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Coeur d'Alene oral narrative: Editions of Coyote imitates magpie Man caught in fire corral and War between Blackfoot and Coeur d'Alene

Jon Nelson

The University of Montana

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COEUR D'ALENE ORAL NARRATIVE:

EDITIONS OF

COYOTE IMITATES MAGPIE

MAN CAUGHT IN FIRE CORRAL

AND

WAR BETWEEN BLACKFOOT AND COEUR D'ALENE

by Jon Nelson

B.A., Michigan State University, 1987

Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts

University of Montana

1999

Approved by:

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Chairman, Board of Examiners

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Dean, Graduate School

6-1-99

Date

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Cœur d’Alene Oral Narrative: Editions of Coyote Imitates Magpie, Man Caught in Fire Corral, and War Between Blackfoot and Coeur d’Alene.

Director: Anthony Mattina

This thesis is an edition of three Coeur d’Alene oral narratives transcribed by Gladys Reichard. My objective is to analyze each word into its component morphemes, and to generate a glossary that lists all the morphemes found in the texts, and identifies their occurrences by sentence numbers.

The thesis is organized into four parts: an introduction that explains the project; facsimiles of the original texts; interlinearized analyses of the texts; a morpheme based glossary.
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INTRODUCTION

The Project

The archives of the University of Montana Linguistics Laboratory contains copies of a body of work on the Coeur d'Alene language produced by the anthropologist Gladys Reichard, the first linguist to study this language. In the 1920's, she dedicated two field trips to gathering linguistic data from the Coeur d'Alene tribe of northern Idaho (for an account of her life with the tribe see Hayter 1997). She transcribed a number of Coeur d'Alene narratives as part of her documentation of the language. Reichard continued her studies of the language into the thirties, and beginning in 1935, worked for over a year with Lawrence Nicodemus (a native speaker) to refine and correct her notes and interpretations. Shortly thereafter, she published a grammar of the language and a stem-list. In 1947, she published a collection and analysis of these Coeur d'Alene narratives in English translation. However, only one of these texts has been published in the original Coeur d'Alene language; four dozen other original texts remain unpublished.

In this thesis I present the interlinear morpheme analysis of three of Reichard's unpublished oral narratives.
Reichard’s Transcription

Reichard’s work with the Coeur d’Alene predated the practicality of using electronic recording devices in the field. She instead recorded double-spaced onto a ledger, in pre-phonemic orthography, with rough English glosses peppered sporadically throughout the intervening lines. Apparently, she was including glosses only for items which she was unfamiliar with or which were infrequent, as she often skipped three, four, or even five items without including a gloss. She probably wanted to maintain the fluency and continuity of the dictation, and this may also account for the sporadic glosses. Doubtless there were constant requests by Reichard for repetition of Coeur d’Alene items, and she likely obtained definitions from her consultants as she cleaned up and corrected the texts. These handwritten field notes she afterwards converted to typewritten versions, with more complete interlinear translations. Copies of these typed texts are the raw material from which I worked; I consulted the earlier handwritten originals only to clarify ambiguities or illegibility in the typed version.

The typing contains frequent notes, corrections, and crossed-out sections which are not always easily deciphered, and sometimes delay analysis of the texts.

The Analysis

Producing facsimiles of Reichard’s typed texts is the first step in the analysis. I type the texts, both the Coeur d’Alene and the English lines, with a word processor,
and print them using fonts that approximate Reichard's symbols. These are the facsimiles of the texts, and they are included in this thesis. I have typed each line to match the length of the original, so that for all practical purposes, these facsimiles mirror Reichard's texts.

These facsimiles are then converted to modern phonemic orthography with some appropriate transliteration programs. However, Reichard frequently used Coeur d'Alene sentences that were, for the purposes of analysis, unwieldy in their length. I have divided these in appropriate places into sentences of a more manageable length, and footnoted the alterations. Subsequently, I parse the texts in Shoebox, making use of the program's interlinearizing functions.

Interlinearization consists of parsing the words into distinct morphemes, all of which are then glossed. My analysis primarily relies on the works of Reichard 1938, 1939, and 1947, Nicodemus 1975, and Doak 1997. Additional sources are Barthmaier 1996 and Hayter 1997.

After I have identified and glossed the morphemes I provide a free translation of each sentence, relying both on what she has typed on her own interlinearized version and what I decipher from my own analysis. Rarely will this differ significantly from Reichard's own translations.
Finally, I have compiled a glossary that indexes the occurrences of morphemes found in the texts by text title and sentence number. I also note the sources of the grammatical analysis (see abbreviations below).

**The Interlinearized Texts and Glossary**

When I parse a word, I distinguish inflectional affixes from all other cases of word formation and derivation. I use the hyphen [-] to represent an inflectional affix boundary; the plus sign [+] to represent a synchronically irrelevant morpheme boundary as well as a derivational affix or other word formation boundary (however, I do not adhere to this practice in the case of lexicalized forms that incorporate inflectional material, such as ecwifə in the opening line of the first text). Thus an entry in the glossary may contain several [+] signs or none at all, but no more than one hyphen. I have left unanalyzed a few forms I cannot yet make sense of, and these remain marked by asterisks in the interlinear analysis. I chose to use underlying or basic forms in the morpheme line of the text, but I list in the glossary all the allomorphs of a morpheme that occur in the texts.

There are numerous complicated morphophonological processes which significantly alter surface form in Coeur d’Alene (see Doak 2.3 for a detailed description). As I attempt to provide underlying forms for morphemes, certain segmentals change between the phonetic transcription and the morpheme line.
Here is a schematic of my interlinear analysis:

Line 1: The phonemic transcription, a transliteration of Reichard’s orthographic representation.

Line 2: The segmentation of line 1 into morphemes using [-] and [+].

Line 3: The glosses for each of the morphemes and stems in line 2. These will be either lexical glosses or abbreviations for grammatical markers; a list of these abbreviations appears below.

Line 4: My free translation.

The glossary includes entries from all three texts. A representative glossary entry appears in this form (without the parenthetical numbers—these index the explanatory notes below):

\[\text{can} + \text{â'âm} + \text{âm} + \text{âx'n} \text{(1)} \quad \text{armpit(2)} \]. \text{cen, under, D 2.2.2.2.1, RG 401;}
\[\text{â'em, surface, BA 150, CVC-CVC reduplication, D 2.2.4.4, RG 594 (see also NII 306--the word for shoulders contains the same reduplicative affix);}
\[\text{âx'n, arm, RG 457, NII 28(3). war 21(4)}.\]

(1)- This is the morpheme as it appears in line 2 of the interlinearized text.

(2)- This is the gloss of the morpheme.
(3)- These are the analyses of the individual segments, with sources (a key to source abbreviations prefaces the glossary). Often, if the morphs within a word are found elsewhere in the glossary, the reader is directed there.

(4)- This identifies the text(s) in which the morpheme occurs, with line number (a key to text abbreviations also prefaces the glossary).

As a unified notation has not yet been agreed upon for these texts, I have made choices in identification and description which differ from some of those of my predecessors in the analysis of the Reichard data. When such a unified system is developed for a comprehensive analysis of all the texts, I believe that my analysis will easily accommodate the required changes. In summary, this is a first edition of the analysis of these texts, and I have identified the morphemes to the best of my ability. As the analysis of these texts proceeds, its quality will also improve; I bow to whoever carries on with the task.
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<td>lspo</td>
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1p  first person plural
2s  second person singular
2se second person singular ergative
2sg second person singular genitive
2so second person singular object
2p  second person plural
3e  third person ergative
3g  third person genitive
3p  third person plural
COYOTE IMITATES MAGPIE

Facsimile of the Reichard Typescript

ätswfc lä smuyfw äp snuk*tswfc. är*ä' ts'
he dwelt Coyote had a neighbor Magpie

ar* hâ stsuts.m' fl*t'àl't.s. lä smuyfw ttsfl. hoi
many her children were Coyote had five then

tcsq'amflEnuc. la 'âtx*ä'â tc'am' q'uq'fx*ä'â. tc'am'
they were hungry camas just a few just

tmic tgwal' stsuts.m' fl*t'àl't.s kum' la 'âr*â' ts' ts'i'l
only because her children then Magpie there

ats'âxal t tc'am' q'uq'fx*ä'â la 'ât'x*â'â. hoi x*ist
just as if there were only a few camas then he went

lä smuyfw. hoi la sänq'amfl'tups. âkústus t ci't
Coyote then he consulted his powers he said to him the one who was first

hoi t'i" tci"tcsq'amflEn. hoi âk"n
then surely I am hungry then he said

tcâttcslaq tcały'aR'pqîn'. hoi ul'ânís xui uin'úlx*
I'll be service-berrrie there will be lots then he went back he proceeded he went back into

lä 'âtsâtx*.
the house
he said there your camas go get it we’ll eat

tcasEnts’a ’sp 1 hunt’aqänây’ gwitcEn 1a y’aR’pq’in’ 1a slaq.

it will be used up which is in the sack I saw them many serviceberries

hoi tcuts’tnts 1a pul’ya’hui’ 1a ’â’tx’â’tâ. hoi

then she went and got it Mole the camas then

ämts 1a smyív. hoi 1a xlâ alr’â’ts’ hà smy’âms

he ate it Coyote then also Magpie his wife

hoi xlâ fnts 1a ’â’tx’â’tâ’s. hoi ts’âsp 1a

then also ate it the camas then it was all gone the

’âtx’â’tâ’s. hoi ft’Et.c. hoi u’k”ftstEm qftulc.

their camas then they slept then very early they woke up

hoi lut’àftulc. dâxt. hoi xui ál’l’ic t’t’î”tulc.

then they had nothing to eat they went then he/she went to a little hill they came over the top

âkûtus 1a smyiv 1a pul’ya’hui’ âts’xEnt 1a slaq

he said to her Coyote Mole look service-berries

y’aR’pq’î’n’. hoi tâl’tsi’” dâ’xtulc. hoi limt 1â

lots then on they went then they were glad

sts.nts’m’il’tal’ts tcsttcäm’tsínEmc

their children to pick for eating

kum’ âkûtus lut k’uk’n’î’y’â”的. hoi kum’ tâl’tsi’”

then he said to them no soon and then on

dâxt hoi hâhui x”î” na”” kupttcam’tsínEm. hoi 1â

they went then hâhui here you can pick and eat then
they ran for a purpose here just here like he said

you ought go are sure dung no service-berries

she was angry Mole then Magpie also

was angry Coyote ha ha ha laughed he said

you are crazy always in winter there are service-berries

then again ha ha ha then he went again up to their house

nothing there was to eat for them

then she went Magpie at night no

she returned in her blanket wrapped up he said

Coyote what is that you have wrapped up she said nothing

she told them her children go fetch water then

she cooked it then it boiled the water then
she took it that which was wrapped she put it in he said

Coyote my! thank you then it was cooked she took it

a dish then she put it in it she told the children

go eat then they ate the children Coyote

was not fed then they ate he said Coyote at least

some of the broth I could drink then he said

Coyote where is it that you got it she said Magpie

the ice

there she made a hole then toward there also he made a hole

and then he took on his back this dragnet then here

he dived then toward there he went then there he caught a little

in the net then he said Coyote then I
also I will do thus he went then also he went Coyote

then the hole and the dragnet then also he dived
toward there he came out then he fetched a few
he thought farther there will be many
farther at a distance he made a hole then he dived then
he failed to reach it then he died then he was gone
at night then in the morning he was looked for by Mole
here maybe he dived there the little catch few
then farther at a distance again he made a hole then again he must have dived
he did not come out then he died that is the end of the road.
COYOTE IMITATES MAGPIE

Interlinearized text

01  ecwiš  ḥe  smayíw  ep  snukʷcwíš.  
   ec -wiš  ḥe  s+mayíw  epître  s+nukʷ -ec -wiš†  
act -dwell  det  Coyote  have  fellow -act -dwell

Where Coyote dwelt, he had a neighbor.

02  etcośc'  ačʷ  he  scəcəm'ɨl'tel'ts.  
   etcośc'  ačʷ  he  s+ca+cəm'+ɨl+te-l't  -s  
Magpie  many  det  children  -3g

Magpie (the neighbor) had many children.

03  ḥe  smayíw  tcfl.  
   ḥe  s+mayíw  t+cil  
 det  Coyote  Speople

Coyote had five (children).

04  hoi  čsq'emílənəlš.  
   hoi  čs+q'em+flon  -ilš  
   hoi  hungry  -3p

Then they were hungry.

† Here the compound exhibits ec-wiš, with inflectional ec-.
There was only a little camas left.

The remaining camas was just enough for his children. Then Magpie did something with the little bit of camas.

Then Coyote went out.

And Coyote consulted dung [his powers].

---

²Reichard types q'em in her typescript; her stem list has qem. Both have the same gloss.
The first power said, "Then I'm really hungry, too."

Then it said, "I'll be serviceberries; there will be many."

Then he went back, he reentered the house.

He said, "Go get your camas. We'll eat it. It will be gone, that which is in the sack."
"I saw lots of serviceberries."

And Mole went and fetched the camas.

Then Coyote was fed.

And Magpie and his wife also ate their camas.

And their camas was gone.
18 hoi ʃ'tɛtš.
hoi ʔit+ʔit+š
hoi sleep

Then they slept.

19 hoi ukʰɨictam ʔfɨtəlš.
hoi u+kʰ'i?c t³ -m qɨt+t -ilš
hoi early *** -mid awake -3p

Then they woke up early.

20 hoi luteʔtəsəlš.
hoi lut+ʔ ʔiʔn -s -ilš
hoi still_not -eat -3e -3p

Then still they could not eat.

21 dɛxt.
 dɛxt
 go

They went.

22 hoi xʷui - ɛlʰ'ɬ̓ɨʃ t¹ʔətʰčəlš.
hoi xʷui ɛlʰ'ɬ̓ɨʃ tʰə+tʰiʔ-ʃ -ilš
hoi go hill protrude-3p

Then they went over the protruding hills.

³ This could be what Doak calls the resultive, or stative suffix (2.2.2.2.2).
Coyote said to Mole, "Look at all the serviceberries!"

Then from there they kept going.

Then they were glad their children would have something to pick for eating.

Then he said to them, "No...very soon."

---

4 The vowel in the future marker is unexpected.
And then they went on from there. "Here you can pick and eat."

Then they ran to get there.

"Here, right here, "and he also said, "you ought to be sure."

But dung [his powers][made] the serviceberries disappear.

Then Mole was angry, and Magpie was too.
Coyote laughed, "ha, ha, ha! He said "you're all foolish, there are never serviceberries in winter." And again he laughed, "ha, ha, ha."

Then they returned again back as far as their house.

There was nothing to eat.

---

5 Either pinté translates as both "always" and "never," or a negative marker is missing.

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Then Magpie went off in the night and returned with something wrapped in a blanket.

Coyote said, "What is that that is wrapped up?"

He said to his child, "Go and fetch water."

---

6 This could also be an s-...-s circumfix; I retain my analysis.

7 This is xu-c in the typescript; a possible transliteration would be x\^ui\_
39 hoi niʔsáruʔənc.
oi niʔ+šárus -nt-s
hoi boil -tr-3e

The he boiled it.

40 hoi hənмál'p tə s fk'əʔ.
oi hn+mál'+p tə s+fk'əʔ
hoi boil det water

Then the water came to a boil.

41 hoi čəcəkʷinc xʷiy'e cenlɛč' hənpəkʷtkʷəʔənc.
oi čic+kʷin-nt-s xʷiy'e cen+leč' hn+pekʷ-ɪt+kʷə -nt-s
hoi fetch -tr-3e dem wrapped contain-water -tr-3e

Then he took that which was wrapped and put it in the water.

42 ekn tə sməyíw hay'o lilməmš.
ekn tə s+maŋíw hay'o lím+ləm+s
say det Coyote intrj be_thankful

Coyote said, "My, thank you."

43 hoi qʷ'elt tčəcəkʷinc.
oi qʷ'elt t -čic+kʷin-nt -s
hoi cook stem -fetch -tr -3e

Then it was cooked and she brought it.
44 qapfic'ę?

plate

A plate.

45 hoi anpek*ānc.
hoi hni+pek*'-nt-s
hoi contain-tr-3e

Then he put [the food in the dish].

46 ek*ústus te səcəm’fil’tel’ts x”ui fnul.

Then he told his children, "Go eat."

47 hoi iñn te səcəm’fil’tel’ts te smayfw lutey’émτeməlʃ.
hoi iñn te s+ə+cə+cəm’+fil’t+el’t -s te s+məyfw lut+ey -n’em+t+cəm-ilʃ
hoi eat det children 3g det Coyote not_yet -feed -3p

Then the children ate and not yet did they share.

48 hoi iñn.
hoi iñn
hoi eat

Then they ate.
Coyote said, "At least some broth."

"I could drink."

And Coyote said, "Whence did you (get) it?"

Magpie said, "The ice."

There, Magpie had made a hole, and Coyote also made a hole.

8 The typescript has loq", the stem-list toq". Both have the same gloss.
Then he (Coyote) took this fishnet on his back.

Then here he dove and went out toward there.

Then he caught some there in the fishnet.

Then Coyote said.

---

9 The function of this suffix is not clear.
Then (into) the hole and (with) the fishnet.

Then he also dived and went out.

Then he fetched a few. He thought that farther out from there will be many.

Farther out he again made a hole.

Then he dove, (but) he did not get back to the hole.
Then he died.

Then he was gone at night; then in the morning Mole looked for him. "Maybe he dove here; here is his small catch."

"Then he made another hole farther out, and maybe he dived in there and has not yet come out.

---

10 Both Reichard and Nicodemus list t’ex* as the stem; Nicodemus includes the inflected form (he died), as taḫux.

11 Again, this is possibly the s-...-s circumfix.
Then he died.

That is the end of the road.
MAN CAUGHT IN FIRE CORRAL

Facsimile of the Reichard Typescript

x"ä 'ät's'EküšEm i'its'íts'ÉtsEmc x"ä tätc ntc'Émfp
it used to be said they were making a fire corral toward a place near Sand Point

kum' äy'nfl x"ä gwä'íEntEm u"yär kum' x"i"l
then because it was burned in a circle then here

ni"nä´ptäs äxúsEntEm x"ä ttm'íx" x"ä tcäš'tápEntEm.
when they went in amongst they were looked for animals to be shot

hoi kum' u'cu üt t'ápEm kum' lut'ul' x"ä sniw't
and then just as there was shooting then not shy (modest) the wind was

kum' x"iy'ä sgwälp t'äxt gwälp. kum' xux"iy'ä tsi"
and this burned fast it burned then these there

t'ápEm kum' tsi"ń sáq'ents. kum' x"ät'p. hoi kum'
shooting then there they opened it (made a gap) and ran and then

x"i" x"ä tcnä´k"wä" gwäftctEm i't'ápEmc. kum'
here one person was seen shooting then

dúl'mEntsut. tsi"l kum' ul'än'anís.
they ran there then they went out again

hoi kum' là nä 'uipEnä" tá sä'íx" huł
and then when they came up to the house and
q"â"q"à"q x*à stcint hû miipnûntEm apî tc'ûh.
talked the people and it was learned there was gone

hoi kum' âk'n u'mây tcâtgwâlpínâ'â. hoi tā'âxûsEntEm.
and then he said I bet he was burned over then he was looked for
tc'ûh. ë tk"î'ts kum' âk'n u'mây tcâtgwâlpínâ'â.
he was absent when it was night and he said I bet he was burned over

kum' âk'n hâ smîy'âm hoi ultcâ 'cEntsâl tcâstu'âslâq'mât.
and she said his wife then come with me we will search for him

hoi kum' nâ'â t'u'â ar* nâ'âm'n'ús tk"î'inc xux'i'y'a
and then answering many I don't know how many of those

sqâl'qal'tumx* xux'i'y'a ultcâ 'cEntEm. xul tsântcûts.
men this one was accompanied again they proceeded to arrive

âkûstEm x"î" tsûmî" mâl'x*î'ti'î âtsgûtcstEm. hûi
it was said here right here he was but is not anymore he was seen then

kum' axûsEntEm láq'EntEm xux'i'y'a 'âstcûnt. tgâl'
and he was looked for search was made by these people because
dâxđâxt. âk'n x"î" t'i'î tâxux. hûi kum' t'i"n
they went here and there she said here surely he is dead and then surely

utc'â'î'm*.
it was dark

gûtcstEm dêsî'gût. hûi yâRaR xux'i'y'a stcûnt.
it was seen very dimly then they gathered these people

ts'ûts'u'um. kum' x"î'y'a smîy'âm la tâtc q'ç'mûs â'mu
they cried then this woman toward his head sat down
kum' tsâncâlnâw' píEln. kum' tsi'4 nâ'âkú
and in a circle alongside they sat down then there she thought

hoi hsmûsEm x"i"4 yc lut stcint. kum' utmûsEnts
now I will feel about here my! not a person then again she felt about it

x"â tâtc x"i" lut stcint âpl t'înt'înâ'â. âk'n
toward here not a person it had ears she said

x"iy'â smîy'âm hâ lut stcint ât'îx"ûlEm x"i"
this woman yes not a person it is different here

stcsîsûms. kum' a'ayâR x"i"4 mûsEntEm. kun'
it's eyes then by all here it was felt it turned out to be

lâmqâ'â. hoi kum' âpl màx"t. hoi kum' ult'â'pElc.
a black bear and then they had a laugh and then they got up

ul'âxúsEntEm x"iy'â 'îtsRûsEm ha sqîl'tumx". kum'
again he was looked for this one lost the man then

âxúsEntEm gwítcEtEm ât'Ek'"i" ... ât'Ek'"i" ... k"ây'
he was looked for he was seen lying lying still

âtsx"â lâx"ult. utsgwâ'lp kun' x"i" x"â nà'ît'îps
alive he was he was burned it was clear! here where his kill was

x"i" anlâmqâ'â. kum' tsi'4 utxúiistEm x"â tâtc
this black bear then there again he was taken toward

tsâtx"s x"iy'â sqîl'tumx". tsi'4 x"â hunx"âtpalqs.
his house this man there the end of the road.
Man Caught in Fire Corral

Interlinearized text

01 x’e  ṭec’ok’ústam  ic’tic’accomš  x’e  tec  nč’omíp
x’e  ec  -ek’n  -st(u)  -m  y’c  -c’ic’oc  -mš  x’e  tec  hm+nč’omíp
det  cust  -say  -cust  -nte  cont  -fire¹  -cont  det  dir  Sand_Point

k’um’  ey’nít  x’e  g’élontam  uyár.
k’um’  ey’nít  x’e  g’el  -nt-m  uyár
k’um’  because  det  burn  -tr-nte  circle

It used to be said they were making a fire corral toward Sand Point. It was burned in a circle.

02 k’um’  x’i’ôte  ni’néptes  esúšontam  x’e  tátm’ix  x’e
k’um’  x’i’i?  +t  ni’-nept  -s  ex’+us-nt-m  x’e  ttm’ix  x’e
k’um’  dem  loc-enter  -3e  search-trnte  det  animals  det

čeś’t’ápontam.
čeś-t’ap  -nt-m
fut-shoot  -tr-nte

Then here they went in and looked for animals to shoot.

¹ In the typescript, Reichard has it as above; the stem-list has ič for make fire corral with a (?) following it.
Then just as there was shooting, an unexpected wind blew strong and it burned fast to the ground.

Then there they were shooting; then there he opened it.

Then they ran.

Then here one was seen shooting.
Then they fled.

Then there they went out again.

Then when they got back to the house, it was learned one was missing.

And they said, "I am sure he was burned."
11 hoi te?exúšantam.
   hoi te  -ex"+us  -nt-m
   hoi dir  -search  -tr-nte

   And he was looked for.

12 ĉ'u.
   ĉ'u
   absent

   He was gone.

13 t  enk"i?c  k"um'  ek"n  umey  četg"elpine?.
   t  hn+k"i?c  k"um'  ek"n  umey  čet-g"el+p  -pene?
   conj  dusk  k"um'  say  umey  loc-burn  -as_far_as

   At night fall they said, "I bet he was burned all over."

14 k"um'  ek"n  he  smiy'em  hoi  utčēšəncel
   k"um'  ek"n  he  s+miy'em  hoi  ut  -čes  -nt-s-ul
   k"um'  say  det  woman  hoi  back  -accompany  -tr-3e-imp

   ĉestuslāq'met.
   ĉes-tu?s  -laq'-met
   fut-mut'  -search-1p

   Then his wife said, "Then you must come back with me and we will look for
   him."
Then maybe many, maybe a few men went with her.

16 x"uṭ cenčic.
   x"uṭ cen+čic
   proceed arrive

Then they arrived.

17 ek"ústəm x"iʔ cəmiʔ mel'x"fʔt ecg"ičstəm.
   ek"n -st(u) -m x"iʔ *** mel'-x"iʔ+t ec -g"ič -st(u) -m
   say -ct -nte dem *** dir -dem cust -see -cust -nte

It was said he was seen right here.

18 hoi k"um' axúsəntəm láq'əntəm x"ux"iy'e ʔesčint.
   hoi k"um' eχ"+us-nt-m laq' -nt-m x"u+x"iy'e s+čint
   hoi k"um' search-tr-nte search -tr-nte dem people

Then he was looked for and search was made by these people.
Because they travelled.

She said, "Certainly, he died."

Then it was dark.

It was seen twinkling.

Then these people gathered.

---

2 See footnote #10, Coyote Imitates Magpie.
24 c'úc'u?um.  
c'ú+c'u?um  
weep  

They wept.

25 k"um' x"iy'e smý'em tā tāc q"ómqas ēmās k"um'  
k"um' x"iy'e s+mý'em tē tāc q"óm+qan -s ēm -s k"um'  
k"um' dem woman det dir head -3g sit -cont k"um'  

cenšalčetníw' pîtalaš.  
cen-šalč -etíw' pît -ilš  
loc-circle -loc scatter -3p  

Then the woman was sitting by his head; then in a circle they scattered.

26 k"um' ci?t ne?k"ú hoi hasmūsam x"i?t yo lut sčint.  
k"um' ci?+t ne?k"ūn hoi hū -s -mus -m x"i?+t yo lut s+čint  
k"um' demav think hoi 1sg -fut -feel_about-mid dem yo neg people  

Then she thought, "I'll feel about here....hey, this isn't a person!"

27 k"um' utmūsənc  
x"e tēc x"i? lut sčint epf t'int'ine?.  
k"um' ut -mus -nt-s x"e tēc x"i? lut s+čint epf t'in+t'ine?  
k"um' back -feel_about -tr-3e det dir dem neg people have ears  

Then she felt about again, it was not a person, it had ears.
Then the woman said, "It is not a person. It is different, here are its eyes."

Then everyone felt about.

Then it was clear; it was a black bear.

Then they all laughed.

Then they stood up again.
Again they looked for the lost man.

He was looked for; they saw him. He was lying very still—he was alive.

He was burned, here where perhaps he had killed this black bear.

Then this man was taken back toward his house.
There, that is the end of the road.
WAR BETWEEN BLACKFOOT AND COEUR D'ALENE

Reichard Facsimile

q"i"i la 'utsq"a"i'talwis xu' i pâna"i
they travelled the ones hunting buffalo they proceeded as far as

su"yâpumc la 'astq"i ts'i t'ut'uk"uk"fl'up. x"iy"a
the whites the Blackfoot there- just had camped these

su"yâ ts'i umal'tsf" xux"i'ya utsq"f"i da'sdEst.
whites there had homes these travelling camped

tu'taxui hâ tcmâk"a"i hâ stq"i âsu'x"stEm. hoi
when they arrived one of the Blackfoot was recognized then

nk"i"ts ãk"n hoi kum' nâ"i tcm'ui'ânis. hoi
at night he said now then we better go back then

kum' la la'ax" wi" ta y'l'mixum. âk"n náq"untEm
in the morning he cried the chief he said they are stolen

x"ä ayâR hâ 'âstcîcâ"i. kum' k'väy' tcm'utw'it
all the horses then still I was a boy

nâ"i xîl ãl"i ts'âxal ayâRaR âsts'âm'
might just here- I was like He-gathers-bones(nickname Tom Miyal gave to Ben Nicodemus)

kum' âxusEn x"iy"ä hustc'âmûte'âsEn t'u'. xux"iy"ä
then I looked for i this my what I ride was gone this very

hun'stscîcâ"i kun' náq"tsâlâm.
my horse it was clear I had been stolen from

43
hoi kum' wi' äk"n hoi nä'nxuímEntmat.
and then he cried he said now we will track them

kum' äpl äkústmålām k"nä'xä ultctsgwífcttsut x"ā
then there were I was told soon we will find it again for you

n' stcástcā"ā. kum' xui tci tci w"ās. x"iy'ā tmus
your horse the they went they separated these four

tätc x"i ni kum' x"iy' ayáR tätc x"i ni. kum'
toward here aden these all toward there then

gwífctEm x"iy'ā tce tsänis x"ā tmus ttc"ā'sāl x"ā
he was seen this one coming four two

stcístsā'āmc ā'sāl kum' tätc słaq'ítk"wâ"ā kum' stcint. x"iy'ā
Coeur d'Alene two and toward the wide river and pwople those

tāgw' tctsālc tctā'wcā. kum' tcaípEntsālc x"iy'ā stq"i.
who saw it were six then they chased them these Blackfoot

änts""x"ítkw"ā"ā x"a äntsā'x"ut. kum' lā ntsi""x"i-
they waded in the river then while they waded

tk"ā'ās x"iy'ā ttcnā'k"wā"ā kum' lā tctcsnlu lā
this one then was very thirsty

'ästcístcā"ā'og"s. uw'ím' uts'axístus u"hlā"p'Ents
the horse he drank in vain he did thus to him(it) he just hit

utntsṣuk"tsuk"úsEnts.
again he pulled and pulled on the rein

lu u"tāx". tsi'īl unt'úx"lck"ā"ā u"cāl
no he stopped there they wade just (where)

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tsantc'amtc'amaxts là sìk'â'â. kum' tsi'â' tcúcipEntEm
it came up to his arms the water then there he was chased

x'â 'ástcftcâ'âmc. hnx'â't'pîtk'â'â. tsi'â' pûlurstEntEm.
by the Coeur d'Alene he ran into the water there he was killed

kum' tâtc tsi'â' ay'x't tâl' (â)stcftcâ'â tctâdâ'x'ulc.
then toward there he got tired from the horse he dismounted

kum' tcástcit'â't'apîts'â'â. kum' tcîtsEntEm x'â
then just as he was shooting then he was reached

'âttcnâ 'k'â'â'â hâ stcftcâ'âmc. kum' tcâst'âpEntEm
the one Coeur d'Alene then he was to shoot

âswîlâlâmîntc là 'ástcftcâ'âmc ttsaqtsaqftctEntEm.
with his gun the Coeur d'Alene his hands were cupped over his face

kum' hnuq'iy'tmînts. kum' t'î' tcîtc'îtc'î't xux'iy'â
then he took pity on him and already he was very near this

ttcnâ 'k'â'â'â hâ stcftcâ'âmc. tcîts'â'k'â'n x'â
one the Coeur d'Alene said to him why should

luttcit'âpstå'.
you shoot me

hoi kum' tcîts'â'î'El' ttcnâ 'k'â'â'â tcîdâ'x'ulc.
and then he arrived another he dismounted

kum' k'întsulc kum' tcâ'î'mtsulc là w'ul'w'ul'im'sulc
then he took it then they took them the arrows

kum' ây'nîl ttsâ'âstśaqEn xux'iy'â stq'î kum'
then because he had long hair this Blackfoot then
they cut them off hither these his scalp and

it was blood then the tears ran down his face he cried

there then he was told you are to live we will not kill you

that is all
**WAR BETWEEN BLACKFOOT AND COEUR D’ALENE**

**Interlinearized text**

01 q"i?" te ?əcq"e? telwís x"uː t pəneʔ suyépəməs tə
q"i?" te ec -q"i?"-elwís x"uɾ pəneʔ suyép+mə tə
travel det act-travel-loc proceed as_far_as whites det

ʻastq"i ciʔt şət t’utʻek"uk"il’up.
stq"i ciʔ+ t ʃiʃ t’+t’ek"+k"+il’up
Blackfoot demaʔ just camp

They travelled, they proceeded as far as some whites camped near the Blackfoot.

02 x"iy’e suyé ciʔt umel’ciʔ x"ux"iʔya əcq"iʔt désdast.
x"iy’e suyép+mə ciʔ+ t u+məl’+ciʔ x"u+x"iy’e ec -q"iʔt dés+dés+t
dem whites demaʔ from_there dem act-travel camp

These whites were from there; those travelling camped.

03 ətəx"úi he tčnék"eʔ he stq"i ecə x"stəm.1
 tet-x"ui he tč+nék"eʔ he stq"i ec -sux" -st(u) -m
loc-go art person art Blackfoot cust -know -cust -nte

When they went toward there, one of them was recognized by a Blackfoot.

04 hoi nk"iʔc  ek"n hoi k"um’ neʔ  čən’ut’ensís.
 hoi hən+k"iʔc  ek"n hoi k"um’ neʔ  č -ut -ʔensís
 hoi dusk say hoi k"um’ perhaps Ip-back -leave

---

1 This is apparently a typo; Coeur d’Alene does not have a stressed schwa.
Then at night, he (who was recognized) said, "Maybe we will go back."

05 hoi kʷum' tə laʔaχʷ wiʔ te yəlmiχʷum.
hoi kʷum' te laʔaχʷ wiʔ te yəlmiχʷəm
hoi kʷum' det morning shout det chief

Then in the morning, the chief cried out.

06 ekʷn náqʷəntəm xʷə ayáʔ heʔ esčićeʔ.
  ekʷn naqʷ -nt -m xʷə a+yaʔ heʔ esčićeʔ
say steal -tr -nte det all art horse

He said, "All the horses were stolen."

07 kʷum' kʷəy' čəntəw'it nəʔ xɨt šət xʷiʔ
  kʷum' kʷəiy' čn -ttəw'it nəʔ xɨt šət xʷiʔ
  kʷum' quiet ls -young_man perhaps might just dem

čən'c'axal ayáʔəcə esc'əm'.
čn -ec -xəl a+yaʔəcə usc'əm'
ls -act -too gather bone

"Then, I was a young man, maybe I was just also as Ben here."

08 kʷum' exʷúsən xʷiy'ə həstč'əmútxʷesən č'u.
  kʷum' exʷ+us -n xʷiy'ə hn -tč'+mút+əw'es+n č'u
  kʷum' search -ls dem 1sg -horse absent

"Then I searched for it, my horse—it was gone."

2 "Ben" refers to Ben Nicodemus, "He who gathers bones."
"This very one, my horse, it was clear, had been stolen."

And then, He cried out, he said, "Then perhaps we will go(after them).

"Then there I was told, "We will search for your horse for you."

Then they went, they separated.
13 x"iy'e tmus teč x"i? k"um' x"iy' ayác teč x"i?.
x"iy'e t+mus teč x"i? k"um' x"iy'e a+yać teč x"i?
dem four dir dem k"um' dem all dir dem

These four (went) toward here, these all toward there.

14 k"um' g"ičtom x"iy'e čəc'emš x"e tmus tć'Sesel x"e
k"um' g"ič -t -m x"iy'e čic -?ensís x"e t+mus tć+ćesel x"e
k"um' see -tr -nte dem dir -leave det four 2people det
sćicəemš ěsel k"um' teč stćaq'itk"e? k"um' sćint.
s+ćicəemš tć+ćesel k"um' teč s+ćaq+ćitk"e? k"um' s+ćint
Coeur_d'Alene 2people k"um' dir wide_river k"um' people

Then four of them--two Coeur d'Alene, two (from) towards the wide river, saw this Blackfoot.

15 x"iy'e teg"ičcəalš čtewšə.
x"iy'e t -g"ič -t -s -i š tć+tewšə
dem stem -see -tr -3e -3p 6people

This six saw him.

16 k"um' čəsipəncəlš x"iy'e stq"i.
k"um' čəš+ip -nt -s -i š x"iy'e. stq"i
k"um' chase -tr -3e -3p dem Blackfoot

Then they chased this Blackfoot.
He waded into the river.

Then the one wading in the river, his thirsty horse drank.

In vain, he struck (the horse), he pulled back (on the reins).

He did not stop shaking.
There he jumped off (his horse) into the water just up to his armpits.

Then the Coeur d’Alene chased him.

They ran in the water.

Here he was injured.

Then the horses tired, they dismounted.
26 k'um' česčit'át'apč'eʔ.
k'um' čes -t'a+t'ap -tc'eʔ?
k'um' fut -shoot -body

Then he was about to shoot.

27 k'um' čic̣əntəm x'e ?etčənk'εʔ  he sæččεʔemš.
k'um' čic -nt -m x'e tč+nék'εʔ  he s+ččεʔemš
k'um' arrive -tr -nte det 1person det Coeur_d'Alene

Then the Coeur d'Alene reached him.

28 k'um' čest'āpəm əswələwəlemínč  tə ?esččεʔemš.
k'um' čes -t'ap -m s+wəl+wəl+mín+č  tə s+ččεʔemš
k'um' fut -shoot -nte gun det Coeur_d'Alene
tcaqcaq̓ ič̓ təm.
t+caq+caq+ilč -t -m
cup_hands -tr -nte

Then he (the Coeur d'Alene) was going to shoot him.

29 k'um' hanq̓ iy'tmínč.
k'um' hn+q̓ iy't -m -nt -s
k'um' pity -stem -tr -3e

Then he took pity (on the Blackfoot).
Then already towards this one the Coeur d'Alene had approached.

He said to him, "Don't shoot."

Then another reached him and they dismounted.

Then they grabbed their knives.
Then they scalped the Blackfoot.

He bled

There then he shrieked, he cried.

Then he (the Coeur d'Alene) said, "You will continue to live. We will not kill you."
38 ci? hoi.
ci? + hoi
demav hoi

That is all.
GLOSSARY ABBREVIATIONS

Source References:

B = Paul Barthmaier, by citation # in his dictionary.
D = Ivy Doak, by section #.
H = Amy Hayter, by page # of her glossary.
NI = Lawrence Nicodemus, volume 1, by page #.
NII = Nicodemus, volume 2, by page #.
RA = Gladys Reichard 1947 (text analysis), by page #.
RG = Reichard 1938 (grammar), by section #.
RS = Reichard 1939 (stem-list), by page #.

Text References:

cm = Coyote Imitates Magpie.
mf = Man Caught in Fire Corral.
war = War Between Blackfoot and Coeur d'Alene.

(glossary entries without text references occur too frequently to benefit from listing all of them.)

Coeur d'Alene Alphabetical Order:

a c c' č č' d e e g" h i j k" k" l l' f m m' n n' o o p p p' q q" q' q" r r' s š t t' u w w' x x' x" x" y y' c c' s" s" ?

57
GLOSSARY

ac’x to watch or look at something. RS 92, NI 31, NII 350. cm 23.

axfl to do thus. RS 92. cm 6, 51, 58; war 19.

ayxʷ’+t to be tired. RS 92. war 25.

a’ʷ to be much or many. RS 92. cm 2, 62; mf 15.

a+əxal also. a-, general preposition. RG 371; əxal, also, too. NI 184, RS 104. cm 29.

a+yə collective, 'all,'; a, general preposition, RG 371; yə’, assemble, be many. RS 99, NI 32, NII 13. mf 29; war 6, 13.

a+yə’a’ to gather, yə’. CVC-VC, resultive reduplication, D 2.2.4.2, RG 607-612, see [a+yə’]. war 7, mf 23.

âcwe’ to exit, to go out. RS 92, NI 28, NII 202, 219, HA 90. cm 55, 61, 67.

can+č’am+č’am+aən armpits. ən-, under, D 2.2.2.2.1, RG 401; č’em, surface, BA 150, CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4, RG 594 (see also NII 306; the word for shoulder contains the same reduplicated phones); =ən, arm. RG 457, NII 28. war 21.

cay’ʷ+sa’ʷ+pus shriek. ən, scream, shriek with pain. RS 97, NI 266. sa’ʷ, flow (as in tears); RS 96, NI 192. st’á’ʷ’á’ʷ’pus, teardrops, NII 331. war 35.

çək’ʷ+çək’ʷ+us to pull. CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4, RG 596, RS 97, NII 286; us, directly or spang(?), RG 538. war 19.

cə det, definite determiner. D 2.4.2.1. cm 49.

cən loc, locative preposition, under, off of. RG 401, D 2.2.2.2.1. cm 64; mf 25.

cen+leč’ wrapped up. Cf. cen; leč’, to bind. RS 102, NI 138. cm 35, 41.

cen+mul to dip up. Cf. cen; mul, RS 94, NI 149. cm 38.

cen+tég”+n to fall short. Cf. cen; teg*, fail to reach. RS 95, reach, RG 438. In Reichard's example in this section, she glosses [tég*] as reach, but fail to reach with the suffix [n]; -n, attempt, RG 438. BA 116. cm 64.

ces+ces+qän long hair. ces, long, NII 253; CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4; qän=head, RG 489. war 33a.

cetx” house. RS 97, NII 233. cm 33; mf 9, 36.

ciy’e demaj, demonstrative adjective, that near thee. RG 700. cm 36.

ci?p demav, demonstrative adverb, there near a second person. RG 702, NI 270. cm 6, 12, 28; mf 4, 37; war 25.

ci?p+t demav, demonstrative adverb, there near thee is where. ci?p with connective t. RG 703, 702, 800. NI 150, 143; RS 97. cm 6, 12, 28, 56; mf 8, 26, 36; war 1, 2, 21, 22, 24, 35, 36, 37.

c’el’+l’ to arrive, come to a stop. NI 274, NII 29; noncontrol reduplication, D 2.2.4.2. war 32.

c’esp it is gone, absent. NI 274. cm 17.

c’e?p loc, locative, all around, all over; RG 533

c’ic’əc fire corral?, see note in text. RS 92. mf 1.

c’u?m to weep. RS 98, NI 276. war 35.
c'ú+c'uʔum to cry or sob loudly. RS 98, NI 276; CV-CVC intensive reduplication, D 2.2.4.3. mf 24.

č- Ip, first person plural marker. D 2.2.2.2.1. war 4.

čaŋč Ispro, first person singular pronoun. RG 275, D 3.5, NII 236. cm 58.

čaš+fp to chase. RS 98. war 16, 22.

čet- fut, future proclitic. D 4.4.4, RG 757-768. cm 10, 50, 58.  
čey’- cm 12.

čet+čet+íw’es to separate, čet, separate, RS 98; CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4; íw’es, together, to be in contact. RG 537. war 12.

čem’ to pick up, to take hold of plural objects. RS 98. war 33.

čem’+cin to pick food. Cf. čem’, to pick up; cin, mouth. RG 475. cm 25, 27.

čes- fut, future intentional; Doak analyzes this as čet+s=čes; Cf. čet. cm 12, 25, 62;  
mf 2, 14; war 26, 28.

čes to accompany. NII 5, RS 98. mf 14, 15.

čet loc, locative, on surface broader than subject. RG 398, D 24. mf 10, 13; war 3, 25.

čeʔ ought, sense of obligation. RG 780. cm 29.

čic arrive. RS 98. war 27.

čic dir, directional, toward here, hither. RG 412, D 2.2.2.2.1. war 11, 14, 27, 30, 31, 32.

čic+k’in to bring. Cf. čic; k’in, to pick up. RS 100. cm 14, 41, 62.
čič+?ečin+čs fetch; Cf. čič, directional. ?ečin, to do with, to put, to be the matter. RS 92; /ečs, hand. RG 488. cm 12.
čn- Is, first person singular subject, D 53; RG 275, 281; BA 136. cm 9, war 4, 7. č-, cm 10, 50.
čp+qín hair. NI 52, NII 224; č, locative, on, attached to. RG 395; p, ?; /qín, head. RG 489. war 33a.
čs- purpose, purpose prefix. NII 287, RG 399-400.
čs+dušl+mč+cut to flee, to run fast. Cf. čs; dul’, run; RS 95; mč, instrumental, RG 454; cut, reflexive, RG 567; Reichard says that these two suffixes together are often used to signify vigorous action, RG 872. cm 28.
čs+q’em+flan to be hungry. Cf. čs; q’em, to swallow, NI 180. RS 101; /flan, food, RG 483, NI 234. cm 4, 9.
č+nčk”e it is one person. NII 277, RS 96
č’am’ remaining, left over. NI 43. cm 5, 6.
č’i+č’i to approach quickly. RS 99, NII 58; CV-CV intensive reduplication, D 2.2.4.3. war 30.
č’u be absent, empty. RS 99, NI 61. cm 30, 34, 66; mf 9, 11; war 8.
dáx+dex+t to travel. RS 95; CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4. mf 19.
dex” to dismount. RS 95, NII 184. war 25, 32.
dext to go, plural use. RS 95. cm 21, 24, 27.
dés+déš+t to camp. RS 95; CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4. war 2.
**dis+g*t** to twinkle. dis, appear, NI 63; g*t, twinkle, NI 84. mf 22.

**dul’+mn+cut** to run. Cf. čs+dul+mn+cut. mf 7.

**æcnlùp** thirsty. NII 333. war 18.

**ec cust**, customary prefix. D 4.1.1.2, 4.2.2.2, RG 292. cm 1; mf 1, 17; war 3, et al.

**ec act**, actual prefix. RG 293.

**ec cont**, continuative; RG 292.

**ec+čen+leč’+p** wrapped up. Cf. ec, actual; Cf. čen+leč’, wrapped up; -p, involuntary, RG 306. cm 36.

**ek”n** to say. RS 92, NII 300. cm 9, 10, 12, 23, 26, 29, 32, 36, 42, 49; mf 10, 13; war 4, 6, 10, 31. **ek”u**: cm 38, 46; mf 1, 17; war 11, 36.

**elwís** loc, locative suffix; go about to indefinite places. RG 532. war 1.

**el’lís** hill. NII 230. cm 22.

**elnfw’** loc, locative suffix, alongside. RG 535. mf 25.

**et”će’** Magpie. RS 104. NII 135. cm 2, 6, 16, 31, 35, 52.

**em** to sit. RS 92, NI 70. mf 25.

**em** to share or feed. RS 92, NII 206. cm 15.

**epf** there is or have. NI 72, RS 92. cm 1, 32; mf 3, 9, 27, 31; war 11.

**et’ek”+f** to lie, one lies down. RS 96. mf 34.

**ex”+us** to search or hunt. Jus, eye, RG 478, RS 92, NII 254. cm 66; mf 2, 11, 18, 33, 34; war 8.
sy'nft because, causal conjunction, conveying a meaning of inevitability as opposed to [tgwel'], which is explanatory. RG 802, 803, RS 103, NII 46, NI 79. mf 1; war 33a.

e+t'ix'el to be different. RS 96, NII 177. mf 28.

g'el to burn. RS 99. mf 1.

g'el+p to burn. Cf. g'el, burn; -p involuntary, RG 306-307. mf 1, 3, 10, 13, 35.

g'ič to see. NI 82, RS 99, NII 303. cm 13; mf 6, 17, 22, 34; war 11, 14, 15.

g't pl, Verbal pluralizing element. RG 389

g''t + ps'ye to be foolish, g''t, verbal pluralizing element, RG 389; ps'ye, foolish, "he is crazy," NI 167. cm 32.

ha to laugh loudly, onomatopoeic, RS 103. cm 32.


həf conn, general connective, connects nouns or noun and verb, syntactic. RG 801. cm 32, 51; mf 9.

hə+sən+qəm+fl't+ups dung, Coyote's powers. RS 108, Cf. sən+qəm+fl't+ups. cm 30.

he det, definite article. RG 722-24. cm 2, 16; mf 14.

hehui intrj, interjection, OK, swell. NI 109. cm 27.

hn stem formative, apparently the same prefix as the locative hn- diachronically, but now integrated into the stem. RG 404.

hn loc, locative prefix; in, on, into, onto; also out, off. RG 402, D 24. mf 1,2; war 10, 19, 21, 23.
hn 1sg, first singular possessive prefix. RG 177, D 4.3. mf 26, war 8, 9.

hn+céx*ut river. Cf. hn, stem; céx*ut, river, RS 106. war 17.

hn+ci?x"+it+k"e? to wade. Cf hn; ci?x", to wade, RS 97, (t'ux" in NII 348); Cf. itk"e? water. war 17, 18.

hn+c'ësp "it is all gone"; NII 219. cm 12, 17.

hn+é'omf place name (near Sand Point). from typewritten text. mf 1.

hn+göni" to be true. NI 83. cm 29.

hn+k"i?c dusk; Cf. hn, stem; Cf. k"i?c, dusk, cm 35, 66; mf 13; war 4.

hn+támqe? black bear. see entries. mf 35.

hn+mál'+p to boil. see entries. cm 40.

hn+pëk" to contain. see entries. cm 41, 45, 56.

hn+q"iy't to have pity for. Cf. hn, stem; q"iy't, pity, RS 102. war 29.

hn+x"áit+p+alqs the end of the road. frequently used as a whole word at the end of stories. RG p. 707 (in p, invol, RG 306, alqs, end, RG 477, D 23, NII 199 cm 69, mf 37.

hn+"ëy'+ilg"es to be angry. RS 103,NI 310["ëy']; RG 490[ilg"es] cm 31.

hoi then; to happen, befall; probably used in the sense, "it happened that..") RS 103, NI 108. cm 4, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 66, 67; mf 3, et al.

-iłk 3p, third person plural subject or genitive marker, D 3.1, 3.3; cm 4, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 33, 34, 47; mf 25, 32; war 15, 16, 25.
in- 2sg, second person genitive prefix. D 24, 69, 169; RG 175, 713; NI 11. cm 12; war 11.

-ft+k"e? water. RG 519, 560, RS 106; Reichard does not separate the [s-] nominalizer off this root in her stem-list. It appears twice in this story without [s-]. cm 41.

k"e? water. RG 519, 560. war 21.

k"in to pick up one small object. RS 100. war 33.

k"in+ičn’ backpack, to carry on back. Cf. k"in, pick up; ičn’, back, RG 459. cm 54.

k"i?c be early or dusk, NI 125, NII 192, RS 100. cm 19.

k"u 2s, second person singular intransitive subject D 53, cm 29.

k"um’ then or and, discourse connective. NI 16; D 281 cm 6, 26, 27, 32, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, mf 1, 3.

k"un’ intrj, "Interjection indicating 'now it is clear' after one has been troubled, or doubtful, and including element of surprise,"RG p. 696, nt. 31; H 98. mf 30, 35; war 9.

k"u+p 2p, second person plural intransitive subject, D 74. cm 27, 32.

k"inš how many. RS 100. mf 15.

k"iy’ easy, quietly. RS 100; NI 128; NII 322; mf 34; war 7.

k"ne? fut, immediate future. D 4.4.1, RS 104. war 11.

k"u+k"n’fy’e? very soon, in a short while. /k"n, Cf. k"ne? CV-CVC diminutive reduplication D 2.2.4.1, D 4.4.1RS 104, NI 125, NII 315. cm 26.

laq’ to search. RS 102. mf 14, 18.
laʔxʷ  be daytime, morning, tomorrow; RS 102, NI 137. cm 66; war 5.

ləkʷ+ut  far away. ləkʷ, be far, RS 102; -ut, state of, RG 447. NI 138; BA 83; H 98. cm 63, 67.

ləxʷ  hole, RS 102. cm 53, 60, 63, 67.

lim+t  rejoice, to be glad or thankful; lim(t), RS 102, BA 83, NI 213, NII 292. cm 25.

lim+ləm+§  to be thankful, CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication D 2.2.4.4., RS 102, Cf. lim+t. cm 42.

lut  neg, negative marker. NI 140; BA 84; RG 313-318; D xiv cm 26, mf 3, 26, 27, 28, 31, et al. lu (NI 140): cm 35; war 20.

lut+as  neg, cm 37.

lut+e⁸  still_not. cm 20.

lut+ʔul'  nonhab, unexpected. Cf. lut, negative; ʔul', habitual marker; RG 443. mf 3.

† conj, conjunction, connective with an emphatic sense, RG 798-801, 849, NI 143. cm 6, 9, 12.

†támqeʔ  black bear. RS 108. mf 30.

tc'e⁹  body. NII 19, sq"tfc'eʔ= animal magnetism war 26.

te  det, the definite article. Used to mark members of a class and may indicate proper names, e.g. Coyote RG 722, 736, 737.

  allomorphy:
  †te: cm 1, 3, 7, 17, et al.
  †ta: cm 5, 6, 16, 17, 66, et al.

†toqʷ  also. RS 103. cm 53.
-t **appl**, possessor applicative, -t, transitivizer, object pronominal represents a possessor. D 4.2.3. war 11.

**tu**⁺⁺ **ut** demav, demonstrative adverb with connective, that is where. RG 703,4. cm 53, 55, 61, 66.

- **m** stem formative. war 10, 29.

- **m** caus, causative. RG 439. cm 38.

- **m nte**, nontopic ergative with 1s & 3s & p; 'the indefinite subject serve[s] to shift focus from the transitive subject to the object,' Thompson and Thompson quoted by Doaks. D p.24, 5.1.5.3 & 5.1.5.4. mf 1, 2; war 3, 6, 14, 22, 24, 27, 28

- **m mid**, middle, forms in which the subject is the agent, often conveying transitive like meanings even though not formally transitive; used with completive and customary forms (D 4.1.1). (Thompson and Thompson quoted in Doaks), D 4.1.2. cm 27, 53, 60, mf 3, 4, 26, 33, et al.

**mel**'- **dir**, directive prefix, from, on or near. D 24, RS 103, RG 597. mf 17.

**me1**⁺⁺ **hiće**? whence. Cf. mel', from; hiće?, where, NII 354. cm 51.

- **met Ip**, first person plural ergative. D 56. cm 12; mf 14; war 10, 11.

**max**⁺⁺ **t** to laugh. RS 94, NII 248. cm 32; mf 31.

- **me(l) Iso**, first person singular object suffix. D 3.2. war 11.

**mii**⁺⁺ **p** to learn. RS 94, NI 151, BA 88. mf 9.

**miye**⁺⁺ too, very, RS 103

**mit’č’ede**? blood or bleed. RS 105, NII 61. war 34.
-m5 cont, continuative suffix with transitive verbs; Cf. y'c for its use as a circumfix. It occurs often enough alone that I label it a suffix. D 2.2.2.2.1. mf 1, 6.

-m5 indef, indefinite marker. RG 287. cm 25, 35.

mus to feel about. RS 94. mf 26, 27, 29.

-n Is, first person singular transitive subject suffix. D 56. cm 13; war 8.

naq" to steal. RS 96. war 6, 9.

nem'n'ús marker of uncertainty. NI 57. mf 15.

nept to enter. RS 96, NI 156. mf 2.

ne؟ perhars, or with doubt. RG #777-8 (NI 157?); D 4.4.2(irrealis). cm 27, 67; mf 9, 15, 35; war 4, 7, 10.

ne؟kٍún think. NI 333, RS 96. cm 62; mf 26.

nič’+nič’ cut with blade. RS 96, NI 155; CVC-CVC reduplication, D 2.2.4.4. war 33a.

ni؟ loc, locative prefix, amidst. D 24. mf 2.

ni؟+šárus boil, to boil hanging over fire. NII 65. cm 39.

-ntr, directive transitivizer. Doak separates this into two morphemes, -n directive and -t transitivizer; I do not see the benefit of this and mark it as one. D 4.2.1.1. cm 14, 16, 23, 39, 41, 43; war 6, 10, 16, 19, 22, 27, 29.

nun suc, noncontrol. D 2.2.2.2.1; succeed after effort. RG 450. mf 9.

n؟utx” to enter. D 2.4.1.4.1.4; RG 96; NI 161. cm 11.

oq” to drink. RS 93. war 18.
-p\textit{ inv}, involuntary marker; indicates action was not voluntary on the part of the subject. RG 306. cm 1; mf 3.

\textit{pek} contain, to contain, lit. spherical objects are contained in something. NI 71; to lay plural round objects, RS 93. cm 66.

\textit{pen} as far as. RG 793. cm 33; mf 9, 10, 13; war 1.

\textit{pint} always, however used in a situation where the context demands never. NI 165, RS 103. cm 32.

\textit{p}f\textit{ to scatter. NI 165, RS 93. mf 25.}

\textit{pul'yahal} Mole, Coyote's wife. RA 132, RS 104. cm 14, 23, 31, 66.

\textit{pulut} to kill or injure. RS 93; NII 245. war 24, 37.

\textit{p'unal} at least, pleading. RS 103. cm 49.

\textit{qepfe} plate. NII 280. cm 44.

\textit{qit} to awaken. RS 100. cm 19.

\textit{q'af} to speak. always reduplicated. NI 175, BA 100, RS 101. cm 37; mf 9.

\textit{q'af} to speak. always reduplicated. NI 175, BA 100, RS 101. cm 37; mf 9.

\textit{q'em} few. NII 110, RS 101; CV-CVC diminutive reduplication, D 2.2.4.1. cm 5, 6, 62, 66.

\textit{q'elt} to cook. NII 138. cm 43.

\textit{q'im} to travel, move camp; village travels. RS 102, NII 89. war 1, 2.

\textit{q'om} head, top of head. RS 108, RG 489, NII 227. mf 25.

-s- 2so, second person singular object marker. D 2.2.2.2.1. (-si-) war 11.
-s 3e, third person singular ergative, plural with [-ilš]. D 2.2.2.2.1, 3.2, 3.5. (cm 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 26, 34, 37; war 15, 16, 18, 19; et al.

s-fut, intentional for the immediate future, frequently after [čes-]; Cf. čes cm 12, 50.

s-nom, nominalizer RG 124, 297. mf 3.

-s 3g, third person genitive suffix. D 69. cm 2, 16, 17, 25, 33, 38; mf 25, 28, 36; war 21.

saq’ open up, split in two. NI 192, RS 96. mf 4.

sen+qem+fl’t+ups dung, Coyote’s powers. RS 108. sen, qem, or have cramp, RS 100; (q'em is glossed as ‘to covet,’ a likely possibility); =ilt, offspring, child, RG 502; ups, anus, anal region; RG 456. cm 8, 30.

se(l) I so, first person singular object suffix. D 2.2.2.2.1. war 9.

sic’ blanket. RS 96. cm 35.

sftsotk’ winter. NII 356. cm 32.

stq’i Blackfoot. NII 58. war 1, 3, 16, 33a.

st(u) ct, cust, causitive transitive; marker of customary aspect with ec-; D 4.2.2 causitive: cm 7, 9, 23, 26, 38, 46, 51; war 11, 19, 24.
customary: mf 1, 17; war 3.

sux’ to be acquainted with, know. RS 97. war 3.

suyép+mš white people. RS 106, -mš, people; RG 506. war 1, 2.

s+cə+cəm’+il’t child, Cf. s+cə+cəm’+fl’t+əl’t. cm 38.
s+ca+cam’+fl’t+el’t children; s-, nominalizer RG 373, cem, be small, CV-CVC diminutive reduplication, D 2.2.4.1., RG 603, -ilt, offspring, RG 502, VCC-VCC, plural?, RG 592, HA 103. cm 2, 6, 25, 46, 47.

s+čint people. BA 62, RG 505, 194, RS 107. mf 9, 18, 23, 26, 27, 28, war 14.

s+čicę?emš Coeur d’Alene. RS 107, NII 117, discovered people, NI 194. war 14, 22, 27, 28, 30.

s+čst+us+mn eyes. s, stem formative; Cf. čs, purpose, Cf. t, connective; us, eye, RG 478; mn, instrumental, RG 452; NII 205. mf 28.

s+šk"e" water. RS 106. cm 40; war 21, 23.

s+ṭaq serviceberry. NI 121, RS 102. cm 10, 13, 23, 30, 32.

s+ṭaq+śtkv’e” wide river, wide water. NI 213; s=nominalizer; ṭaq’=be wide-RS 102; sik’”e”=water RS 106, NII 350. war 14.

s+mąŷiw Coyote. RS 105. cm 1, 3, 7, 15, 23, 32, 36, 42, 47, 49, 51, 57, 59.

s+míy’em woman. RS 105, NI 355. cm 16; mf 14, 25, 28.

s+niw’t wind. NI 219. mf 3.

s+nuk’w neighbor. RG 378, NII 207, BA 108. Reichard also glosses nik’w as ‘be tribe’, a possible relationship. RS 96. cm 1.

s+qál’+qal’tumx’w men. s, stem formative; CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4., RS 108. mf 15.

s+qfl’tumx’ man. RS 108. mf 33, 36.

s+tim’ what. RS 105. cm 36.
s+wal+wal+min+c gun. NII 223. s, stem formative; wlm, metal, NII 260, NI 305; min, instrumental, RG 452; c, ?. war 28.

s+xes+sfk*e? broth, lit. "good water," NII 77. s, stem formative; xes, good, NII 219; Cf. sfk*e?, water. cm 49.

s+šádent ice. NII 236. cm 52.

s+č*él+g*al fishnet. s, stem formative; č*él, shore, NI 311; g*il, hollow object, RG 492. cm 54, 56, 60.

-s cont, progressive, RG 434. mf 25.

-s imp, imperative suffix. Cf. -mš; RG 337. cm 12, 38.

šár difficult. NI 199.

šolč circle. RS 98, NII 109. mf 25.

šit just, fitting, exact, correct. RS 98, NI 201, H 105. war 1, 7.

šit first, oldest. RS 98, NII 143. cm 9.

-t- stem formative. RG 480. cm 25, 27.

-t tr, transitive marker. D 4.2.1.2. cm 15, war 9, 14, 15.

-t nte, nontopic ergative with first person plural, second person singular and plural objects. D 3.2.1, Table 4, 5.1.5.3, 5.1.5.4. see notes at -m. cm 19; mf 1,2; war 11.

tč- prs, person marker. BA 702. mf 15, war 33a.

tč+nék*w*e? one person. tč, person marker, RG 396; nékw*e?, one, RS 96. mf 6; war 3, 18, 27, 30, 32.

tč+tešše six people. [teššč] in NII 309; (literally his finger went across) war 15.
tčʻ+těšel two people. tč, person marker, RG 396; těšel, two, NII 342. war 14.

tčʻ+mút+awʻes+n horse. tč, astraddle, RG 396; tčʻmútawʻes, on horseback, NII 232;
n, instrumental, RG 571. war 8.

tč dir, directional prefix, toward there, D 2.2.2.2.1., RG 424. mf 11.

tčč dir, directive prefix, towards, RG 792, D 2.2.2.2.1. cm 53, 55, 61; mf 1, 25, 27,
36; war 13, 14, 25.

tčgʷ fall short, fail to reach. RS 95; BA 116. cm 64.

tčlʻ off, from, as in from the horse (dismount). RG 789, D 2.4.2.4., NI 257, 258. war
25.

tčlʻ+ciʻ from there. Cf. tčlʻ, from; Cf. ciʻ, there; tčlʻciʻ, BA 721. cm 24, 27, 62, 63,
67.

tgʷelʻ because, for. NII 30, RG 802, D 2.4.2.4. cm 6; mf 19.

tmiš just, only. RS 104, NI 164. cm 6.

ttmʻixʷ animals. NII 19. mf 2.

ttwʻlt young man. NII 360. war 7.

tuʻs mut, mutative marker. D 2.2.2.2.1. mf 14.

t+caq+caq+ilč cup hands over face. Cf. t, stem; ḱcaq, concave, NI 264; CVC-CVC
augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4.; il, two planes meet, RG 453-454; č, ?. war
28.

t+cil five people. tč, person marker, RG 396; cil, five, RG 636, NI 270. cm 3.

t+čeč+kʷin bring. Cf. t, stem formative; Cf. čč, directional; Cf. kʷin, pick up. cm
43.
t+mus four people. Cf. tč, person marker; mus, four. NI 263, NII 213. war 13, 14.

t'ap to shoot. RS 95. mf 2, 3, 4, 6, 35; war 28, 31.

t'aq bushy objects lie. NI 279, RS 95.

t'ax(t) swift. NI 253, RS 95. mf 3.

t'a+t'ap shoot. Cf. t'ap, shoot; CV-CVC intensive reduplication, D 2.2.4.3. war 26.

t'aq+n+ey' sack. t'aq, bushy objects (camas) lie, NI 279, RS 95; n, instrumental, RG 571; ey', NI 279. cm 12.

t'α+t'ič to protrude. RS 96, NI 281; CV-CVC diminutive reduplication, D 2.2.4.1. cm 22.

t'ep to stand. NI 281. mf 32.

t'ex'w+x' die. t'ex', plural die, RS 96; C2 noncontrol reduplication, D 2.2.4.2.; NII 177. cm 65, 68; mf 20.

t'ın+t'ine' ears. ʃine', RG 473, NII 192; CVC-CVC, augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4. mf 27.

t'i' emph, already, surely, quite; common emphatic particle; RG 782. cm 9; mf 20, 21; war 30.

t'u' well, adverb. NI 288. mf 15.

t'ux''+aś to jump off. RS 96. war 21.

t'+t'ek''+k''+fl' up to camp. t'ek'', to lie, RS 96; CV-CVC, diminutive redupl., D 2.2.4.1.; C2 resultive reduplication, D 2.2.4.2; =fl'up, something on which to rest, RG 485. war 1.

ul imp, plural imperative. D 2.2.2.2., cm 46; mf 14.
uit back, again; used to show action repeated or to show returning. NI 295; BA 122 (cm 6, 11, 32, 63, 67; mf 9, 14, 15, 27, 32, 33, 36; war 4, 11, 19, et al.

uit+cic+c’él’+l’ to return. Cf. uit, back; Cf. cic, directional; Cf. c’él’+l’, arrive. cm 35.

uit+énis to return. Cf. uit, back; Cf. énis, to leave. cm 11, 33; mf 8.

umey "I suppose it is so," NI 295. mf 10, 13.

usc’ám’ bone. NII 66. war 7.

uw’im’ worthless, good for nothing. NI 302, 303, NII 359. war 19.

uyár circle. NII 109. mf 1.

u+c’ém’ to be dark. NII 158, RS 99. mf 21.

u+k’il’c early in the morning. u, just, emphasis, RG 386; Cf. k’il’c, early; NII 192. cm 19.

u+šep’ to strike, hit. RS 102. war 19.

u+mel’+ci’ to be from there, locals. u, inherent, D 2.2.3., Cf. mel’, from; Cf. ci’, there. war 2.

u+šit exactly. u, emphatic prefix, RG 386; Cf. šit, to be exact. cm 29; mf 3; war 21.

u+tak’ both to stop and to stop shaking. Cf. u, emphatic; tak’, stop (shaking), RS 95; war 20.

wiš to live or dwell in a place. RS 94. ecwiš Nicodemus glosses as 'the house stands,' NI 77. cm 1.

wi’ to shout. RS 94. war 5, 10.
w'al'w'al'm' knife, little iron; RS 105, NI 314, NII 246 Cf. s+walwal+min+č. war 33.

x" 2se, second person singular subject pronominal ergative. D 3.2. cm 51; war 31.

x"e det, determiner, more specific than te. RG 732.

x"el+x"el+t to live, to be alive. RS 100, NII 253 CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4. mf 34.

x"et'+p to run or move hurriedly. RS 100. mf 5; war 23.

x"is+t to travel, go about. RS 100. cm 7, 35.

x"iy'e dem, demonstrative adjective, this. RG 700. cm 41, mf 3, 25, 28, 33, 36; war 2, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 33a.

x"i? dem, demonstrative adverb, here, at this moment. NI 136, RS 100, RG 702. cm 27, 66; mf 6, 17, 20, 27, 28, 35; war 7, 13.

x"i?+f dem, demonstrative adverb with connective, 'here is where'. RG 703. cm 29, 53, 54, 55, 66, mf 2, 17, 26, 29.

x"u dem, demonstrative. RG 701. cm 56.

x"ui to go. RS 100, NI 134. cm 7, 22, 38, 46, 59; mf 36; war 3, 10, 12.

x"u½ to proceed to. RS 100. cm 11; mf 16; war 1.

x"u+x"iy'e dem, intensive demonstrative pronoun diminutive form, this very one. RG 700. mf 4, 15, 18, 23; war 2, 9, 30, 33a.

xali' maybe, might, in sense of threatening; evidential. RG 784. cm 66.

xel likewise, 'too,'. NII 337, RS 104. cm 16, 31, 58, 59, 61; war 7.
might, ordinary possibility. RG 785. war 7.

yal'mix'om chief. RS 107. war 5.

yo *intrj, interjection. mf 26.

y'a\"p+q\fn\' to be much or many. RS 99. cm 10, 13, 23.

y'c continuative circumfix. D 2.2.2.2.1. mf 1, 6.

\^us to be lost. NI 311. mf 33.

\^a nom, nominalizer. RG 371. war 1.

\^e *intr, causative intransitive. RG 334. cm 32, 35.

\^ens to leave. RS 92, NI 71, BA 136. war 4, 14.

\^es\^f\^e\^ horse, pet, domestic animal. RS 104. war 6, 9, 11, 18, 25.

\^e+\^etx\^ house. NII 233. cm 11.

\^et+m+t+om feed, share, resultive redupl., D 2.2.4.2.; charitable, generous. NI 71, RS 92. cm 47.

\^et\^e\^ camas. RS 104, RG 621, NII 51. cm 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 17.

\^e cont, continuative (interrupted). RG 334, 388. cm 34; mf 33.

\^fn to eat. RS 92 NI 111. cm 16, 20, 34, 46, 47, 48.

\^it+\^it+\$ to sleep. CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4., NII 310. cm 18.

\^oq\^s to drink. NII 189. cm 50.
*ús+als* to dive from land. RS 92, NII 186. cm 61, 64, 66, 67.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


