (1) 13

-ulmi-  2pacc; second person plural object Doak 2.2.2.2. (3) 130, 168, 173

ut-  again; locative or directional prefix Doak 2.2.2.2.1 (63)

u+šišil’  flat; u inherent Doak 2.2.3; šišil’ very fine. (1) 104

-ut  at place; directional suffix Doak 2.2.2.2.2 (3) 75, 163, 201

u+šť  just; u immediate Doak 2.2.3; šť fit, be exact, correct. (6) 43, 51, 52, 181, 187, 225 with root for "be fitting"

wiš  dwell; šwiš dwell (1) 1

-xʷ  2erg; second person singular transitive subject 3.2. (12) 10, 49, 52, 57, 128, 140, 143, 213, 215, 216, 218

xʷa  art; article R 726. (11) 4, 33, 60, 65, 152, 192, 205, 226, 230

xʷar  long time; šxʷar a very long time. (1) 174

xʷe  art; article R 726. (20) 1, 14, 34, 40, 52, 62, 79, 83, 140, 141, 143, 163, 174, 179, 203, 206, 207, 214

xʷel+xʷel+t  alive; šxʷel be alive, live; CVC+CVC reduplication for plural (?) R 592; -t used with some verbs R 301. (2) 132, 231

xʷet’  get up, run away; šxʷet’ move hurriedly. (6) 30, 59, 136, 158, 223, 224

xʷi’  here; demonstrative adverb R 702. (9) 4, 13, 25, 164, 206, 225
x"is go; /x"is one travels, goes about. (1) 229

x"is+t go; /x"is one travels, goes about; -t used with some verbs R 301. (25)

x"iy'ye this, these; demonstrative adjective R 699. (14) 11, 25, 32, 71, 76, 87, 89, 104, 125, 176, 198, 223, 225, 226

x"i+t here is where; demonstrative adverb with connective R 703 (17) 25, 68, 105, 123, 155, 162, 164, 183, 186, 189, 192, 202, 206, 213, 225

x"uy go; /x"uy go. (13) 18, 19, 20, 50, 83, 92, 114, 154, 174, 215, 216, 219

x"ut proceed; /x"ut proceed to. (13) 15, 31, 38, 72, 79, 86, 96, 134, 145, 161, 197, 200, 221

x"u+x"is+t go (modestly); /x"is go; CV+CVC diminutive to express modesty R 605. (1) 201

x"u+x"i+ this; demonstrative pronoun and adverb R 705. (2) 164, 189

xac=num'+n clothing; /xac be ready, clothed, get ready; =num' body R 461 -n ? (1) 168

xali' might; /xali’ might, used in sense of expecting something unfavorable Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections. (1) 175

xaq’ pay; /xaq’ pay, reward. (3) 168, 173, 177

xat+t'apq bludgeon; /xet club; /t’apq stick pinlike object in. (2) 226, 227

xat+xat+t’apq bludgeon; /xet club; CVC+CVC reduplication plural R 592; /t’apq stick pinlike object in. (1) 228

xa+xat+xat beat; CV+CVC reduplication plural R 592; /xat club. (1) 217

xec+min+ncut get ready; /xec get ready; -min relational Doak 2.2.2.2.2.;-ncut relexive Doak 2.2.2.2.2. (1) 133

xeminč like; /xem love, Doak has the complete word /xeminč as a root on p. 194. (4) 2, 5

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
\( \text{xes} \) well; \( \text{\textit{xes}} \) be well, be good. (1) 11

\( \text{xet} \) beat; \( \text{\textit{xet}} \) club. (2) 65

\( \text{xit+t} \) leave; \( \text{\textit{xit}} \) leave, desert; -t used with some verbs R 301. (1) 152

\( \text{xum'ut} \) I suppose; suppose, Adverbs, Conjunctions and Interjections. (5) 44, 45, 46

\( \text{xit} \) hurry at something; \( \text{\textit{xit}} \) hurry at something. (1) 88

\( \text{ya}^{c}+p=qin \) many assemble; \( \text{\textit{ya}}^{c} \) assemble, many, crowd; -p involuntary R 306; \( \text{\textit{qin}} \) head R 489. (1) 73

\( \text{yem} \) silent; \( \text{\textit{yem}} \) be silent. (1) 130

\( \text{ye}^{p} \) procure game; \( \text{\textit{ye}}^{p} \) procure game. (5) 49, 87, 91, 96, 111

\( \text{yo} \) my!; interjection Nicodemus Dictionary. (1) 6

\( \text{y'it\$} \) sleep; \( \text{\textit{y'it\$}} \) Nicodemus Dictionary. (1) 43

\( \text{ye'-cont} \) continuative Doak 2.2.2.1 (36)

\( \text{y'uk"e}^{p} \) older sister; \( \text{\textit{y'uk"e}}^{p} \) woman saying younger brother. Kinship terms are often reciprocal in Salishan languages. (1) 64

\( \text{\textit{ec}=el'=e\text{\textit{ci}e?e}^{p}+en} \) rope; \( \text{\textit{ec}} \) tie; \( \text{=e}^{p} \) (\( \text{el'} \) before vowel) for use R 521; \( \text{=e\text{\textit{ci}e?e}^{p}} \) horse R 495; -en that which R 571. (1) 191

\( \text{\textit{ipil\$}} \) person hides; \( \text{\textit{ipil\$}} \) person hides. (2) 99, 230

\( \text{\textit{ac'x}} \) look at; \( \text{\textit{ac'x}} \) look at. (6) 24, 27, 176, 202, 206

\( \text{\textit{apf}} \) have; \( \text{\textit{epf}} \) there is, have. (2) 2, 152

\( \text{\textit{asq"}} \) son; \( \text{\textit{asq"}} \) son. (1) 1

\( \text{\textit{axil}} \) do; \( \text{\textit{axil}} \) do, thus. (14) 6, 9, 25, 62, 68, 116, 159, 162, 164, 183, 186, 204, 225
• a+pf have; /apf have, there is; - inchoative Doak 2.2.2.2.3. I think this might mean that she wouldn't become pregnant. (1) 3

• e obl; oblique Doak 5.1.1.2 (14) 17, 31, 43, 44, 45, 70, 80, 81, 86, 105, 110, 145, 150, 171

• ec- act; actual, made to be so R 384. Reichard says that this prefix preceeds all other prefixes. (12) 1, 26, 43, 46, 92, 122, 139, 140, 147, 160, 169, 178

• ec- cust; customary aspect R 323 and Doak 4.2.2.1. (11) 26, 92, 93, 122, 125, 139, 140, 147, 169, 178, 229

• ec+axil intend; ec actual R 384; axil do. (1) 230

• ec+em=itxw mat house; ec actual R 384; em one sits; =itx house R 496. (1) 200

• ec+hn+sar+i+it upstream; ec actual R 384; hn loc Doak 2.2.2.2.1; sar be difficult, disobedient, annoying; i+it developmental Doak 2.2.2.2.2; it -ward R 539.(1) 64

• ec+p'en+p'en=šin long legs lie; ec actual R 384; CVC+CVC plural Doak 592; p'en stem list long objects lie; =šin leg R 482. (1) 134

• ec+slet' encircle; ec customary R 323; slet' surround by enemy. (1) 68

• ec+slet' tree; ec actual R 384; slet' one long object projects (1) 12

• ec+wiš house; ec customary R 323; wiš reside, dwell, poles stand up. (4) 72, 159, 216, 229

• cćin put, be the matter; cćin do with, put, be the matter with. (2) 117, 127

• ek'un say; ek'un say, tell. (76)

• em sit; em one sits. (4) 75, 119, 162, 201

• em+ut sit; em one sits; -ut at a place directional suffix Doak 2.2.2.2. (3) 75, 163, 201

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.
'énis go back; 'énis leave, set out, go away. (3) 69, 86, 159

'ēpt have, there is; 'ēpt there is, have. (4) 152, 198, 213, 214

'esl two; 'esl two. (6) 13, 70, 71, 80, 91, 111

'icč+n play; 'icč play; -n ?. (1) 155

'iin eat; 'iin eat. (13) 60, 75, 89, 98, 106, 122, 123, 124, 130, 138, 141, 145, 171

'im try; 'im try. (1) 160

'ing*ēt what; 'ing*ēt what, be who. (1) 92

'uk" bring; 'uk" bring. (1) 166

'uk"+uk"+ne'n bring gradually; 'uk" bring; CVC+CVC plural R 596 (1) 10
REFERENCES


