

**Parents' and Caregivers' Mini-Dictionary
Nak'albun (Stuart Lake) Dialect**

**©2019 William J. Poser
Prince George, British Columbia V2K 3K2 Canada
billposer@alum.mit.edu**

Preface

This little dictionary is meant for parents and caregivers who want to teach Carrier to young children. It contains words for things that young children are likely to know about and be interested in, such as common household objects, foods and eating utensils, and animals. It includes things that are often taught in preschool, such as numbers, colours, and the days of the week.

The next section provides a short summary of Carrier grammar. This explains the basics of how words are put together to make sentences and why many words occur have more than one form. It also explains certain aspects of the dictionary entries.

Grammar

There is more to Carrier than learning words. To speak a language, you need to know its grammar, which includes how to put words together and when to use different forms of words. Here are the most important aspects of Carrier grammar.

The order of words in Carrier is not the same as in English. The biggest difference is that the verb, the word that describes the action taking place, is usually at the end of the sentence. For example, in the English sentence “mother ate moosemeat”, the verb *ate* must be in the middle of the sentence, after the subject, the one who performing the action, that is, *mother*, and before the object, the thing acted on, that is, *moosemeat*. In the Carrier equivalent the verb follows the object:

'Uloo dunitsung an'al
mother moose meat ate
subject object verb
Mother ate moose meat.

Another way in which Carrier word order is different from that of English is that Carrier does not have prepositions. Instead, it has postpositions. That is, words with meanings like “with”, “on top of”, and “next to” follow the noun they go with:

'Uba tsetselh be duchun dulhnat
dad axe with wood is splitting
Dad is splitting wood with an axe.

In English we say “with an axe” but in Carrier we say “axe with”.

Another thing that we notice in this example is that there is not always a Carrier word for every English word. In English we have “with *an* axe”, but in Carrier there is no word that corresponds to *an*. The single Carrier word *dulhnat* corresponds to two English words *is* and *splitting*.

Carrier often leaves out words that are required in English. For example, we could shorten the above sentence by leaving out *dad*:

Tsetselh be duchun dulhnat
axe with wood is splitting
He is splitting wood with an axe.

This doesn't say who is doing the splitting, but it doesn't need to if we both know who we are talking about, for example, if you have asked me what dad is doing. In contrast, in English the most we can do is replace *dad* with *he*:

He is splitting wood with an axe.

We can't leave out the subject entirely:

Is splitting wood with an axe.

is not an English sentence.

Carrier can also leave out the object, the thing that something is done to. Here is a version of the above sentence in which we have left out *wood*:

'Uba tsetselh be 'udulhnat
dad axe with he is splitting something
Dad is splitting (something) with an axe.

When we left out the subject, nothing else changed, but here the verb "to split" has changed from *dulhnat* to *'udulhnat*. The *'u* that has been added is called an object marker and replaces the object noun. We can translate it as "something". Carrier verbs that have an object, what grammarians call "transitive verbs", must either have a noun as object or an object marker on the verb itself. *dulhnat* by itself is not a complete sentence - it needs an object, but *'udulhnat* is a complete sentence because the *'u* satisfies the need for an object. You have to have one or the other - you can't use both the *'u* and a noun at the same time: *'uba duchun 'udulhnat* doesn't mean anything.

dulhnat and *'udulhnat* are forms of the verb “to split”. Carrier verbs have many different forms. *'u* is an example of an object marker. Here are some more examples of object markers:

sunilh'en	he is looking at me
nyunilh'en	he is looking at you
bunilh'en	he is looking at them
nenilh'en	he is looking at us
'unilh'en	he is looking at something

The prefixes *su*, *nyu*, *bu*, and *ne* tell us who the person is looking at.

Carrier verbs also mark the subject. That is, they have different forms depending on who is doing something. There is a little bit of this in English, when we say *I sing* but *she sings*, but it is much more extensive in Carrier:

usjun	I sing
injun	you (one person) sing
ujun	he or she sings
ijun	the two of us sing
uhjun	you (two or more) sing
hujun	they sing
ts'ujun	we (three or more) sing

Notice that Carrier distinguishes between “you (one person)” and “you (two or more)” and between “the two of us” and “we (three or more)”. On the other hand, there is no distinction between “he” and “she”. A verb form like *ujun* can be used with a male or female subject. Here are the corresponding forms of “to split (something)”:

'udusnat	I am splitting something
'udilhnat	you (one person) are splitting something
'udulhnat	he is splitting something
'udilnat	the two of us are splitting something
'udulhnat	you (two or more) are splitting something
'odulhnat	they are splitting something

'uzdulhnat we (three or more) are splitting something

Carrier verbs have forms that provide other information as well. The verbs that we have looked at so far are all present tense. Carrier verbs have three other tenses: a past, a future, and an optative. Here are the four tenses of “to sing” with “I” as the subject:

usjun	present
tisjun	future
isjun	past
oosjun	optative

The present means “I am singing”. The future means “I am going to sing”. The past means “I sang”. The optative does not correspond so straightforwardly to English. It is used when you are uncertain. *oosjun* can mean “I may sing” or “let me sing”. The “we” form, *ts'oojun*, often means “let’s sing”.

In English we negate a sentence by inserting the word “not”, e.g. “he is not splitting wood”. In Carrier, negation is marked on the verb itself. Here are the negative counterparts of the affirmative forms above:

lhuzusjun	present negative
lhtuzisjun	future negative
lhusjun	past negative
lhuzoosjun	optative negative

The first three have simple English translations: “I am not singing”, “I am not going to sing”, “I didn’t sing”. The optative negative is harder to translate and is not often used. *lhuzoosjun* means something like “let me not sing”. The most common use of the optative negative is with “we” as subject: *lhts'oojun* usually means “let’s not sing”.

Many Carrier verbs also change their form depending on what kind of subject or object they have, where “kind” means, roughly, shape. For example, here are four forms all of which mean “it is white”:

lhyul	generic
nulyul	n-class (round)
dulyul	d-class (stick-like)
whulyul	wh-class (areal)

lhyul is the one used for most things. *nulyul* is used when we are talking about something round. *dulyul* is used when we are talking about something stick-like, such as a cane or sausage. *whulyul* is used when we are talking about an area, such as the wall of a house. We often describe forms like *lhyul*, which are used except when one of the more specific forms is appropriate, as the "generic" form.

When a verb is transitive (has an object), the different forms reflect the shape of the object, not the subject. For example, the generic form of "I am eating" is *us'alh*. If I am eating something round, like an apple, I would say *nus'alh* instead. If I am eating something stick-like, like a sausage, I would say *dus'alh*.

Because the subject is marked on the verb, it is not necessary to use pronouns like *I*, *you*, and *he* to indicate who is doing something. *usjun* is a perfectly fine sentence all by itself. We don't need a separate word meaning *I* as we do in the English equivalent *I am singing*. Carrier does have words with meanings like "I" and "you", but they are used much less frequently than in English, only where there is some special reason. One example of such a situation is when you want to add *too* to the sentence. The Carrier equivalent of English *too* is *cha*. *cha* has to come right after the word that it goes with. For example:

'Uba cha ujun
dad too he sings
Dad sings too

But what if we want to say: "I sing too"? Now we need a word meaning "I" for *cha* to follow, so we use the pronoun *si* "I":

Si cha usjun
I too I sing
I sing too.

There is more to knowing when to use words like *si* “I”; the point to take away is that pronouns are used much less in Carrier than in English and should not be put into a Carrier sentence just because there is one in its English equivalent.

Carrier nouns may also have several forms. Some nouns have plural forms used to refer to more than one, for example *lhi* “dog” *lhike* “dogs”, *dune* “man”, *dunene* “men”. Most nouns do not have a distinct plural form. *dzoot’an* “shirt” may also mean “shirts”. Basically, only nouns that refer to people and dogs have plurals.

Carrier nouns also have possessive forms. In English we say *my shirt*, *your shirt*, *her shirt* and so forth using separate words to indicate the owner. In Carrier, the noun changes form to show who owns it. Thus we have:

sdzoot’an	my shirt
ndzoot’an	your (one person’s) shirt
oodzoot’an	his/her/its shirt
nedzoot’an	our (three or more people’s) shirt
nohdzoot’an	your (two or more) shirt or our (two) shirt
budzoot’an	their shirt

The prefix *s* means “my”, the prefix *n* “your”, and so forth.

Nouns do not all take the same possessive prefixes. Most nouns that begin with a glottal stop take a different set of prefixes. Here are some forms of *’ujoo* “drying pole”:

se’ujoo	my drying poles
nye’ujoo	your (one person’s) drying poles
be’ujoo	her drying poles
bube’ujoo	their drying poles

Some nouns do more than add a prefix to indicate possession. For example, “dog” is *lhi* but “my dog” is *sluk*, “her dog” is *ooluk* and “their dog” is *buluk*. *luk* is the “possessed stem” of “dog”, from which the various possessed forms are made by adding prefixes. For some nouns you need to learn the possessed stem in addition its basic form.

Some Carrier nouns must be possessed. They cannot be used as words by themselves. For example, here are some possessed forms of “feet”:

ske	my feet
nke	your (one person’s) feet
ooke	her feet
neke	our feet
nohke	your (two or more) feet
buke	their feet

The common part, *ke*, must be the part that means “feet”. However, *ke* is not a word by itself. If you want to talk about feet without saying whose they are, you can’t just say *ke*. Instead, you have to say *'uke* “someone’s feet”. *'uke* is the indefinitely possessed form of “feet”. The nouns that behave this way are basically the body parts (including parts of plants such as leaves and flowers) and the kinship terms, such as “sister” and “dad”.

In the case of body parts, ordinary possession marking is used to indicate the relationship between the body to which the part belongs and the part. For example, if we are talking about a plant, “it’s flowers” is *bindai*. If the plant could talk, it would say *sindai* for “my flowers”. But what if we want to talk about the cut flowers that someone owns, which are not part of her body? We can’t say *bindai*. Instead, we take the indefinite form, *'indai* “(someone’s) flowers”, treat it as a new noun stem, and add a possessive prefix, which results in *be'indai*.

One place where this comes up is with the word *tsung* “flesh”. *stsung* means “my flesh”, that is, “the flesh of my body”. If I want to

talk about some meat that I own, I can't refer to it as *stsung* because it is not part of my body. Instead, I refer to it as *se'utsung*, where I have added the possessive prefix *se* to the indefinitely possessed form *'utsung*. This may seem like a fine point, but it is important to understand it when using words for body parts that people eat or otherwise use.

airplane **big**
airplane nut'o-i
autumn dak'et
ant 'adih
arm 'ugan my arm sgan your arm ngan his/her arm oogan
auntie [mother's sister/mother's brother's wife] 'uk'i my auntie
sak'i your auntie nyak'i his/her auntie bak'i
auntie [father's sister/father's brother's wife] 'ubizyan my aun-
tie sbizyan your auntie mbizyan his/her auntie oobizyan
axe tsetselh my axe tsetsel your axe ntsetsel his/her axe ootsetsel
baby chalhts'ul babies chalhts'ulne
back [of body] 'ut'a my back st'a your back nt'a his/her back oot'a
bad, it is
it (generic) is bad ntsi', it (round) is bad nintsi', it (stick-like) is
bad dintsi', it (areal) is bad hoontsi'
bald eagle tsibalyan
ball lubrot
bank [for money] sooniyabayoh
bannock banuk
barber dunehanainut'as-un
basket [small] telh my basket stel your basket ntel his/her basket
ootel
basket [large] chalhya
bathroom lanahaldeh-un
bathtub betunats'uyaih-i
bay tl'oh
big, it is
it (generic) is big ncha, it (round) is big nincha, it (stick-like) is
big dincha, it (areal) is big hooncha

bear **boat**
bear, black sus
bear, grizzly shas
beard 'udagha my beard sdagha your beard ndagha his beard oodagha
beaver tsa
beaver clan Tsayoo
bed lili
bedroom ts'uztez-un
bee ts'ihna
beef musdoostsung
belly 'ubut my belly sbut your belly mbut his/her belly oobut
belly button 'ukesmulh my belly button skesmulh your belly button
nkesmulh his/her belly button ookesmulh
belt se
big toe 'ukescho my big toe skescho your big toe nkescho his/her big
toe ookescho
birch tree k'i
bird dut'ai
bitter, it is dunink'oz
black, it is
it (generic) is black dulhgus, it (round) is black dunulhgus, it
(areal) is black whudulhgus
blackboard hukw'une'uzguz-i
blue, it is
it (generic) is blue duldzan, it (round) is blue dunuldzan, it (areal)
is blue whuduldzan
blueberries mai
board dzihtel
boat ts'i toy boat ts'iyaz

book **Carrier**
book dustl'us
boots kegon
breast 'uts'oo my breasts sts'oo your breasts nts'oo his/her breasts
 oots'oo
brother
 older brother 'ano my older brother soono your older brother ny-
 oono his/her older brother boono younger brother 'uchul my younger
 brother schul your younger brother nchul his/her younger brother
 oochul brother or boy cousin 'ulhutsin my brother sulhutsin your
 brother nyulhutsin his/her brother bulhutsin
box chunkelh my box schunkel
bread liba
boy duneyaz boys duneneyaz
brown, it is yun dot'en
bull moose jeyo
bum [bottom] 'utl'a my bum stl'a your bum ntl'a his/her bum ootl'a
butter boda
butterfly tsangelht'ah
button nanizmaz
camel yeztlik'o'
candy gandih
canoe ts'i
cap ts'oh
car benugoo-i my car benusgoo-i your car beningoo-i his/her car
 yenugoo-i
carefully nalhtsa
cariboo whudzih
cariboo clan Kwunbawhut'en-ne
Carrier person dakelh Carrier people dakelhne

carrots **come here**
carrots lugarat
cartridge [rifle] k'a
cat boos
caterpillar 'ut'angoo
chair kw'uts'uzda
char bit
chicken [bird] lugok
chicken [meat] lugoktsung
chicken wings lugokt'a
chief dayi
child ts'oodun **children** ts'oodun-ne **my child** suzkeh **your child** nyuzkeh
his/her child buzkeh **our child** neyuzkeh **your (2+)** child nohuzkeh
their child bubuzkeh **my children** suzkehke **your children** nyuzkehke
his/her **children** buzkehke **our children** neyuzkehke **your (2+)**
children nohuzkehke **their children** bubuzkehke
chipmunk soljus
church lugliz
classroom whuts'odul'eh-un
claws [of forepaw] 'ulagi **its claws** oolagi
claws [of hind paw] 'ukengi **its claws** ookengi
clean See good.
clock sadzicho
closet be'uzdla-i
cloudy, it is kw'us hoonli
coat dzoot
coffee lugafi
cold, it is [weather] whuzk'uz
come here! 'anih

computer **dinosaur**
computer nimoodih
couch kw'uts'uzdacho
cousin, boy 'ulhutsin my **cousin** sulhutsin your **cousin** nyulhutsin
his/her **cousin** bulhutsin.
cousin, girl 'ulhtus my **cousin** sulhtus your **cousin** nyulhtus his/her
cousin bulhtus
cow musdoos
coyote chuntulhi
cream dalgheh-i
crow datsan
cup lubot
dandelion ditnikwunt'an
daughter, man's 'utse' my **daughter** stse' your (1) **daughter** ntse' his
daughter ootse'.
daughter, woman's 'uyats'e my **daughter** syats'e your (1) **daughter**
nyats'e her **daughter** ooyats'e.
daughter-in-law 'uyas'at my **daughter-in-law** syas'at your (1) **daughter-**
in-law nyas'at his/her **daughter-in-law** ooyas'at our **daughter-in-**
law neyas'at your (2+) **daughter-in-law** nohyas'at their **daughter-**
in-law buyas'at.
day dzin
daycare ts'oodun-ne ghudli-un
deer yests'e
dentist dune ghoo haleh-un **dentists** dune ghoo haleh-ne
dentist's office ghoo halehbayoh
desk ookw'uz'uk'unets'uguz-i
diaper tsulnayus'oo
dining room 'uhu'allh-un
dinosaur nondeti

dirt

elbow

dirt tsun

dirty, it is

it (generic) is **dirty** dutsun, it (round) is **dirty** dunutsun, it (areal)
is **dirty** whudutsun

dishwasher tsets'ai betuna'ugus

dislike it, I oots'udusni

do it! [to one person] 'int'en [to more than one] 'uht'en

doctor yoobeduyun **doctors** yoobeduyun-ne

doctor's office yoobeduyunbayoh

dog lhi **dogs** lhike

doll 'uzkui k'eiltsi

dolly varden tsabai

doorway datih

dragonfly nuk'atun

dress ts'ekootl'asus

dried fish lho sugi-i

dried meat 'utsunggi

drink! [to one person] 'intnai [to more than one] 'utnai

dryer [clothes] naih benadugih

duck dut'ai

ears 'udzo **my ears** sdzo **your (1) ears** ndzo **his/her ears** oodzo.

eat! [to one person] 'imba [to more than one] 'uhba

This is used toward children and to adults with whom one can be fairly intimate. It is roughly equivalent to the English "eat, sweetie".

eight generic lhk'utdunghi, **human** lhk'utdine, **multiplicative** lhk'udit,
places lhk'utdidun, **abstract** lhk'utdiwh.

elbow 'uts'il sts'il **your elbow** nts'il **his/her elbow** oots'il

elephant **flower**
elephant khunaicho
eyeglasses nak'ts'ulhya-i
eyes 'una my eyes sna your (1) eyes nyuna his/her eyes oona our eyes
 nena your (2+) eyes nohna their eyes buna
face 'unin my face snin your face nyunin his/her face oonin
father 'uba my father sba your (1) father mba his/her father ooba our
 father neba your (2+) father nohba their father buba our fathers
 nebake your (2+) fathers nohbake their fathers bubake
Father [title of Catholic priest] Bel
fern 'ah
finger 'ulasga my finger slasga your finger nlasga his/her finger oolasga
finger nail 'ulagi my finger nail slagi your finger nail nlagi his/her
 finger nail oolagi
fire kwun
fireman kwun 'ulh'en-un firemen kwun 'ulh'en-ne
fireplace lusooni
fireweed khas
firewood tsuz
fish lho
fish hook jus
fish net lhembilh
fishing line justl'ool
fishing rod juschun
fisher chunihcho
five generic kwulai', human kwulane, multiplicative kwunlat, places
 kwunladun, abstract kwulawh.
floor yun
flower 'indai my flowers se'indai your (1) flowers nye'indai his/her
 flowers be'indai

fly grandfather
 fly [housefly] sts'uz
 foot 'uke your foot nke.
 fork [for eating] be'ooget
 Fort Saint James Nak'azdli
 four generic dunghi, human dine, multiplicative dit, places didun, abstract diwh.
 fox nanguz
 freezer be'utun-i
 Friday Wanderdi
 friendn k'eke friends k'ekooke.
 frog dulkw'ah
 frog clan Lusilyoo
 garage benugoo-i bayoh
 get dressed! [to one person] soonadintne [to more than one] soonadutne
 girl ts'ekeyaz girls ts'ekooyaz
 give me! de'
 This is more polite than it sounds in English.
 gloves liga my gloves sliga your (1) gloves nliga his/her gloves ooliga
 glue be'uneduldze
 good, it is
 it (generic) is good nZOO, it (round) is good ninZOO, it (stick-like) is good dinZOO, it (areal) is good hoonZOO
 goose khoh
 grandchild 'uchai my grandchild schai my grandchildren schaike his/her grandchildren oochaike his/her grandchild oochai
 grandfather [babytalk] 'uyan

grandfather **helicopter**
grandfather 'utsiyan my grandfather stsiyan your grandfather ntsiyan
his/her grandfather ootsiyan
grandmother [babytalk] 'udoo
grandmother 'utsoo my grandmother stsoo your grandmother ntsoo
his/her grandmother ootsoo
grass tl'o
grasshopper tulk'us
gray, it is
it (generic) is gray dulgi, it (round) is gray dunulgi, it (areal) is
gray whudulgi
green, it is
it (generic) is blue dultl'uz, it (round) is blue dunultl'uz, it (areal)
is blue whudultl'uz
grizzly bear shas
grocery store t'alh-i be'ooket-un
grouse, ruffed 'utsut
grouse, spruce nat'oh
grouse clan Lusilyoo
hail 'indlootsan
hair [of head] 'utsigha' your hair ntsigha'.
hairdresser tsighananulhdooz-un **hairdressers** tsighananulhdooz-ne
hammer be'ult'uz
hand 'ula your hand nla.
head 'utsi your head ntsi.
heavy, it is
it (generic) is heavy ndaz, it (round) is heavy nindaz, it (stick-like)
is heavy dindaz, it (areal) is heavy hoondaz
helicopter natl'adudaih-i

hello

light

hello hadih

here njan

here you are! nah

This is what you say when you hand someone something.

hip 'uk'i your hip nk'i.

honey ts'ihnatl'uz

horse yeztli

hospital ndudabayoh

hot, it is [weather] whunulwus

house yoh

hummingbird tl'alhchooz

hurry up! soo 'a!

ice [piece] lhum

ice [over a surface, as on lake or road] tun

Indian tea ludi musjek

Inzana Lake 'Inzanun

island noo

juice [of fruit] maitoo

kitchen butgha'hut'en-un

kitten boosyaz

knee 'ugwut your knee ngwut.

knife lhuztih

kokanee gesul

lake bunghun

laundromat naih tunadugusbayoh

leg 'ukechun my leg skechun your leg nkechun his/her leg okechun

library [separate building] dustl'usbayoh

light kwun

like moccasins
 like it, I sba nzoo
 little finger 'ulasts'oh my little finger slasts'oh your little finger
 nlasts'oh his/her little finger oolasts'oh
 living room uzdilhts'i-un
 long, it is
 it (generic) is long nyiz, it (round) is long ninyiz, it (stick-like) is
 long dinyiz, it (areal) is long hoonyiz
 loon dadzi
 love, to
 I love you (one person) nk'essi', I love you (two or more) nohk'essi',
 he/she loves you (one person) nk'entsi', he/she loves you (two or
 more) nohk'entsi', we (two of us) love you (one person) nk'eitsi', we
 (two of us) love you (two or more) nohk'eitsi', we (three or more
 of us) love you (one person) nk'ets'intsi', we (three or more of us)
 love you (two or more) nohk'ets'intsi', they love you (1 person)
 nk'ehintsi', they love you (2 or more) nohk'ehintsi'

lynx wasi
 mallard duck t'acho
 man dune men dunene
 marten chunih
 meat [of animal or bird] 'utsung its meat ootsung.
 meat [of fish] 'uyat its meat ooyat.
 microwave oven 'a benanelwus-i
 milk lilet
 mink techus
 mirror moodat'ih
 mittens bat my mittens sbat your (1) mittens mbat his/her mittens
 oobat
 moccasins kesgwut

Monday **one**
Monday Landidzin
money sooniya
moon 'ulhdzis ooza'
moose duni
moose calf tsiye
moose cow duni'at
moosemeat dunitsung
mosquito ts'ih
mother 'uloo **your mother** nloo.
Mount Milligan Shus Nadloh
Mount Pope Nak'al
mountain dzulh
mouse 'ulhguk
mouth 'uze **your mouth** nze.
muskrat tsek'et
nail [carpentry] lugloo
narrow, it is
 it (generic) is narrow ndat, it (round) is narrow nindat, it (stick-
 like) is narrow dindat, it (areal) is narrow hoondat
nine generic 'ilho hooloh, **human** 'ilho hoolohne, **multiplicative** 'ilho
 hooloh, **places** 'ilho hoolodun, **abstract** 'ilho hoolowh.
no 'awundooh
nose 'unintsis **your nose** nyunintsis.
now 'andit
nurse nduda ghunli-un **nurses** nduda ghunli-ne
okay dugwe'
one generic 'ilho, **human** 'ilhoghun, **multiplicative** 'ilhoh, **places** 'il-
 hoghun, **abstract** 'ilhowh.

onions **pork**
onions [domestic] lizanyo
otter tsis
outhouse tsanbayoh
owl musdzi
paddle chus
paint bedutl'us
paint brush be'dutl'us
panties tl'ahts'etl'asus
pants tl'asus
paper dustl'us
paw [forepaw] 'ula his/her paw oola.
paw [hindpaw] 'uke his/her paw ooke.
pen be'uk'une'uguz-i
pencil duchun be'uk'une'uguz-i
pepper sullhts'i
pig gugoos
Pinchie Binche
Pinchie Lake Tesghabun
pine [lodgepole/jack] chundoo
pink, it is ningwus dot'en
plate lasyet
play
 let's play [two of us] nuholych, let's play [three or more of us]
 nuts'uhoolych
police officer neilhchuk-un **police officers** neilhchuk-ne.
poplar tree t'ughus
porcupine duch'ukw
pork gugoostsung

Portage **roof**
Portage Yekooche
post office 'udustl'us dankat-un
potatoes lubudak
pray
 let's pray [two of us] tenadodli, let's pray [three or more of us]
 tenazdoodli
priest lubret **priests** lubret-ne.
principal [of school] huhodul'eh-un moodih **principals** huhodul'eh-
 un moodih-ne
puppy lhiyaz **puppies** lhikeyaz.
quickly 'a
quiet!, be [to one person] t'ezinnih [to more than one] t'ezuhnih.
rabbit goh
rain chan
raining, it is nawhulhtih
raspberries 'ut'ankal
red, it is
 it (generic) is red dulk'un, it (round) is red dunulk'un, it (areal)
 is red whudulk'un
refrigerator benuk'as
Resort Hill Sisulk'ut
restaurant 'ut'alhbayoh
rifle 'ulhti'
river 'ukoh
robin soh
rock tse
rocking chair kw'uts'uzda nubalh-i
roof bun

rope **sing**
rope tl'oolh
ruffed grouse 'utsut
safety pin dugul
salmon talo
salt lisel
salty, it is lisel hooni
saskatoon berries k'emai'
Saturday Sumdidzin
saw bedugut
scales [of fish] 'ugooṣ its scales oogoṣ.
scarf dzezoh
school h̄uhodul'eh-un
scissors lheyih
screwdriver bene'dughuz-i
seagull besk'i
seven generic lhtak'ant'i, **human** lhtak'ant'ine, **multiplicative** lhtak'ant'it,
places lht'ak'ant'idun, **abstract** lhtak'ant'iwh.
sheep 'uṣbai
shirt dzoot'an
shoe kegon
shoe laces kegontl'ool
shoestore kegon be'oocket-un
short, it is
 it (generic) is short ndukw, it (round) is short nindukw, it (stick-
 like) is short dindukw, it (areal) is short hoondukw
shoulder 'ughwus your shoulder nghwus.
shovel lubel
sing

sink

soup

let's sing [two of us] ojun, let's sing [three or more of us] ts'oojun

sink bezlats'uldeh

sister

older sister 'uyat your older sister nyat, his/her older sister ooyat

younger sister 'udis your younger sister ndis, his/her younger sister

ter oodis sister or girl cousin 'ulhtus your sister nyulhtus

six generic lhk'uta, **human** lhk'utane, **multiplicative** lhk'utat, **places** lhk'utadun, **abstract** lhk'utawh.

skateboard dzihtel huyenuzoot-i

skates benuts'udzoot-i

small, it is

it (generic) is small nt'um, it (round) is small nint'um, it (stick-like) is small dint'um, it (areal) is small hoont'um

skidoo yusk'ut nukes

skunk hoonliz

slowly sa

smells bad, it ulhtsun

smells good, it sooltsun

snake tl'ughus

snow yus

snowing, it is najas

snowshoes 'aih

soap latl'us

soapberries ningwus

socks kek'etl'oo

son [man's] 'uye' my son sye' his son nye' their sons buye'ke

son [woman's] 'uyaz my son syaz her son ooyaz their sons buyazke

soup tazul

sour

sour, it is ts'ulki'

Sowchea Tsaoche

spicy, it is sulhts'i

spider whutsotsung

spoon kechub

spring 'olulh

spruce tree ts'oo

squirrel tsaluk

star sum

stove sto

strawberries 'indze

Stuart Lake Nak'albun

Stuart River Nak'alkoh

sturgeon lhecho

sugar soogah

summer shin

sucker, largescale dugoos

sun sa

Sunday Dimosdzin

sunny, it is has'ai in'ai

swan ts'uncho

sweet, it is [taste]

it (generic) is sweet lhki, it (round) is sweet nulki, it (stick-like)
is sweet dulki, it (areal) is sweet whulki

table ludab

Tachie Tache

Tachie River Duzdi'ullh

tadpole tehgak

tadpole

Takla Lake **trout**
Takla Lake Khelhghubun
Takla Landing Tatl'a
tall, it is See long.
tea ludi
teacher hodulh'eh-un **teachers** hodulh'eh-ne **my teacher** whusodulh'eh-un **my teachers** whusodulh'eh-ne **your (1) teacher** whunyodulh'eh-un **your (1) teachers** whunyodulh'eh-ne **his/her teacher** whuyodulh'eh-un **his/her teacher** whuyodulh'eh-ne
telephone beyaduk
ten generic whunizyai, **human** whunizyane, **multiplicative** whunizyat, **places** whunizyadun, **abstract** whunizyawh.
Tezzeron Lake Chuzghun
thank you musi
there whuz
thumb 'uninchuz **your thumb** nyuninchuz.
Thursday Whulhditdzin
today 'anditdzin
toe 'ukelasmai' **your toe** nkelasmai'.
toenails 'ukengi **your toenails** nkengi.
tomorrow bunde
too [much] sdabe
three generic ta, **human** tane, **multiplicative** tat, **places** tadun, **abstract** tawh.
toast lhes duyaih
towel lusooma
toy huyenuwhulyeh-i
tree duchun
trout [rainbow trout] duk'ai

Tuesday

white

Tuesday Whulhnatdzin

turn off

turn off the light! [to one person] kwun nanilhneh, turn off the light!
[to two or more] kwun nanulhneh

turn on

turn on the light! [to one person] kwun nadilhk'aih, turn on the
light! [to two or more] kwun nadulhk'aih

two generic nanki, human nane, multiplicative nat, places nadun, abstract nawh.

uncle [father's brother/father's sister's husband] 'utai your uncle
ntai his/her uncle ootai

uncle [mother's brother/mother's sister's husband] 'uz'e your
uncle nyuz'e his/her uncle buz'e

underpants tl'ahts'etl'asus

undershirt t'ahts'edzoot'an

very tube

wall sih

let's wash our hands [two of us] lana'olde

let's wash our hands [more than two of us] lana'ts'oolde

wash your hands (to one person) lana'ilde

wash your hands (to more than one person) lana'ulhde

washing machine betuna'ugus

water too

weasel nohbai

Wednesday Whulhtatdzin

whiskey jack goozih

white, it is

it (generic) is white lhyul, it (round) is white nulyul, it (stick-like)
is white dulyul, it (areal) is white whulyul

whitefish **yesterday**
whitefish lhoh
wide, it is
 it (generic) is wide ntel, it (round) is wide nintel, it (stick-like) is
 wide dintel, it (areal) is wide hoontel
willow k'idli
window dadint'az
winter khit
wolf yus
wolverine noostel
woman ts'eke **women** ts'ekoo
wood duchun
woodpecker duchundult'o
work
 I am working 'ust'en, (s)he is working 'ut'en, let's work [two of us]
 'ot'en, let's work [three or more of us] 'uts'oot'en
worm usgoo
yarrow latalba
yellow, it is
 it (generic) is yellow dultl'uz, it (round) is yellow dunultl'uz, it
 (areal) is yellow whudultl'uz
yes a
yesterday hulhda'