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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:

Chairman, Board of Examiners

Dean, Graduate School

6-1-99

Date
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one of these texts has been published in the original Coeur d’Alene language; four dozen other original texts remain unpublished.

In this thesis I present the interlinear morpheme analysis of three of Reichard’s unpublished oral narratives.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 ɛcwifi, 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):

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

(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.
**Grammatical Abbreviations**

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Coyote Imitates Magpie

Facsimile of the Reichard Typescript

ätswäc le smuyfw äp snuk*tswl. är*â^ts'
he dwelt Coyote had a neighbor Magpie

är* hâ stuts um*fl*tal't.s. le smuyfw ttsfl. hoi
many her children were Coyote had five then

tcsq*amflEnulc. la 'â'tx*â'â tc'am' q'ux*â'â tc'am'
they were hungry camas just a few just

tmic tgwâl' stuts um*fl*tal't.s kum' la 'âr*â^ts' tsi'â
only because her children then Magpie there

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

le smuyfw. hoi la sąnq*amfl'tups. âkustus t ci't
Coyote then he consulted his powers he said to him the one who was first

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

tcâltcalsâq tca'ly'aR'pqîn'. hoi ul'ânis xul uln'ûlx*
I'll be service-berrie there will be lots then he went back he proceeded he went back into

le 'âtsâtx*.
the house
he said there your camas go get it we'll eat
it will be used up which is in the sack I saw them many serviceberries
then she went and got it Mole the camas then
he ate it Coyote then also Magpie his wife
then also ate it the camas then it was all gone the
their camas then they slept then very early they woke up
then they had nothing to eat they went then he/she went to a little hill they came over the top
he said to her Coyote Mole look service berries
he said to her Coyote Mole look service berries
lots then on they went then they were glad
their children to pick for eating
then he said to them no soon and then on
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
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

dragnet 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 ecwiş tɛ smayìw ep snukʷcwìš.
ec -wiš tɛ s+mayìw ep t s+nukʷ -ec -wiš1
act -dwell det Coyote have fellow -act -dwell

Where Coyote dwelt, he had a neighbor.

02 e££e' a££ he scəcam’fl’tel’ts.
e££e’ a££ he s+cə+cəm’+fl’t+əl’t -s
Magpie many det children -3g

Magpie (the neighbor) had many children.

03 tɛ smayìw tcfl.
ɛt s+mayìw t+cil
det Coyote 5people

Coyote had five (children).

04 hoi čsq’emíšənəłš.
hoi čs+q’em+flən -ilš
hoi hungry -3p

Then they were hungry.

1 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 ꏓtːatš.
oi ꏙit+ ꏙit+š
hoi sleep

Then they slept.

19 hoi ꏒëícəm ꏭfiːtəlš.
oi u+ ꏙtìc ꏬt۳ -m qìt + t -ilš
hoi early *** -mid awake -3p

Then they woke up early.

20 hoi luteʔtəsəlš.
oi lut+əʔ -ʔifn -s -ilš
hoi still_not -eat -3e -3p

Then still they could not eat.

21 dəxt.
dəxt
go

They went.

22 hoi ꏃui · el’al’ʃ ṭ’at’ʔəčəlš.
hoi ꏃui el’l’ʃ t’ə+t’ič-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."
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."\(^5\)

Then they returned again back as far as their house.

There was nothing to eat.

\(^5\) Either pintč translates as both "always" and "never," or a negative marker is missing.
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"uiš.
39 hoi niʔšárušənc.
hoi niʔ+šárus -nt-s
hoi boil -tr-3e

The he boiled it.

40 hoi hənмál'p tə sfkʷə?.
hoi hn+мál'+p tə s+фkʷə?
hoi boil det water

Then the water came to a boil.

41 hoi čəcəkʷînc xʷiyɛ̌ cenlɛč' hənpoʔətkʷəʔənc.
hoi čic+kʷin-nt-s xʷiyɛ̌ cen+lɛč' hn+pekt+kt+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 ekʷn tə sməyíw hay'ə límləmš.
ekʷn tə s+мəyíw hay'ə lím+ləm+s
say det Coyote intrj be_thankful

Coyote said, "My, thank you."

43 hoi qʷəlt tčəcəkʷînc.
hoi qʷəlt t -čic+kʷin-nt -s
hoi cook stem -fetch -tr -3e

Then it was cooked and she brought it.
44 qapf'te'.
plate

A plate.

45 hoi ənpék'wnc.
hoi hn+pék'-nt-s
hoi contain-tr-3e

Then he put [the food in the dish].

46 ek*xustus ɨ əs kaam'í'tel'ts x'ui stnul.
ek*x ɨ s+cə+cəm'+i'l+t+el't -s x'ui ɨ ftin-ul
say -ct -3e det children -3g go eat -imp

Then he told his children, "Go eat."

47 hoi iتن ɨ əs kaam'í'tel'ts ɨ sməyiw lutey'ɛmtəməlš.
hoi ?iتن ɨ s+cə+cəm'+i'l+t+el't -s ɨ s+mayiw lut+ey -ɛm+t+əm-ilš
hoi eat det children 3g det Coyote not_yet -feed -3p

Then the children ate and not yet did they share.

48 hoi iتن.
hoi ?iتن
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.
59 hoi he léxʷəm kʷum' ha s'^élgʷəl.
hoi he lexʷ-m kʷum' he s+čεl+gʷəl
hoi det hole-mid kʷum' det fishnet

Then (into) the hole and (with) the fishnet.

60 hoi xal úsəlš teč tu?ut ácqə?.
hoi xel ʔus+əlš teč tu?+ut ácqə?
hoi too dive dir demav exit

Then he also dived and went out.

61 hoi čəckʷinc q'eq'fxʷə? neʔkʷú tel'ci? čay'αcw.
hoi čic+kʷin -nt-s q'ə+q'fxʷə? neʔkʷún tel'+ci? čes-acw
hoi fetch -tr-3e few think from_there fut_many

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

62 tel'ci? lékʷut utléxʷənc.
tel'+ci? lekʷ+ut uɾ -lęxʷ-nt-s
from_there far back -hole-tr-3e

Farther out he again made a hole.

63 hoi úsəlš hoi centegʷən.
hoi ʔus+əlš hoi cen+tegʷ+n
hoi dive hoi fall_short

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'ëx" as the stem; Nicodemus includes the inflected form (he died), as taðuñ.

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

it used to be said they were making a fire corral toward a place near Sand Point

then because it was burned in a circle then here

when they went in amongst they were looked for animals to be shot

and then just as there was shooting then not shy (modest) the wind was

and this burned fast it burned then these there

shooting then there they opened it (made a gap) and ran and then

here one person was seen shooting then

they ran there then they went out again

and then when they came up to the house and
q"á"q"á"í x"á" stcint hú miipnúntEm ápt tc'úu.
talked the people and it was learned there was gone

hóí kúm' ák"n úúmáy tcátgwálphná"x. hóí tákúxúEntEm.
and then he said I bet he was burned over then he was looked for

tc'úu. ú únk"í"ts kúm' ák"n úúmáy tcátgwálphná"x.
he was absent when it was night and he said I bet he was burned over

kum' ák"n há smfy"ám hóí ultcá čEntsál tcástuúsláq'mát.
and she said his wife then come with me we will search for him

hóí kum' ná"x tú"u ar"x ná"m'núts tk"í"inc xúx"iy'á
and then answering many I don't know how many of those

sqál'qál'tumx" xúx"iy'á ultcá čEntEm. xúl tsántcís.
men this one was accompanied again they proceeded to arrive

ákústEm x"i" tsúmi" mál"x"í" átsgwítcstEm. hóí
it was said here right here he was but is not anymore he was seen then

kum' axúsEntEm láq'EntEm xúx"iy'á 'ástcint. tgwál'
and he was looked for search was made by these people because

dáxdaaxt. ák"n x"i" t"i" táxúx. hóí kum' t"i"
they went here and there she said here surely he is dead and then surely

úútc'á"m'.
it was dark

gwítcstEm désí...gwt. hóí yáRáR xúx"iy'á stcint.
it was seen very dimly then they gathered these people

tsútsútsú'um. kum' x"iy'á smfy"ám tátq q'ó'mqú ámc
they cried then this woman toward his head sat down
kum' tsânciltcânfw' pëEluc. kum' tsi"i nâ"kú
and in a circle alongside they sat down then there she thought

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

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

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

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

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

ul'âxûsEntEm x"iy'a 'îtsRûsEm ha sqît'tumx". kum'
again he was looked for this one lost the man then

âxûsEntEm gwîtctEm ât'Ek'î... ât'Ek'î... k"îy'
he was looked for he was seen lying lying still

ätsx"â'îx"ult. utsgwâ'îp kun' x"i"n x"a nâ 'ît'âps
alive he was he was burned it was clear! here where his kill was

x"i"n anlâmqâ". kum' tsi"i utxûistEm x"a tâtc
this black bear then there again he was taken toward

tsâtx"s x"iy'a sqît'tumx". tsi"n x"a hunx"âtîpalqs.
his house this man there the end of the road.
MAN CAUGHT IN FIRE CORRAL

Interlinearized text

01 x*e  ?ec'ak'ústəm  ic'ic'əcamə  x*e  teč  nč'əmìp
   x*e  ec  -ek'n  -st(u)  -m  y'c  -c'ic'ac  -mš  x*e  teč  hŋ+č'əmìp
   det  cust  -say  -cust  -nte  cont  -fire¹  -cont  det  dir  Sand_Point

k*um'  ey'ništ  x*e  g*ələntəm  uyár.
k*um'  ey'ništ  x*e  g*əl  -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'  xu'i°t  niʔnéptəs  exúsəntəm  x*e  tətm'íxʷ  x*e
   k*um'  xu'i°t+tt  niʔ-nept  -s  exʷ+us-nt-m  x*e  ttm'íxʷ  x*e
   k*um'  dem  loc-enter  -3e  search-tr-nte  det  animals  det

česťápəntəm.
čes-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 ic 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.
07 k*um' dul'mancut.  
k*um' dul'+mn+cut  
k*um' flee  

Then they fled.

08 ci?t k*um' ut'en'anís.  
ci?+t k*um' ut+?enís  
demav k*um' return  

Then there they went out again.

09 hoi k*um' te ne 'ut'pene?  
hoi k*um' te ne? ut -pene?  
hoi k*um' det perhaps back -as_far_as house conn speak det  

sčint høt miipnúntøm erf č'u.  
sčint høt mii+p -nun -nt -m erf č'u  
people conn learn -suc -tr -nte there_is absent  

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

10 hoi k*um' ek"n umey četg*elpíne?.  
hoi k*um' ek"n umey čet-g"el+p -pene?  
hoi k*um' say umey loc-burn -as_far_as  

And they said, "I am sure he was burned."
11 hoi te'ëxüsântam.
   hoi te' -ëx'w-us -nt-m
   hoi dir -search -tr-nte

   And he was looked for.

12 ë'u.
   ë'u
   absent

   He was gone.

13 ënk'wic k'um' ek'n umey čet-g'elpíne?.
   ënk'-k'wic 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 smý'em hoi utčëšëncel
   k'um' ek'n he s+miy'em hoi ut -čëš -nt-s-ul
   k'um' say det woman hoi back -accompany -tr-3e-imp

   čëstusláq'met.
   čës-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.

Then they arrived.

It was said he was seen right here.

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 smíy'em ta tač q"ômqás émäš k"um'
k"um' x"iy'e s+miy'em te teč q"ôm+qan -s em -§ k"um'
k"um' dem woman det dir head -3g sit -cont k"um'

cenšalčetńiw' pítaláš.
cen-šalč 'etńiw' píf -ilš
loc-circle -loc scatter -3p

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

26 k"um' ci?ıt ne?k"ú hoi hasmúsam x"i?ıt yo lut sčint.
k"um' ci?ıt+ıt ne?k"ún hoi hn -s -mus -m x"i?ıt+ıt 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' utmúsənc x"e teč x"i? lut sčint epf t’int’ine?.
k"um' ut -mus -nt-s x"e teč x"i? lut s+čint epf t’ın+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.
Back toward his house.

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.
There, that is the end of the road.
WAR BETWEEN BLACKFOOT AND COEUR D’ALENE

Reichard Facsimile

they travelled the ones hunting buffalo they proceeded as far as

the whites the Blackfoot there- just had camped these

whites there had homes these travelling camped

when they arrived one of the Blackfoot was recognized then

at night he said now then we better go back then

in the morning he cried the chief he said they are stolen

all the horses then still I was a boy

might just here- I was like He-gathers-bones(nickname Tom Miyal gave to Ben Nicodemus)

then I looked for i this my what I ride was gone this very

my horse it was clear I had been stolen from

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

kum' ápi ákústmálám k"náë uütctsgwítcitsut x"ä
then there were I was told soon we will find it again for you

n'stcítcə"ë. kum' xui tōctclÎw'âs. x"iy'â tmus
your horse the they went they separated these four

tātc x"i" kum' x"iy' ayyâ R tātc x"i". kum'
toward here adn these all toward there then

gwítctEm x"iy'â tōts'änîs x"ä tmus ttc'ä'säl x"ä
he was seen this one coming four two

stčstá"ãmc á' săl kum' tātc sîaq'tk"wäï kum' stcint. x"iy'â
Coeur d'Alene two and toward the wide river and pwolpe those

tāgw'tctsc lc tcōâ wcâ. kum' tōcîpEntsc lc x"iy’â stq"i.
who saw it were six then they chased them these Blackfoot

ântsí"x"ftk"wäï x"a 'antsä 'x"ut. kum' lâ ntsi"x"í-
they waded in the river then while they waded

tk"a"äs x"iy'â tcūnä 'k"wäï kum' lâ tctscnlú lâ
this one then was very thirsty

'ástcîtcə"ë òq"s. uw'îm' uts'axîstus uëlä"p'Ents
the horse he drank in vain he did thus to him(it) he just hit

uîtntsuk'tsuk'úsEnts.
again he pulled and pulled on the rein

lu u"táx*. tsi"î lnt'úx"lkâ"x"sâ u"cuî
no he stopped there they wade just (where)
It came up to his arms the water then there he was chased by the Coeur d'Alene he ran into the water there he was killed then toward there he got tired from the horse he dismounted then just as he was shooting then he was reached with his gun the Coeur d'Alene his hands were cupped over his face then he took pity on him and already he was very near this one the Coeur d'Alene said to him why should you shoot me and then he arrived another he dismounted then he took it then they took them the arrows 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?t te q"i?t te x"u Ad pe Ad suyépam² te
travel det act-travel-loc proceed as_far_as whites det

?astq"it ci?t stq"it stq"it t'ut ek"uk"fl'up.

Blackfoot demav just camp

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

02 x"iy'e suyé ci?t umel'ci? x"ux"i?ya ocq"i?i? désdést.
x"iy'e suyép+m² ci?+t u+mel'+ci? x"u+x"iy'e ec -q"i?i? dés+dés+t
dem whites demav from_there dem act-travel camp

These whites were from there; those travelling camped.

03 četex"uì he tčnék"e? he stq"i esa Ad stam.¹
čet-x"ui he tče+nék"e? 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"i?c ek"n hoi k"um" ne? čen"ut"ensís.
hoi hn+k"i?c ek"n hoi k"um" ne? č -ut -?ensís
hoi dusk say hoi k"um"' perhaps 1p-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 k.um' ta la?ax* wi? te yalmix*um.
hoi k.um' te la?x* wi? te yalmix*om
hoi k.um' det morning shout det chief

Then in the morning, the chief cried out.

06 ek*n nãq'wãntêm x*te ayâ'c he ðesçîçe?.
  ek*n naq'w -nt -m x*te a+ya'c he ðesçîçe?
say steal -tr -nte det all art horse

He said, "All the horses were stolen."

07 k.um' k'ey' ðãntw'it ne? xît šêt x"i? 
  k.um' k'iy' čn -ttw'it ne? xît šît x"i? 
  k.um' quiet ls -young_man perhaps might just dem

  čn'c'àxal ayâ'c'c esc'äm'.
  čn -ec -xél a+yâ'c'c usc'äm'
  ls -act -too gather bone

"Then, I was a young man, maybe I was just also as Ben here."^2

08 k.um' ex'úsøn x'iý'e høstã'ëmtw'esøn č'u.
  k.um' ex'us -n x'iý'e hn -tã'+mût'+aw'es+n č'u
  k.um' 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.
These four (went) toward here, these all toward there.

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

This six saw him.

Then they chased this Blackfoot.
17 ęnciʔxʷítkʷǝʔ  xʷa  ?ancéxʷut.
hn+ciʔxʷ+ít+kʷeʔ  xʷe  hn+céxʷut
wade  det  river

He waded into the river.

18 kʷum'  tie  nciʔxʷítkʷeʔes  x"iy'e  tčnekʷ"eʔ  kʷum'  tie
kʷum'  tie  hn+ciʔxʷ+ít+kʷeʔ  -s  x"iy'e  tč+nékʷ"eʔ  kʷum'  tie
kʷum'  det  wade  ***  dem  1person  kʷum'  det

očsanlú  tie  ?esččeʔ  oqʷ.s.
očsnlúp  tie  ?esččeʔ  oqʷ  -s
thirsty  det  horse  drink  -3e

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

19 uw'fim'  oc'ašístus  utép'ǝnc
uw'fim'  ec  -ašľ  -st(u)  -s  u+tep'  -nt  -s
worthless  act  -do  -ct  -3e  strike  -tr  -3e

uténcakʷcakʷúsǝnc.
uł  -hn  -cakʷ+cakʷ+us  -nt  -s
back  -stem  -pull  -tr  -3e

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

20 lu  utáxʷ.
lut  u+tašʷ
neg  stop_shaking

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.
Then he was about to shoot.

Then the Coeur d'Alene reached him.

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

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 ciʔ⁵⁴ hoi.
ciʔ⁷⁺⁴ 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' đ đ e ė ė e g̃ h i j k' k' l' l' l' m m' n n' o p p' q q̃ q̃' q̃' r r' s š t t' u w w' x x̃ x̃' y y' ā ā ā' ō ō ō' ū ū ū' ?
GLOSSARY

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

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

ay'w+t to be tired. RS 92. war 25.

aw to be much or many. RS 92. cm 2, 62; mf 15.

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

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

a+y'a to gather, ya*. CVC-VC, resultive reduplication, D 2.2.4.2, RG 607-612, see [a+ya?]. war 7, mf 23.

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

can+č'am+č'am+a[n armpits. cen-, 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); =a[n, arm. RG 457, NII 28. war 21.

câ'w+sa'w+pus shriek. ca*, scream, shriek with pain. RS 97, NI 266. sa*, flow (as in tears); RS 96, NI 192. st'â'w'a'w'pus, teardrops, NII 331. war 35.

cak'+cak'+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.

c ces det, definite determiner. D 2.4.2.1. cm 49.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ci”+† demav, demonstrative adverb, there near thee is where. ci” with connective †. 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” loc, locative, all around, all over; RG 533

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

c’u”m to weep. RS 98, NI 276. war 35.
c'ú+c'úum 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.

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

češ+šp to chase. RS 98. war 16, 22.

čeř- fut, future proclitic. D 4.4.4, RG 757-768. cm 10, 50, 58.

čey'- cm 12.

čeř+čeř+šw'es to separate, čeř, separate, RS 98; CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4; šw'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'+čin to pick food. Cf. čem', to pick up; cin, mouth. RG 475. cm 25, 27.

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

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

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

če' 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.
čic+?ečin+čš fetch; Cf. čic, directional. ?ečin, to do with, to put, to be the matter. RS 92; ?ečš, 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.

čš- purpose, purpose prefix. NII 287, RG 399-400.

čš+dul'+mn+cut to flee, to run fast. Cf. čs; dul’, run; RS 95; mn, 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.

čš+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+nék’če’ 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.

dač+x+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.

dex`t to go, plural use. RS 95. cm 21, 24, 27.

dačs+dexs+t to camp. RS 95; CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4. war 2.
dis+gu*t to twinkle. dis, appear, NI 63; g*u, twinkle, NI 84. mf 22.

dul'+mn+cut to run. Cf. čš+dul+mn+cut. mf 7.

ačsnlúp 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"u 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.

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

ėl'pís hill. NII 230. cm 22.

ėlnýw loc, locative suffix, alongside. RG 535. mf 25.

ėl"ėc' Magpie. RS 104. NII 135. cm 2, 6, 16, 31, 35, 52.

ėm to sit. RS 92, NI 70. mf 25.

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

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

ėt'ėk"+f to lie, one lies down. RS 96. mf 34.

ėx"+us to search or hunt. įus, 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, NI 46, NI 79. mf 1; war 33a.

ε+t'ɪx'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+pɛye to be foolish, g*t, verbal pluralizing element, RG 389; pɛye, 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+il't+ups dung, Coyote's powers. RS 108, Cf. sən+qəm+il'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+çex*ut river. Cf. hn, stem; çex*ut, river, RS 106. war 17.

hn+çi?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'âsp "it is all gone"; NII 219. cm 12, 17.

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

hn+g'ânoix* 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+tâmqe? black bear. see entries. mf 35.

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

hn+pck" 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"ât+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+çey'+ilg*es to be angry. RS 103,NI 310[çey']; 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.

-ilx 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' interj, "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 4.4.1 RS 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.

ləkʷ 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.

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

lət 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.

lət+ as neg, cm 37.

lət+ε⁰ still_nor. cm 20.

lət+ 'ul' nonhab, unexpected. Cf. lət, negative; 'ul', habitual marker; RG 443. mf 3.

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

tämqeʔ black bear. RS 108. mf 30.

tc'ε⁰ body. NII 19, sq"ftc'εʔ= animal magnetism war 26.

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

allomorphy:

tε: cm 1, 3, 7, 17, et al.

tə: cm 5, 6, 16, 17, 66, et al.

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

ṭuʾnUF *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.

mel'+ hič? whence. Cf. mel', from; hič?, where, NII 354. cm 51.

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

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

-mel(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

mitʾčeːdeʔ blood or bleed. RS 105, NII 61. war 34.
-m§ *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.

-m§ *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’úüs marker of uncertainty. NI 57. mf 15.

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

ne”k”ún 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.

-nt tr, 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 inv, involuntary marker; indicates action was not voluntary on the part of the subject. RG 306. cm 1; mf 3.

pekʷ contain, to contain, lit. spherical objects are contained in something. NI 71; to lay plural round objects, RS 93. cm 66.

dene? as far as. RG 793. cm 33; mf 9, 10, 13; war 1.

pintč always, however used in a situation where the context demands never. NI 165, RS 103. cm 32.

pff to scatter. NI 165, RS 93. mf 25.

pull'yahal' Mole, Coyote's wife. RA 132, RS 104. cm 14, 23, 31, 66.

pulut to kill or injure. RS 93; NII 245. war 24, 37.

p'unal' at least, pleading. RS 103. cm 49.

depil'e plate. NII 280. cm 44.

qít+t to awaken. RS 100. cm 19.

qųd+q*e? to speak. always reduplicated. NI 175, BA 100, RS 101. cm 37; mf 9.

q'æ+q*ɛx*e? few. NII 110, RS 101; CV-CVC diminutive reduplication, D 2.2.4.1. cm 5, 6, 62, 66.

q*el to cook. NII 138. cm 43.

q*ያ it to travel, move camp; village travels. RS 102, NII 89. war 1, 2.


-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 [čš]-; Cf. čšs. 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+člt+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; īlps, anus, anal region; RG 456. cm 8, 30.

sč(l) Iso, 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.

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

s+cā+cem'+člt child, Cf. s+cā+cem'+člt+člt. 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+čiče'čemš 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'če' water. RS 106. cm 40; war 21, 23.

s+šaq sarviceberry. NI 121, RS 102. cm 10, 13, 23, 30, 32.

s+šaq+štk'če' wide river, wide water. NI 213; s=nominalizer; šaq'=be wide-RS 102; šik'če'=water RS 106, NII 350. war 14.

s+máyíw 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+níw'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'+qál'tumx' 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+č gun. NII 223. s, stem formative; wlwlm, metal, NII 260, NI 305; min, instrumental, RG 452; č, ?. 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+xident ice. NII 236. cm 52.

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

-š cont, progressive, RG 434. mf 25.

-š 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"e? one person. tč, person marker, RG 396; nék"e?, one, RS 96. mf 6; war 3, 18, 27, 30, 32.

tč+téwšč six people. [téwšč] in NII 309; (literally his finger went across) war 15.
tē+$\text{esel}$ two people. tē, person marker, RG 396; $\text{esel}$, two, NII 342. war 14.

tē'+mūt+aw’es+n horse. tē, astraddle, RG 396; tē’mūtw’es, on horseback, NII 232; n, instrumental, RG 571. war 8.

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

tēč 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.

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

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

tēl'+ci' from there. Cf. tēl', from; Cf. ci?, there; tēl'ci?, BA 721. cm 24, 27, 62, 63, 67.

tg"čl' because, for. NII 30, RG 802, D 2.4.2.4. cm 6; mf 19.

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

ttm’ix” animals. NII 19. mf 2.

ttw’lt young man. NII 360. war 7.

tu’s mut, mutative marker. D 2.2.2.2.1. mf 14.

t+caq+caq+ilč cup hands over face. Cf. t, stem; /caq, 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. tē, person marker, RG 396; cil, five, RG 636, NI 270. cm 3.

t+čic+k“in bring. Cf. t, stem formative; Cf. čic, directional; Cf. k“in, 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‘a+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”+x” die. t‘ex”, plural die, RS 96; C2 noncontrol reduplication, D 2.2.4.2.; NII 177. cm 65, 68; mf 20.

t’in+t’ine” ears. √ine?, 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‘úx”+alS 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 2.2.2.2.2., cm 46; mf 14.
u†  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.

u†+čic+c’el’+l’ to return. Cf. u†, back; Cf. čic, directional; Cf. c’el’+l’, arrive. cm 35.

u†+?enís to return. Cf. u†, back; Cf. ?enís, 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”i’c early in the morning. u, just, emphasis, RG 386; Cf. k”i’c, early; NII 192. cm 19.

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

u+tač” both to stop and to stop shaking. Cf. u, emphatic; tač”, 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'alw'alâm' knife, little iron; RS 105, NI 314, NII 246 Cf. s+wälwäl+min+c. war 33.

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

xʷe det, determiner, more specific than te. RG 732.

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

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

xʷis+t to travel, go about. RS 100. cm 7, 35.

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

xʷi?p 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.

xʷi?p+t dem, demonstrative adverb with connective, 'here is where'. RG 703. cm 29, 53, 54, 55, 66, mf 2, 17, 26, 29.

xʷu dem, demonstrative. RG 701. cm 56.

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

xʷuṭ to proceed to. RS 100. cm 11; mf 16; war 1.

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

xəli? maybe, might, in sense of threatening; evidential. RG 784. cm 66.

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

 chief. RS 107. war 5.

 , interjection. mf 26.

to be much or many. RS 99. cm 10, 13, 23.

 continuative circumfix. D 2.2.2.2.1. mf 1, 6.

 to be lost. NI 311. mf 33.

 nom, nominalizer. RG 371. war 1.

 causative intransitive. RG 334. cm 32, 35.

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

 horse, pet, domestic animal. RS 104. war 6, 9, 11, 18, 25.

 house. NII 233. cm 11.

 feed, share, resultive redupl., D 2.2.4.2.; charitable, generous. NI 71, RS 92. cm 47.

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

 continuative (interrupted). RG 334, 388. cm 34; mf 33.

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

 to sleep. CVC-CVC augmentative reduplication, D 2.2.4.4., NII 310. cm 18.

 to drink. NII 189. cm 50.
... to dive from land. RS 92, NII 186. cm 61, 64, 66, 67.
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